

CROWFOOT,
Chief of the Blackfoot Nation.
Died, 25th April 1800, aged 69 years.



DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

1895

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA

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EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1896

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

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: -

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. MAYNE DALY,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1896.

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| Carlton Agency, N.W.T., | Hilton Keith |
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| Carter, Wm. D., | North-eastern division of New Brunswick |
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| Chemong or Mud Lake, Ont., Missisaukas | J. Thackeray |
| Chippewas of Beausoleil or Christian Island, Ont. | Chas. McGibbon |
| Chippewas of Georgina and Snake Island, Ont., | D.J. McPhee |
| Chippewas of Nawash or Cape Croker, Ont., | J.W. Jermyn |
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| Colchester County, N.S., Micmacs, | D.H. Muir, M.D. |
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| Corker, A.W. | Alert Bay Industrial School, B.C. |
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| Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, | Ven. J.A. Mackay |

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| F. | ... |
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| McDormand, Freeman, | Micmacs of Digby County, N.S. |
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| Micmacs of Cape Breton County, N.S. | Rev. A. Cameron, D.D. |
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| Jas. Gass | Micmacs of Inverness County, N.S. |

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| Chas. E. Beckwith | Micmacs of Lunenburg County, N.S. |

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| Micmacs of Queen's County, N.S., | Rev. Thos. J. Butler |
| Micmacs of Richmond County, N.S., | Rev. John C. Chisholm |
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| Micmacs of Yarmouth County, N.S., | Geo. R. Smith |
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| Mississaugas of Chemong or Mud Lake, Ont., | J. Thackeray |
| Mississaugas of Credit, Ont., | P.E. Jones, M.D. |
| Mississaugas of Rice Lake, Ont., | J. Thackeray |
| Mississaugas of Scugog, Ont., | Wm. Bateman |
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| H.H. Nash | Pither, Robert J.N., |
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| Robson. E. | Coqualeetza Industrial School, B.C. |
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| Ross, Benjamin W. | Ojibbewas of Manitoulin Island and Lake Huron |
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| Rupert's Land Industrial School, Man., | J.B. Ashby |

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| St. | ... |
| St. Boniface Industrial School, Man., | Sister Hamel |
| St. Francis, Que., Abenakis, | A.A. Mondou |
| St. Joseph's Orphanage, Fort William, Ont., | Sisters of St. Joseph |
| St. Mary's Reserve, York Co., N.B., | Jas. Farrell |
| St. Peter's Band, Man., | A.M. Muckle |
| St. Regis, Que., Iroquois, | Geo. Long |
| S. | ... |
| Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T., | John Ross |
| Sarcee Agency, N.W.T., | B. Lucas |
| Sarnia, Ont., Chippewas, | A. English |
| Savanne Agency, Ont., | J. McIntyre |
| Saugeen, Ont., Chippewas, | John Crowe |
| Scott, John R., | Metlakahtla Industrial School, B.C. |
| Scugog, Ont., Mississaguas, | Wm. Bateman |
| Shawanaga, Band, Ont., | Thos. S. Walton, M.D. |
| Shelburne County, N.S., Micmacs | J.J.E. de Molitor |
| Shepherd, Rev. W.W. | Mount, Elgin Industrial Institution, Ont. |
| Shingwauk and Wawanosh Home, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., | Geo. Ley King |
| Six Nation Indians, Ont., | E.D. Cameron |
| Six Nation School Board, | Rev. R. Ashton |
| Smith, Geo. R., | Micmacs of Yarmouth County, N.S. |
| Snake Island, Ont., Chippewas | D.J. McPhee |
| Somerset, C.E., | Red, Deer Industrial School, N.W.T. |
| Stoney Reserve, near Morley, N.W.T., | P.L. Grasse |
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| Swan River Agency, N.W.T. | W.E. Jones |
| T. | ... |
| Temiscamingue Band, Que. | A. McBride |
| Temogamingue Band, Ont., | Thos.S. Walton, M.D. |
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| Todd, Chas., | North-west Coast Agency, B.C. |

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| Touchwood Hills Agency, N.W.T., | J.P. Wright |
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| V. | ... |
| Venner, Victor J.A., M.D., | Restigouche Band, Que. |
| Victoria County, N.S., Micmacs, | J.E. Campbell |
| Viger, Que., Amalecites, | N. LeBel |
| Vowell, Arthur W., | British Columbia |
| W. | ... |
| Wadsworth, Thos. P., | Inspection of Agencies |
| Walpole Island, Ont., Chippewas and Pottawattamies, | Alex. McKelvey |
| Walton, Thos. S., M.D., | Ojibbewas of Lake Huron |
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| N.S. | West Coast Agency, B.C., |
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| Wm. D. Carter | Wikwemikong Industrial School, Ont., |
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Indian Trust Fund

REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 2nd December, 1893.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the report of this department for the year ended the 30th June, 1895. In doing so, I am glad to be able to inform you that the considerable measure of prosperity with which the Indians in all parts of the Dominion have been favoured, and the tranquility which has characterized their relations to each other, to the government and the white population generally, would have been unmarred but for the occurrence of two exceptional events.

The first of these I may refer to was the lamentable loss of 26 of our British Columbia Indians who perished through the capsizing of a sealing schooner near Cape St. Elias in a storm which occurred in April last. The loss of these men, deplorable enough in itself is all the more deeply felt because 20 widowed women and orphaned children have been by it deprived of their natural protectors and the bread winners of the families.

The second event was the death at the hands of a Blackfoot Indian of Mr. Frank Skynner, the issuer of rations on the reserve. While this catastrophe is deeply deplored by the department, which fully shares the grief of relations and friends for the untimely termination of so promising a life, which fell a sacrifice in the path of duty, it does not attach any significance to it in so far as the attitude of the Indians to their guardians is concerned, for the Indian who committed the crime was, at any rate for the time being, unbalanced in his mind on account of the loss of a child, for which no one was responsible.

The immediate effect, however, was to unsettle the Indians on the reserve, who, doubtless fearing that a feeling of hostility might have been engendered towards them as a result of the action of one of their number, became very suspicious, and the slightest imprudence in dealing with them might have made the position

extremely critical. However, by the exercise of considerable tact, complete confidence and harmony were soon restored.

I dwell upon this event because I am of the impression that the general public have very little idea of the dangers to which our employees in the younger provinces are still exposed, nor of the amount of courage and determined firmness combined with tact required to deal with, and, often in their own interests, to coerce tribes in whose breasts the latent fire will never become entirely extinct, at any rate until those who originally entered into treaty relations shall have passed away; and think it speaks volumes for the officials and employees of the department that any serious interruption of the amicable relations existing between them and the Indians is of such extremely rare occurrence.

INDIANS AFFECTED BY GENERAL COMMERCIAL DEPRESSION.

In considering the question of prosperity, it has to be remembered that the general depression in trade, which, although but slightly in comparison with other countries, was felt in Canada, could not fail to exercise detrimental influence upon so considerable a section of the community as that of the Indian population.

While it has been the policy of the department to reclaim Indians by attaching them to and teaching them to draw their subsistence from the soil, endeavour has been made to encourage the pursuit of every other honest industry and form of employment which would contribute to make them self-supporting.

Consequently, the Indians are, according to their different circumstances, more or less dependent upon fishing and hunting, upon their labour in the lumber camps, in driving logs, in loading vessels, in helping farmers, in acting as guides to tourists, & c., & c., as also upon the sale of hay, cordwood and articles manufactured by themselves, such as rustic chairs and tables, baskets, lacrosse sticks, moccasins, bead-work. A moment's consideration will show that a depression in trade, with consequent scarcity of money, must greatly affect the market for labour and the sale of such commodities as have been mentioned; and it is to be further remembered that, so far from there having been any unusually abundant harvest in 1894 to offset what has just been referred to, the crops were, at any rate in some districts, unusually poor.

AMOUNT OF DESTITUTE RELIEF REDUCED.

Notwithstanding these circumstances, a reduction has been effected throughout the provinces in the amount of relief distributed to the destitute, and increased vigilance has been exercised to ensure the relief given reaching only those by whom it is absolutely required. In so far as the North-west Territories are concerned, although in some parts the crops in 1894 were excellent, in others the Indians had actually nothing, and thus the curtailment of assistance could not be fully carried out as intended.

INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS INCREASED DESPITE ADVERSE CONDITIONS.

On the other hand, bearing in mind what has just been said, it is a matter for surprise and congratulation that, despite the unusual obstacles encountered, the individual earnings have throughout the Dominion, as compared with last year, in-

creased by the handsome amount of \$96,633.00, after deduction of \$160,000.00, on account of the Cowichan Agency which reports for the first time this year, and must therefore in fairness be left out of the comparison, having aggregated \$1,602,005.00, as against the preceding year's aggregate of \$1,345,372.00.

This increase would have been still more marked had the Indians of the province of Quebec been able to hold their own, but their earnings for the year fell short of the preceding year's amount by something like \$18,000.00. This must not, however, be quoted to their discredit, because the particular manufactures and occupations upon which they rely were most seriously affected by the depression in the United States, whence come, under favourable circumstances, numbers of tourists, upon whom some of the Indians depend chiefly for their market, and as a matter of fact the year's earnings, although actually smaller, probably represent a good deal more exertion than that by which the larger amount of the former year was secured.

In British Columbia the increase was most marked, being, exclusive of the amount of \$160,000.00 already referred to, one of \$89,665.00, doubtless to an extent attributable to improvement in the prices obtained for furs.

In the North-west Territories the gain upon the former year was one of \$29,361.00 - the aggregate amount earned being \$120,759.00 - a very creditable showing for all concerned.

Fortunately for the Indians, Providence, which "tempers the wind to the shorn lamb," sent them an unusually mild winter, so that one way and another they got through the year with a very fair degree of comfort.

INDIANS ACCUMULATING CATTLE.

The mildness of the winter was equally beneficial to the stock, which has of late years been so largely increasing in the hands of Indians, more especially in the North-west Territories. The Indians there, after having furnished from their herds all the beef required for the year at the various agencies and reserves with a few exceptions, now hold an aggregate of 15,378 head of horned stock, in addition to sheep and pigs, as against 1,230 head in 1885, just a decade ago, when the Indians virtually began to raise stock.

ACREAGE UNDER CULTIVATION.

With regard to the cultivation of the soil, the number of acres actually under cultivation by Indians throughout the Dominion was 118,840, and the number newly broken 2,664, being an increase in area as compared with the year before of 253 and 160 acres respectively.

The aggregate gain, in so far as area is concerned, is not extensive, but the comparative failure of the crop the year before in the North-west Territories left the Indians somewhat short of seed, but the department believes it to be in their best interests to leave them as far as possible to fight their own way out of such difficulties; and although as a consequence the acreage cultivated in Manitoba and the Territories was materially reduced, the Indians have pulled through, as has been said, without receiving more eleemosynary assistance, yet without undue privation,

and will in the end be better and more self-reliant than if more seed had been supplied them.

In any case, however, the department does not lay stress upon a mere increase of the area under cultivation, since its policy is, at any rate in the earlier stages development, to restrict the area cultivated by each Indian to within such limits as will enable him to carry on his operations by the application of his own personal labour and the employment of such simple implements as he would be likely to be able to command if entirely thrown upon his own resources, rather than to encourage farming on a scale to necessitate the employment of expensive labour-saving machinery. With further reference to the reduction in area cultivated within the North-west Territories, it may in part be attributed to the increasing success attending the department's efforts to encourage the cultivation of more roots and vegetables, especially in places where it has been found that cereals can not be depended upon.

HARVEST.

Although somewhat exceeding the strict boundaries of time to which this report is limited, it may be stated that, in so far as can be gathered at this date, the Indians in Manitoba and the North-west Territories have as a rule had their share of the abundance which has characterized the recent harvest in these districts, although, considering the vast extent of territory through which the agencies are, scattered and the consequent variation of climatic influences, it need occasion no surprise to, learn that at some points conditions prevailed which have unfortunately excluded some agencies and reserves from participating in the general good fortune.

In the other provinces the crops are reported as fairly good on the whole, although in some places hay, oats and potatoes have suffered a good deal from the effects of drought.

HEALTH.

With regard to health, the year has been on the whole an extremely favourable one, little or no serious sickness having been reported from any point, with the exception of parts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where in this respect the Indians do not seem to have fared as well as their brethren in other parts of the Dominion. There have, of course, been the proportion of deaths from various causes incidental to all communities, and as usual among the Indians the greatest number of victims has been claimed by consumption, often supervening upon scrofula. Of epidemic disease there appears to, have been none, unless for the appearance of la grippe on one reserve in the North-west, Territories.

Small-pox, it is true, broke out in the Cowichan Agency, in British Columbia, as did typhoid fever at Pointe Bleue, in the province of Quebec; but fortunately these were promptly and effectually stamped out before getting a chance to spread. it speaks very well for the amount of attention given to the department's rules governing the observance of sanitary precautions on the reserves, that not only have no such diseases as could be attributed to their neglect taken any hold among the Indians, but that they have in more than one instance escaped outbreaks from which communities of whites in their neighbourhood have suffered.

INDIAN POPULATION INCREASING.

Probably no better proof can be afforded of the successful and benevolent treatment of the Indians than the fact that although in parts of the Dominion the Indians are at the most trying stage of existence, viz. that of transition from the natural to the more artificial condition involved in civilization, their numbers have increased within the last year by somewhat over two thousand souls. It is admitted that in a measure the increase is the result of somewhat more extended and accurate returns; but on the other hand a decrease in the Indian population of British Columbia of 111 souls has to be attributed to the same cause, and the inference just contended for, may, it is thought, be fairly drawn from a net gain of over two thousand souls.

CONDUCT OF INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians has as usual been such as will compare favourably with that of their fellow subjects in the Dominion. Among the tribes in the Northwest Territories the most warlike are those in Treaty No. 7, and they have been the most recently brought under the influence of civilization and restraint of law. They are, moreover, by their situation in the heart of a ranching district, and proximity to the border of the United States, subject to peculiar temptation to indulge their natural inclination to make raids upon the settlers' cattle and upon the horses of tribes across the line.

Some few of the younger and wilder spirits, thirsting in some way to emulate the deeds which, by their fathers, were, not many years ago, considered most meritorious, and thus to establish a reputation for bravery - have committed depredations on the ranchers' cattle, but have been speedily taught through the combined energetic action of the Northwest Mounted Police Force and of our own officials that such propensities cannot be indulged in with impunity, and for some time past no complaints have been heard.

The greatest evil against which the Indians have to contend is intemperance. To this they are peculiarly exposed in consequence of constitutional predisposition, and when this is considered it is marvellous how many of them refrain from indulgence in strong drink, yet, despite special legislation for their protection from this curse, from one place and another come reports from our officials of the extent to which the Indians suffer on account of the disregard of the law. The department does what it can, to repress the evil, but so long as unprincipled white men abound who find the pernicious traffic so profitable as to encourage them to run the risk of a fine or even a short term of imprisonment, it will be impossible to put a stop to it, and elsewhere it has been found necessary and productive of excellent results to do away with the option of a fine for this offence, and to impose much longer terms of imprisonment than provided under the statutes of the Dominion.

EDUCATION.

To turn to the most important subject of education, increased opportunities for observation strengthen the conviction as to the soundness of the policy of recent years adopted by the department: to do away as far as funds and circum-

stances will permit with day schools on the reserves and substitute industrial and boarding schools at a distance from them.

INDIANS INDIFFERENT ABOUT DAY SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Speaking generally, it is disheartening to find the wide-spread indifference manifested by Indian parents with regard to regularity of, or indeed any, attendance by their children at the day schools. No doubt this may to some extent be attributable to the fact that the fondness for their offspring, which is so admirable a characteristic of Indian parents, prevents the exercise of firmness, which, of course, is necessary even to compel children more or less prepared by heredity to undergo, the confinement and discipline of school.

The kind of education imparted at these day schools could not, under the most favourable circumstances, be expected to produce any such results as are derived from training at industrial and boarding schools, when withdrawal to a distance removes the children from the retarding influences of the reserve, and ensures uninterrupted attention to their studies.

INDIANS LEARNING TO VALUE INDUSTRIAL INSTRUCTION.

It is, therefore, quite intelligible why, although parents may not set much store by the day schools, they should, when they get over their first reluctance to parting with their children and, among the less civilized bands, their suspicion of the government's intentions in endeavouring to place them in industrial institutions, learn from the marked results to realize the value and count the benefits of industrial training for their children; and it is gratifying to find that not only is the prejudice against these institutions among the Indians of British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-west Territories fast disappearing, but in some instances a difficulty is arising about finding room for candidates for admission.

BENEFITS OF INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

It has justly been said by one greatly interested in Indian industrial training that no system of Indian training is right that does not endeavour to develop all the abilities, remove prejudice against labour, and give courage to, compete with the rest of the world. The Indian problem exists owing to the fact that the Indian is untrained to take his place in the world. Once teach him to do this, and the solution is had.

ACQUISITION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE A NECESSITY.

To a certain stage in an Indian's advancement there exists but little doubt that he should be kept in communities; but as soon as that stage is reached, and it should be at an early period, he should be brought to compete with his fellow whites; but in order that this may be done effectually he must be taught the English language. So long as he keeps his native tongue, so long will he remain a community apart.

If the Indian has not had, with his white neighbours, the same chance to acquire industrial knowledge, he cannot be blamed for not having these qualities equally with us, and for all we do for him we must from the first consider the English

language quality, for without it he is permanently disabled, and from what Indians have I said to me and from requests made by them, it is evident that they are beginning to recognize the force of this themselves. With this end in view the children in all the industrial and boarding schools are taught in the English language exclusively.

Of late years there has been a pretty well recognized and rational policy, and it seems most desirable that it should be carried into execution with as much vigour as possible, so that the results anticipated from it may be reached as speedily, as possible.

If it be found expedient to educate Indian children, then surely the more who are so educated the better. If the schools be regarded as The chief factors of the great transformation that is being wrought, it would seem a natural and logical sequence to establish as many as the country's finances will admit of. It is, as already said, rapidly becoming easier to secure the attendance of children; and the work of education has gone sufficiently far to show beyond question the advisability of educating them to self-support. If it were possible to gather in all the Indian children and retain them for a certain period, there would be produced a generation of English-speaking Indians, accustomed to the ways of civilized life, which might then be the dominant body among themselves, capable of holding its own with its white neighbours; and thus would be brought about a rapidly decreasing expenditure until the same should forever cease, and the Indian problem would have been solved.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS IN OPERATION.

During the year there have been in operation 19 industrial, 26 boarding, and, including 12 assisted outside of treaty limits, 245 day schools, having 8,175 children on their rolls, with an average attendance of 4,819.

Attendance is affected not only by indifference on the part of parents already referred to, but by the necessarily migratory habits of a considerable proportion of the Indians, especially those who live by bunting. It may be noticed that in a few instances Indian children attend the white children's schools, which slightly increases the number shown to be under educational influences. Of the children at industrial institutions, 596 have been instructed in some one or more of the following trades, - farming, carpentry, shoemaking, printing, tailoring, blacksmithing, tinsmithing, baking and mechanical engineering. At the inception of industrial institutions there must be received. pupils comparatively few of whom are of an age to learn a trade, but as the schools in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia grow older, and their pupils with them, a considerably larger portion will learn trades.

PRIZES WON BY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PUPILS AT THE TERRITORIAL EXHIBITION.

In proof of what is being done at the industrial institutions. I cannot do better than quote from that part of the annual report of the Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Manitoba and the North-west Territories, where, speaking of the Territorial Exhibition recently held at Regina, he says, -

"The school work, writing problems and maps (both in drawing and relief) was exceptionally good, as is well evidenced by the fact that the Qu'Appelle Industrial School took first prize for a set of relief maps in open competition with every school in the Territories, also the first prize for writing and a second prize for an individual map."

"The following prizes, were all won by Indians in open competition with the whole of Manitoba and the North-west Territories: -

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Iron harrows | 1st prize | Jos. Kent, Rupert's Land School. |
| Boots, riding | 1st prize | W.R. Bear, Elkhorn School |
| Boots, riding | 2nd prize | John Wright, Regina School |
| Boots, ladies' | 1st prize | Roy Hawekowekit, Elkhorn School |
| Boots, ladies' | 2nd prize | Blackhorse, Elkhorn School |
| Shoes, men's | 1st prize | Wm. McGirr, Dunbow School |
| Shoes, men's | 2nd prize | Jno. Severight, Regina School |
| Shoes, ladies' | 1st prize | Roy Hawekowekit, Elkhorn School |
| Boots, collection | Diploma | Elkhorn School |
| Harness, set, heavy | Diploma | Frank Seaton, Regina School |
| Harness, set, light | Diploma | C. McDonald, Elkhorn School |
| Specimen of woodwork, tool chest | ... | T. Quoqnet, Rupert's Land School |
| Model stair-case | Special prize. | T. Quoqnet, Rupert's Land School |
| Iron farm gate | 1st prize | A. Woodhouse, Rupert's Land School |
| Set of maps, (8) | 1st prize | Qu'Appelle School. |
| Individual map | 2nd prize | Qu'Appelle School |

"The brass bands belonging to the Qu'Appelle, St. Joseph's (High River), Regina and St. Albert Schools supplied nearly all the music at the Fair, and won universal praise for the excellence of their playing, their time and attack being admirable, especially considering the fact that they were only Indian lads from ten to eighteen years of age.

"During the term of the Fair, a daily newspaper was published by some of the pupils of the Regina School, who form the printing staff of that institution, and the little paper was highly appreciated by the visitors, who watched with delight the dexterity with which the little fellows set up the type and forms."

OUTING SYSTEM FOR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL PUPILS.

The system of sending the more advanced pupils out to service among the settlers is working admirably.

The advantages are obvious, for of course when comparatively isolated from their own people and in close daily association with the settlers, they not only acquire increased proficiency in the English language, but also in the habits and ways of thought pertaining to the whites. A contingent advantage is, that room is thus made for the reception into the schools of more children from the reserves; and, of course, care is exercised in the selection of suitable families where the children will be well treated and subjected to proper influences. An eye is kept on them, and they are encouraged to keep in touch with the institutions from which they are sent out, and in fact to regard them as their homes. The sparseness of settle-

ment so far makes it difficult to extend this system as rapidly as might be desired. However, this difficulty will, with the growth of the country, disappear.

Returns showing pupils out at service for the last month of the past quarter have so far reached the department from the Qu'Appelle and Regina institutions.

At Qu'Appelle there are shown to have then been out at service 22 girls who had then been so engaged for periods ranging from one month to nearly five years, and who were earning from \$2.00 to \$10.00 a month.

Three boys were also out, two of whom were getting \$5.00 each a month and the third \$20.00.

At Regina, a comparatively young institution, 23 lads were hired out and were earning from \$5 to \$20 a month.

For more detailed information regarding the various reserves and schools, I have the honour to refer you to the reports of superintendents, inspectors, agents and principals, as also to tabular statements attached to my report, since it does not appear what good end would be served by duplicating to any extent, through insertion here, what is contained in them.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

While information as to general conditions has been received in summarized form, it may not be superfluous to add a little relative to affairs in the individual provinces.

Of course, no marked change can under ordinary circumstances be expected to take place with regard to the condition or progress within a year. While, therefore, what was said in last year's report about the want of energy and progress among Indians of the older provinces, as compared with those in the west, holds good, as a consequence of the depression in trade already herein referred to, the Indians of Ontario have, like others, been compelled to increased exertion in various pursuits, the effect of which can hardly fail to prove beneficial.

Somewhat increased activity has been observed in agricultural matters, in certain directions, which, doubtless, is due to the fact that it becomes more difficult as time goes on for those who have been doing so to rely upon hunting as a means of maintenance.

In last year's report it was suggested that, subject to your approval, an experiment might be made in the way of introducing the system of close supervision and tuition which had worked so well in the North-west Territories. The Christian Island Band, on Georgian Bay, was selected as the most suitable within the province of Ontario for the intended experiment but I regret to say that it has been necessary to defer making it, because I consider it of so great importance in itself and so essential to success to have it properly started that I desire to give the matter my personal attention, and, unfortunately, since the recent date at which funds for the purpose became available, my other engagements have been so many and so pressing that it has been quite impossible, so far, to visit the reserves with a view to putting the proposed scheme into operation but it is intended to do this just as soon, as time will permit.

INTRODUCTION OF SYSTEM TO REMEDY EXISTING OBJECTIONS TO ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF MONEYS.

What I regard as a very important measure is the introduction among the Six Nation Indians of a system by which the money distributed among them annually can, at any rate to some extent, be applied to much better advantage than in the past. It has always appeared to me very questionable whether more harm than good does not, as a rule, accrue to Indians from the receipt by them of moneys which do not represent any exertion on their own part. Apart from the pauperizing tendency, the distribution in comparatively small sums, means that, in the majority of cases, the money is more or less frittered away, without any substantial benefits being conferred. In searching for a remedy and means to check this waste, the idea suggested itself that if young men starting out in life, or older ones who might desire to improve their condition, could secure such an amount at one time as could be invested in some substantial manner calculated to permanently improve their facilities for earning a livelihood, a considerable advance would have been made in a very desirable direction.

With the consent of the chiefs of the Six Nation tribe, a system has been introduced by which advances are made, to suitable applicants, from the funds of the band, in the shape of loans, on the recommendation of the council. of the band. A lien is taken upon the property for which the Indian has been located and, the department retains and puts to the credit of the band the amounts that would have otherwise been paid to the borrower, until the amount borrowed is repaid with interest and thus, while the investment is a good and safe one for the band, a substantial benefit is conferred upon the individual.

This is regarded as the insertion of the thin end of the wedge into what is without question, a very important and difficult matter to deal with and it is hoped by degrees to be able to extend the operation of the principle, until much good shall have been accomplished.

QUEBEC.

In so far as can be noticed within the limits of a single year, there have been observed, at any rate among some of the Indians of this province, signs of a growing self-reliance. And what has already been said about the tendency of the conditions brought about by commercial depression to foster exertion and an independent spirit, applies more forcibly to these Indians, because they are more dependent for the market of their wares on the United States than are their brethren in the other provinces.

In places where the hunt has not failed to an extent to prove to the Indians the impossibility of relying upon it to furnish their maintenance, there is naturally manifested an inclination to neglect, in a degree, agricultural operations, but in others, where the failure of the chase has been more decided, greater interest has been manifested in husbandry.

In this province the educational facilities have, if anything, improved during the year but it is regretted that the corresponding desire on the part of parents to avail themselves of their advantages for their children has been observed. To this,

however, there is one bright exception, in the case of the Huron Band, where it has been found that young men are manifesting a good deal of anxiety to obtain such education as will fit them to take, employment of various kinds among the whites, which bears out the contention that Indians will take interest in the education of their children just in proportion as they can recognize the results and the benefits accruing therefrom, which serves as a strong argument in favour of industrial training, which has been so strongly advocated.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In this province an increasing interest in agriculture has been observed as also in the subject of education, and some advance in the matter of morality and more particularly in the direction of temperance appears to have been made.

Here there was a small falling off, to the extent of \$133.00, as compared with the preceding year, in the amount of individual earnings, but, as already said in another connection, the smaller amount, no doubt, represents greater exertion.

Although no epidemic attacked the Indians, there, seems to have been a good deal of sickness among them in parts of the province. However, that their struggle for existence has not been unduly severe is evidenced by the fact that there has been an increase of 23 in a population numbering now 2,164 souls.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The Indian population of this province only aggregates some 287 souls and such of them as have settled on their reserves are doing well, have good comfortable houses, cultivate 233 acres of land and give a good deal of attention to growing apples.

This year their individual earnings are shown to have increased from \$200.00 to \$6,100.00, but this has no particular significance, because this year, for the first time, the earnings from the various Indian manufactures have been shown. This is another point where it had been determined to introduce the system of close supervision under a farming instructor, but for the same reasons given in connection with the Christian Island Reserve, the matter has had to be reluctantly deferred. On the whole, these Indians are fairly thrifty, progressive, moral and interested in religious and educational matters, and it is thought that the best results may reasonably be expected to accrue from the special oversight and training which it is proposed to give them.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In this province the Indians do not depend so much upon farming, but support themselves mainly by working at lumbering, stream-driving, fishing, trapping fur-bearing animals and by, the sale of their usual manufactures.

Their earnings from these sources increased during the year by \$1,215.00, and their population by 50 souls, notwithstanding that a constitutional predisposition, which they seem to have, to weakness of lungs, which, aggravated by the exposure more or less incidental to their manner of life and their occupations, develops into consumption, has produced a good deal of sickness among them.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PRECONCEIVED IDEAS ABOUT INDIANS CORRECTED BY VISITING.

As you are aware, it was my good fortune to visit, last summer, in company with the Premier and yourself, many of the villages and schools comprised in the agencies on Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia, together with the agencies in the North-west Territories found on a tour along the line of railway from. Calgary to Edmonton and then extending along a route covered by horse conveyance and following the course of the North Saskatchewan to Prince Albert, a distance of nearly 500 miles.

The preconceived ideas about the Indians visited in British Columbia were rapidly dispelled upon coming into contact with them, for they were found to be a people more or less independent of eleemosynary assistance from the government, not a few or the most energetic and thrifty possessing a fair share of the good things of this life, and among others particularly comfortable dwelling houses.

In fact many of them appeared to be in better circumstances than a large percentage of white settlers resident in the country. At Bella Bella, Metlakahtla, Alert Bay, Fort Simpson and Kincolith, houses, built after the most approved style of the whites, were found, owned by the Indians. Among these Indians is a growing desire to have the reserves subdivided so that each Indian may hold his farm in severalty, and several applications of such a nature were brought to us for arrangement, which is a clear indication of advancement in the direction of individualism.

TENURE OF RESERVES.

In connection with reserves within this province, the question of tenure of lands outside the Railway Belt has in the past been a more or less vexed one, and, as the matter now stands, it is open to question whether a surrender can be made for the purpose of selling or leasing for their own benefit, or whether an Indian desirous of taking advantage of the benefits of the Advancement Act could have lands apportioned to him in accordance with its provisions.

With a view to the final settlement of what is a very important matter, it is being submitted for an opinion to the Supreme Court.

Affairs generally throughout the province have progressed very satisfactorily during the year.

On the west coast the catch of fish and of fur seals has been good. Furs of all sorts have been fairly plentiful. Better prices for them have been obtained. Improvement has been noted in the methods of living of sanitation also increased activity in agricultural pursuits, a growth of friendly sentiments in quarters where reserve, if not suspicion, was entertained, also something like anxiety on the part of parents to obtain the benefits of the industrial institutions for their children.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The progress made by these Indians in the direction of earning money towards their maintenance by the pursuit of various industries has already been mentioned, but does not necessarily imply any increasing proficiency in the arts upon the skill in which modern civilization, with its multifarious requirements, is so dependent.

PROGRESS TESTED BY COMPETITION AT ME TERRITORIAL FAIR.

No better opportunity of testing the result of the policy which has been pursued for the civilization of Indians in the North-west Territories, could have been had than that afforded by the Territorial Exhibition held last summer at Regina.

As I have already done with regard to the practical result of education at the industrial institutions, I cannot do better than quote an extract from the Assistant Commissioner's Report. He writes, inter alia, the following: -

"As proof of the great strides made by the Indians in the pursuit of civilization, I am pleased to be able to report the splendid success made by them in their varied exhibits at the Territorial Fair, held in Regina from 29th July to August 7th last. The improvement over the Indian exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893, was most marked. The exhibits were shown in a frame building, 50 by 25 feet, which was erected solely by the carpenter pupils of the Regina Industrial School, the work upon which was decidedly a credit to them.

"The exhibits were principally from the Moose Mountain, Crooked Lakes, Edmonton, Hobbema and Blackfoot Agencies, and from the Qu'Appelle, Battleford, Regina, High River, St. Albert, Elkhorn, Rupert's Land and St. Boniface Industrial Schools, as well as from several day and boarding schools, notably those of File Hills, Touchwood and Crowstand.

"These consisted of farm products, carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, harness, tinsmithing work, shoemaking and printing, lace work, embroidery, home-made furniture, also bread, butter, cheese, jam, soap, articles of clothing, knitting, wooden ox-collars, double-trees and single-trees, axe and fork handles made out of native wood and ironed by the Indians, horse-shoes, hinges, pincers and a great variety of other articles numbering, in all, about fifteen hundred specimens.

"It would take up too much space to repeat the praises bestowed upon the Indian exhibit by the visitors and the press generally, in fact until assured that the articles exhibited were actually the product of Indian labour, visitors were scarcely inclined to give credence thereto.

"That many of the Indian exhibits fully equalled, and in some cases excelled, the product of white competitors, is beyond doubt, and fully demonstrates the rapid advancement that is being made in civilized pursuits by our Indian population."

ESTABLISHMENT OF MILLS.

One thing which is making a marked improvement in the appearance and comfort of many of the reserves is the establishment of grist and saw mills in places where milling facilities were bad, and where much loss in time and kind consequently occurred. The great advantages of these mills are fully recognized by the Indians, who are very willing to contribute, in proportion to their means, to their establishment.

The knowledge that they thus get full returns for the grain they raise is a strong incentive to interest in agriculture, and the ease with which they can get the timber out (under careful restrictions) and hauled to the mills by themselves, and converted into lumber, has greatly stimulated the construction of a better class of building.

The following are the mills in operation: -

Onion Lake Agency, saw and grist mill.
Carlton Agency, saw and grist mill.
Hobberna Agency, saw and grist mill.
Saddle Lake Agency, saw and grist mill.
Crooked Lakes Agency, saw and grist mill.

Edmonton Agency, saw and grist mill.

Blood Agency, saw and grist mill.

At Hobbema there was no small amount of work required to secure water power wherewith to drive the mill. For a considerable distance a channel had to be cut from the river and a dam constructed, a work which would have taxed the energies Of white men, all of which was done by the Indiana themselves.

INTRODUCTION OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

Among matters Of Special interest and importance may be noticed the commencement made in the direction of irrigation works in Treaty 7.

The district within which the agencies in the treaty mentioned are situated is undoubtedly a splendid one for grazing purposes, but the liability to drought opposes a strong barrier to successful cultivation of farm produce, including bay, and to overcome this the settlers have been turning their attention to the subject of irrigation.

The first Indian experiment was made on the Blackfoot Reserve, where a main irrigation ditch, extending for a length of some seven miles, with some lateral extensions, has been constructed.

On the Piegan Reserve a main ditch, with auxiliary - the former 3 and the latter 11 miles in length - has been dug, and, on a smaller scale, an experiment has been made at the Blood Reserve. Alt these works have been carried oat by the employment of Indian labour solely.

At the Blackfoot Reserve, where work was completed in time to test the effects, at any rate to some extent, during the last season, results have been achieved which augur well for the permanent success of the experiment and for the possibility of its profitable extension there and in other directions.

While much may be hoped for from irrigation, in no way will it prove of more benefit than in the direction of enabling a plentiful supply of bay to be raised. Without doubt, the western Indians will have to place their main reliance for their maintenance upon stock-raising. In this connection, it is gratifying to find them divesting themselves of their prejudice against cattle, and beginning to avail themselves of arrangements made by the department to enable them to dispose of their Ponies in exchange for more profitable stock.

To show what progress, is being made in the direction of inculcating habits of industry among the western Indians, not only the last taken into treaty but naturally the most warlike and disdainful of manual labour, it may be stated that, in a report recently received from the agent for the Blood Indians, be says that at almost every village on the reserve hay is to be found well stacked and nicely fenced.

During the past season these Indians have cured and stacked 1,362 tons of hay, which in that country represents no small amount of work, 78 2/3 tons of which was. put up under contrast to supply neighbouring ranchers and others.

Some of them have been and still are busy mining coal, which they deliver under contract to furnish the requirements of the North-west Mounted Police posts in the district, as well as any other market that can be found.

For the month of September last, the individual earnings of this band from various sources amounted to \$3,912.00.

MANITOBA.

In this province the large majority of the Indians depend almost entirely upon hunting and fishing for their support, in which, during the year, they met with fair success.

In such parts as farming is pursued, reports go to show that, in so far as their buildings and their cattle are concerned, the Indians were never better off than they have been during the year. Many new houses of a substantial character, and displaying signs of taste, have been erected.

With regard to cattle, the Indians in the agencies of Messrs. Martineau and Muckle have made gratifying progress, a good many of them owning fifty head or more.

The grain harvest has been exceptionally bountiful, and the health of the Indians good so that, all considered, there is much cause for gratitude.

The work of the department steadily increases in magnitude and importance. The changes which are taking place in the environment of the Indians, as well as in their respective conditions, are much more rapid than ever before, necessitating promptitude in doing for them whatever is to be done.

The disbursements made through the department have during the past year amounted in the aggregate to \$1,260,160.93, and I think it is not too much to say that the disbursement of this large sum has been made to the greatest advantage and for the great good of the country.

Notwithstanding the labour and perplexities connected with the administration of this department, one cannot but be profoundly interested in the work.

In conclusion, I beg to refer to the work done by the various branches of the department but, before doing so, desire to point out that the effort of the department now is to avoid any correspondence beyond what is absolutely necessary, and with this object in view it has an understanding with its agents that they, instead of expecting a formal acknowledgment of routine communications made at regular intervals, may assume that the same have been received unless advised to the contrary, and in so far as possible the plan of making marginal notes or memoranda upon matters transferred by the outside officers, is adopted.

TECHNICAL BRANCH.

There are at present in this branch two officers, a surveyor and chief draughtsman and an assistant surveyor.

The surveyor in charge of this branch was also employed in outside work, retracing the outlines of the Caughnawaga Indian Reserve, during part of the months of August and September and part of October.

The assistant surveyor was engaged for four and a half months making important surveys in the North-west Territories for the department.

During the absence of these officers, the surveyor in charge of Indian reserve surveys for Keewatin and the North-west Territories was doing duty in this branch at Ottawa.

The following is a statement of the work done by this branch during the year ended 30th June, 1895.

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Engineering. | ... |
| Plans and tracings prepared | 4 |
| Reports made | 16 |
| Examinations made | 24 |
| Specifications drawn | 1 |
| Architecture. | ... |
| Estimates | 1 |
| Specifications | 2 |
| Reports | 13 |
| Examinations | 11 |
| Drawings | 6 |
| Surveying. | ... |
| Maps and plans drawn | 29 |
| Tracings and sketches made | 134 |
| Reports made | 340 |
| Examinations made | 488 |
| Instructions prepared | 1 |
| Copies made of field notes | 23 |
| Miscellaneous. | ... |
| Areas and calculations | 140 |
| Descriptions | 30 |
| Memos | 9 |
| Estimates, & c. | 8 |

LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

The usual statement showing the Indian lands sold during the year will her found at page 317.

The work of the branch comprises the preparation and registration of surrenders of land to be disposed of for the benefit of the Indians, the sale of such land including the timber and minerals thereon, the examination, entry, registration and issue, as the case may be, of land returns, assignments of land, Crown grants, timber licenses, location tickets to individual Indians, leases and security bonds, settlers' licenses issued by agents to. purchasers of land, and the collection of purchase money, dues and rents, also the protection of reserves from trespass, and adjustment of disputes among Indians as to lands, including those left under will or in cases of intestacy.

Under the provisions of the Land Regulations, there has been sold a quantity of land on the Saugeen Peninsula, in whole or for most part unfit for cultivation.

The Passpasschase Reserve, with the exception of a few sections which were sold by auction held in 1891 and 1893, respectively, was placed for sale in the hands of

the Dominion Lands Agent at Edmonton, and the greater part has now been disposed of - sales to the value of \$24,347.75 having been made during the past year.

Since the survey of the Thousand Islands in 1874, the department, in the endeavour to dispose of them to the best advantage for the Indians, tried leasing and then selling with building Condition attached; but, as neither of the plans proved successful, it was decided to offer them for sale unhampered by conditions as to improvements, and the islands opposite the Townships of Leeds, Escott, Lansdowne and Yonge, in the County of Leeds, having been put on the market, sales to the value of \$33,193.55 were effected during the year.

An effort has recently been made by the department to remove all white men from Indian reserves, resident thereon without authority, and a number of permits under the law have been granted to those entitled to consideration, while in other cases the parties have left the reserves.

It is regretted that neither of the two leading bands in Ontario - the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté and the Six Nations of the Grand River - has taken advantage of the provisions of the Act to become regularly located on individual holdings on their reserves. However, land registers have been prepared which contain the names of the various Indian owners, with a description of the land held by each, which are found very serviceable, and it is hoped that eventually they will consent to come under the system of tenure by location ticket.

The town-plot of Bury, originally laid off at the head of the Saugeen Peninsula, has been reduced to a smaller area and the balance subdivided into farm lots, all of which have been placed in the agent's hands for sale.

The timber on the Wahnapiatae and Temiscamingue Reserves has been regularly surrendered, and after examination by the Timber Inspector has been sold for the benefit of the Indians concerned.

CORRESPONDENCE BRANCH.

Since, in 1893, the method of conducting the work of this department was reorganized, each branch has, as a rule, prepared and written the letters pertaining to its own work.

It is obvious, however, that from the nature and extent of the department's business, there are always many matters presenting themselves which can not be considered to belong exclusively to any particular branch, and with its share of such the time of the Correspondence Branch is fully occupied.

Since matters outside of ordinary routine work commonly require a good deal of search, care and thought, the quantity of work done by this branch cannot be judged of by the numbers of letters prepared and written, which, however, it may be stated, have covered 2,618 foolscap pages of type-writing.

This branch, moreover, attends to the Copying, into the letter books, of correspondence sent out by most of the other branches and to the despatch thereof, and the number of folios so treated aggregated 12,607 during the year.

REGISTRY BRANCH.

This branch has under its charge Indian records from the year 1723, relating to treaties made with the Indians, reports of conferences relative to changes of

reserves, various forms of tenure, claims of white men to Indian lands, about all of which discussion or dispute is constantly arising, necessitating ready access to records, some of which relate to very remote transactions.

During the year, a thorough search, involving a good deal of work, had to be made in connection with the cases under arbitration between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, as well as for records regarding the rights of way, of railways in the older provinces.

Various opinions upon legal matters submitted to the Solicitor of Indian Affairs, since 1859 - When the Deputy Minister of Justice was first appointed to act in that capacity -are being collected and copied to be indexed and bound for ready reference.

To facilitate access to comparatively recent correspondence, a special index of files for the past twenty years has been recently completed.

Record is kept of letters to which answers are required; and when the latter are not received within a reasonable time, notices are sent out calling attention to the omission.

Outgoing letters copied into the official letter books, to the number of 12,607, during the last year, have been indexed by the branch. That there has been a steady annual increase in the work of this branch is evidenced by the fact that since the Indian Department was formed the number of letters received has increased from 6,970 in that year to 26,063 during the past year, which number does not include formal acknowledgments of cheques nor memoranda which take the place of letters and have to be duly registered and indexed.

SCHOOL BRANCH.

Since the establishment of the School Branch, referred to in my annual report for 1894, the work has steadily increased owing to the closer departmental supervision of our schools called for under the new regime.

The following is a summary of the work performed in the branch during the past year: -

| | |
|--|-------|
| School returns received and checked from | ... |
| Ontario | 324 |
| Quebec | 75 |
| Nova Scotia | 31 |
| New Brunswick | 20 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4 |
| British Columbia | 87 |
| Manitoba | 205 |
| North-west Territories | 296 |
| Outside Treaty | 8 |
| Total | 1,050 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Files received and acted upon | 6,261 |
| Folios of letter books filled | 2,176 |
| Inspectors' reports received | 181 |
| Public and Separate School Inspectors' reports | 129 |
| Departmental Inspectors, Manitoba and N.-W. Territories | 52 |
| Agents' reports received between January and July | 1,129 |
| Trade Instruction returns received | 82 |
| Admission and Discharge returns | 142 |
| Principals' reports received | 59 |

The checking of returns and requisitions for school material takes up a good deal of time and requires close attention, and in addition this branch takes charge of all documents and files connected with its own work.

STATISTICS AND SUPPLY BRANCH.

This branch has dealt with 1,350 files during the year and made 756 requisitions on the Queen's Printer and the Superintendent of Stationery for printed matter, stationary and school material, for the supply of various superintendents, agents and schools.

This work involved no small amount of labour in the way of making memoranda, checking and writing letters of advice.

This branch furthermore examines and keeps a record of returns of elections of Indian chiefs and councillors, is charged with issuing blankets, clothing and other supplies required for infirm and destitute Indians, collects agricultural, industrial and census statistics, and compiles tabular statements therefrom, supervises returns of government property, issues departmental and other reports or documents to those requiring them, and makes all necessary requisitions on the Department of Public Works.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The following is a synopsis of the work done in this branch during the year ended the 30th June, 1895: -

| | | |
|---|------------------|--------------|
| Number of files dealt with | ... | 9,990 |
| Number of cheques issued | ... | 13,700 |
| Number of covering letters for cheques | ... | 7,950 |
| General correspondence, number of letters | ... | 4,300 |
| The accounts are kept in four ledgers as follows: - | ... | ... |
| ... | No. of Accounts. | Expenditure. |
| Indian Trust Fund | 295 | \$246,520 60 |
| Appropriation Accounts. | ... | ... |
| Manitoba and N.W. Territories | 315 | 761,105 22 |
| British Columbia and Maritime Provinces. | 46 | 116,414 38 |
| Ontario and Quebec Appropriation | 18 | 77,884 17 |

| Expenditure. | No. of Accounts. | Expenditure. |
|--|---------------------|-------------------|
| Accounts kept in subsidiary ledgers. | ... | ... |
| In connection with loan of \$40,000 to individuals of Mohawk Band of Bay of Quinté for purpose of fencing land | 350 | ... |
| With individual Indians who have deposited moneys with the department | 450 | ... |
| In addition to the above there was the following expenditure from the Civil Government Vote: - | ... | ... |
| Salaries | ... | 50,556 77 |
| Contingencies | ... | 7,679 79 |
| Total expenditure | ... | \$1,260,160 93 |

The revenue of the Indian Trust Fund, exclusive of interest, amounted to \$108,327.18.

The Auditor General has also been furnished with monthly statements of revenue and expenditure and the corresponding vouchers.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
HAYTER REED,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*

PART I
OF THE
REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

*WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 2ND DIVISION,
MELBOURNE, 24th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith my first annual report and tabular statement on the three bands of Indians within my agency for the year ended the 30th June, 1895.

Oneidas of the Thames.

This band numbers seven hundred and eighty-three, an increase of fifteen as compared with the previous year.

They live within the township of Delaware, in the county of Middlesex. The land on this reserve is well adapted for general farming, being composed of a rich clay and sand loam. The crops have been good with the exception of corn and potatoes, which suffered considerably by the continued drought: Fifty-four acres of new land was broken last spring. The agricultural society on this reserve holds a fair annually.

The Church of England and the Methodist Church of Canada have each a mission on this reserve. The Methodist body has now under construction a handsome brick church near the centre of the reserve. There are three schools on the reserve, which are kept open during the school year. and taught by white teachers. The attendance at school has not been good, partly owing to some families being away working for whites, but mostly through the neglect of parents, who do not seem to appreciate the great privilege of education which is given them.
Chippewas of the Thames.

This band numbers four hundred and forty-three, an increase of three as compared with the report of last year. They live within the township of Caradoc in the county of Middlesex.

The land on this reserve is a clay loam, and well adapted to grow all kinds of grain and hay and the raising of farm stock, especially cattle and sheep. There is a considerable amount of the best of the land under swamps which are not yet drained. A good deal of draining has been done during the year. A good many of the old fields have been over-cropped.

About fifteen hundred rods of new fencing was built by the Indians last spring,

There has been an increase in the production of all I kinds of grain, of three thousand eight hundred and seventy-two bushels as compared with last year. There is also an increase of twenty-four in the number of sheep; there is also an increase of horses and cows.

The agricultural society held their annual fair in October last. They had a fine display of farm stock, grain, roots and vegetables. A good deal of work has been done on the roads during the year.

The Church of England and the Methodist Church have each a mission on this reserve.

The Mount Elgin Institute and industrial Farm are situated near the east corner of the reserve on the banks of the River Thames. The new building at this institute is now in course of construction, and when completed will greatly add to the comfort of the pupils.

There are three schools on the reserve, which are kept open during the school year. They are taught by one Indian and two white teachers. The attendance has not been satisfactory, owing to the carelessness of the parents.

Munceys of the Thames.

This band numbers one hundred and twenty-two, a decrease of seven.

They occupy a portion of the Caradoc Reserve along with the Chippewa Band.

The soil on their portion of the reserve is about the same as that occupied by the Chippewas, only it is more broken with creeks. The fertility of some of the old land has been greatly reduced from want of proper culture and being over-cropped. The best of their soil is not properly drained. There was seventeen acres of new land broken last spring. Their farm stock has increased considerably as compared with last year. There, is also an increase in the number of agricultural implements.

There is one school on this reserve. It is taught by a white teacher.

The Church of England and the Methodist Church have missions on this reserve, and are doing a good work on this as well as other reserves under my care.

The medical attendant has vaccinated quite a number of the Indians on the Caradoc Reserve during the year.

The general health of the Indians has been good.

Before closing, this report I have to bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity of my predecessor (the late Thomas Gordon) in the discharge of his duties whilst in charge of this agency.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.S. MCDOUGALL,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE

BRANTFORD, ONT., 28th August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report and tabular statement on the Six Nations Reserve of the Grand River for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The crops for the past year were generally good, wheat and oats being an unusually heavy crop, while pease were a very light crop; potatoes almost a failure in clay soil, on account of the long drought, but much better in sandy soil.

The usual contracts for building and repairing bridges on the reserve were satisfactorily completed by the contractors, all of whom were members of the band.

The reserve suffered greatly by fires in several bushes in the month of August, 1894. One of its best bushes suffered greatly, a number of its largest trees having been destroyed. With the aid of a number of teams and men hauling water, some distance, the fire was, after unceasing efforts, controlled.

The road work under the direction of forty-three pathmasters, who are appointed annually, was well attended to, and the roads kept in good condition.

The fire losses were unusually few during the year. The band pays one-third of the loss, which is assessed by two fire inspectors, as required by the fire regulations of the reserve. This amount, 3 to an insurance.

The agricultural society of the reserve, wholly under Indian management, held its annual fair in October last, which was very largely attended during the two last days. The society is in a most prosperous condition.

The Farmers' Institute of the South Riding of the County of Brant held a public meeting on the reserve in February last, when a number of Indians became members.

The affairs of the Six Nations are managed by hereditary chiefs, who are anxious to encourage their members to remain on the reserve and cultivate their land in a proper and husbandlike manner, and have passed rules and regulations, which have been approved of by the Department of Indian Affairs, by which certain amounts will be advanced from their capital money to aid individual members to erect proper buildings on their land. The amounts advanced are repayable in annual payments to suit the borrower. Although these advances have only been made a short time, a marked improvement in buildings can readily be observed.

The education on the reserve is given great attention. The school boards are doing all in their power to encourage education. Large amounts were expended during the past year in placing all the board schools in first-class condition.

Great interest is manifested by the Indians in church and Sunday school work.

The twentieth annual ploughing match of the Six Nations was held in November last, under the auspices of the agricultural society. The chiefs in council voted the sum of seventy dollars toward the same. None but Indians can compete. There was a very large attendance and great interest taken. The Indians generally are good ploughmen, and at the Wentworth ploughing match, which took place on the Hamilton asylum farm last November, a number of prizes were taken by Indians of this reserve.

The health of the reserve was generally good during the first two and last quarters, but during the March quarter the long and severe winter was very trying to the old and feeble and fatal to many advanced cases of consumption, and in consequence the death rate was rather high.

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

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E.D. CAMERON,
Superintendent.
PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY
20th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

This band is known as the Chippewas of Beausoleil, the band having formerly lived there, but now only a few families live on this island, the majority having removed to Christian Island some years ago. where the soil is much more fertile. A few of the Indians residing on Christian Island have taken to farming and are

making fair progress, but I hope to see better results in the future, as they are beginning to realize that this is the surest way of making a livelihood. The crops last year were very poor.

The Indians living on Beausoleil Island subsist principally by fishing and hunting, game being plentiful, quite close to this island.

The health of the band has been good.

The school is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Missionary Society, the teacher last year being the Rev. Jno. Laurence, whom I found to be a very efficient and painstaking official; but I find great difficulty in inducing the parents to send their children regularly to school, but even with this to contend with, the progress was very good indeed.

In winter the Indians take out large quantities of cordwood, which they sell to the steamboat companies. This assists them very much.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. McGIBBON,
Indian Agent.
ATHERLEY AGENCY,
ATHERLEY, 24th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following report and tabular statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision during the year ended 30th June 1895.

Rama Band.

The population is now two hundred and twenty-nine, an increase of one since my last census, the result of seven deaths, six births and two immigrations. The health of the band has been excellent during the year. Sanitary measures receive prompt attention; on the approach of spring all garbage is removed from the yards and premises surrounding their dwellings. There has been no contagious disease among these Indians notwithstanding the fact that scarlet fever and diphtheria have existed to an alarming extent in the town of Orillia, village of Atherley and surrounding vicinity. I am pleased to be able to state that in agriculture some of them are making decided progress. The crops this year are abundant and in excess of any former year. The land on this reserve is excellent and well adapted for agricultural purposes. The band have adopted a very Intelligent system of road making on the reserve, similar to that under municipal law. I give them all the encouragement I can along this line, and this year considerable work has been done. The school is doing good work; it is fairly attended, and favourable progress is made by the pupils who attend regularly. It has been under the charge of Rev. J. Egan, missionary. The whisky evil still prevails at Rama. The close proximity of this reserve to Orillia is detrimental in this particular, the Indians are frequently there; and if liquor cannot be obtained directly from the hotel-keeper they will secure the assistance of unprincipled white men to purchase it for them. I hope ere long to be able to give some of this class a wholesome lesson.
Georgina and Snake Island Band.

This band numbers one hundred and eighteen, a decrease of four since the last census, the result of four deaths.

Georgina Island, where the greatest number of this band reside, is a very healthy situation. The sanitary condition is good. Quite a number of this band take a decided interest in agriculture. The produce of last year was good, and the present year promises better results. As a class the Indians of this reserve are sober, well conducted and industrious. A case of drunkenness is very rare. Chief Big Canoe, who was re-elected in June last, is an excellent man as chief. His example and influence among his people is good. In addition to farming he gives considerable attention, to the cultivation of bees; it has become a very profitable industry with him; he has at present eighteen hives.

The church and school premises are much improved in appearance by the erection of a neat picket and board fence. The roads are kept in good condition. Mr. Mays, the school teacher, is very diligent in the discharge of his duties, not only striving to advance his pupils in the general branches taught, but in habits of cleanliness and morality. The families that reside on Snake Island are very comfortable; their gardens and premises are well kept.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.J. McPHEE,

Indian Agent.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,

SOUTH ALGONA, ONT., 26th August, 1895.

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, 1895.

The Indians of my agency are enjoying very good health, and are able to support themselves well between farming and hunting, with the exception of four families who are very old and unable to work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. BENNETT,

Indian Agent.

PARRY SOUND, ONT., 23rd August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

Parry Island Band.

This band still occupies its usually favourable position. During the year the crops were satisfactory and there was no scarcity. Those who desire it find an abundance of well-paid labour in loading vessels at the adjacent lumber docks. While the industrious female portion of the band earn a considerable amount by the manufacture and sale of Indian fancy work and baskets.

During the year a few changes have occurred in the population by births and deaths, the latter chiefly among the children of the band. These, however, have balanced each other, and the numerical strength remains exactly the same as last year

I regret to have to report that the attendance at the schools has not been as good or as regular as could have been wished. Those pupils who attended properly made decided progress, as has been shown by the samples of their work Sent by me to the department.

During the present season a fair amount of new land has been brought under cultivation and a larger area than ever before is now under crop. Consequently I feel justified in reporting that steady and sure progress is being made by this band.

Shawanaga Band.

This band had at the time of my visit made its usual annual migration from its reserve to the fishing village always occupied by it during the fruit-gathering portion of the summer.

As I drove through the part usually occupied I noticed that a larger number of fences had been erected, but the crops were evidently suffering from the prevailing dry weather. I fear, consequently, that there will be some suffering during the coming winter unless sufficient rain falls shortly. The band has, however, a good chance to supplement shortage of crops by earnings from fishing, so that if they will only exalt themselves the distress need not be great.

It is much to be regretted that fire has run through the reserve of this band during the present season, and unless the timber on the unsundered portion is yielded to the department and sold so as to be cut during the coming winter, considerable loss will result.

Here as elsewhere the school question causes anxiety and depression. There have been two changes of teachers, and, though the attendance has been fair, it has not been as good as it should have been. I am under instructions to engage a new teacher for next quarter, when it is to be hoped that better results will follow.

Henvey Inlet Band.

My annual annuity visit to this band has not been characterized by any incident worth special note. All were happy and contented and seemed to be making some slow progress. I walked over a larger portion of the reserve than usual and noted the increase of new land brought under cultivation. The agriculture was, I am sorry to say, of a rough rudimentary character. A clearing in the bush in most cases was simply ploughed up in which corn or potatoes were dropped and slightly covered. The seed thus sown had been subsequently left to take care of itself and the patches were left unfenced. It is therefore not to be wondered at that with the dry season the crops on the new land look anything but promising.

The lands in closer proximity to the village were however better fenced than ever before, and I noticed that, although there will be almost no hay crop this season, there are large meadows of wild grass in the neighbourhood which, if out, will support the stock during the coming winter.

The election to the office of chief took place, when James Wickemanchie was placed in the position rendered vacant by the resignation of the late chief.

The members of this band are in very good health and both the men and women very well dressed. Consequently it is reasonable to judge that all are in a prosperous condition.

Nipissing Band.

This band is in a decidedly prosperous condition and any one visiting these Indians when assembled on a holiday or pay-day could not fail to notice that they are a fine lot of people, well dressed, well nourished, with energy depicted on the counten

ances of most of them. The chase is being abandoned by most of the younger men of the band and they take to the more profitable work of the lumber woods. A few only seem to take kindly to agriculture and still fewer to fishing.

Nothing of importance has transpired in this band during the past year. A few deaths have occurred among the juveniles, but these have been more than offset by a considerable birth rate.

The progress of the school has not been at all good; but, as a new teacher has been engaged, there is a reasonable prospect of improvement.

Dokis Band.

For some unknown reason this band failed to meet me on the appointed day, and as they chiefly reside on the Nipissing Reserve and not on their own, the general prosperity of that band pertains to this one also. The few members that I met seemed well and in a satisfactory condition, and were evidently bent on following the occupation of lumbermen.

Temogamingue Band.

This band, inhabiting the shores and vicinity of the large and picturesque lake from which it takes its name, was visited by me on the 18th instant and found to be in a condition that may be considered fair with, however, a suspicion of retrogression. It excites wonder that the individual members of the band present such a comfortable appearance when it is so evident that little of anything is raised from the soil, while hunting yields yearly but an average of \$30 per head and there exists an absence of all other employment except that of guides to occasional parties of tourists who have succeeded in penetrating even to Lake Temogamingue.

The chief want of the band is a defined reserve, so that they may be able to concentrate their efforts within a certain area and cease to settle aimlessly on isolated spots far from the reach of mutual assistance.

Gibson Band.

This band, which I visited in May last and which I propose to visit again shortly, I found to be in an unusually harmonious, satisfactory and prosperous condition, and there seemed every prospect of such a state of affairs continuing, for a time at least.

The school matters showed some signs of improvement, though there is still much to be desired.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. S. WALTON,
Indian Superintendent.
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, 22nd August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith my tabular statement and annual report for the year ended June 30th, 1895.

The Chippewas of Sarnia Reserve have been making very fair progress in their farming operations this last year. They have been adding to their stock of agricultural implements. and also in fencing, as they have put up, I may say, miles of barbed wire fence during the past year.

They had a larger acreage under crop this year than they have ever had before, and I am pleased to report that the crops are all good with the exception of hay: it is very light.

The school on this reserve has been taught by Miss Welsh, and the progress of the Is has been satisfactory, and the attendance very fair.

The health of the Indians on the reserve is good at the present time, but as will be seen by my tabular statement there has been a decrease of five in the last year, chiefly by consumption, and I find on looking back over my pay-list that there has been a decrease of forty-two in the last twelve years, so there appears to be a constant decrease year by year. The Chippewas living on Kettle Point and Aux Sables Reserves have not progressed as those on Sarnia Reserve. Their land is equally as fertile as that on Sarnia Reserve; the ditch which was cut last fall has been of great benefit to that reserve. The school on Kettle Point Reserve is taught by Miss Little. The progress in that school has not been very satisfactory, as the attendance has not been regular. The school on the Aux Sables Reserve is taught by Miss Vance, and the attendance is fairly good and progress has been quite marked.

The Pottawattamies living on Aux Sables Reserve have no claim on the reserve or moneys, and they do not make any progress.

I have the honour to remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 4TH DIVISION,

PORT ARTHUR, 31st August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The Fort William Band

numbers three hundred and seventy-seven, an increase of ten over last year. As may be seen on reference to my reports for the last twelve years, these Indians have been steadily improving; and, with the exception of about twenty stragglers who are located about Dog Lake and live by the chase, they are comfortably settled on farms on the reserve, have good whitewashed houses and barns, with clean yards and tidy premises, are possessed of cows and young cattle, and a team of oxen or horses to each family. Plenty of timothy hay, and a large quantity of root crops, such as turnips, potatoes, & c., are grown, and a good supply of trout and whitefish is secured from Lake Superior every fall. They all live very comfortably and some of the most frugal have money in the savings bank, and afford examples of thrift to not a few of their white neighbors. The reputation of the Fort William Indians for honesty stands high. They are careful in the performance of their public duties. Each male of twenty-one does two days' work every year on the roads, and a duly appointed fence-viewer sees to the fences being kept in order. They have two good schools, one in the village on the reserve for girls and boys, and St. Joseph's Orphanage at Fort William for girls. The orphanage classes are conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, who are most competent teachers, and have met with much success in the training of Indian children.

Unfortunately the orphanage was burned last April, but the orphan children escaped most providentially with only the loss of their clothing. The Roman Catholic church was also destroyed by fire at the same time. The orphanage is

being re-built at a cost of \$8,000, and will be ready for occupation this autumn) when the church will also be replaced.

Dr. Smellie gives careful attention to the duties of his position as physician to the band. During the year there has been but little sickness.

The Red Rock Band

numbers two hundred and five, an increase of two over last year. These Indians have settled in greater numbers on their reserve during the past than in any former year, and they are giving more attention to agriculture, in consequence of the growing scarcity of fur-bearing animals. Several have good crops of potatoes, and there is plenty of fish to be had conveniently in Lake Helen. The reserve is situated on the bank of the renowned Nepigon River, as famed for its large speckled trout as for its picturesque scenery. This river is visited by tourists yearly from the principal cities in the United States and Canada, and from different parts of Europe, who give remunerative employment to the Indians during the summer season. This, together with what they procure by farming and by the chase, enables them to live very comfortably. They have a well attended school, conducted by a good teacher.

The English Church Mission Reserve

is beautifully situated on the banks of Nepigon Lake, near the mouth of the Nepigon River. These Indians are a portion of the Red Rock Band. The land occupied by them is mostly fertile, producing the finest potatoes and other root crops, and a superior quality of wheat and oats. Samples of the roots and grain have been exhibited by me for nine years at the Port Arthur Agricultural Fair, and have been highly praised. They have fine timber land, and the finest of trout and whitefish can be caught at their door the year round; they have a good bull and harness; plough, harrows, and other tools; a good cow, some young stock, and good pigs. Their houses are comfortable, and their church would do credit to a city. This, I may say, is one of the best reserves in my agency; and the Indians upon it are intelligent, industrious, and well-to-do.

The Pays Plat Band

numbers fifty-seven. This reservation is situated on the Pays Plat River, six miles from Rossport, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, where a large fresh fish business is done, tons being shipped on ice weekly. The Indians of this band have good sailboats and nets, and make about \$100 a month from their fishing. They have also farms, and grow their potatoes, and hay to feed their cow and young stock as well as the bull that does their ploughing and other work.

The Hudson Bay Company have a small trading post on the reserve, kept by an Indian of the band, and the amount realized by the Indians from furs secured during the winter and sold to the company averages \$1,200 a year.

They have a good school, well attended, and conducted by a competent teacher.

They are well-to-do and industrious, and are at present engaged in building a church on the reserve.

The Pic Band

numbers two hundred and fifty-two, an increase of four over last year. In my last annual report I gave a retrospective glance at this and the other bands in my agency; and the only change I have to note is that this year they have purchased a span of horses for the use of the band, as they found oxen too slow for the work on their several farms, and considerably behind the times. They have a debt on their horses and harness of \$75. This will be paid from the sale of the beef of the oxen they intend killing this fall. They also have a cow and young stock and poultry, a good crop of potatoes and other roots, and are altogether a, sober and well-to-do people.

About 15,000 cords of spruce pulp wood were taken out last winter on the Pic River by, Hazlewood & Whalen, an enterprising firm of Port Arthur, whose lumbering operations left in this part of the country, about \$37,500. The Indians secured employment in cutting, riving and shipping the timber, and their earnings assisted them to finish five frame houses which they commenced last year, and to make other improvements.

They have a good school, well attended, and Mrs. F. H. McKay, the teacher, is most efficient.

The Long Lake Band

numbers three hundred and thirty-six, being a decrease of five since last year. These Indians are all hunters and live by the chase. The reserve is situated so near the height of land that the climate is cold and the soil unfit for agriculture. They have a few warm spots of black loam land. They commenced to cultivate successfully only two years ago, and find they can raise potatoes and turnips. This year they have about six hundred bushels of potatoes, and three hundred of turnips, which is so encouraging that many others will be induced to plant these roots. Heretofore they have lived exclusively in wigwams; but several have commenced to build houses at their potato and turnip ground. This summer, like the past, about thirty-five men are employed carrying inland goods for the Hudson's Bay Company and the earnings from this work assist the band in making a livelihood. There are about thirty-five widows, heads of families, who are good hunters. many of them better than some of the men. Their hunts bring in from \$300 to \$700 per winter.

These Indians deal entirely with the Hudson's Bay Company, and are better off than those of other bands who deal with outside traders, and are better cared for when misfortune happens them. For example, about forty of this band had influenza this summer; and Mr. P. Godchene, the officer in charge of the Hudson's Bay Post, sent me word to bring in medicine for them from Dr. Pringle, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which I did, much to their relief. Outside traders would not have taken this interest, for they take what they can get from the Indians, and leave them to care for themselves.

The Nepigon Band

numbers, according to this year's census, five hundred and twenty-nine, a decrease since last year of eight persons; but as I did not meet several families this, year, there may really be an increase. These Indians, like the Long Lake Band, live by the chase. One hundred and eighteen live in wigwams and nine in houses. The latter have good gardens of potatoes, which with the fall fish catches and their hunt, assists them in living more comfortably than the others. Many of the other Indians are beginning to see this and will commence growing roots.

Several members of this band, as well as the Indians of the Red Rock Band, got employment from the tourists and sportsmen who frequent the Nepigon River for fly fishing. Lake Nepigon is the breeding ground which furnishes this river and the many otgers flowing into Lake Superior.

They have a well attended school on Jackfish Island, conducted by a good teacher.

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

*ROSENEATH AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, ONT., AUGUST 13th, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - Inclosed herewith find tabular statement in connection with the Mississagua Indians of Alnwick, Rice Lake, and Chemong Lake, for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

Mississaguas of Alnwick.

The sanitary condition of the members of the band is at present excellent. I know of only One case of sickness. There were ten births, one immigration by marriage, and ten deaths during the year. Several of the Indians are working their holdings, and are doing fairly well by way of purchasing farming implements, horses, wagons, buggies, & c. I regret to say that in general they cannot be induced to save their seed grain; they sell it in the fall of the year, then have to purchase it in the spring at a much advanced price, to say nothing about the trouble and loss of time in replacing it. I am pleased to say that there is one marked exception in the person of Robert Franklin, who is, I think, the model farmer in the band. It will be seen by looking at my tabular statement herewith that little is made by the members by fishing and hunting, and but few of them attempt to, make anything in this way, but rely on farming and hiring to others.

The school was taught during the year by Miss A. G. Willard The attendance on the whole was good; and I think the children made fair progress.

At the recent election for chief Mr. Peter Crowe was the successful candidate.

Mississaguas of Rice Lake.

The sanitary condition of the members of this band at present is excellent, there being not one case of sickness. There were two births, two deaths, one immigration and one emigration during the year. Many of the members are working their own lands and are doing fairly well. The members, both men and women, as a rule are industrious, clean, tidy, and orderly. They make but little by fishing and trapping, but devote their time chiefly to farming, & c.

The school was taught during the year by Mr. J. P. Windsor, and I think the children have made fair progress, as he is a painstaking teacher.

Mississaguas of Chemong Lake.

The sanitary condition of the band is good, there being but one case of sickness at present. There were three births and three deaths during the year. The people are fairly industrious and as a rule well behaved. Several new frame houses were built during the year, adding much to the comfort of the occupants and the general appearance of the village. There are only about 525 acres cleared on this reserve, consequently the Indians do not do much at farming, but devote a good deal of their time to fishing, hunting & c., and the young men working for farmers, in the lumber woods and river driving.

The school is under the New England Company, and is taught by Mr. A. Kennedy, their agent there. It is fairly well attended and I think the children are doing well, especially those who can be induced to attend regularly; Mr. Kennedy is an efficient and painstaking teacher.

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

*SCUGOG AGENCY,
PORT PERRY, 26th July, 1895.*

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, 1895.

Since my last report, there have been one death and one birth in the band) leaving the number the same as reported last year, thirty-seven. There are several children and young people whose home is with their relatives on the reserve but who are not identified as members of the band, and consequently do not participate in the distribution of interest moneys.

There has been no contagious disease, and very little sickness of any kind during the year. Sanitary matters are fairly well looked after; the people are quite tidy and respectable in appearance, and their houses very well kept.

This reserve comprises eight hundred acres of land of excellent quality, four hundred acres being leased, having been surrendered for that purpose, the remaining four hundred acres is occupied by the band, about three hundred and seventy-five of which is cleared, and only about one-hundred acres under crop. Very few have much taste for farming, the new chief, Isaac Johnson, is, perhaps, the most progressive in this respect, and does what he can, with the agent, to encourage the others to a more extended and better system of agriculture. A former and quite reasonable excuse has been removed, by fencing a large portion of the reserve: the original fences having decayed and become worthless, the band determined on having a Dew fence, and in council passed a resolution to appropriate a sufficient amount from their funds to build about eight hundred and fifty rods, the fence is built of posts set twelve feet apart, with five barbed wires, and a cedar pole spiked on top of the posts, this makes a strong and durable fence. The Indians were quite enthusiastic about the fence, and most of them, who were able, worked like Trojans until the work was completed.

We have endeavoured to impress upon the minds of the parents the necessity of a better education for the children, and whereas only two were reported as attending school last year, there are six attending the public school in close proximity to the reserve this summer.

I am pleased further to report that the band now has religious service every Sunday, instead of every three weeks, as had been the case for several years past.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Wm. BATEMAN,
Indian Agent.
HASTINGS COUNTY, TYENDINAGA RESERVE,
DESERONTO, 10th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit my annual report in duplicate and tabular statement on the Bay of Quinté Reserve for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

At the expiration of the term of the last lease many of the Indians returned to their farms, and in every case have done well, and are equally as good farmers as many of the white tenants.

The long spell of dry weather was very discouraging for a time, but the grain and root crops have turned out really good, in every case a half better than last year.

The heavy rains in the latter part of July saved late grain and renewed the pasture.

Steady improvement in the buildings and fences is being made.

The wire fences are not a success on low marshy grounds, as the frosts heave out the posts every three or four years, but in high ground they are first class.

We have expended about two hundred dollars on our roads in putting on broken stone and gravel, and they are beginning to show the first-class work being done.

Many of the Indians do a splendid trade in gardening and dairy business, especially in butter, as, except in very few cases, they do not attend market, but have regular customers, who take all their butter and eggs.

The Indians do a good deal of fishing, and can dispose of their catch at good prices.

Considerable trapping is done for muskrat and mink.

A good many of the young men who do not own farms work among the farmers, and others are in the employ of the Rathbun Company; some are making bricks, and in the match factory, in the sash and blind works, in the lumber yards, driving teams, or in the lumber camps, but all are busy and industrious.

As a rule the children attend the four schools upon our reserve fairly well, and those who are regular make marked advances and get along better than white children.

There are services in the two churches and school house missions every Sunday.

There is a fair improvement in the sobriety of the members of the Land, considering the chances they have for obtaining liquor through a class of low white men.

Andrew Maracle is doing well with his steam threshing machine, employing Indian help only, and has become very popular with the white tenants as well as with farmers outside of the reserve.

The churchwardens of Christ Church, Wm. and Joe Maracle, have built a wire fence about the church and graveyard out of the proceeds of picnics and special subscriptions.

Except a slight epidemic of measles, there has been no contagious disease. There have been a few cases of la grippe. 9

The sanitary condition of the reserve is excellent.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. GEO. EGAR,

Indian Agent.

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURG, ONT., 19th August, 1895.

To the Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

With regard to farming operations on the Walpole Island Reserve for the year 1895, which is the most important of all

operations so far as the prosperity of these Indians is concerned, I beg to report that the harvest just finished, of all kinds of grain, is fully up to the average of the last five years.

The corn crop, which is well advanced, promises to be the largest ever raised on the reserve. The potatoes and other root crops, notwithstanding the very dry weather, promise well, and, everything considered, there is not much to complain about.

To those who have depended upon the land there is an abundant promise of plenty to live on during the winter, and most of them will have something to sell.

The census taken in the month of July shows that the Chippewas have nearly (not quite) hold their own in point of number, In taking this census much time was spent in advising and pointing out the advantages of farming exclusively for a living. The number of bushels raised this year is not quite as large as that of last year.

The Potawattamies have not so nearly held their own in point of numbers, they being four short of last year's census, but they have increased their total number of bushels to the extent of 2,591 over the quantity raised and reported in the census of 1894, and by present appearances, will have more this year than they ever had.

We have had built and put in place two substantial new ferries this year - one across the Chematagan Channel between Walpole and Squirrel Islands and one across the Chenail Ecarté between the mainland and Walpole Island, both of which are free to the Indians belonging to the two bands, and they are giving the greatest satisfaction.

The general health of the Indians has been very good - no epidemics. A good many of the old people have died during the year from old age, but more of the young people are growing up to manhood and womanhood than formerly, and the small decrease in numbers is nearly accounted for by death among the old people.

The schools have all been regularly kept during the year; the attendance of pupils is getting to be more regular and there is an education within reach of all.

There are about the usual number of the more advanced pupils attending the Shingwauk Home and the Mount Elgin Institute, who, from accounts received with regard to them, are making good progress.

The teachers of the three schools are all Walpole Island boys, educated at Shingwauk and Mount Elgin Institutes, and are giving good satisfaction. The Inspector of schools for the county of Lambton visits the schools regularly and speaks very favourably of the teachers.

The school houses are all in good repair, are kept clean and comfortable and will compare favourably with any other country schools.

It may seem from the general tone of my report that there can not be much to improve here, yet there are many things that I could wish otherwise.

Hoping that by perseverance and a desire to improve the condition of these people I shall perhaps be able to overcome most, if not all, the obstacles which stand in the way of their well doing,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McKELVEY,

Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, ONT., 15th August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The Population Of this band now numbers three hundred and ninety-two persons, being a decrease of two this last year. The extreme cold of last winter was very severe on those Buffering from consumption and kindred diseases. Several deaths were the result.

The sanitary condition of these people is fairly good, most of their dwellings are clean and comfortable and several improvements have been made lately.

Last season the grain and root crops yielded good returns to those who devoted their attention to agriculture. Hay was scarce and far below an average crop, but on the whole the agricultural pursuits were satisfactory.

The fall fishing last year was good, and several of the Indians here availed themselves of this opportunity and realized considerable money for their labours.

The schools on this reserve were open the full year, and were presided over by an efficient staff of teachers. The pupils who attend regularly are making good progress in their studies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T.W. JERMYN,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 3RD DIVISION.

HIGHGATE, ONT., 17th August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the condition and progress made by the Indians of the Moravian Band of the Thames for the year ended the 30th June, 1895.

The population of this band is three hundred and four. There have been ten deaths since my last report, and during the same period there have been ten births, leaving the population the same as it was on the date of my last report.

Crops have been fair. There has been an increase in the number of bushels of oats and wheat over last year, and a decrease in the number of bushels of corn and potatoes. Barley and rye are not grown on this reserve. Field beans are a first-class crop and are extensively cultivated.

Several new houses have been erected Since my last report and others are in course of erection.

Visible improvements have been made in the fences on the reserve during the past year. Old fences have been repaired, rods of new fence built, new land fenced in, and altogether these improvements have added greatly to the tidy appearance of the reserve.

We have two schools. They have a good regular attendance of pupils; they are well managed by good and efficient teachers. The pupils are improving fairly well; as a general rule, they are intelligent and obedient to their teachers.

We have three churches, Moravian, Methodist and English Church, all doing good work.

Under the direction of the department a new drain four hundred and eighty rods long has been constructed almost through the centre of the reserve. This was much needed, and from the acres of land in low, swampy bottoms now fit to cultivate, it is a grand improvement indeed.

The agricultural society's fall fair, held in October last, was another success. In fact the fair has become one of the best paying institutions in Ontario. The society has first-class grounds and buildings, all paid for, and some five hundred dollars in cash on hand after paying all prizes and expenses of the fair. The exhibits become more numerous and of better quality every year. In this respect there is no doubt the fair has been a great benefit to the Indians.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.*

*SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPEWA HILL, ONT., 28th July, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith my tabular statement in connection with the Chippewa Band of Saugeen for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The population numbers 378, an increase of three Since last year.

The Indians have enjoyed fairly good health during the past year, and appear happy and contented.

A number have taken to the manufacture of rustic tables and chairs, which meet with a ready sale through the neighbourhood.

The women of the band find quite a sale for fancy baskets, moccasins, etc., from the summer visitors at Southampton.

Their crops were sown late and the continuous dry weather has been very hard on them.

The three schools on the reserve are being very well attended.

Chief Madwayosh has erected a handsome white brick house, which is much admired by visitors passings through the reserve.

The brass band received first prize in a competition at Wiarton recently, and receives many engagements throughout the surrounding country. The players own the instruments, having bought and almost paid for the same themselves.

Fire did great damage through the bush last season, but the Indians are taking out all the wood or timber that is saleable.

They hold in great respect those who have good buildings or crops. Their horses are gradually becoming better and more serviceable for farming purposes. They also take great pride in showing outsiders their splendid school houses, church and council house, which are all good substantial brick buildings.

Drunkenness is decreasing and since my time on the reserve I have not seen a person under the influence of liquor.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN CROWE,
Indian Agent.
MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,
HAGERSVILLE, ONT., 27th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg leave to inclose the tabular statement of the Mississaguas of the Credit for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The census shows a decrease in the population of seven. The births were only three. There were six deaths, and four removals by marriage into other bands. The deaths were: three infants, two adults from consumption, and one young

man killed at Cayuga upon the railroad track.

As compared with the previous year, the wheat, bay and potatoes were a larger crop, and the other crops about the same, or a little lower.

Quite an amount of good fencing was done, and the land is being well cultivated.

Allan Sault has purchased a new threshing machine, and he tells me his prospects for a busy time this fall are good.

The only public work of importance this year has been the removal of the old school house to the council house grounds. It has been very well placed and repaired, and will be quite useful to save the church and council house from the disturbance caused by tea meetings, feasts, and like entertainments.

The church and the school continue to carry on their work in a very satisfactory manner.

The health of the band has been very good, and vaccination of its members has been attended to.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P.E. JONES, M.D.,
Indian Agent.
MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION,
MUNCEY, 14th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit to you a brief report of the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The schools have maintained their excellent record of other years. Three pupils were this year added to the list of those who have teachers' certificates, Thirty new pupils were admitted to the privileges of the institute during the year, and an equal number withdrew, most of them having completed the term for which they entered. The average attendance, was slightly in excess of the number authorized by the department, which is eighty-five. The health of the pupils has been excellent.

Out of the sixteen boys who retired during the year, one has charge of a school on Walpole Island; another is a student of a French institute in Montreal, and a third is married and settled on a farm on the Oneida Reserve. Eight of the others have had employment as farmers with white men, and are doing well. The other five returned to their homes on the reserves. Out of the fourteen girls who retired, three are married, one to a white man; two have since died; and the rest returned, to their homes on the reserves.

The two new silos mentioned in my last report with a capacity of 240 tons, have proved a complete success; so much so that we could not think of doing without them. The butter and milk supply of the winter was nearly equal to that of the summer, while the beef cattle were in part shipped from the stables.

The year has been one of the most prosperous in the history of the institute. The returns from the industrial farm have amply supplied the institute with beef, pork, milk, butter and flour, also potatoes, turnips, carrots and cabbage, etc., in abundance.

Our returns from the sale of shipping cattle and horses largely supplemented the income from the department, making it possible, in addition to the year's expenses, to pay for fully \$500.00 worth of improvements. A part of said improvements is the addition of a first-class steel wind-mill from the Ontario Wind, Engine, and Pump Company, and a system of piping by which the water is elevated into tanks, so as to supply all departments of the splendid new institute now under construction, while the overflow will amply meet the wants of the stockyard.

While I am writing this, the contractor, with a strong force of men, is pushing the work of the new institute. Already it presents a commanding appearance. It is 107 feet x 60 feet, and the walls rise to the height of 50 feet, while the completed tower is 108 feet. The ceilings are respectively 10, 12, 10 1/2 and 10 feet.

The prospect of entering early in 1896 our new home fitted up with all modern appliances is an inspiration that we greatly enjoy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W.W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.
WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, ONT., 22nd July 1995.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - The year ended 30th June, 1895, has been a successful one generally for this institution. Eighty-five boys and girls have attended the two schools, a grant of \$60 per capita being provided for seventy-five pupils only. About twelve boys and girls had to be refused admission for want of means to support them.

The new regulations that have been enforced this year by the department, with regard to the admission, dismissal and absence of pupils, have proved efficient in maintaining a regular attendance. There have been during the whole year but few absences, and these from unavoidable cause. Two boys who were stealthily taken away from the institution, after they had been refused a leave of absence, were soon brought back, upon the Indian Superintendent serving their parents an official order to do so.

The pupils have enjoyed good health generally; this result is due not only to substantial food and good clothing but principally to outdoor exercises in which they indulge very freely. They are provided with all sorts of games, especially with a pretty complete set of gymnastic appliances which have helped their physical development to a great extent.

They are docile, they submit willingly to the rules of the institution, and with the exception of a few older boys and girls who are anxious to recover their freedom, they behave generally well and manifest a good spirit.

The routine work in the school room was quite satisfactory; but the proficiency of the pupils in the daily use of the English language is not proportionate to the efforts of the teachers. With a few exceptions, the full blood Indian children of this tribe are rather dull, slow in discarding their native tongue, and show but little interest in the improvement of the mind. It is hard to bring them up to a higher standard of learning.

On the other hand they are very fond of industrial training, and make good therein. They manifest a special inclination for farming and we make a point to encourage it, since farm work will be their principal means of earning their living. There is but little room on the reserve for the practice of other trades, and very few Indian tradesmen will ever be acceptable to work outside their reserve, principally on account of racial prejudices. Still, there are a few boys trained in blacksmithing, tinsmithing, carpentering and house-painting. The saw-mill, shingle-mill, planing-mill, and sash and door factory, connected with the carpenter shop are, being entirely refitted, at considerable expense; a new wing with a new 35 h.p. engine has been added lately.

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

FORT WILLIAM MISSION, 30th June, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - We beg to submit our annual report for the fiscal year ended th June, 1895.

Everything was fairly progressing from re-opening of school until the end of winter, when to our misfortune on the 10th of April, fire broke out in, the orphanage, very probably owing to a brick getting loose in the bake oven or the chimney; the orphanage and the church were utterly destroyed. Fortunately the weather was fine, the hour early in the day, and all up. A great number of men, both Indian and, white, from the mill, came to our assistance, and, although they could not save the building, still they saved a good deal of furniture. The loss, however, is very great in clothing for both the sisters and children, also bed and bedding and other effects.

The building was insured for \$5,000. The accident was more keenly felt, as we had just completed at a great expense a new dormitory and bake oven, with many other repairs, not to speak of pump, baths and drain, which the department had furnished us at the expense of \$300. However the work of rebuilding has begun, and we hope within four months to see a new orphanage receive its inmates.

Three pupils died last year, one little boy and two girls. At the time we were in great anxiety about the health of the children, as all in turn were victims of scarlatina. The epidemic was not confined to the orphanage:it existed also in the village, and even in Port Arthur and Fort William.

The progress in the school has been satisfactory. Since the fire the Indian council house has been used as a school house, one class upstairs and one below.

The sisters occupy the old school house, one-half of which serves as a kitchen and refectory for all. The twenty children under our charge at present, with two sisters, sleep in a house a short distance from the school, lent them by an Indian, and which fiat, been fitted up as comfortably as circumstances would allow for the few spring and summer months.

*We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.
SHINGWAUK HOME,
SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., 30th June, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to present to you my first report in connection with the working management of the Algoma Indian Homes for the year ended 30th June, 1895, and I beg to state that, having been but recently appointed to the principalship of these Homes, my report consequently will be somewhat brief.

Attendance.

The records of the institution show that one hundred and nine pupils, representing thirteen reserves, have enjoyed the advantages of these Homes during the past year, forty-five have been enrolled, six discharged, one died at the hospital and was buried in the Shingwauk cemetery, one was allowed to go home and did not return, and two others are absent

on sick leave.

Owing to an outbreak of erysipelas amongst the girls, which it was feared would spread, they were sent home temporarily last fall, pending the provision of increased and more suitable accommodation. The total enrolment at this date is sixty-five boys and two little girls (aged respectively two and four years).

Health.

Since taking charge, on the 1st of January, I am happy to say the health of the pupils has been very good.

The school routine is as follows: -

6.00 - Rise, wash, dress, silence called for prayer, bed making. 6.45 - Roll call and prayers in school room. 7.00 - Assemble (where appointed). 7.05 - Breakfast, march in order, stand for grace. 7.30 - Rise, grace, workers to work, others to preparatory class. 8.30 - Morning pupils assemble in school room. 8.35 - Roll call by classes, morning school. 10.30 - Fifteen minutes' recess. 12.00 - Close school, workers quit work, wash, assemble (where appointed). 12.05 - Dinner, march in order, stand for grace. 12.30 - Rise, grace, dish washers remain, others to play. 1.00 - Afternoon workers to work. 1.30 - Afternoon pupils to preparatory class, workers to work. 1.35 - Roll call by classes, afternoon school. 3.00 - Fifteen minutes' recess. 5.00 - School closes. 6.00 - Assemble (where appointed) 6.05 - Supper, march in order, stand for grace. 6.30 - Rise, grace, march in order, dish washers remain, others to play. 7.00 - Assemble all. 7.05 - "English" roll call, prayers in school room. 7.15 - Pupils who have to report go to superintendent's office, junior pupils to bed (preceded by monitor), evening preparatory class (under monitor). 8.00 - Medium sized pupils to bed. 9.30 - Senior pupils to bed, dormitory gates locked.

Wednesday Afternoons. 1.00 - (No trades or outside work on Wednesday afternoons). 1.05 - Roll call. Examination for cleanliness. Inspection of every-day clothing and giving out new clothing. General clothes mending. 3.30 - Put on uniform and prepare for inspection. 3.45 - Inspection of dormitories and uniforms by staff. 4.15 - Drill. 4.45 - Choir practice.

Saturday Mornings.

General house cleaning, chore work, etc., by all.

Saturday Afternoons.

Holiday. 4.30 - Workers to work.

Evening - Baths.

Sundays.

First bell at 7.00. Breakfast at 8.00. Prayers at 8.30. Church at 10.80. Dinner at 12.00. Sunday school, 2.00 to 3.00. School service at 3.30. Supper at 5.30. Prayers at 7.00. Bible questions, 7.00 to 8.00.

Classes.

Steady progress has been made in all class work. The standing of pupils at present in attendance is as follows: -

| | | |
|------------|---|-----|
| Standard - | 1 | 9. |
| ... | 2 | 24. |
| ... | 3 | 12. |
| ... | 4 | 13. |
| ... | 5 | 4. |
| ... | 6 | 3. |

Three pupils wrote on the entrance examination in June last and three on the public school leaving examination. The results have not yet been published.

Trades.

During the year the following trades have been taught: - carpentering, tailoring, shoemaking, farming and, for a time, weaving.

Satisfactory progress has been made in each department, the pupils taking a great interest in their work and showing a desire to become proficient.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. LEY KING,
Principal.
MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, 1st August, 1895.*

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, 1895.

Attendance.

During the year 10 boys and 6 girls entered, and 5 boys and 14 girls left the school; our number on the 30th June was 107, viz. 51 boys and 56 girls. The average attendance was 108.

Health and Conduct.

Beyond one case of typhoid fever (imported) and one case (fatal) of inflammation of the brain, there has been no serious sickness. The general health of the school has been and continues exceptionally good.

The general conduct of the pupils has been very satisfactory: what misconduct there is, is confined to a few.

Education.

The educational progress of the pupils has been fairly satisfactory.

Mr. E.C. Ashton resigned the mastership in September, and was succeeded by an experienced teacher, well recommended, but who does not readily adapt himself to a class of students so totally different from those he has been accustomed to.

O.P. successfully passed the entrance examinations last summer and is attending the Collegiate Institute. P.W.H.B. and L.G. completed their course of training as Indian school teachers; the latter is attending the Collegiate Institute.

Two pupils wrote at the entrance examinations this summer (both passed August 1st). N.L. successfully passed the examination for the second class nonprofessional certificate, but failed to obtain the professional certificate at the completion of the model school course, lacking, however, only two marks in hygiene.

The "Nelles" medal for general proficiency was awarded to Omer Plante.

At Christmas the classes were rearranged to accord with the excellent "Programme of Studies for Indian Schools" issued by the department.

In future the pass examination of this school will be that appointed for the public school leaving examination 11 Ontario.

Accommodation.

This institution is fully equipped for 120 students, 50 boys and 70 girls and could easily accommodate 135 (5 boys and 10 girls more) without entailing any additional cost except for food and clothes. I have now over fifty applicants whose agreements are signed, and many others are praying for admission.

Owing to the decreased receipts from farm and garden, I have been unable to maintain more than 110 this year.

An increased grant from the department is urgently needed.

Farm and Garden.

The year was very unfavourable to farming operations. In the month of May the rain fall was nearly seven inches, whilst from 4th June to 4th September, inclusive, it was only 1 1/4 inches. Owing to the drought regular farm work was brought to a stand still in the month of August. I therefore had the stones gathered from the fields and fence corners, and paved a strip ten feet wide along the front of the farm buildings, and also paved a roadway to the water trough, in all 400 square yards of solid comfort in wet weather.

Tradeshop.

Besides carrying out extensive alterations and repairs in main building, Mr. House and his boys were employed for nearly two months in repairing and improving the school house on the reserve (for details of work done see report of the school board). They also erected a frame building 16 by 36 feet, with a brick basement, the latter to be used as a poultry house, where the girls will be instructed in the rearing and care of poultry. The upper story is for a store room and a room for separating milk. With the exception of the siding and shingles, the whole building was erected from old materials accumulated from various alterations and repairs.

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

Principal.

The expenditure for buildings and grounds includes: -

School No. 1. Repairing and screening closets, finishing fences, new sidewalk, new stove, general repairs.

School No. 2. Repairing and screening closets, re-shingling roof, repairing plaster, whitewashing, new stove, & c.

School No. 3. Lot enlarged, re-fenced, school house moved, interior sheeted, re-floored, closet removed and screened, new sidewalk, all buildings painted inside and outside, new stove, & c.

School No. 5. Roof, fences, closet, foundation, steps and plaster repaired, exterior painted and interior whitewashed, generally repaired.

School No. 6. Closets screened, fence, sidewalk, conductors and windows re-paired.

School No. 7. Lot graded, new fences, closet screened, sidewalk and steps, interior re-painted and whitewashed.

School No. 9. Lot graded and re-fenced, school house roof and window repaired, closets screened and painted, general repairs.

School No. 10. Re-painted and generally repaired.

School No. 11. Closets screened and painted, new front steps, & c.

Requirements.

School House No. 5. To be sheeted inside and the ceiling lowered as the plaster is continually falling off. Slate black board.

School No. 9. A new and enlarged building as soon as funds will admit.

School House No. 11. Re-painting, fencing, & c.

The tabular statement of the condition of the schools shows for the year: -

1. A gratifying increase of 141 names on the school roll or 33 - 6 per cent.
2. An increase 5 - 9 per cent 011 the average attendance.
3. A decrease of 4 - 9 per cent on the average attendance largely owing to the increased enrolment.
4. A decrease of 15 present at the annual examination.
5. An increase of 14.6 of passes upon examination as compared with the previous year.

This I think is a very favourable showing.

Appended is a table showing the whole school population of the Six Nations' Reserve under the charge of the Board, the number of children attending school and where they attend, also the number of children who are not attending any school; these latter amount to twenty-five per cent of the whole school population.

The boundaries of the several school sections are purely theoretical and will have to be, modified, being arranged solely for the purposes of this report. Pupils are expected to attend the school they can reach most conveniently.

In the near future better qualified teachers will be necessary in most of the schools. The difficulty in obtaining the services of fully competent teachers has been the securing of suitable boarding places. I strongly recommend that to

some of the school houses an addition of two rooms for the teacher's residence be erected.

The day schools on this reserve should be rendered as efficient as possible, so that the children of well-to-do Indians may receive a fair education without attending an industrial school, as the latter have sufficient demand upon their accommodation for orphaned, destitute and neglected children, and should aim rather towards a thorough industrial and character training of the pupils than to giving a high-class education, which is too often wasted upon those who, not appreciating the necessity and dignity of self-help and self-reliance, consider themselves above the ordinary occupations of working men and working women. It is not the duty of government or of missionary societies to spend large sums forcing upwards those who when the propelling force is withdrawn have no innate power of maintaining their enforced positions.

I beg to recommend that teachers whose salaries have, not been advanced beyond the usual amount and whose average attendance for the year exceeds twenty, be granted \$2 for each pupil beyond that number, and that in future the annual engagements of teachers be made from the 1st of January.

R. ASHTON,
Hon. Secretary.

Adopted as the report of the board, 7th August, 1895.

R.A.

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

SCHOOL Population of the Six Nations in the Townships of Tuscarora and Oneida, for the Year ended 30th, June, 1895.

| ... | SCHOOL SECTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | Totals. |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| ... | 1. | 2. | 3. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 9. | 10. | 11. | ** | ... |
| Attending Section School | 31 | 40 | 63 | 35 | 20 | 80 | 29 | 57 | 56 | ... | 411 |
| Attending School No. 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Attending School No. 5 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Attending School No. 6 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 7 |
| Attending School No. 7 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Attending School No. 10 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Attending School No. 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Attending New Credit School | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *6 | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Attending Thomas' School | 18 | 23 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 54 |
| Attending White Schools | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Attending Mohawk Institution | ... | 4 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 28 |
| Attending Mt. Elgin School | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 8 |
| Not attending school | 23 | 24 | 3 | 15 | 19 | 32 | 8 | 20 | 27 | 10 | 181 |
| Totals | 74 | 106 | 79 | 59 | 51 | 118 | 50 | 84 | 86 | 17 | 724 |

[**These children do not reside within a board school section, but can conveniently attend Thomas's school.]
[*Mississaguas of New Credit residing on Six Nations Reserve.]

A few children reside in Onondaga, north of the river; they attend the "White" school, the board paying their school fees.

The longest distance from the nearest school does not exceed two and three-quarter miles.

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| School population (six to sixteen years) | 724. |
| Attending school | 543, or 75 per cent. |
| Not attending school | 181, or 25 per cent. |

R. ASHTON,
Honorary Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD OF SIX NATIONS INDIAN RESERVE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1895.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Receipts. | ... | ... |
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance brought forward | ... | 1,156 36 |
| Annual grants - | ... | ... |
| New England Company | 1,000 00 | ... |
| Indian Department | 450 00 | ... |
| Six Nations' council | 1,500 00 | ... |
| Methodist conference | 250 00 | ... |
| ... | ... | 3,200 00 |
| Sale of shed, S.S. No. 3 | ... | 15 00 |
| ... | ... | 4,371 36 |
| Expenditure. | ... | ... |
| By Salaries | 2,502 50 | ... |
| Buildings and grounds | 876 46 | ... |
| Fuel | 125 25 | ... |
| School requisites | 48 36 | ... |
| Printing and office expenses | 12 10 | ... |
| Prizes | 73 00 | ... |
| Sundries | 12 70 | ... |
| School fees | 8 50 | ... |
| Insurance | 47 88 | ... |
| Bank interest | 45 | ... |
| ... | ... | 3,707 20 |
| Balance in bank | ... | 664 16 |
| ... | ... | 4,371 36 |

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ST. REGIS, 9th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1895.

The progress of the St. Regis Iroquois Indians at present is favourable. I find that the Indians in general are improving in agriculture pursuits.

The basket and lacrosse industry is still in progress, not so much in summer season as in the winter. A number of the Indians attend pretty well to the cultivation of their land, which will be to their benefit.

I find, when travelling over the reserve and the different islands, that their present crops are looking well and the Indians appear to be contented, although at times they are easily excited in minor matters.

At the last census of the band there was twelve hundred and thirty-one making a decrease of eighteen.

The five schools in my agency have been open as usual, although the attendance is not what it should be. The progress is fair, and I hope to report better progress in the future.

The Rev. Mr. Mainville, missionary, takes much interest in the education of the Indians under his care, frequently visiting the schools, also, advising the parents of the advantage it would be to their children, more especially the learning of the English language.

I am happy to report that I find a vast improvement in the advancement of the Indians in general for the last eight years in my agency.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.
RIVER DESERT AGENCY,
MANIWAKI, QUE., 10th August, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report with tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The sanitary condition of the band continues good. During the past year there were ten deaths and twenty-one births. Three members who had been absent more than five years had their names taken off the list, and one was added by marriage, 9 leaving a net gain of nine. There are now three hundred and seventy-nine on the pay roll.

Although there was a very severe epidemic of scarlet fever prevalent among the white children of Maniwaki and vicinity last winter and spring, which caused more than fifty deaths, yet there were but few cases of the disease among the Indian children.

The sanitary regulations have been observed, and the Indians are encouraged to whitewash their dwellings and outbuildings. Lime is furnished them free for this purpose.

Some fifty members of the band were vaccinated last summer. It is proposed to vaccinate all those requiring the operation about the 20th instant, when the absentee Indians will be here for the annual festival.

The band physician, Dr. Mulligan, continues to perform his duties with satisfaction to myself and the Indians.

The crops on the reserve last season were up to the average, excepting oats, which were not as productive as usual.

Last spring about twelve acres of new land were brought into cultivation.

Several members of the band are erecting new dwelling houses.

The Indian school is now taught by Mr. Doyle, who was appointed to the position on the resignation of Mr. McAuley. Mr. Doyle is a painstaking, efficient teacher who takes pleasure in his work, and his pupils are progressing rapidly. Unfortunately the attendance is rather small. Some of the children who are near enough to attend, especially during the summer, will not be sent to the school by their parents.

The roads and bridges on the reserve are generally in good condition.

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

Indian Agent.

PIERREVILLE, 1st August, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

I am happy to be able to say that the Indians here are making progress in civilization; they appear to be cultivating self-respect, for very few of them depend on public charity for a subsistence. Nearly all make a good living, which is afforded them chiefly by the making of fancy wares, such as baskets lacrosses, arrows, etc., which they sell during the summer in the United States at good prices; this is their principal occupation.

The two schools have been regularly held this year. The Roman Catholic school, under the direction of Sister St. Lawrence, is showing excellent results. The Protestant school, conducted by the Rev. H. O. Loiselle, is not sufficiently well attended. It seems difficult to get the parents interested in sending their children, as they pretend that they require their assistance at home.

The hunt was not as successful this year as usual.

The general health of the Indians has been good. No contagious disease appeared on the reserve during the present year.

The greatest trouble at present existing on the reserve is intemperance to which unfortunately many of the Indians are addicted. The chiefs of the tribe have worked hard against this abuse, which is very difficult to fight against and abolish, owing to the nearness of the reserve to places where liquor is sold. Hoping that success will crown their efforts,

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A.A. MONDOU,
Indian Agent.
BÉCANOUR, P.Q., 14th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report with tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The Abenakis Band of Bécancour is composed of fifty-five members as shown by the census last spring.

There has been no contagious disease during the year, and the band generally has enjoyed fair health.

The making of baskets and other fancy wares is the most lucrative occupation of these Indians. Only one member of this band engaged in bunting, but he did so with good profit.

Some of the Indians act as guides to American tourists.

Some suffering was caused by the poor harvest and the improvidence of some of the Indians; but the assistance granted by the department alleviated their distress.

With rare exceptions, the conduct of this band is good.

The attendance at school has been fair.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. DESILETS,
Indian Agent.*

*MARIA AGENCY,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 14th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report for the year ended the 30th June last, accompanied by a tabular statement for the same period.

Since last year four adult persons have died of consumption and another of inflammation of the lungs. One of those that died was the beloved chief of the reserve, No%ol Condo. There were also several deaths among the children.

The harvest was very small last year on account of the frost in the beginning of September. That of this year will be good unless a similar accident should occur.

In the matter of temporal things I do not see much progress - always the same carelessness and the same improvidence, causing distress to several families when work ceases, especially during the severe weather of winter. Some of them, however, seem to wish to correct these failings. Their example will, perhaps, have a good effect on the others. I have the honour to be, sir,

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. GAGNÉ, Priest,
Indian Agent.
POINTE, BLEUE. 13th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The census this year gives an increase of 54 in the population over that of last year. This is the result of a number of Montagnais families, strangers on our reserve, having come down this year with the intention of remaining for the future.

Last fall a large family was attacked with typhoid fever; one of their number died of it; fortunately the contagion did not spread.

I am glad to say that our Indians are making very marked progress; farming operations have been conducted on a larger scale and with more care; the Indians here built nice little houses and they keep them clean inside. There has also been improvement in comfort and tidiness. The Indians have done a good deal of work on their road and at their own expense.

The council is beginning to work; it is taking an interest in administering its affairs itself; it is trying to do everything in a good and orderly manner.

The crop of hay was good; that of grain was poor. Stock-raising continues to occupy more and more attention.

Hunting was successful and furs brought a good price.

Strong drink, that curse of the age, here as elsewhere, causes terrible ravages; the Indians can obtain it more easily than

in the part, Frequent prosecutions and convictions do Dot always have the effect of frightening the liquor sellers; there are always some who will run the risk.

The school has not been very well attended. This is owing to the negligence of the parents. We hope for better things next year.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is better than usual.

With the exception of drinking, our Indians have given satisfaction this year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L.E. OTIS,

Indian Agent.

NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, P.Q., 15th August, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended, the 30th June, 1895.

I have but little change to report as to the condition of the Indians of this agency. Those Indians that are healthy are making a pretty good living by different occupations, fur hunting in winter, while others are working in the shanties or on other jobs; most of them have comfortable little houses and are very clean. During summer most of them remain at home improving their farms. There is no good grist mill on the lake and they have no encouragement to sow wheat. The soil is good on this reserve; it will produce all sorts of grain and vegetables, if it is properly attended to, except during some seasons when the frost slightly injures the crops.

There is a little church on the reserve and a school house; both are situated in the centre of this settlement. The school teacher, Miss Marion S. Legge, is very attentive and active; the attendance is very fair and the children are making good progress.

*I have the honour to be I sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. McBRIDE,
Indian Agent.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
CACOUNA, 17th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, accompanied by tabular statement, of the Amalecite Band of Viger for the year ended the 30th June last.

I have very little change to note in the Indians of this agency. They have been engaged this year in the same occupation as in previous years - that is to say, in the making of baskets, snowshoes and fancy articles, which they sell at good prices as a rule.

Few families reside on the reserve at Cacouna. Since the sale of their Viger Reserve, in 1870, these Indians have been in the habit of wandering about. However, two families have been living on the reserve since spring.

The health of these Indians has been satisfactory this year. There was not a single case of contagious disease. Two old men died - one 78 and the other 64 years of age; on the other hand, there were three births.

The children do not attend school as well as they might. The parents appear, very indifferent about the matter.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
NARCISSE LEBEL,
Indian Agent.*

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
CAUGHNAWAGA, 17th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on the Indians of Caughnawaga for the year ended th June last; also tabular statement.

The number of births during the year was 81 and the number of deaths 52, making an increase of 29 for the year.

The schools on the reserve have been doing well, and the pupils that have attended regularly have made progress. The improvements made under the direction of the government to the boys' school during the year will add much to the comfort of the pupils and teachers.

There was no contagious disease on the reserve during the year.

Under my direction repairs were made to roads and bridges by the Indians which will be of great benefit, not only to those residing on the reserve, but to persons using the roads passing through the reserve. The cost of the work was borne by the government.

The agitation of a large number of the Indians for a return to the. ancient system of electing chiefs has subsided.

The year's harvest is very satisfactory, and I observe with pleasure that the Indians have turned more to agriculture this year than formerly.

The affairs of the tribe generally are satisfactory, and the Indians are well and quiet.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. BROSSEAU,
Indian Agent.
CAMPBELLTON, N.B., 20th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report, also tabular statement, respecting Indian affairs in my agency.

These Indians always obtain employment from lumbermen on account of their skill in cutting logs. They are also engaged in preference to others to take timber down the different rivers as far as the rafting grounds, where the timber is put together in cribs and taken to the numerous saw-mills on the banks of the Restigouche near its mouth. On account of their skill these Indians can command good wages, and this, with what they earn in summer when acting as guides to sportsmen who come to catch salmon and trout in the Restigouche and its tributaries, is their chief means of livelihood.

Generally they are peaceable and industrious, except when they obtain liquor, which they can always procure in one way or another by means of "go-betweens." It is useless to try to make them inform on the offenders, and consequently it is very difficult to apply the law and punish the latter.

This summer Ms Lordship Bishop Blais, of Rimouski, formally opened for service the new church, a substantial

building, erected to replace the one destroyed by fire in the summer of 1893. This church, although small, is built of red brick with a stone foundation and metal roof, which diminishes the chance of fire.

I have been able to procure for the school on the reserve the services of Miss Marie Isaac, a young Micmac who received her education here at Campbellton and in two convents. She has a first-class diploma for teaching in primary schools granted by the Board of Education for the County of Bonaventure. She is also highly recommended by the Government School Inspector, Mr. Lucier. As she has the advantage of knowing the English, French and Micmac languages and being able to write in them, marked progress ought to be the result among the pupils of the school on the reserve. She is the first Micmac that ever received a diploma for teaching.

The crops are equal to the average. The hay suffered from the drouth followed by rain when it was growing. The oats are very good; but the potatoes have been nearly spoiled by the flies.

*I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
V.J.A. VENNER, M.D.,
Indian Agent.
LA JEUNE LORETTE, P.Q., 15th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

General Condition.

With few exceptions the Hurons of Lorette have lived during the year in a very indifferent condition of comfort:by nature loving the woods, when the bunting and fishing seasons come round they must be off even though other interests ought to keep them in the village.

Unfortunately hunting and fishing are no longer as profitable as formerly. In spite of the limitations and restrictions imposed by the government of the province of Quebec, the moose, the beaver and fish are becoming scarcer and scarcer; and in the few months fixed for hunting and fishing the Indians are unable by these occupations to provide the necessaries of life for their families. So, this means of subsistence, which formerly afforded them a comfortable living, disappearing, they live in the indifferent condition of comfort of which I have just spoken.

Summer is for many of them the golden season. Strangers coming to fish on the lakes in the district of Quebec never fail to take our hunters and fisherman with them as guides, for the latter are considered the most skilful in the province.

The only industries upon which the Hurons of Lorette depend for a living are the making, of moccasins, snow-shoes and fancy articles. Unfortunately these remunerative industries, owing to depression in trade, are growing less and less. This year especially competition has increased so much that the chief men of the tribe engaged in these industries thought at one time that they should be obliged to give up the occupations gloomy prospect which has forced some families to try a venture in the American republic. Fortunately, however, the demands of Ontario and the west have raised the state of affairs a little; the village was threatened with a regular emigration. This disaster was prevented through the efforts of some courageous men of the tribe, notably Mr. Maurice Bastien, jr., who, to the detriment of his own business, with the sole object of assisting his compatriots, continued to give work to families in the village and to prevent their leaving the country.

It is to be hoped, though it is difficult to imagine, that this industry of making moccasins and snow-shoes will sometime become as remunerative again as formerly, when it afforded a living to our Huron Indians exclusively; half of it has now passed into the hands of speculators, who trade on the margin of abatement on these articles which, however, do not lose any of their quality or actual value.

Nearly all the women of the village work with admirable skill with the hair of the moose and ash wood, which they use in making a thousand and one Indian curiosities, surprising to strangers. All through the summer they are engaged in this art, which is a small source of revenue to them; but, the sale of these products having suffered a depression similar to that of the moccasin industry, the revenue is less.

Agriculture.

On the Quarante Arpents Reserve there are only about a hundred acres under cultivation this year, and these were worked by six Huron families. These families are in a difficult position. Although the land is suitable for cultivation, these farmers, not being able to make the improvements required for careful and profitable cultivation, not being able either to borrow or mortgage, get very little return from their land and are obliged to turn to expedients and work at day labour to support their families.

As a rule they raise potatoes, oats and vegetables; but this year potatoes here, as elsewhere, have completely failed: the Indians did not get back even their seed. Oats did not turn out as well as in the preceding year; but there is a great quantity, of hay of superior quality.

The Seigniory of Rocmont, in the County of Portneuf, Province of Quebec, is still under license for the cutting of spruce and pine. The license will expire on the 30th April, 1897.

Relief of Distress.

Out of its funds and those provided by the department, the tribe has not asked for any assistance this year except for Cyprien Vincent, a poor paralytic, who died on the 26th June last, to whom a monthly grant of \$5.00 was made, and for Joseph Sioni, who is infirm and has a family to support: he received an allowance of \$25.00. An amount of \$5.00 was given respectively to widow François Lawinens, an Algonquin, Joan Degonzague, an Abenakis of St. Francis, and to widow Théodule Nepton and Jean Baptiste Philippe, two other Abenakis Indians residing at St. Urbain, county of Charlevoix, in my agency.

Health.

These Huron people have enjoyed the unusual good fortune of having perfect health. They were not visited by any epidemic. This perfect condition of health may be attributed very much to the observance of regulations passed by the chiefs and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General Council on the 21st September, 1891.

Conduct.

The laws of justice, morality and temperance have as a rule been faithfully observed in the village, and if during the course of the year temperance was not always maintained, it was altogether owing to the fact that our Indians frequently went to the city of Quebec and met their white friends. In order to avoid all infraction of the laws governing Indian tribes, the chiefs in the month of May last by a resolution which was unanimously adopted (drawn up by myself) notified all persons concerned not to sell any intoxicating liquor to Indians under pain of being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. These warnings have been sufficient and it would be impossible to enforce the observance of the law in a more efficacious manner.

Education.

Eighty-seven children are of an age to attend the single school at Lorette. In view of this very considerable number, the heads of families have learned with plea sure that a second teacher will be granted them very soon, which will make teaching easier and more effectual.

In the Huron village there are a certain number of young men who are really capable of a higher education, which would qualify them for business or professions, and some of them are aspiring in this direction more than ever. In the course of last Winter sonde of them, more favoured than the rest, were able to take private lessons, which enabled them to obtain employment as clerks or to fill other worthy positions. This result has created some emulation among them, which shows that a taste for study is increasing among the children of the village and that they are only waiting for an opportunity to develop it.

Population.

The present population of the Huron tribe is four hundred and nine, which shows an increase of one hundred and nine over last year. However, in explanation of this increase, which seems excessive, I ought to say that in previous statistical statements I did not mention the Hurons absent from the reserve:these bring the present population up to 409. Indians in my Agency not belonging to it.

Indians in my Agency not belonging to it.

I have also in my agency thirty-one Indians of the Amalecite tribe residing in the county of Quebec, who have no reserve, who live by industry, hunting and fishing and do not cultivate any land.

I have also fourteen Indians of the Abenakis tribe of St. Francis, residing in the county of Quebec, living solely by industry.

Thirty Micmac and Abenakis Indians, residing in the county of Charlevoix, live by hunting and fishing, and cultivate very little land,

Lastly, I have in my agency an Algonquin Indian, seventy-eight years of age, who lives at Lorette, and is supported by public charity and such assistance as the department grants him from time to time.

I thought it well in this report to inform the department of these strange Indians living in the counties of my agency, although I am unable to give any fuller details on the subject.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,

Indian Agent.

SHUBENACADIE, N.S., 30th August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I submit herewith tabular statement for the year ended 30th June.

The Indians.of this agency are in fairly good condition and the majority of, them are improving.

The school opened during the year has been a success.

The crops are looking fairly well. The hay crop is light this year all through this district.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent.
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, C.B., 19th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I enclose herewith tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, ult.

I have nothing of importance on which to make report. The Indians of this district are getting along in their usual quiet way. There were fifteen deaths and only eight births during the year, consumption being the chief cause of mortality among them.

Owing to the long continued drought of this summer, and the prevalence of the potato bug - being more numerous this year than ever before - both hay and potatoes will barely be half a crop.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. CAMERON, P.P.
Indian Agent.
ST. PETER'S, C.B., 16th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit, in addition to tabular statements already forwarded to the department, the following report for the year ended, 30th June, 1895.

The history of our reservation does not contain anything new or important since my last report. It may be that some little progress has been made in the way of farming by the comparatively small number who take anything like interest in that pursuit, but it is evident that a good deal more should have been made, A few acres of woodland have been attacked, as will be seen by reference to tabular statements, but it will take yet a few years to make that new land really profitable. The transition from a potato patch in burnt land to a clover field is usually Slow in the land of the "red man," though he himself does not find the time long. The Indian has a peculiar idea of time, or perhaps it were better to say that he has no idea at all of it. Hunger, with the prospect of a late dinner, is about the only thing that causes him to feel that the fleeting moments are to be reckoned with. I speak more particularly of the older Generation, whose influence, of course, must yet be strongly felt, when there is a question of modern advancement, such as the cultivation of the soil. They are actually a drag on the wheels of progress, and the sooner they have left the scene for their "happy hunting ground," the better, I judge, for the material advancement, at least, of their children. Tradition has cer-

tainly a remarkable influence over Indian life, hence the necessity of contenting ourselves with short stages on the long road to the confines of civilization. A ought not to be quite so, however, in the course of time. The impress of our excellent school should be seen in the customs of the forthcoming generation, and perhaps there is, after all, a good day in store for the Indians of the next century. With advantages now to which their fathers were strangers, a little pluck and ambition should do the rest.

I am happy to say that the Indians under my supervision are good Christians. It may be said, I think, that their lives are the most faithful image of, the nearest approach to, that simplicity of faith which characterized the early Christians. Those who cannot separate religion from social progress will, of course, laugh at this; let them, the fact remains. The Indian knows nothing of the ways of the fast, giddy world; he knows his own little business though, and to that he devotes himself in the spirit of the true, simple-minded Christian. Poor old Noel has but little of the gear of life in his possession, but Noel is all right. He acts conscientiously, and so long as he cheerfully suffers, and serves his God then away with the empty glitter of the busy world. I may as well admit that I am sometimes seriously of opinion that when the Indian grows more independent in the world, and his condition, in the language of modern progress, has improved, he will not have become thereby more happy, more moral, than he is today. I refer especially to the Indians of Cape Breton, and the same, no doubt, can be said of the Micmacs of the Lower Provinces. What true apostles were Father Maillard and the other missionaries who brought to the Micmacs the light of faith, and implanted so deeply in their souls the truths of the Gospel I One must know the Micmacs as I do to realize that.

But I must not unduly praise the Micmacs of St. Peter's - there are just a few exceptional instances of lawlessness to be recorded. I refer to a certain few individuals of the tribe who claim the right to encroach unduly sometimes on the property of their "pale-faced" neighbours. Not that they act with full consciousness of guilt, but under the impression that there is nothing in the moral law to forbid an Indian from cutting a tree, no matter where, and carrying it home. The chief and captains, fearful for the salvation of the parties in question, have been leaving no stone unturned to put a stop to the evil, and their efforts promise to bear fruit. This is the way the troublesome braves justify their conduct: -

A fox is worth more than a tree.

But we can trap a fox no matter where.

Ergo a fortiori (Italics mine) we can cut it tree no matter where. A fatal fallacy lurks, as is evident, in the syllogism, but it is hard to make an Indian see it, so that it requires a good deal of patience and ingenuity to convince the poor sophist that his logic is not sound. Once convinced, however, there is an end of the trouble. Instances of this kind, be it remembered, are not many, and the great wonder is that there are so few, considering on the one hand the poverty and suffering of the poor Indian, and on the other, the opportunity he has of doing harm to his neighbor, if so disposed. It is a question whether the same Dumber of white men, pressed by similar want, would be equally honest.

Our school continues to do good work, in care of our former teacher, Mr. Campbell. The attendance is fairly good, and thanks to the department, the pupils are amply furnished with books and all the other requirements. Many of the young folk can read and write, and not a few have a knowledge of the simple rules of arithmetic.

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

*DiSTRiCT No. 11, RIVER INHABITANTS,
GLENDALe, N.S., 6th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In making a report for the year 1894 - 95 I have little to add to my report of last year. The Indians in my agency, especially in the Whycocomagh Reserve, are yearly devoting themselves more industriously to agricultural pursuits. The coming winter will, however, witness more destitution among them than for some years past, unless the fatherly care of the government provides additional relief for their increased necessities.

A long continued drought in June and July has caused the hay crop to fall short one-half on the uplands, and on the meadows and marshes to be very light. This with the advent of the Colorado potato bug causes many of them to look forward to the coming winter with much concern.

On the Malagawatch Reserve there has been an influx of some families from the vicinity of St. Peters in Richmond county. This is partly due to the adjacent waters being an excellent fishing ground.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.
DiSTRiCT No. 12, BADDECK,
VICTORIA COUNTY, C.B., 5th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my first annual report and Tabular statement since My appointment for the county of Victoria for the year ended 30th June, 1895. There has been a great deal of sickness among the Indians at the Middle River Reserve, within my district, during the last year. A number of deaths occurred.

Consumption seems to have been the prevailing disease among them.

The school has been in operation during the last year; the attendance has been fairly good, and considerable progress has been made by pupils attending. The crops compare favourably with the best years, the hay crop with many, even better. The Indians of this district are sober and very industrious.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.
DiSTRiCT No. 7, PARRSBORO', CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N.S.,
16th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour of submitting my annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895.

As a result of the action of the department in permitting the Indians to cut and sell the dead and burned timber on the reserve, the Indians have been during the past year in a more prosperous condition than for many years.

They have built three very comfortable frame houses, have purchased a horse, a cow, a wagon, plough, harrow, & c., and were able this spring, without direct assistance from the department, to put in the ground a fair amount of seed.

The crops are looking well, and the potatoes, in particular, promise an excellent yield.

Many of the young Indians are away from the reserve this summer earning money by working in the different lumber mills.

There has been a great deal of sickness during the past year and a few deaths have occurred.

The number in this band has increased by four during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F.A. RAND,

Indian Agent.

SHEET HARBOUR, N.S., 13th August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

I have to state that the Indians of this agency are industrious. There has been but very little sickness this year. One man died last winter, another has been in the hospital of the Halifax Poor's Asylum for several months; he got his feet frozen last winter. The children attending school are progressing very satisfactorily.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. O'SULLIVAN,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 2, STEAM MILLS, N.S., 13th August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to inclose tabular statement and report for. the year ended 30th June, 1895.

There is nothing new in this agency, the Indians maintaining about the same rate of progress as in other years. They are fairly industrious and seem to live comfortably for the most part, are intelligent and shrewd at a bargain. Owing to the depth of snow and severity of the past winter, and to a couple of old people, Joseph Francis and wife, becoming a total charge, it made the expense of maintaining the Indians of this agency a great deal heavier upon the department than ever before, Taking everything into consideration, I think they will compare favourably with others of their brethren.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. BECKWITH,

Indian Agent.

CALEDONIA, QUEEN'S Co., N.S., 9th August, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to inclose my annual report, with tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

Beyond the information contained in my last report there is very little to note this year.

There has been considerable sickness among the Indians, in Lunenburg county especially, and a few deaths. However, as the births are in excess of the deaths, there is a slight increase in population.

The sanitary regulations are attended to. I find the interior of the Indian houses clean and well ventilated. In their habits, morals, and manner of living an improvement is apparent. Very few Indians, I am glad to say, use intoxicating drinks. No doubt the villainous stuff called liquor which is sold now in country places to Indians and others of the lower class of people has on account of its baneful effects disgusted many and helped them in a certain degree to become sensible and sober men.

The crops compare favourably with those of other years. I am in hopes they will thus be able to save the necessary amount of seed for next year's planting, and eventually rely more on their own exertions. I am pleased to say the Indians under ray care are making steady improvement in all thin s tending to make them law-abiding citizens, as well as in the knowledge of the duties which they owe to God, to themselves, and to their neighbours.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. BUTLER.
DisTRICT No. 14, YARMOUTH, N.S., 30th June, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The condition of the Indians in this agency remains much the same as stated in my last report.

There have been four births and no deaths, making the total population 89.

The amount granted by the department for the purchase of seed was care expended and seed was supplied to those living on the reserve only.

The crops so far are not looking well, owing to the drought.

The most of the men are during the summer employed on works within the town where they get good wages.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 15, SHELBURNE, N.S., 16th July, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June 1895.

The Indians in this county are taking more interest in farming than in former years, and their crops look fairly well, their fences are in good condition, and their houses neat and clean.

A large number of Indians have been vaccinated.

There has been considerable sickness the past year.

A family returned last fall to this county, increasing the Indian population ton in number.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN J.E. DE MOLITOR,
Indian Agent.
DISTRICT No. 1A.
ANNAPOLIS, N.S., 12th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my annual report on the Indians of my agency in the county of Annapolis for the year ended 30th June, 1895, together with tabular statement.

There are very few changes to report regarding the Indians of this district. Some of them are making a comfortable living and improving their surroundings; others are shiftless and indolent. They are as a whole sober.

There has been some sickness amongst them; but only one death and one birth, which leaves the population the same as last year, eighty-two.

They had a fair crop of potatoes:they told me they dug seventy-five bushels and the crop of the present year is looking well and has been very well cared for.

The public school at Lequille is a good one and kept in good order, and the Indian children are well cared for thereat.

The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been carried out; and the homes of the Indians are clean and comfortable.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. WELLS, SR.,
Indian Agent.
DISTRICT No. 1B.
BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY, N.S., 19th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement in regard to the Indian affairs of this district for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The Indians living on this reserve have made some improvement in their Surroundings, having given more attention to cultivating their lands; they were much encouraged by getting a large yield of potatoes the last autumn, and by appearances there will be a larger crop this season.

They are much pleased, and very grateful to the government for the assistance in grafting their apple trees on the reserve, which are growing finely, and in a short time the result will be that where indifferent fruit once grew there will grow good fruit in its place.

The Indians were very fortunate in hunting the last fall and winter, having killed a great many moose, which helped them to live through the winter very comfortably.

The Indians on the reserve enjoyed very good health the last spring and winter, there having been but one death amongst them, but the Indians in the lower part of the country around Weymouth suffered from sickness, and wherever disease comes destitution follows, as they never make any provision for the future,

The Indian population of this district number to one hundred and seventy-nine (179), making four less than last year accounted for by two families that are making their home in Annapolis County.

The school on the reserve, taught by J.L. De Vaney, is giving good satisfaction to the parents of the pupils and all others interested, and I am pleased to state that the parents take more interest in the school than formerly, and that some of the pupils would be a credit to any school.

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

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. McDORMAND,
Indian Agent.
TRURO. N.S., 21st August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

I have very little change to report among the Indians under my charge in this agency. A few deaths have occurred, but on the whole the Indians have been healthy and comfortable.

There is noticeable improvement in the appearance of the reserve, one new frame house quite tidy in its look having been erected, and others whitened and improved.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
D.H. MUIR, M.D.
NORTHERN DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 17th August, 1895,*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

Tobique Reserve

at the mouth of Tobique River in the county of Victoria, N.B., has a population of two hundred, an increase of six compared with report of 1894. There were seven births, and four adults and three children died from lung diseases during the year.

In taking the census of the band I found forty-one families at the Point. Most of these derive their living from the employment referred to in last year's report, namely, lumbering, stream-driving, & c. For working in the woods, wages range from eighteen to twenty dollars per month, and for stream-driving from one dollar fifty cents to two dollars per day, with board. Another employment that proves profitable to some members of the band is acting as guides to sportsmen; probably not less than five hundred dollars is earned at this work each summer. The remainder of the band engage in the manufacture of Indian wares and in farming. Their wares are readily sold at fair prices in the district and adjoining country. Excepting a few, the Indians are self-supporting.

Regarding agricultural pursuits, I have to report that two-thirds of the band give but little attention to this industry. They merely plant potatoes, &c, sufficient to meet their immediate wants. The other third of the band, however, are devoting more time and labour to this industry than in former years; for instance, in addition to the usual quantity of land farmed yearly they have this year broken up at least ten acres of pasturage land that had been in commons for years past. In addition to this they have also cleared some twenty acres of land that a year ago was a forest. All of the land referred to is farmed, the seed used being furnished partly by themselves and partly by the department. On the 10th of July last I inspected their crops, and with the exception of hay, which will be one-third less than that of last year owing to drought, the rest looks very promising. Since submitting my last report, these Indians have given considerable attention to the raising of stock. At present they have forty head of young and old horned cattle and eighteen good horses, and they are well supplied with harness, wagons, sleds and farming utensils.

With reference to sanitary measures to be enforced, and referred to in circular letter from the department of the 5th March last, I beg to report that in May last the Indians removed all refuse matter from their premises. Their reserve, from a sanitary view, is much favoured. The band is on an elevated plane, the buildings are quite a distance apart, and the water used for domestic purposes is taken from a spring of pure water a half-mile from the reserve. During the year, I am pleased to report, none of the band were visited with disease of a contagious nature.

The school at this reserve has been under the supervision of Miss Edith O'Brien for the past year. The school, when in session, taught five hours each day, namely three in the forenoon and two in the afternoon. The number of pupils enrolled for the several quarters ranged from twenty-eight to thirty-seven, and the average attendance for the year was 17 $\frac{3}{4}$. The branches taught are spelling, reading, writing, drawing, arithmetic, geography, & c. A number of children attend regularly, and these are making fair progress; others who fail to attend regularly, very often through the indifference of their parents, are not so proficient in their studies. At all seasons of the year the health and comfort of the children are carefully provided for.

I have to report the erection during the year of one dwelling and three barns. One of the latter was erected by Chief Francis, its dimensions being thirty by forty feet. All of the buildings are properly framed, boarded, roofed and shingled. Several repairs have been made to dwellings, such as re-shingling, clapboarding and painting. Another improvement made that deserves mention is the repairs recently made to the church. This building has been enlarged and a new roof put on. The interior has been renovated by the removal of old pews and gallery, remodelled and painted throughout, and furnished with seats of the most modern style. Last fall the graveyard was inclosed by a new picket fence; and a similar fence is being put about the land surrounding the church. When finished, this and the fencing erected last fall are to receive two coats of white paint, and when completed will add very much to the appearance of the place. These improvements the Indians take great pride in.

The Edmundston Reserve,

situated near the mouth of the Madawaska River has seven families living thereon. Their number thirty-seven, a decrease of nine for the year, due to removal of two families to Tobique Point.

These Indians derive their living chiefly from hunting and the manufacture of Indian wares. They have an excellent block of farming lands, including high land and intervals, all well adapted for farming purposes. The band, however, with but one exception, prefer almost any other labour to this industry. They give their lands yearly to white neighbours to work on shares, receiving in return one-third of the crop raised. As a rule they keep very little stock of any kind, and convert their share of produce into provisions. By this and the industries referred to they maintain their families in a fair degree of comfort.

With the exception of an aged couple who were sick off and on all last winter, the rest of the band have had fair health. There were no deaths during the year, and but one birth. In closing my report I beg to remark in justice to the Indians of this agency that the great majority of them are a temperate, industrious and respected body of men.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT - 1ST DIVISION,

Fredericton, N.B., 17th August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to present my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

St. Mary's Reserve,

which is situated in the parish of St. Mary directly opposite Fredericton, N. has this year a population of one hundred and thirty-one, an increase of eight as compared with the return of 1894. The principal industry engaged in by those Indians is much the same as stated last year, namely, the manufacture of all kinds of Indian wares. Most of the articles made are disposed of in Fredericton and vicinity. Owing to the distance the Indians have to travel to procure wood for splints, & c., the prices realized are not equivalent to the labour bestowed on these articles, and often only affords a scanty living. A few of the more able-bodied men in summer engage in river employment, for which they receive fair wages. The majority are industrious and avoid intemperance. A few, however, notwithstanding the frequent prosecutions and admonitions, indulge in the use of intoxicants. As a rule they procure liquor through some worthless character. The men engaged in this business, by request and in fear of the fine likely to follow, will not sell intoxicants to Indians. Moreover, the police magistrate of Fredericton, Mr. Marsh, is ever ready to assist me in punishing severely any person convicted of supplying liquor to Indians.

For want of land the farming operations of the Indians are confined to gardens connected with their dwellings. Seven families received and planted seeds supplied last spring. Their gardens at this time are very neat, and from present appearance they will raise sufficient potatoes and vegetables to meet their wants to the 1st of January next.

Conforming to the instructions of the department these Indians removed all refuse matter from their dwellings and surroundings in the middle of May past. Dr. Vanwart and myself at this time visited them and insisted upon their being vaccinated, but failed to get them to consent. The Indians of this and other parts of the agency are decidedly opposed to vaccination. This is largely due to the effects of last vaccination. I am pleased to report that there was only one death during the year, and the births for the same period were seven.

The school for the past term was under the supervision of Miss M.I. Rush. Owing to the roving habits of the Indians, the attendance in the summer months is very irregular. In the winter season the attendance is much better. The branches taught are spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, & c. Some of the children are very proficient in their studies, whilst others, for the reasons stated, are not making the same progress. The children are naturally very quiet and respectful in their manner.

The buildings are in good repair for the ensuing year.

Kingsclear Reserve.

There are twenty-four families residing on this reserve. The population is one hundred and seven. The births were nine, and deaths three, the mortality being confined to infants.

The sole industry engaged in by this band is the manufacture of Indian wares. and farming. A few of the young, men work in the woods in winter and hire at stream driving. Last year and this, fully half of the band left the reserve for watering places in the state of Maine and points between Fredericton and St. John. At these, places most of the sales of Indian wares are made to tourists and visitors to the province. The most of the articles sold are fancy baskets bead work, etc., for which it is said the Indians get good prices. They usually remain at this business until the approach of fall. Some of them who are experts at this business make considerable money, whilst others return about as poor as when going away. Frequently I advise them to remain at home, turn their attention to farming and other employment. They, however, think differently, and urge that the city market is overstocked with their wares, and that their families' pressing needs compel them to seek other markets.

The facilities for farming at this reserve are the best in the agency. The soil is good, free from stone and easily tilled. Last year all kinds of crops raised were a fair average. The hay crop, although a fine yield in all parts of the county, was light on the reserve, this being largely due to the want of proper manuring. This year the Indians who remained at home and showed an earnestness to farm as directed, received seeds, including buckwheat, oats, potatoes, beans, & c., to the amount of \$187.56. They have this year, apart from hay lands, at least thirty-five acres of crop that at the present time looks well. The potato crop, the most useful, is from all appearances, going to be the best that these Indians raised for years past. A few of the Indians are giving more attention to raising cattle, and they are realizing that to be successful in this line cattle must be kept on the land. It is very much to be regretted that those referred to in the first part of import would not follow the same example. If they did, their situation, I am satisfied, would be far better in time.

The sanitary measures ordered to be enforced by the department received due attention. The buildings and grounds are kept neat and clean. The district is fin, for health, contagious diseases being seldom known. The health of the band for the past year was particularly good.

The school for the past year, excepting the September quarter, was under the supervision of Miss Francis McGinn. The teaching throughout the term was most satisfactory, and the pupils made rapid progress in their studies. The Rev. William O'Leary, resident priest, at all times manifests a lively interest in both the. spiritual and educational affairs of the children, and to his influence must be attributed their regular attendance at school. The school building and furniture are well cared for by teacher and pupils.

Woodstock Reserve.

There are ninety-two Indians on the reserve and in the vicinity of Woodstock. The births were four and the deaths three.

All these Indians derive their living from the manufacture and sale of Indian wares which are in good demand in the town of Woodstock and the surrounding country. The reserve, on which two-thirds of the Indians reside, is well adapted

for farming, but, as a rule, they pay little attention to agriculture, only a small quantity of potatoes and a few other vegetables with a little oats being raised. I have time and again advised the Indians to send their children to a free school about a mile distant, but my pleading is of no avail.

The great source of sickness amongst them arises from lung weakness, which, with more or less exposure leads to consumption and fatal results.

Regarding their habits I must confess that it is of rare occurrence to see an Indian intoxicated. Their habits in general are good and commendable.

The remainder of the Indians of this superintendency live at Oromocto, Sunbury County; Upper Gagetown, Queen's County; Apohaqui, King's County; Milford, St. John County, and St. Andrews, Charlotte County. N.B. These engage in much the same business as those of other parts of the agency. Their wares are always in good demand in the city of St. John and amongst farmers of the localities named. A few of their number work in saw-mills during the summer season, and for this work they receive fair wages.

The births amongst them for the year were seven and deaths two. The health of the Indians was fairly good. All were free from sickness of a contagious character.

The total births for all parts of the agency were twenty-seven and the deaths nine. The total population is four hundred and seventy-five, being an increase of twenty-three, which is in consequence of the births being largely in excess of deaths and of marriages that have taken place with Indians of Pleasant Point, many of whom have settled on reserves of this agency.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES FARRELL,
Indian Agent.
NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY, NEW BRUNSWICK,
RICHIBUCTO, 22nd July, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement concerning Indian affairs in this superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

Eel River, Restigouche County.

The condition of the band is much the same as described in my last report. The population has however increased from thirty-nine to fifty-two. This increase is due chiefly to migrations from other bands. Fishing and the manufacture of Indian wares are the principal pursuits. Agriculture receives but little attention owing to the poor and sandy nature of the soil. The cultivated portion consists of about five acres. A few barrels of potatoes and some garden vegetables were planted last spring.

Papineau Reserve, Gloucester County.

The Indians of this band are engaged chiefly in bunting, fishing and the manufacture of Indian wares. In the summer several of them make good wages in attending sportsmen and guiding them up the Nipisiguit River. Furs to the value

of nearly four hundred dollars were taken last winter. There has been one death during the year. Population twenty-nine.

Burnt Church, Northumberland County.

The Indians of this band are with a few exceptions industrious and the majority of them in fairly comfortable circumstances. The soil is good, but more attention is given to fishing than to farming. Last spring these Indians acting under the instructions of the department proceeded to clean and white wash their dwellings and outbuildings. and their premises present a neat and clean appearance. The health of this band has been exceptionally good. The church on the reserve is kept in good condition and greatly adds to the appearance of the locality. The school taught by Miss Borden is doing good work. The band numbers two hundred and three, a decrease of seven, The decrease has been caused by removal. Births during the year, nine; deaths twelve. At the election for chief of this band, held in June last, the retiring chief, Peter Joseph, was re-elected for another term.

Eel Ground, Northumberland County.

There has been a great deal of sickness during the year among the members of this band, and this, together with the failure of the bass fishery last winter, left many of them in very poor circumstances. A number earned good wages last spring in stream driving, and have since found employment in the lumber mills. Indeed with the excellent opportunities open to these Indians, there is no good reason why all those able to work should not be able to earn a comfortable livelihood. The soil is good. About one hundred and seventy bushels of potatoes, one hundred bushels of oats, and some garden seed were distributed among this band last spring. Measures were also taken to carry out the instructions of the department in removing and burning all filth and refuse matter collected around the buildings during the winter. The school on the reserve is taught by Mr. Flinne, a very efficient teacher. Population, one hundred and thirty-six.

Red Bank, Northumberland County.

I am pleased to report that the Indians of this reserve are in fairly comfortable circumstances. They have nearly all been engaged in lumbering and stream driving during the winter and spring at good wages. They have since been engaged on their farms and at other occupations. The health of the band, except in a few cases, has been good. The population is fifty-six, an increase of five.

Big Cove, Kent County.

This is one of the finest reserves in the province and contains the largest population. The soil is good, and I am pleased to report that the band appear to be giving more attention to farming than they formerly did. The crops look well and promise a good yield. During the winter, fishing and the manufacture of Indian wares were the chief pursuits. Two or three of these Indians who were provided with nets did well at smelt fishing last fall, but unfortunately there are very few nets among them. Eel fishing and bass fishing were also engaged in. In summer many of them are hired in boats and engage in deep water fishing. Others find employment in the lumber mills and in carrying and loading deals. An election for chief last fall resulted in the re-election of Chief Tom Joseph. There is a fine church on this reserve and the pastor, Rev. Father Bannon, takes a deep interest in the welfare of the band. Population two hundred and seventy-two.

Indian Island, Kent County.

Fishing is the chief industry of this band. They are nearly all provided with boats, nets and fishing gear, and have been fairly successful during the year. Population, thirty-four.

Buctouche, Kent County.

There has been a great deal of sickness among these Indians during the year. The prohibition of oyster fishing through the ice has prevented them from engaging in that industry to as great an extent as formerly, and as a result there was much poverty among them last winter. The soil is fertile but not carefully cultivated population, twenty-five - a decrease of eight.

Westmoreland County.

The Indians of this county number ninety-four, of whom forty-seven are located on Fort Folly Reserve, sixteen at Shediac, and the remainder in and around Moncton and Salisbury. Some farming is done at Fort Folly, but the greater number of these Indians gain a livelihood by selling Indian wares and by begging.

King's County.

The Indians of Hampton number fifty-five, and are engaged in making and selling Indian wares and in, begging. They live in shanties during the winter, and in summer move about from place to place.

There has been a great deal of sickness during the year amongst the Westmoreland and Hampton Indians, due, no doubt, to exposure caused by their wandering habits and poor dwellings.

The total population of the Indians of this superintendency is nine hundred and fifty-six. Some of them show a disposition to improve their condition and. are making fair progress. Others are content to eke out a miserable existence. Most of them are peaceable and law-abiding. I have endeavoured to enforce the laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to them and have succeeded to a certain extent, but I find it impossible to stop the traffic entirely. Consumption has been the cause of nearly all the deaths that have occurred during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. D. CARTER,

Indian Agent.

EGMONT BAY, P.E.I., 12th August, 1895.

To the Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my report, accompanied by tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

Nearly all the Indians residing on the reserve live in houses. Several of these houses are well finished on the outside and whitewashed.

On Lennox Island Reserve there are some good Orchards of a superior kind of apple tree. These trees are still young; they have, however, begun to bear, and in a few years the owners of these Orchards will be well repaid for their labour. I regret to have to say that the harvest this year will be under the average; the great drought in June and July greatly retarded the growth of cereals.

On this reserve a church is in course of construction. It will cost, when finished, nearly \$3,500. For more than a quarter of a century the Indians have been saving up a fund to build this church; they have now in the savings' bank at Charlottetown nearly \$3,000; they want only a few hundred dollars to finish it. They got up a picnic on the 24th ultimo at Lennox Island, which attracted a large number of people. They realized nearly \$200.

I am glad to be able to say that the Indians of this reserve are faithful to the temperance vows that they made several years ago.

The school, under the charge of Mr. Casimir J. Poirier, is doing well.

Morell Reserve.

There are five families on this reserve. These Indians are making good progress in agriculture; their lands are very good and well cultivated. They remain constantly on the reserve. Two of these families are well-to-do.

One of these Indians this summer bought a new carriage, for which he paid \$60. He owns a fine orchard; each year he sells several barrels of apples.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.
INDIAN OFFICE,
REGINA, ASSA., 12th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit the following Annual report for the fiscal year 1894 - 1895.

During the year I visited the following schools: - Sandy Bay, Dog Creek, Ebb and Flow, Water Hen and Pine Creek, in the Manitoba Superintendency, and Beardy and Okernasis, Duck Lake, Sweet Grass, Poundmaker, Thunderchild, Onion Lake, Beaver River, Blue Quill. Lac la Biche, Stony Plain, Alexander, Lake Ste. Anne, St. Albert, Ermineskins, St. Joseph, Piegan, Blood (2) and Blackfoot, in the Northwest Territories.

Out of these, nineteen are merely day schools. The success in these fluctuates and is regulated principally by the attendance of the children. However good the surroundings of a school might be in accommodation, material or direction, a bad attendance is sure to mar its success, and often such is the case in the day schools. Otherwise there is not much to complain of. The teachers as a rule are well qualified. For years the houses have been improved upon, and are now generally equal, and occasionally superior, to similar buildings devoted to white pupils. The material provided is adequate to the wants, and good furniture is generally found.

The schools of Water Hen and Onion Lake are mixed day and boarding schools, although at my last inspection only the former received a special grant for boarders. The Water Hen School is an old school which has always done well and is keeping up its reputation. The Indians there are not numerous, but very good and well disposed towards the school. The benefit of the school is not only felt by the children, but also by the parents, a feature which strikes at once the visitors of this reserve. Only girls are accepted as boarders, and learn house work in its various branches.

The Onion Lake School became a boarding school two years ago and, wonderful work has been done since. It was handed over to the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption, who have shown remarkable ability in training Indian children. Very good buildings have been erected, the expense of which has happily been reduced by the facility of getting lumber from the agency. Until the arrival of the sisters little progress had been experienced here, although the Indians were well-enough disposed. The change in management has done so much that it is gratifying to see the great results arrived at in such a remote place, where everything excepting lumber is expensive, whether clothes, food or building material.

The schools of Duck Lake, Lac La Biche and St. Albert are practically industrial schools, except that instruction in mechanics is not yet advanced and that most of the outside teaching is limited to farm work and rearing of cattle and other stock.

The oldest of these the St. Albert Orphanage, has existed quite a length of time, but has laboured for many years against serious disadvantages, especially the lack of an adequate income. This last has lately been removed in a considerable measure. This institution is one of the largest in the Territories. The class instruction is imparted in the same rooms and at the same time as it is for the white children, and the Indians profit a great deal by this. Besides the household duties, the girls learn to make bread and butter, to card, spin and weave, etc. The boys learn agriculture and the care of stock. One of the features of the institution is a brass band, which has greatly improved of late.

The Lac La Biche School was recognized by the department about five years ago and is doing very good work. This, as well as the St. Albert School, is under the care of the Reverend Sisters of Charity. The progress of the Pupils is remarkable. Most of the boarders are girls, and learn household work. The few boys kept as boarders are, as a rule, very young and can attend only to light outside work. The buildings have been greatly improved in the course of the last two years and are quite adequate to the requirements.

The Duck Lake School is the youngest of all the boarding schools, having been established not quite a year ago. The buildings are small and only twenty children had yet been received as boarders when I visited it. It had been opened only a few days before and was not yet in good working order. Even the staff had been selected temporarily. The principal, however, intended to have everything in good working order at a very early date.

The St. Joseph Industrial School is the largest school I visited for the purpose of inspection during the last fiscal year. This school is one of the oldest and has begun to show good results. The buildings had just been enlarged. It had its full number of inmates and the routine was excellent. Very good work is done in the school room and shops. The farming has never been very successful here, on account of the dry summers and hot winds. The gardens make up largely for this. The trades taught are blacksmithing, carpentering, farming and shoemaking. A good proportion of children are taught trades. All the children of adequate size learn farming, and also take care of the stock. The girls receive instruction in household work in all its branches.

There is a very good brass band here. At the late Regina Exhibition, which took place in the latter part of July last and the beginning of the present month, four Roman Catholic industrial schools were represented by pupils, exhibits, brass bands or otherwise: - Qu'Appelle, St. Joseph, St. Albert and St. Boniface. These obtained prizes in school work as against all the white schools in the Territories, showing that the training given in these schools is quite what it should be. The brass bands particularly attracted the attention of the public. They could compete with almost any white band at the fair.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT BETOURNAY,
Inspector R.C. Indian Schools.*

Battleford Indian Industrial School.



*INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, 31st July, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In submitting to you the annual report of this school for the year ended 30th June, 1895, I must first of all refer to certain changes that have taken place.

The Rev. T. Clarke resigned the position of principal on the 31st December last.

The school was then taken charge of for the following three months by the Venerable Archdeacon John A. Mackay, of Prince, Albert, whose ability, zeal and success in connection with the Indian work are so well known to the department, and for a portion of that period - when his duties in connection with the work of Emmanuel College required his presence there - the Rev. G.H. Hogbin acted for him here. My appointment to the principalship dates from 1st April last.

I also desire to bear cheerful testimony to the diligence, faithfulness and hearty interest in the welfare of the institution manifested by Mr. T.J. Fleetham, of the Regina office, who has been acting as clerk, and voluntarily doing many other duties in the way of advancing the best welfare of the school since the beginning of January last.

There has been a good deal of sickness during the year - quite a number of pupils being in the hospital all the time; some of these known to be incurable. There have been four deaths amongst the pupils - two boys and two girls.

The class work in the two school rooms has been conducted regularly; and there has not been any serious break in this department. The pupils are advancing steadily in the various subjects taught. For the last few months the pupils have been arranged in the two class rooms according to standards, instead of sexes, as formerly. This appears to work better than the old method. The two teachers are working energetically.

The pupils in the different trades are progressing favourably, and a great deal of work has been done by them in their respective lines.

For a large portion of the year there was no regular instructor for the blacksmith pupils, and the duties had to be temporarily performed by one of themselves. This interfered somewhat with the work of this branch. There is, however, a competent instructor now, and we hope for better progress, though he has to take the combined duties of farmer and blacksmith.

The carpenter pupils have had a regular instructor with them all the time, and have been doing well; their time, as well as that of their instructor, has been fully occupied in repairing the premises, erecting buildings and additions, and making numerous articles required about the premises. With a fuller supply of suitable tools a greater variety of work could be done, and very likely more custom work might be secured in future.

The paint shop has been and still is under charge of one of the older pupils, and the work done here is very creditable.

The shoemaker and his pupils have carried on their work without any serious interruption, and have made and repaired a large proportion of the shoes used in the school.

On the farm, the crops of the summer of 1894 may be said to have been a total failure; but I am thankful to say that this year the prospects so far are good. The season has been a very favourable one, so that the wheat, oats and barley, and all the garden stuff look very promising.

In the girls' department all is going on well. The matron, governess, seamstress, instructress, laundress and cook have their time well occupied, and are doing well with the girls in all branches of general housework. The baking for the

whole school is done entirely by the girls. Those who are at service as "out pupils" are giving good satisfaction.

The carpenters, blacksmiths and shoemakers, have lately made a large number of articles, in their respective trades, for the Territorial exhibition. These will

reflect credit on the pupils and their instructors, while the work of the painters may be judged by the parenting and staining done on some of these articles.

The girls, under direction of the governess, seamstress and instructress, have also prepared a large number of articles for the exhibition, which are very creditable to both teachers and pupils.

The following new buildings and additions have been added to the premises lately: new kitchen and dining room built on to the hospital; new carpenter's shop, in the upstairs of which there is room for the shoemakers and printers; new implement shed; addition to the warehouse; while the room formerly used as a storehouse in the upstairs of the main building is being turned into a dormitory for the girls; new cottage for married employees - begun last year - is just about completed. A new well has been dug at the hospital, and the main well on the premises has been deepened. A new furnace is being put into the hospital, while the furnaces in the other buildings are being thoroughly overhauled and put into proper working order.

The bath and wash rooms, for boys and girls respectively, have undergone a thorough examination. New pipes and taps were put in to replace the old ones which were useless, and better connections made with the main sewer; thus adding to the comfort and cleanliness of the pupils as well as guarding their general health. A new floor has also been laid in the boys' wash room.

I am very thankful for the repairs and improvement that have been granted by the department.

On the whole I look forward hopefully to the future work, influence and usefulness of this school.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. MATHESON,
Principal.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. BONIFACE, MAN., 25th July, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and inventory for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The health of the pupils is fairly good. However, in three or four cases a tendency to consumption indicates itself. Scrofula also plays a prominent part among all other diseases. The girls appear more predisposed to it than the boys. Apart from the deaths which occurred, three pupils were discharged, Bedson Prince No. 5, whose conduct was very unsatisfactory, and Margaret Smith No. 058 and Caroline Raven (Penaissenquat) No. 043, both of whom are reported married. Bedson Prince is now living with his parents.

I am happy to state that the pupils in general are giving great satisfaction. The boys who are learning trades apply themselves not only to work but to work well. The farm is in a flourishing condition, and I am proud to say that it is due to the work of the boys under the supervision of the instructor. The grain, roots and vegetables look well and promise a satisfactory return. Considering the drought last year, I must say we had a good crop. We had only to buy about seventy bushels of potatoes. The supply of onions, carrots, beets, beans, turnips and corn was sufficient until a few days ago. The children relish all sorts of garden products.

Thanks to the liberality of the department, we have been able to erect a large ice house and root house; thus we shall be able to store up a sufficient provision of potatoes and vegetables for winter consumption. Last year we lost quite a quantity of beets and turnips for want of room.

During the course of the summer a number of repairs will be made, which I trust will give satisfaction to all concerned.

For the satisfaction of the department I think I can safely Say that the children in general seem to be attached to the institution. They appear to appreciate more and more the advantages they receive from the government. I remark that the younger the children are placed in the school the more advantageous it is for them.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SISTER HAMEL,

Principal.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE, PRINCE ALBERT, 23rd July, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit my report of the school under my charge for the year ended 30th June.

The work of the institution has been regularly carried on during the past year. The regular routine is: study from 7.30 a.m. in summer and 8 in winter to 8.30, when the bell rings for breakfast. After breakfast the beds are made and the rooms swept, and there is a short time for recreation. School opens at 9.30 and closes at 12. Dinner at 12.30, and school again at 1.30 to 3 p.m. From 3 to 4 p.m. the pupils are at work getting wood and water sweeping and tidying the rooms again and working in the stables or carpenter's shop. There is study again from 7 to 8.15 p.m.

All the work on the premises is done by the pupils, and the boys who milk the cows and attend the stables have to do this work so as not to interfere with their studies and class work.

As the department has now allowed us a grant for ten girls in addition to the twenty boys, we were able to extend our work by taking in that number shortly after the commencement of the year. The girls were all taken from the Montreal Lake and Lac le Ronge, Reserves. They attend classes regularly with the boys, and are also taught sewing, knitting, cooking and general housework.

As a rule, in past years we have been remarkably free from sickness, but towards the close of this year we have had an exceptional experience in the development of tubercular disease among our pupils. One girl died in the beginning of June, and three boys were allowed leave of absence under medical certificate, in the hope that the change might prove beneficial.

All respectfully submitted.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.A. MACKAY,

Principal.

MOOSE MOUNTAIN INDIAN AGENCY, ASSA.,

30th June, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

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

The following bands are settled upon reserves in this agency: - Pheasant Rump's, Striped Blanket's and White Bear's.

Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands of Assiniboines occupy reserves Nos. 68 and 69, which are situated adjoining one another near the West end of the Moose Mountain, and about half way across the mountain from north to south.

There are a few square miles of poplar bush on the east part of those reserves; and a considerable area of good arable land, with large bluffs of poplar and wild fruit bushes and small lakes and bay sloughs, lies next to the timber, while much of the western portion is bare of timber and with many small gravelly hills.

The houses and farms of the Indians are well situated in the most picturesque and fertile part of the reserves, the houses and stables being built in the shelter of poplar bluffs near lakes, where their cattle are watered in winter; and usually their vegetable gardens are beside their houses, while most of their grain fields are a short distance to the west, on an open plateau. The soil is rich but not quick, and requires a fairly wet season, and the grain is later in ripening than in the settlement on the prairie south of the mountain.

Farming has become the main means of support of these bands, and has been prosecuted industriously for some years past and with varied success, their crops having been destroyed by hail twice within a few years.

Notwithstanding such discouragements their efforts have increased rather than diminished, and, although the bands are weak in able-bodied working men, there being only nine at present living on Pheasant Rump's Reserve and six on Striped Blanket's Reserve, a considerable amount of work has been accomplished, as will be seen from the following brief statement of their farming operations during last season and this spring: -

1894.

Ninety-seven acres summer-fallowed, ploughed twice; one hundred and forty-seven acres sown in wheat; ten acres oats sown; eight acres barley sown; four acres potatoes planted; five acres turnips sown; one acre gardens planted.

The following crops were harvested: -

One thousand four hundred and fifty-three bushels of wheat, one hundred bushels of oats, one hundred and twenty bushels of barley, four hundred and fifty-nine bushels of potatoes, five hundred and ninety-five bushels of turnips, and three hundred and thirty tons of hay stacked.

1895.

One hundred and thirteen acres summer-fallowed; one hundred and seventy acres wheat sown; thirteen acres of oats sown; twelve acres of barley sown; six and a half acres of potatoes planted; five and a half acres of turnips sown; two and a half acres of gardens planted.

Their grain was threshed by themselves with the threshing machine purchased by them in 1893, the power being supplied by their own ponies. The grain was of good quality, the wheat being uniform and very little inferior to that grown on White Bear Reserve, which won first prize, at Cannington show in open competition.

In the Indian class at the Regina exhibition first prize for barley and third prize for oats were awarded to members of Striped Blanket's Band.

Their farm work was well done, their gardens weeded and thinned, their ploughing fairly well done, their hay and grain well stacked, fenced and fire-guarded.

The following disposition was made of their wheat crop: - seventy-two bushels returned to the department to replace seed loaned to them; two hundred and eighty-seven bushels used for seed; two hundred and twenty-nine bushels sold to purchase clothing, etc., nine hundred and thirty-two bushels gristed, and flour consumed by them.

This supply of flour of their own raising rendered it unnecessary to issue any to them while doing their own work, and the total issues to the bands made under exceptional circumstances,as when hauling wood for the use of the farmer, amounted

from 31st October, 1894, to 31st May, 1895, being seven months, to eleven hundred and sixty-seven pounds.

They had an ample supply of potatoes and turnips for their own use, and some to spare after planting in 1895.

Cattle raising is one of the most important industries of these bands, and a great deal of attention has been given to making it a success.

The Indians are naturally very careless about stock, being used to their own ponies wintering out, and it requires endless patience and persistent watchfulness to educate them to winter stabled cattle properly but I am pleased to be able to report as a most satisfactory indication of real improvement that never during any winter before have the farming instructor and myself had so little trouble to prevent their neglecting to get their cattle all stabled at night, and properly fed and cared for.

Their stables were all well plastered with mud, and roofed, fitted with stanchions, kept clean, with good stacks of hay fenced in beside each stable. The water holes were kept open, cut properly with safety trenches around them, and there was not a single casualty during the year excepting the death of one ox this summer from some disease resembling lumpy jaw. There was a considerable quantity of hay left over in the spring.

The cattle which they are working are all of their own raising and breaking, and some of these Indians are exceptionally skilful at training steers to work, their greatest fault in the handling of oxen being the rapid rate at which they drive on the road when not under supervision. The oxen trained by themselves, however, do not suffer from this as others would.

Their cattle are, all grade shorthorns of good quality, and the herd will compare favourably in appearance with any in the adjoining district.

A Galloway bull was placed with the herd on Striped Blanket's Reserve during the past year.

Last fall they butchered for their own consumption 12 animals, and so far this summer 22 calves have been born, the herds, now numbering on Pheasant Rump's Reserve, 20 oxen, 19 cows, 15 steers, 7 heifers and 10 calves; and on Striped Blanket's Reserve 15 oxen, 18 cows, 13 steers, 5 heifers and 12 calves.

The cattle are all branded, and to prevent loss by straying or damage to crops and to facilitate the regular milking of cows, are usually herded during the day and coralled at night during the summer.

As the Indians were well supplied with their own beef, it was unnecessary to issue any beef or bacon to them during the winter, excepting when rendering services to the department, for which they are paid, excepting so far as a ration of flour and meat may be considered payment. The total issues to these bands from October 31st, 1894, to April 1st, 1895, of beef and bacon amounted to 638 pounds.

Situated as these Indians are, too far from any purchasing centre to be able to sell wood or hay, it is not so easy for them to earn money as for some who have a good market within reach; but by dressing cowskins for neighbouring farmers, making skin coats and similar articles for sale, and gathering wild fruit and seneca root, they help to support themselves. With these different resources, and some assistance from the department, mainly during haying, they live comfortably.

There were plenty of rabbits last winter, some deer were shot, and in the fall prairie chickens and ducks were plentiful, and during the open season a number were shot, but since the game laws have been extended to these Indians the close season has been well kept.

During the summer they all live in tents; and, although this tends to keep them from making as rapid advances in civilized indoor customs, the gain in health more than offsets that drawback.

It is seen to that their tents are frequently moved to fresh ground, and their surroundings kept clean.

In winter they live in warm log houses, well heated by open fire places which admirably ventilate them, for which reason the use of stoves is discouraged.

Their houses are not as large as is desirable, their custom of abandoning a house upon the death of an inmate making it difficult to effect rapid improvement in this direction and in fact it requires constant effort to prevent them putting up small rudely built log cabins with the idea of abandoning them after a winter's occupation. A decided advance has, however, been made during the past year and all their houses are now good of their class and are kept clean and whitewashed inside and out, and dirt is not allowed to accumulate outside.

They sleep on raised beds of their own construction and have enough blankets for comfort.

Most of the houses are floored, their tools, clothing etc., are hung around the walls, their household utensils and crockery kept clean, and neatly put away, and having no experience of nor desire for any greater convenience or comfort, it will be some time, I think, before there is any marked change to report in the appearance of their interiors.

The men are now almost invariably dressed like white men, or nearly so, and look clean and tidy.

The women wear a plain short gown with leggings and a shawl for head covering, and are clean and neat in appearance, and in my opinion would not look so well if they were to attempt a much closer imitation of their white sisters' manner of dress.

There are very few children in these bands, and only fifteen of school age, of which number nine are attending the industrial schools at Regina and Qu'Appelle.

The health of these Indians during the year has been generally good, the births numbering four, against six deaths, of whom three were old women, one said to be over one hundred years of age.

The agency headquarters were formerly situated on Striped Blanket's Reserve and the farm in charge of Pheasant Rump's and, Striped Blanket's Bands. Mr. Charles Lawford now resides there in a convenient situation for the supervision of both bands, occupying the old agency house near the northern boundary of the reserve.

At the farm is a blacksmith shop, in which the farmer does much of the repairing of the Indians' farming implements, an implement shed, a storehouse, from which such provisions as are necessary are issued to the Indians and in which they store their winter's beef, a granary, in which the Indians of both bands store their grain, each man's wheat being in a separate bin, an ice house for storing meat in summer, and stables for cattle and horses.

The lack of good drinking water was always much felt, none of the several wells dug in the past having been satisfactory, but last winter, with a government borer, good water was found at a depth of about forty feet, a few yards from where dry wells ninety feet deep had been dug, and during the winter a well was dug.

The lakes in this vicinity have steadily become shallower year after year until during the latter part of last winter it was necessary for the Indians of Striped Blanket's Band to drive their cattle a long distance to water. It was, therefore, a great boon when, with the government borer, good water was found in several places convenient to the Indians' houses as well, and at moderate depths, so that the Indians were able to dig the wells themselves, a task which they much dread and dislike.

White Bear's Band, composed of Crees, Chippewas and Assiniboines, occupies Reserve No. 70, situated in the south-east corner of the Moose Mountains.

The northern part of this reserve is timbered, with one lake of an area of about four square miles, in which jackfish and pickerel are found, though not in abundance, and many small lakes, in which there are no fish.

I have applied to the Fishery Department for whitefish fry with which to stock their larger lake, as the Indians would be much benefited, and, if the experiment proved successful, other lakes in the mountain could be stocked, from which the surrounding settlement might be supplied in the future.

South of the timber there is a hilly section, with bluffs and small lakes sloping gradually to the prairie and becoming more level and suitable for agriculture in the southeastern part of the reserve.

There the Indians are now settled, their houses being built in small groups or singly, in the shelter of woods, and within a convenient distance of the agency for purposes of supervision.

The convenience of a good supply of water for stock has to be considered in selecting their winter quarters; and, therefore, excepting in one case, their gardens and fields are a little distance from their houses in the more open country.

Farming, does not occupy so important a position as a means of livelihood in this band as in the others, there being other resources available as well, and the area of land under cultivation has therefore been more gradually increased, it being necessary on account of the proximity to white settlement to fence each field, and these Indians having been opposed to farming and requiring much effort to induce them to prosecute it.

Although the area cultivated has been small, the work has been well done, and great attention has been paid to the growing of potatoes, turnips, onions, corn, etc., and the results of this method of working have proved satisfactory.

If the price of wheat continues as good as at present, the grain area will be increased more rapidly.

The following is a statement of the farming operations during last year and this spring: -

SEASON 1894.

Twenty-one acres of new land broken.

Sixteen acres of wheat sown.

One acre of oats sown.

Six acres of potatoes planted.

Three acres of turnips sown.

One and a half acres of gardens planted.

The following crops were harvested: -

Two hundred and fifty bushels of wheat.

Thirty bushels of oats.

Four hundred and sixty-six bushels of potatoes.

Three hundred and eighty-two bushels of turnips.

Sixty bushels of carrots, onions, etc.

Three hundred tons of hay stacked.

SEASON 1895.

Thirty acres of wheat sown.

Seven and one-half acres of potatoes planted.

Three acres of turnips sown.

Two acres of corn planted.

Two acres of gardens planted.

Three hundred tons of hay stacked.

Their grain was disposed of in the following manner: -

Two hundred and twenty-one bushels of wheat gristed.

Fifty bushels used for seed.

Their farm and garden work was well done and their gardens were particularly praised by all those who saw them.

Their wheat was uniform in quality, and a sample of it won first prize in open competition at the East Moose Mountain Agricultural Exhibition, beating the wheat which had won first prize at the Carlyle Exhibition; and in the Regina

Exhibition where it was only shown in the Indian competition it won second prize, the first prize wheat having also won first prize in the open competition.

At this exhibition they also won first prizes for potatoes and corn, second prizes for domestic sewing and carrots, and third prizes for wheat and bread.

Their fields are again looking well in comparison with those in the adjoining settlement and their gardens better than most, being particularly well hood and free from weeds.

It is only just to them to mention that several gentlemen who have recently visited the reserve, from different parts of the country, one of whom had driven about eleven hundred miles through southern Manitoba, said that some of the Indians' gardens excelled any that they had seen anywhere.

As the grain in this district is not so far advanced as in most other places, this superiority of the Indian gardens can only be due to thorough cultivation and careful attention.

The issue of flour to these Indians during November, December and January amounted to only six hundred and ninety-two pounds, being mostly for firewood, etc., for agency office, etc.

Their herd of cattle is doing well, numbering over one hundred; the increase of calves this year being twenty-two, and the quality of the cattle good; a cattle buyer travelling for a large exporting firm having recently remarked to me that it was the best looking herd he had seen in the district.

A Galloway bull has been in use for two seasons, and the result is very satisfactory. With the exception of this young stock, the cattle are grade shorthorns.

The remarks which I made regarding the stables, supply of hay, care of cattle branding, herding, etc., in reporting upon Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands apply with equal truth in the case of this band, and there was not a single casualty during the year.

These Indians derive much of their support during the winter from the sale of firewood, poles and logs, either cut and piled in the woods or drawn out to the agency or, to the settlers' houses.

No green wood is cut upon the reserves and the removal of the dead wood killed by former fires improves the growth of young trees and lessens the danger of injury to them from fires, while at the same time providing the Indians with profitable employment.

The Indian women of this band dress a large number of cow robes for the farmers throughout the district and obtain so much of this work to do, that with their household duties and some washing and scrubbing for white settlers, berry picking, seneca root digging, gardening, & c., their time is fairly well occupied, and less attention is paid to knitting & c., than would otherwise be the case.

What I have reported regarding the tents, houses and dress of the other bands in the agency may be considered as descriptive of White Bear's Band, excepting that a few of White Bear's Indians had not as good houses as the others, nor were they as well kept inside, but new sets of logs were taken out by them last winter with which much better houses are to be built next autumn, and some of those whose houses are already good of their class have taken out logs to build addition to their present houses, which in one case will give the man a three roomed house.

There are fifty-three children in the band, twenty-five of whom are of school age and of this number nine are attending the industrial schools at Regina, Qu'Appelle and Elkhorn.

An Indian missionary came to work among the Indians of the three bands last summer, but only remained a short time, but it is expected that his place will soon be filled.

The behaviour of the Indians has been good and as usual I have not had a case of drunkenness to deal with, nor has there been a case in the agency during the past nine years.

As an instance of the steady change taking place in the ideas and customs of the Indians, I might mention that, whereas

a few years ago upon the occasion of a death of a near relative an Indian would give or throw away all his or her clothing, wrap himself in some old garment which a friend would then give him, cut his hair and allow it to hang uncombed about his face, out gashes in his legs and allow the

blood to dry upon the skin and remain unwashed and unkempt during the period of mourning, transforming a respectable looking man or woman, into a pitiable and disgusting object, the rule now is for them to content themselves with cutting off some of their hair, and wearing older clothes than usual, but to keep themselves clean and neat, washing regularly, combing their hair, and no longer cutting themselves, or if they do, decently clothing their legs so that it is not seen.

Their health has been good, as a rule, during the year. In cases of sickness requiring medical attendance, Doctor Hardy, of Cannington Manor, has visited them. There have been ten births and only eight deaths, being an increase of two as compared with an increase of three in the previous year.

None of these bands has a chief now, none having been elected to replace the deceased chiefs, whose names are still used to describe the bands.

I frequently, during the year, wrote letters for Indians of each band to relatives residing in the United States, and it was satisfactory to note the strong language they always used in speaking of the comfort, prosperity and contentment in which they were living.

During May a timber fire started in the mountain, and, before discovered, had gained such headway that, although a large number of settlers and all the Indians fought it steadily night and day, and were able to stop its further spread in many places, a large area of timber was destroyed before a sufficiently heavy rain fell nearly extinguishing it, leaving little to be done to make it safe.

The Indians of White Bear's Band worked, splendidly, both while the fire was still at some distance from their reserve and after it had reached it, and were able to stop it from crossing the fire-guard between the Great Fish Lake and White Bear's Lake, thus saving a large area of timber. My duties as forest ranger in connection with this fire occupied me for fourteen days, part of the time both night and day, and of Interpreter Murison and the Indians for about half that time, interfering, of course, very much with farm work, and lessening the amount of breaking which would have been done.

The agency headquarters were removed in 1890 from Striped Blanket's to this reserve, where they are pleasantly and conveniently situated, both for general supervision of all the bands and the transaction of the business of the agency with the outside world, as well as the daily detailed supervision and management of all the Indians' farm and other work which is usually more peculiarly the work of a farming instructor where one is employed,

An ice house and a good well are the two principal improvements to be noted about the agency.

The staff of employees consists of Mr. H.R. Halpin, agency clerk, who is competent and hard-working and fulfils his manifold duties very satisfactorily; Mr. C. Lawford in charge of Pleasant Rump's and Striped Blanket's Bands, who is an old experienced employee. and Mr. Wm. Murison, interpreter, who gets along well with the Indians and, besides his general work about the agency, spends much of his time supervising and assisting the Indians.

In conclusion I may say that the general results of the year's work have been satisfactory. The Indians have made distinct advances in civilization, have lived comfortably and peaceably; and the value of the distributions to them of clothing, implements, ammunition and food, including what was given to them for supplying all the wood and hay required by the department at the agency and farm, and performing many other services of like nature for the department, such as scrubbing office, sawing wood, ploughing agency and farm fire-guards, cleaning premises, whitewashing government buildings, work in connection with growing and harvesting crop of oats and barley for farm team, and hauling manure, amounted during the year to \$1,308.83.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J.J. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.*

RAT PORTAGE, ONT., 30th June, 1895,

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended on the 30th June, 1895, as follows: -

In July I visited Frenchman's Head, Wabigoon and Savanne Agencies, vaccinating all who required it. Upon my return to Rat Portage I visited Assabaskashing and remained there during the payment, vaccinating, when necessary, and attending to all who required treatment.

In August I was summoned to Ingolf to attend an Indian who had been run over by a ballast-car. Upon my arrival there, I found him lying by the side the railroad track with both legs broken. I erected a tent over the man, set the bones, and gave the treatment usual in such cases. After about six weeks he was able to walk with a scarcely perceptible limp.

In September, I made several visits to the Indian mentioned in the last paragraph and also visited Shoal Lake to attend the chief, Shi-shi Guse, whom I found suffering from an attack of pneumonia. I remained there a day and a night, and when I left, he was recovering. All who needed it were treated by me before leaving.

In October I was sent for to attend a squaw at Islington, who had an acute attack of hemoptysis. I arrested the hemorrhage and finally cured her, after which I went to Whitefish Bay, where I found a number suffering from sore throat. I attended to them and left medicine with the Hudson Bay Company's officer. During this month I also visited Shabaskong, Buffalo Bay, Assabaskasing and Gull Bay, where I attended to all who needed my services.

In November and December, I did not visit any of the reserves, owing to the unsafe condition of the ice.

In January I received a message to go to Islington, and upon my arrival there, I found a large number of children laid up with whooping-cough. I stayed one day with them, and when leaving, left medicine with a missionary, the Rev. J. McGraw, with full instructions as to when and how it should be applied. On my way back I visited the Dalles. A message was awaiting me when I arrived at Rat Portage, summoning me to Wabigoon. I immediately left for that place, and upon my arrival I found Chas. Gilbert suffering from an attack of hemoptysis. I stayed with him about twenty-four hours, and successfully overcame all real danger, after which I departed, leaving instructions with Mr. Johns how to administer the medicine. The patient had completely recovered a few days later.

In February I went to attend a child living about four miles north of Cross Lake, who had an abscess upon the hip. I operated and the child recovered. On the eleventh of this month I went by dog-train with Indian Agent Pither to the reserves on the Lake of the Woods, visiting Shoat Lake, North-West Angle, Buffalo Bay, Hungry Hall, Big Island, Shabaskong, Whitefish Bay and Yellow Girl Reserves, where I attended in each instance to all who required my services. On my arrival in Rat Portage, I received instructions from the department to visit Butler - a way station near Savanne. I left immediately and arrived there during the night. Procuring the assistance of a section-man, I walked out on snowshoes to the camp of the Indians, where I found a most pitiful state of affairs. The camp was composed of thirteen souls all told, but one had died before my arrival. Eleven were prostrated by la grippe; a young boy who had escaped the disease thus far had to procure wood, water, & c. They were completely out of provisions, so I despatched the section-man to bring a few necessaries without delay, till I could communicate with Agent McIntyre to send supplies. I had the satisfaction of seeing them all recover.

In March I was sent for to visit some sick children located about ten miles south of Hawk Lake. I found a number suffering from chicken-pox and sore throat. They all recovered eventually.

In April and May travel was an impossibility, on account of the breaking up of the ice.

In June I visited Wabigoon, Savanne, Frenchman's Head, Lac Seul and all other stations, where I attended all who were sick. At Lac Seul and Wabigoon I left a supply of simple medicines with the school teacher, to whom I gave all necessary instructions as to their use. At Wabaskong I found an almost clean bill of health, one case of hernia (which I reduced temporarily until I could procure a truss) being the only case I found. At Grassy Narrows there were several cases of coughs and colds and one serious case of paralysis. At White Dog and One Man's, Lake I treated a few cases of malarial fever, one bad case of necrosis of the elbow joint, where amputation will be necessary, and a case of crushed ankle, the latter also requiring amputation. Both cases have promised to come to Rat Portage, where I will be able to secure an assistant surgeon to administer chloroform.

I have visited all the houses of the Indians and given instructions in sanitary and hygienic matters, which they have promised to obey.

At the present time I am not aware of any contagious or infectious diseases on any of the reservations.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
THOS. HANSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 5th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit for the information of the department my annual report with tabular statement showing the state of the Indians under my charge with an inventory of all government property and the approximate value of the same for the year ended the 30th June, 1895.

I have to report with pleasure that there is a marked improvement in many of the Indians of my agency in regard to farming, as they have taken a greater interest this year than ever before.

The Roseau River Bands.

On the Roseau River Reserve proper eleven men of these bands put in one hundred and twenty-seven acres that had been formerly under cultivation and a large portion of the land had to be ploughed in the spring. They got it in in pretty good time, and at the time that I was making the annuity payments in the first week of July the crops looked very well; one hundred and fourteen acres of this is in wheat and thirteen acres in barley. They also planted seventy-two bushels of potatoes and paid for the seed themselves. At the rapids of the Roseau River they put in but very little crop. The chief of this band other years put in the most of the crop, but the chief had been sick all winter and spring; consequently he got in no crop but a few potatoes; one other man put in eight acres of wheat and three acres of oats and quite a quantity of potatoes and corn, and another man five acres of wheat; and quite a number of them have potatoes and corn. At the time I was making the payments these Indians had sold to three dealers in snake root (seneca) eleven thousand pounds which averaged them seventeen (17) cents per pound and the snake root season was not half over.

The Long Plain Band.

These Indians are doing very well this year: they have in about eighty-five acres, of wheat, four acres of oats and four acres of barley besides their potatoes and some

corn and they are summer-fallowing a portion of their light sandy land that had been cropped for a number of years and required rest. Their crops looked well when I was paying them their annuities. These Indians have not the advantage of the snake root that the Roseau River people have, but after they got their crops in they spent a couple of weeks digging the root and supplied themselves with provisions.

The Indian Gardens.

A few of the Indians who remain at the Gardens are doing very well. The chief, Yellow Quill, his two sons, and Kenoomootye are the only ones who farm on the Gardens. Yellow Quill has twenty-five acres of wheat, one of his sons has eighteen acres, and the other has nine acres, and Kenoomootye has sixteen acres of wheat. The wheat is a very fair crop and their potatoes and garden stuff looked very well. The chief's youngest son has broken about eight acres of new land.

The Swan Lake Indians.

The Indians on this reserve have done wonderfully well this year; they have in altogether ninety-three acres of crop besides what they have under potatoes and gardens, and, if nothing happens it, they will have a yield of forty bushels to the acre off thirty acres of it and the balance will average from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. This season has been very suitable for this land, as it lies pretty high and the soil is a little light and gravelly. This crop will run close on twenty-two hundred bushels if no frost or hail strikes it. They had twelve or fifteen acres of new land broken on this reserve when I was there and were still intending to break more. I may say that all through the payments this year I never saw the least sign of liquor among the Indians, and there was a very large number of strangers visiting them from across the line. There were about three hundred strangers at the Roseau River and quite a number at Swan Lake.

Although there was considerable sickness among them last winter I beard of very little among them at the time of making the payments. The deaths exceeded the births by four.

The cattle on all the reserves this year looked better than I ever saw them before and a Dumber of the Indians are burry making hay for them on the several reserves where it is dry enough to work at it.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.
RAT PORTAGE AGENCY, 30th July, 1895.*

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

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The Indians on the several reserves in this agency are in a fairly prosperous condition, and still self-supporting, with the exception of a few aged and infirm Indians who still receive assistance during the winter. Some of the bands lost their seed potatoes by frost, and 100 bushels were supplied to them for seed. The land on the reserves in this agency is not favourable for farming; it is rocky and boggy, with occasional fertile land, but of no great extent. Consequently they plant corn and potatoes only and a few garden seeds.

The schools were visited in February, and again in June. The attendance has been more regular, and a slight improvement is noticed. The great drawback always is the irregular attendance; the parents leave the reserve for the purpose of hunting, fishing, rice-making and gathering berries, and of course the children accompany them.

The general health of the Indians has been good, and they have made fairly good bunts of fur-bearing animals.

There have been 34 deaths, - 15 adults, 12 boys and 7 girls; and 42 births, - 20 boys and 22 girls. The several bands have carried out the sanitary regulations of the department, and Dr. Hanson visited all the bands in February.

There is a prospect of the rice crop being good, as the water in the lake is not unusually high, and every prospect of a good hay crop.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R.J.N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
INDIAN HEAD, TREATY No. 4, 7th August, 1895.*

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, with tabular statement and inventory of all government property under my charge.

I have much pleasure in being able to report that these Indians are making rapid progress towards civilization, having given up some of their old customs. A general improvement may be observed around their dwellings. The Indian women and children have the appearance of care and attention.

These Indians worked hard last fall. They put up six hundred and fifty tons of hay for their cattle, cut, bound and stacked one hundred and forty-one acres of wheat. All this binding was done by hand. Some of the grain was cut with sickles, and some of the hay with scythes. This kind of hard work will show what Indians can do when encouraged by pointing out to them the benefit they will have, during winter of a good supply of both beef and flour of their own raising.

The following grain and roots were harvested in good order last fall. The yield was small, owing to hot winds during the months of July and August, but what wheat these Indians had was a very good sample.

Their root crops were very good for a dry season.

Wheat, five hundred and twenty bushels.

Oats, one hundred and twenty-five bushels.

Potatoes, one thousand one hundred and forty-five bushels.

Turnips, two thousand one hundred and forty bushels.

Carrots, two hundred and twelve bushels.

Onions, sixty-two bushels.

There was also a large amount of small garden stuff, which was consumed during the summer months.

It is a pleasure to be able to report that these Indians gathered their wheat crop as clean as possible last fall, which was hard work owing to the straw being short, but in many cases the Indian women and children did a large amount of gleaning. In this way they saved all their crop, and this shows a marked improvement in their industrious habits.

The following crops were sown and planted by these Indians last spring, and are now looking well: -
Wheat, one-hundred and eighty-one acres.
Potatoes, twenty acres.
Oats, fifteen acres.
Turnips, twenty acres.
Garden, seven acres.
Carrots, three acres.
Onions, two acres.

This land was properly prepared and seed sown at the proper time, and all has been well fenced.

We have had a very backward spring here, having no rain until the 1st of June, but since that date we are having plenty of rain and all crops are now looking well and, unless something unforeseen occurs, these Indians will reap a good harvest.

The root crops on this reserve are all looking well and promise a good yield. I may say that potatoes and turnips are a great benefit to my Indians, giving them a good supply of fresh vegetables during the winter months, and this helps to keep them in a healthy condition and adds to their food supply.

These Indians are doing all in their power to help to support themselves and families. I may state here that when these Indians were taking up their potatoes last fall they handed over to me three hundred bushels, to be kept for seed this spring, thus showing what intelligent progress they are making. The balance of their potatoes, with other roots, were stored in their own root houses for winter use. These vegetables, with flour of their own raising, also beef, mutton and poultry and some rabbits, are found to be a great help in keeping down the issue of rations from the government storehouse. Many families had their own flour during the past year for ten months, and one family has yet on hand three sacks of flour of their own raising from last year's crop. The same man has 25 acres of wheat this year looking well.

The old people, widows and orphans, have to be assisted with both food and clothing the most of the year. These old people pick some fruit in the summer for winter use.

The following Indian families were almost self-supporting during the past year which is encouraging: -

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Geegus, | Hop-po-coy, | Moon Face, |
| Dry Walker, | E-chas-Ho, | Crooked Legs, |
| Carry-the-Kettle, | Dragon Fly, | E-chas-Abby, |
| Arrow-Head, | Rabbit Skin, | Oak Sheepy, |
| Was-E-can, | White Face, | Cut Nose, |
| Pretty Shield, | Red Feather, | The Runner, |
| Pretty Bear, | Charlie Rider, | Eagle Man. |
| Big Darkness, | ... | ... |

The above named Indians had flour of their own raising for the past ten months. I may also state that eight of these Indians have supplied their own beef for three Months, and in a short time I expect these Indians will be able to supply their own beef as well as flour, but their little herds of cattle are yet too small to give a full supply of beef.

These 22 Indian families did not require any assistance in the way of rations for the past year, except a little bacon during seeding time, and while at hay and harvest.

This is encouraging, as I expect others to come up to this standard of industry in a year or two.

I may say that it takes very close but kind supervision to lead Indians to be successful as farmers.

The crops generally raised by these Indians are as follows; potatoes, turnips, wheat, oats, barley and pease, corn and lettuce, also onions and carrots.

They also raise cattle for milk and butter, and some for beef. Other stock raised are sheep, pigs and poultry and native horses. It will be seen that these Indians are making fair progress toward mixed farming and are becoming more industrious. They cut and hauled dry wood to Wolesley mill to pay for grinding their wheat. Paying for gristing in this way is a great benefit to the Indians, as it gives them the full benefit of their wheat crop, in flour, bran and shorts; the bran and shorts are fed to pigs, calves and poultry.

The general advancement made by these Indians during the past few years in all the different branches of farming is most encouraging.

They were fairly well off last winter for food and were comfortably housed, with a plentiful supply of blankets and other clothing

They also had cooking stoves, coal oil lamps, dishes, etc., all these things being purchased by money made by sale of dry wood, wheat, hay and tanning hides for white people.

Some of the Indian women card and spin wool, knit socks, mits and gloves, and sell them at the small stores, and purchase tea, tobacco and clothing for their families.

I encouraged my Indians to make an extra effort this summer and started them breaking up new land. They have broken up to date seventy-five acres, which is a good showing, and all are now ploughing their summer-fallow. Five new houses and four new stables were also built during the past month.

They are kept busy all the time on their reserve, as Indians who farm must do their work at the proper time to be successful in raising a good crop.

I give here a short calendar showing what work an Indian has to do on his farm to become a good farmer. As, soon as his wheat is all sown and fenced, he then has to start ploughing his garden, then plant potatoes, onions, carrots, etc. He then must repair his fence; and sowing turnip seed, planting corn come next in order.

Then all industrious Indians who wish to be good farmers have to start breaking up new land and continue at this work until about the 20th of June. And then start summer-fallowing, which work must be finished about the 26th of July, to enable them to make hay. This work generally takes about a month, and by that time his grain harvest is on him, and by the time his grain is stacked, his root house has to be put in repair to receive his potatoes and other vegetables, which are now fit to take up.

I give this detailed account of Indian work for the information of the department, and to show that all Indians are kept busy, and what they must do to be successful farmers.

They are willing to do all this work, if their crops happen to look well.

These Indians kept their gardens clean of weeds last summer, and have done the same this year up to date. They have also thinned out all their root crops to the proper distance, and during very dry weather watered their gardens.

I may state here that these Indians were very successful in exhibiting both at Regina and at Indian Head last fall. They showed grain, vegetables and domestic work. Also a large collection of manufactured articles, such as ox collars, fork and axe handles, baskets, knitting and sewing; also bides tanned by Indian women, for which they took prizes at both exhibitions. I may add that two of my Indians took the first prize for both white and red Fife wheat at Regina last fall, shown in open competition with white people. I think this will prove without any doubt the advancement these Indians are making in agricultural pursuits. They are each year evincing more interest in farming.

The Indian women of this agency are becoming more industrious than they formerly were, many of them takin great pride in having their houses and children neat and clean. Most of them have learned to cook, some are able to make fairly good bread, a few make good butter, and others are learning this industry.

A number of these Indian women have also learned to spin yarn; most of them are good tanners, and a large number of

them are good knitters and fair sewers.

The number of cattle in the bands of these Indians under government control is as follows: -

| | |
|---|-----|
| Oxen | 54 |
| Cows | 23 |
| Steers | 23 |
| Heifers | 16 |
| Bull calves | 12 |
| Heifers | 6 |
| Sheep | 64 |
| Private horses | 56 |
| Poultry, private property of Indians, about | 100 |

These cattle were all well wintered and are now in good condition. The calves are well fed and cows milked regularly. All are properly looked after, and the increase has been satisfactory during the past year.

The health of these Indians has been very good during the past year, there being but very few cases of scrofula or consumption amongst them.

I may say that every effort has been made to prevent disease, by such means as burning up all refuse matter around their houses and whitewashing same with fresh lime; the vaccination of all children and cleaning out of all wells used for domestic purposes by the Indian families.

Nineteen children from this agency are attending Regina and Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial Schools. All are doing well, and their parents seem to be well satisfied with the progress made by their children and their treatment at these schools.

Many of these little children write to me often, thanking me for sending them there. They also thank both their teachers and the department for being kind to them.

The annuity payments took place on the 2nd of November last, and passed off quietly the band showing an increase of nine since last payment. The Indians are learning the value of money; and they spent their annuity money this year in the purchase of such useful articles as cooking stoves, lumber, clothing, tea and tobacco.

The individual earnings of these Indians for the past year was \$788.82; earned by the sale of dry wood, hay, beef, wheat and tanning hides for white settlers; and spent in the purchase of blankets, food and other things such as lumber, harness, & c.

These Indians are gradually taking more kindly to the missionaries sent amongst them and seem to appreciate more each year what the department is doing for them in the way of educating their children.

The chief wishes me to state that he is very thankful to the department for the blankets and other clothing sent to his very old people each winter.

These Indians are happy and seem contented and their behaviour during the past year has been very good, there being no complaints made against them by their white neighbours.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W.S. GRANT,
Indian Agent.*

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY, ASSA.,
KUTAWA, 29th July, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended the 30th June last, together with a tabular statement and inventory, of government property under my charge at that date.

I took charge of this agency on the 22nd of December last, being transferred from the File Hills Agency.

Owing to the extremely dry season during last summer and fall the grain and root crops here were a total failure. This district also suffered severely from prairie and bush firer, during the months of July and August; burning over miles of country and destroying hay lands and timber. Nearly all the hay sloughs on Muscowequan's and George Gordon's Reserves were more or less destroyed.

We started seeding on the 5th and finished on the 27th April, but the season was most unfavourable for seeding, being dry with very high winds, which blew the greater part of the seed out of the ground, and the crows and blackbirds were very numerous and picked up a great deal of the seed. There was no growth of any account until the 1st June, as the ground was very dry in the fall when the winter set in. When the snow disappeared in the spring the ground still remained in a very dry state - in fact, it had no moisture at all and we did not get any rain until the 1st June, since when we have had abundance, and, although our grain crops will be more or less a failure, our root and hay crops will be good.

Owing to the total failure of both grain and root crops here last season, the department supplied this agency with two hundred bushels of seed wheat, one hundred and fifty bushels of best seed oats, and four hundred and two bushels of seed potatoes.

Muscowequan's Band, No. 85.

When I took charge here I found that this band was short of hay, and made arrangements with two Indians of Day Star's Band, who had plenty of hay, to winter them, the Indians who owned the cattle paying for their keep. The balance of the stock were wintered off the reserve, about fifteen miles northeast of their buildings. As the fire swept over nearly all their reserve and burnt a large quantity of hay they had cut, besides destroying the remainder of their hay lands, they had to go to this place and get their hay. As it was too far to haul home, they built stables and houses on the hay ground and kept their stock there. Ali the stock wintered well and came out in the spring in good condition.

The majority of the houses on this reserve are of a very poor class, but they are going to build better ones this season, for which they got out timber last winter.

Owing to the lakes and sloughs drying up and the scarcity of water, I have had these Indians break up seven new fields about two miles east of their present location, where there are very good lakes and splendid farming land - in fact the best on the reserve, and where I propose they shall put up their new buildings. This band has planted this year:

| | |
|----------|--------|
| ... | Acres. |
| Wheat | 4 |
| Oats | 34 |
| Barley | 5 |
| Potatoes | 8 |
| | |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Turnips | 4 |
| Carrots | 2 |
| Onions and gardens | 3 |

14 - 5

The fields are generally looking very well.

On the 30th June this band had twelve oxen, two bulls, forty cows, twenty-four steers, thirteen heifers, sixteen bull calves, eight heifer calves, besides eight private head of cattle and forty-two horses.

Several families make butter.

The general health of this band has been good during the year. There have been three births and five deaths.

The attendance at the Roman Catholic boarding school on this reserve has been very regular during the past six months; the number on school roll is twenty boarders and five day scholars. The pupils are making very good progress under the management of Mr. F.H. Dennehy.

There are seventy-six Roman Catholics and sixty-six pagans on this reserve.

No. 86. George Gordon's Band.

The fires last summer swept over this reserve and destroyed over three hundred tons of hay and all their hay lands. The Indians then cut hay off the reserve wherever they could find it; some had to go thirty miles, some fifteen and some ten, but they managed to secure altogether eight hundred tons of good hay, which was abundance for all their stock, which were well wintered and in good condition when turned out in the spring. The Indians built houses and stables near to where they had put up their hay to winter their stock.

The majority of this band milk their cows and make butter for their own use, and many of the women are good housekeepers, keeping their houses clean and tidy. A number of them also make good bread.

The houses on this reserve are all of a good class, several being exceptionally good. One man, Josiah Pratt has a very comfortable house, which is lathed and plastered and the sitting room papered; there are three rooms down stairs, a kitchen, bed room, sitting and dining rooms, and one large bed room up stairs; his stables and outbuildings are large and roomy and well built; everything about this man denotes thrift and industry. A large number of this band are self-supporting.

This band has in crop this year: -

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| ... | Acres. |
| Wheat | 59 |
| Oats | 17 |
| Potatoes | 8 |
| Turnips (gardens) | 3 |
| Carrots | ... |
| Onions | ... |

The majority of the green crops are poor, the balance will be about a third crop; but the root crops are exceptionally good, and taken as a whole are the best I ever saw, and they are kept in good order. The hay crop will also be good.

This band has thirty-three oxen, two bulls, ninety-two cows, fifty-five steers, twenty-five heifers, twenty-eight bull calves, eighteen heifer calves and one horse, under government control; also seventy-two horses and twenty-seven head of cattle, their own private property.

The general health of this band has been fairly good during the year; one birth and three deaths recorded.

There are one hundred and twenty-five belonging to the Church of England, eighteen Roman Catholic and seventeen pagans on this reserve.

The attendance at the Church of England boarding school has been very good, and the pupils are making very satisfactory progress under the able tuition of the Rev. Chas. F. Lallemant, teacher, and Rev. Owen Owens, principal. There are twenty-one on roll as boarders, and five as day scholars. The department has built a large substantial and Commodious stone building for this school, in which fifty pupils can be accommodated; the building is forty-two feet wide by forty-eight feet long, and height of wall from bottom of basement is twenty-eight feet. The lime

used in this building was burnt on the reserve by the Indians; also all the stone, sand, lumber, & c., was hauled by them.

Day Star's Band, No. 87.

This band put up five hundred and eight tons of hay last summer, they had plenty for their cattle, besides selling some, their stock was well looked after during the winter and was in splendid condition this spring.

The houses and stables on this reserve are very good, all the houses have thatched roofs, and are well built. They are kept clean and tidy in winter, but as soon as spring comes all the Indians go into tents. Several women in this band make butter and bread.

There was no grain sown on this reserve this year, as no land had been prepared during the past season, the grain crop having always proved a failure. They have planted thirteen acres of potatoes, five of turnips, and three of gardens, all of which are looking very well.

This band has eighteen oxen, two bulls, sixty-six cows, fifty steers, fifteen heifers, twenty-four buff calves and twenty-three heifer calves under government control, also twelve ponies, private property.

The day school on this reserve has eight on the school roll, the attendance has been very regular, and the children are making very satisfactory progress. This school is under the auspices of the Church of England. Mr. Mark Williams, teacher.

In this band there are four Roman Catholics, and seventy-eight claimed by the Church of England.

The general health has been fairly good. There have been three births and six deaths during the year.

Poor Man's Band No. 88.

This band put up four hundred and seventy tons of hay last season. They had abundance for all their stock, besides having some for sale. All the stock was well wintered; most of the animals were fat when turned out this spring.

The houses and stables on this reserve are very good; the majority have thatched roofs. One man has a shingled roof and a bed room up stairs. The houses are kept clean and tidy.

This band also goes into tents in the spring; a few make butter and bread.

They have in crop this year thirty-six acres of wheat, thirteen of oats, twelve of potatoes and three of gardens. The grain crops are very poor, but the root crops are looking very well, and are well cared for.

This band has 16 oxen, one bull, 38 cows, 40 steers, 5 heifers, 11 bull calves and 11 heifer calves under department control; also 39 ponies, private property.

There are nine Roman Catholics, and 88 are claimed by the Church of England on this reserve.

The general health of this band has been good during the year; there have been six births and no deaths.

Fishing and Nut Lake Band, Nos. 89 and 90.

This band lives principally by hunting and fishing, and they have sold over 6,000 dollars' worth of fur during the year. They get very little assistance from the government.

They have 10 head of cattle at Fishing Lake.

There are eight Roman Catholics and 355 pagans in this band.

The Indians of this agency started to bold a sun dance last month, but I had the dancemaker arrested for breaking the peace, and had the dance stopped. This is, I think, the first sun dance that has ever been stopped after it had once been started, and I do not think that they will ever attempt to bold another in this agency.

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During the short time I have been in charge of this agency, I have had the hearty co-operation of the farmers, whom I have found to be capable and practical men.

Mr. H.A. Carruthers, agency clerk, is a most efficient and trustworthy officer; he performs his duties to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. P. WRIGHT,

Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY, TREATY No. 3,

FORT WILLIAM, 14th August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

Lac des Mille Lacs.

On the evening of 5th July we arrived at Poplar Point, where the payments of annuities are made to this band.

The gardens here, with two exceptions, are on islands, owing to the interior soil on the reserve. Their root crops are abundant; one man last year raised pumpkins weighing one hundred and thirty pounds. The cattle are in good condition. The councillors elected last year have given good satisfaction, and the reserve is much better looked after than formerly.

The walls of a school house have been erected, which they are anxious to complete as soon as possible. There is a saw-mill on Lac des Milli Lacs, at which a number of the Indians are employed.

Sturgeon Lake.

This band was paid at Pine Portage on 9th July. They have asked for a new reserve, the present one they allege to be unhealthy. When this is granted, they have promised to clear and cultivate the land and build houses. They make a comfortable living by hunting and fishing,

Wabigoon.

A general improvement was noticeable all over this reserve in the manner in which the Indians are attending to their gardens. With one or two exceptions, the gardens are all on the reserve, close to their houses, and the root crops are very well advanced.

The houses here are well built and a number of new ones are in course of erection.

The school is well conducted, thirty-two children present when inspected. Fair progress as been made in the general work of the school and a number of the older girls have been taught to knit, sew and bake bread by Mrs. Johns, the teacher's wife, with satisfactory results.

Frenchman's Head.

The gardens on this reserve are properly looked after and a plentiful supply of garden stuff and root crops should be harvested. The cattle are in good condition; the stable is very much out of repair, but they have promised to build a new one at once.

There were thirty-eight children on the school roll, twenty-one of whom were present when the school was examined. The older pupils have a fair knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. The school house and premises were clean and in good repair.

Lac Seul.

On going to this reserve we made a detour from the usual route so as to see the hay and wild rice crop on Canoe River. From present appearances a good harvest should be gathered. A number of these Indians have their gardens on islands in Lac Seul. Their crops are very good. Corn grows to perfection on this reserve, and all root crops are a success. The cattle are well cared for and several of the Indians have purchased animals for their own private use. The Indians of this band are a thrifty people and have made good progress in all directions. A number of families with Councillor Ewehkewence are building houses on the west end of reserve at White Fish River, which will be quite a settlement in a short time.

There were forty-eight pupils at school when inspection was made, thirty of them regular pupils, and the older children are making good progress in their studies. The teacher, Mr. Bannatyne, has taken great pains with the children, and a very creditable showing in all classes was the result.

Wabuskang.

Annuities were paid this band on the 26th July. The gardens are well advanced and every year the Indians plant more potatoes.

There were fifteen children in attendance when the school, was inspected, who by the manner in which they went through their exercises showed they had been efficiently taught. The repairs on the school house are being proceeded with. When these are completed, the building will be very comfortable.

Grassy Narrows.

This reserve was reached on the 28th July, and the following day the annuity payments were made.

There is no teacher at this place, and the school has been closed for some time.

The Indians have only one cow here, but I have not seen an animal in finer condition in the district.

The gardens, consisting of turnips, carrots, onions and potatoes, are well cultivated.

Eagle Lake.

This band was paid on the 2nd August and the usual distribution of supplies made. All the gardens here are fenced in, and a general air of tidiness and prosperity prevails. They are a healthy, industrious band, looking well after their own interests.

The cattle are well cared for, and a good stable provide for them.

They have erected a substantial log frame for a school house, and are desirous of completing it as soon as possible.

General Remarks.

The instructions of the department in regard to sanitation, & c., are adhered to by all the bands in this agency'

The Indians enjoy fairly good health, and are self-supporting. There were thirty-four births and nine deaths in the various bands.

Fish has been scarce in all the lakes, but the crop of berries seems to be unlimited.

The sum of \$12,712 was received for furs by the various bands, and they killed seven hundred and twenty-five caribou and two hundred and fifty-six moose.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.
TREATY No. 1 - CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
CLANDEBOYE, 12th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

St. Peter's.

The crops this year are immense, nothing could be finer. Wheat and oats stand over five feet high in many places, and barley nearly as tall; the hay crop is also good and a large amount will be put up. A number of the people are now busy at their harvest.

During the year this band sold fourteen hundred dollars worth of hay; they sold nearly fifteen hundred cords of wood, for which they received seventeen hundred and fifty dollars in cash and goods, and four hundred boxes of whitefish (each box weighed about one hundred and thirty-five pounds). With this help such a thing as destitution was unknown on this reserve during the year.

To show that the people are advancing as agriculturists, I may cite that one of the band, Mrs. Charles Sinclair, sold, from four cows, seventy-four dollars worth of butter, besides raising four calves; and many of the women have done as well.

Broken Head.

This band show a marked improvement in their gardens; all are well fenced, well hoed, and free from weeds.

Their cattle and horses look well, although they lost nearly all their calves, I believe from want of salt; the Indians hardly ever use it, so therefore will not buy it for their cattle.

A change of teacher at the school has doubled the average attendance. There are now twenty-three pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of over twelve; this is good, as there are only twenty-three children who live on the reserve of school age, and some of them live at a distance from the school house, so that is impossible for them to attend every day.

I believe a great deal of the credit for the improved condition of the people here is due to the Rev. Mr. Coates, the Episcopalian missionary who now lives on the reserve, he is most indefatigable in his work, and his garden is an example to all.

The fur hunt was above the average for this band; fishing was below the average, particularly fishing under the ice; and only about thirty moose were killed during the winter.

Fort Alexander.

I never saw finer crops of all kinds than on this reserve. They do not grow much grain, but they do grow a large amount of vegetables of all kinds.

The largest field of beans I ever saw in Manitoba is on this, reserve, grown by Joseph Kent; he must have nearly two acres; last year he harvested over eleven bushels from less than an acre.

The fur hunters were most successful last winter; they sold over five thousand dollars worth. Duncan Nees-sho-ta sold over four hundred dollars worth of fur from his own gun and traps, this was from his winter hunt.

Fishing during the winter was poor, not over fifteen tons were sold, and prices the lowest on record.

The cattle and horses were well wintered, as there was no scarcity of hay.

A number of the people here are clearing land and sowing timothy and clover, both of which grow luxuriantly on this reserve; this is greatly owing to the example of the Roman Catholic and English missionaries, who are represented by the Rev. Father Magnan and the Rev. Edward Thomas, who are both practical and progressive farmers, as well as good missionaries.

General Remarks.

There are ten schools in my agency, three Roman Catholic and seven Protestant, with two hundred and seventy-five children on the roll, and an average attendance for the year of one hundred and twenty-six. Besides this there are fifty-five children attending the Rupert's Land, sixty-six St. Boniface and twenty-seven the Elk Horn Industrial School, making a total of four hundred and twenty-three children who are attending, out of a possible four hundred and seventy who are of school age; besides this several treaty children attend school at Selkirk, Rat Portage and other places, so that there are not forty children in my agency who do not attend school. The parents of these children are generally pagans, who wander all over the country hunting and fishing and begging for a living.

At the day schools, besides the usual standard course of study, knitting is taught. Thirty-four girls can do plain and fancy work; four boys and eleven girls can do plain work, such as mits or stockings, but the parents rather object to the boys learning, as they consider it beneath their dignity to do such work.

The children who live at St. Peter's and Broken Head can now nearly all speak English, and are quite pleased to answer questions and talk to strangers. A few years ago they would have run away and hidden.

Statute labour was done voluntarily on all the reserves. At St. Peter's this year, as the public highways were in good condition, they did the work on the roads running east and west, which go to their hay fields and farms; they now have nearly thirty miles of roads, with twenty-eight bridges and culverts inside of their reserve. These roads and bridges are as good as any in the country.

At Broken Head they widened out a trail through the bush, by which they save themselves about two miles when they want to drive into the settlement.

At Fort Alexander they have almost completed a road through their reserve half a chain wide, on the south side of the river, which will be most convenient for everybody.

The catch of whitefish has been poor during the last two years. Some people think that it is because the large fishing firms are catching so many in the northern part of the lake but, as the fish caught north are so different from those caught in the south end, I do not think that this accounts for the scarcity. My experience is that the northern whitefish never migrate south, but keep in the deep cold waters of the northern part of the lake.

Sturgeon, pike, suckers and maries are very plentiful, and as they are all spawn, eative something to do with the shortage in whitefish.

Mr. La Touche Tupper, Inspector of Fisheries, placed two million young whitefish from his hatchery in Muckle's Creek at the agency, and it is most interesting to

see the young fish now. They are swarming about in hundreds, and are about two inches long.

There has been, and is, a good deal of sickness amongst the people, whooping cough, mumps, influenza and consumption, from which a number of children and adults have died. This necessitated the distribution of a large amount of medicine, and it has been an exceptional day when Indians are not at the agency for medicine.

Drinking of intoxicants amongst the Indians on the reserves is a thing of the past, and I have only seen one drunken Indian during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.M. MUCKLE,

Indian Agent.

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

MIDDLECHURCH P.O., MAN., 30th July, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended the, 30th of June, 1895, together with the inventory and valuation of all government property under my charge.

Steady progress has been made and satisfactory results can be recorded.

The attendance has been kept up to the limit of accommodation. The children are contented and attentive, and are making efforts to succeed. Since my last report the blacksmith and printer instructors have been dismissed and trained pupils placed in charge of these departments. They are getting used to their business and are gaining more self-reliance.

Five boys have received a monthly remuneration, of small amount, in recognition of their services, and this adds greatly to their encouragement and gives an incentive to energetic work. I am a great advocate of this policy of training pupils to be instructors of their own race.

Those who have been so placed here prove most decisively the beneficial results of this system of training and dispel the doubts thrown upon it by being themselves living witnesses to those who will take the trouble to enquire into the matter.

Since the opening of the school, out of forty-seven, the total number discharged, seven pupils are married to Indians, and have houses of their own, and are doing well; seven are working for their own living and have good reports; one unknown; one gone into the Roman Catholic school; and one discharged as incorrigible; nineteen have died, and ten discharged by doctor's certificate as being unfit for pupils owing to development of scrofula, consumption, or other diseases.

Since the department has had charge of this institution more care has been taken in the selection of pupils of fit stamina, none being admitted without a rigid examination by the medical officer. Quite a number have been refused admittance. Those in the school who have suffered from scrofula in its different forms, have been very successfully treated by Dr. Orton, and the idea of establishing a hospital for the special treatment of this disease and consumption, would alleviate much distressing pain and suffering, and be a means of civilization to many of the careless and neglected ones.

Good progress has been made in the class room. The half time system is still continued. Kindergarten work introduced

in standard one has been most enthusiastically entered into by the juniors, and excellent specimens of their work prepared for exhibition.

The farm is being brought into much better condition and part is being fallowed and manured; that which is in crop promises an excellent yield both of grain and vegetables.

The carpenter is the only trade instructor. Arrangements are being made for all the larger boys to have some instruction in this department, which is the most useful. His time has been chiefly occupied in repairs and improvements to buildings.

In the blacksmith shop Joe Kent and Frank Spence (pupils) have charge, and they are doing very satisfactory work; they do some outside work, but both this and the printing shop are handicapped in the way of earning much by the opposition of local trades men, who complain that it interferes with their business. Care has been exercised that this should not be the case, but it is to be regretted that this means of reducing the expenses of these trades is thus cut off. Arthur Cochrane and Maurice Sanderson have the management of the printing, and publish the Aurora, the school magazine, monthly, and have earned sufficient to show a profit in this branch.

In the girls' department great progress is noticeable. Jessie Bird, who had charge of the sewing room, has returned to Battleford, and Mary Cochrane placed in her stead. She has made great strides in dressmaking and developed good taste. Nancy Stevenson learnt to use the knitting machine. She and a class of girls have made the necessary hose and mitts. This branch shows a very good record.

The supplies are now furnished by contract with the department and are satisfactory, and with the increased number of pupils the expenses much reduced.

Visits have been paid by the chiefs of St. Peters, Fort Alexander and Fairford, and to them I am indebted for their assistance and co-operation.

Much aid and interest has been given by Mr. Inspector McColl and the agents of the districts.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. ASHBY,

Principal.

BLOOD AGENCY, MACLEOD, ALTA., 8th August, 1890.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June last.

The season of 1894 was a dry one throughout and the crops on the reserve were almost a complete failure. Few Indians were able to get sufficient seed for next year's crop. This season's work began on the 1st April, the Indians doing all their ploughing with their own horses, the seed supplied by the department enabling them to put in a good breadth of crop. The weather during April and May was very dry with strong winds during the day and frost at night, which made vegetation very backwards. Rain in sufficient quantity was got in June and now the crops give promise of an abundant harvest.

During the season 52 acres of new land have been broken, and with two exceptions all the Indians used their own horses for this work, which was done in a very creditable manner.

The hay crop of 1894 was a fair one and a good supply was put up. About 60 tons were stacked at the Northwest Mounted Police detachments in the neighbourhood of the reserve, and 41 tons delivered to the Walrond Rancho Company for their beef cattle. The Indians also out some 500 tons as well as what was required for their own use and what was required for the agency, farmers and hospital. There were 15 mowers at work during the season, of which 10 were private property. The Indians did good work at the haying, and those with breeding cattle had enough for winter's use and some few loads to sell as well. A neat stack could be seen at

nearly every working Indian's stable, which gave the places an air of comfort d plenty. A prairie fire got out on the reserve and destroyed a large amount of feed, besides consuming over 100 tons of hay in stack and on the ground. The Indians tried to get it out, but were not successful until about half of the reserve had been burned over.

The experience had last season with our irrigating wheels at the agency garden proves what an incalculable benefit irrigation would be. Mr. A.W. Ponton, D.L.S made some preliminary surveys last fall for the purpose of finding out whether I would be possible to got water on the bench, land or not. I am pleased to learn he reports the work feasible, and now that the Indians are taking cattle in some quantify it will be absolutely necessary to have a much larger amount of hay, which can only be secured on the reserve by irrigation. The amount of land available for crop or hay irrigation is only limited by the quantity of water to be had.

The first fifty head of heifers issued to the Indians last summer have done well, and the Indians took great care of them all winter. The cattle were never stabled, but kept in good sheds, and corrals carefully made and well sheltered in the brush, the increase for the first year being thirty head. The other Indians have shown great anxiety to get cattle, and a large number have been applied for. During the present year I have traded over one hundred head of cattle to different Indians for ponies, and still the supply is not equal to the demand. This owning of cattle I consider the first great step these Indians have yet taken to make themselves self supporting, their reserve being one of the best grazing parts of Southern Alberta and capable of feeding a great many thousands of cattle.

The new houses built during the year still continue to improve, being larger and higher in the walls, and now that the saw-mill is making good lumber, I trust soon to have a lumber floor in nearly every house. The majority of the houses are whitewashed. The village system, which was so apparent a few years ago, has now almost disappeared, and there are really not more than three villages on the reserve. The Indians have spread out up and down the river side for a distance of about fifty-three miles, while others have taken up places along the different creeks.

A very noticeable change has taken place in a number of Indians, who now have horse stables, cattle sheds, & c., erected at their places, some of which would do no discredit to a white settler.

The work performed by the Indians during the past year has been much greater than in any previous season. Besides doing all the freighting of supplies, and coal mining, and hauling for the agency, they have hauled all the supplies that were required for the boarding school, as well as the coal for that institution. Some fifty tons of coal was also mined and hauled to Macleod and the settlers in that district. Immediately after spring work was over, a large party of working Indians went to the mountains to get out timber. The weather was most trying during the whole time the Indians were at this work, being cold, with heavy showers of snow and rain. Notwithstanding this the Indians worked well and succeeded in getting out and delivered on the reserve some two thousand five hundred sawlogs and about ten thousand pieces of other timber. The water in the river was very low this summer, which made the work much heavier. The scene at the saw-mill was an animated one while the Indians were taking their logs out. The river and the village had quite a businesslike appearance for some considerable time, with so many teams working getting the logs forward to the mill.

The amount of money earned by individual Indians from all sources during the year was over seven thousand dollars, which is the largest sum yet earned by them, and this sum has been divided among a greater number of working Indians than at a previous time. As a rule the money has been well-invested by the Indians purchasing larger horses, harness, mowers, rakes, waggon, and other implements and tools.

The saw-mill has now been got into proper shape and is running well and doing good work. A large amount of labour has been done at the mill and pond during the year, as many as eighty men being at work at one time. The Indians have arranged to leave ten per cent of their logs to be kept back for the purpose of

getting sufficient lumber to build a good house over the mill and to make any alterations or repairs which may be found necessary from time to time.

Annuity payments took place in November and passed off in the usual quiet and orderly manner, the Indians leaving for Macleod and Lethbridge immediately thereafter to make their purchases. I visited Macleod the next day and found them spending their money in a judicious manner. A good y number of cooking and heating stoves were bought and also furniture and the usual supply of warm clothing for themselves and families. The large majority of the Indians returned to the reserve within a few days.

A determined effort was put forth to stop polygamy among these Indians; and I am glad to say that, although it met with opposition at first, the Indians now look upon it as a step in the right direction, and there will be little or no difficulty experienced in the future in making the tribe monogamous.

There have been five day schools in operation during part of the year, but the attendance has not been good. The Indians take little interest in them and prefer sending their children either to industrial or boarding schools. There are seventy-two children in industrial and sixty-one in boarding schools near the reserver.

The general health of the Indians has been fairly good during the year, but the influenza caused a number of deaths esp people. The births numbered seventy-one amounted to eighty-eight during the same period - the latter including the suicide of a woman by hanging and the accidental death of a girl by drowning.

That the Indians have made good progress towards civilization there can be no, doubt, and this has been attained by the farmers concentrating their efforts strongly upon those who showed any desire to better their own position. The others, seeing their success, soon followed, and thus we now have a large body of good working men. If we take a retrospective view, this is more readily seen. In 1886 there were thirty fields in operation, which were ploughed and worked almost entirely by the white labourers on the reserve; now there are eighty-four fields, the work in which is all done by the Indians themselves and with their own teams. Then there was one mower, now we have fifteen. In the matter of dress, even, the Indians show a marked advance and, except the very old men, they nearly all wear white men's clothing. Among the women the change is not so noticeable; still, even here one can see considerable difference. The large majority now make bread instead of bannocks, while a few milk cows and make fair butter. Their houses too are cleaner and better kept. In former years the work of getting firewood was exclusively done by the women from day to day, and now the men haul the larger portion of it, and good sized piles of firewood may be seen at almost every house.

The employees have given satisfaction and willingly assisted me at all times in the work of the agency.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES WILSON,
Indian Agent.
COUCHEECHING AGENCY,
August 9th, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895. Having visited all the reserves on Rainy River and some on Rainy Lake every mouth since last making my annual report, I have had a good opportunity of watching the progress or otherwise of the Indians under my charge, and, though a few may be at a standstill, the majority are

reaching out for themselves and earning comfortable livelihoods. The best proof in support of this lies in the fact that, though the fishing and hunting brings them in less every year, the amount of destitute supplies furnished by the government does not increase, and yet from close observation I am satisfied my Indians live more comfortably and dress better than they did five years ago.

The Indians on the Lake and especially those on the Seine River have profited largely by the gold discoveries in that region. Chief Paypahmachas, his two sons and several others, have earned good wages in showing locations to prospectors and giving information generally. The chief's family kept a stopping place on the reserve all last winter and were highly spoken of by all who patronized them, as being most obliging and keeping a comfortable house. The people in this district were all sorry last winter when the chief lost his eldest son, and many, I am told, called on the chief to express their sympathy with him, a fact which he very much appreciated.

The acreage under crop this year shows a slight increase over that of last year and though the spring was cold and wet, making everything backward, it is perfectly wonderful how the beat of the last three weeks has forced everything along, making it now quite possible to have a good harvest.

The water has been high this season, but not equal to last year, and as a consequence the hay crop will be heavier. The Indians will also be able to get some rice.

During the year there have been five day schools open, the additional one being on the Stangecoming Reserve, which was opened under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church. The other four have the same teachers over them as last year and are making fair progress. The attendance remains about the same, but should be better. The new schools on the Long Sault and Little Forks Reserves are now finished and present a very handsome appearance, the ground around them having been fenced in by the Indians and the brush cleared away.

Quite a few Indians were absent from the payments this year, fishing, & c., making a difference of thirty-seven in the number paid this year as compared with last year, though the difference between births and deaths was only four, the latter being in the majority.

The health of the Indians has been attended to by Dr. Birdsall, of Fort Frances, and outside of some fatal cases of consumption and influenza, there has been nothing seriously the matter with them.

Perhaps one of the most noticeable improvements on the reserve is the better class of dwelling houses that our Indians are now making; they are being made much larger, better finished and altogether more after the style of white settlers' houses, showing conclusively that, if the Indian cares to take the trouble, he can make himself very comfortable indeed. It will also help from a sanitary point of view.

In conclusion I would say that during the year the Indians under my charge have been prosperous, law-abiding and obedient.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F.C. CORNISH,
Indian Agent.*

*SARCEE INDIAN AGENCY,
CALGARY, ALTA., 25th July, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, with tabular statement and inventory of government property, for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The crop of 1894 was almost a total failure owing to heat and drought; the hay, though comparatively poor, yielded one hundred and eighty tons; wheat yielded ninety-five bushels; oats, one hundred and ten bushels; turnips, three hundred and twenty-five bushels; carrots, thirty-nine bushels; and potatoes, only fifty-seven bushels; barley was a total failure. Of the hay cut, sixty tons were for the agency and one hundred and twenty for the Indians. This is much more than they have ever cut in one season. The greater part of the Indian hay was sold at remunerative prices in Calgary, and the rest was fed to their cattle and horses. For the first time in their existence, the Sarcees kept enough hay to feed their cattle and horses until the grass was good.

The money received from the sale of hay was spent judiciously, and helped to make them more comfortable than they have been for years.

A considerable amount of firewood was cut, and sold in Calgary, though the long haul, twenty-two miles, is discouraging; the wood, and most of the hay, was hauled by their own horses. The winter was severe, with a greater snowfall than usual.

The cattle wintered well, though having been worked hard until late in the fall, they did not look as well this spring as usual, but they gained flesh while putting in the crop, and are now in good order.

In 1894, thirty and one-half acres of new land were broken on the bench, and sixty-five acres were summer-fallowed; but the greater part of the summer-fallow was old Indian fields in the creek bottom, abandoned several years ago as they were foul with weeds and subject to summer frosts; I am now attempting to seed them to grass. The Indian fields are now all on the bench. The spring of 1895 was late for agricultural purposes, and very unfavourable for farming operations, the wind blew a gale nearly every day, besides being cold and without rain.

Seventy-eight and one-quarter acres were seeded for the Indians; wheat, twenty-one and a half acres; oats, nineteen acres; barley, thirty-five acres; potatoes, two and one-quarter acres; turnips and carrots, one-quarter of an acre each. Eighty-seven acres were seed for the agency, sixty-two acres of this is the old bottom lands that I wish to get into grass; the agency farm proper is only twenty-five acres.

Warmer weather set in in the latter part of May, accompanied by copious rains; since, the growth has been very rapid. The crops now look as well as could be wished. The swamp hay is poor but the upland will yield a beautiful crop.

The potatoes promise a good yield, but the turnips and carrots have been destroyed by the cutworm; all the fields are clean of weeds.

Five houses have been built, five are in course of erection, logs for three more are on the ground, and timber for four more has been made; timber for stables and sheds has been cut and hauled.

The assistance in building given the Sarcees by the department, in providing the roofing material and windows, has pleased and encouraged them; the houses now being built are substantial and comfortable, overcrowding will cease.

All the freighting, haymaking, building, and other work of the agency, is done by the Indians without extra cost to the department.

The earnings of the past year are \$1,725.00, an increase of \$500.00 over the previous year; the Sarcees are willing to work when they can obtain cash in payment, and seek employment from the surrounding settlers.

The agency stock is increasing, very few losses occur, the young cattle are stabled and made gentle, the steers are broken to work, and the heifers to milk, and are then distributed to the Indians as fast as they can be induced to accept them.

During the past year cows and oxen have been issued on the loan system to five families, including the chief's; it has been most difficult to induce them to accept cattle on any condition, but, now that the compact is broken, I believe that all who are capable of taking care of cattle will apply for them.

The Indian houses and agency outbuildings were whitewashed and made as comfortable as the circumstances would admit, but overcrowding in the Indian houses was unavoidable.

The agency buildings are in good repair.

The health of the Indians has been good, though there is a decrease of three. During the past seven years there has been an excess of deaths over births of thirty-three.

I feel justified in reporting an improved condition of the Sarcees, though progress is slow; no great success has been achieved in any one direction, but many things, though of little importance in themselves, show general improvement.

To understand the difficulties to be contended with in dealing with the Sarcees, it must be remembered that they are more tenacious of their customs and superstitions than other Indians; their language is an unknown tongue to any but themselves, and very few of them can understand any language but their own.

Until recently they believed themselves doomed to extinction in the near future, and did not appear to wish to exert themselves to avoid what they considered to be their inevitable fate, but the small measure of success that has attended their labours latterly, has made them more hopeful.

Gambling and the use of intoxicants have been in a great measure suppressed.

Missionary work that has for many years been apparently without result, has recently met with more success; four Sarcees, two adults and two minors, have been baptized by the Rev. Mr. Stocken; and one Sarcee and two Crees have been baptized into the Roman Catholic Church in Calgary.

The agency staff remains the same, I am glad to say, I receive their hearty co-operation at all times.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.
INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY No. 6,
DUCK LAKE, SASK., 15th July, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my eighth annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

There are six bands in this agency, and the total population according to the census last taken amounted to six hundred and twenty-seven souls, showing a decrease of twenty on the preceding census, which decrease is accounted for by the deaths being ten in excess of the births and the number of souls who have left the reserves through transfers and intermarrying being ten in excess of those who have joined.

Other two bands living at Montreal Lake and Lac le Ronge, numbering five hundred and twenty-five souls, are also dealt with by this agency.

No. 95. One Arrow's Reserve.

The Indians of this reserve, I am pleased to say, are beginning to work with more energy, and, although their agricultural labours were not crowned with much

success last harvest, still they went to work with good will at their seeding when spring came round again.

Owing to the extremely dry season and unfavourable growing weather, these Indians only harvested the following crop of grain and roots, viz.: -

| ... | Bushels. |
|----------|----------|
| Wheat | 198 |
| Oats | 24 |
| Barley | 24 |
| Potatoes | 325 |
| Turnips | 150 |

So far as grain is concerned this gave the Indians little more than seed for their next crop, but the result of their root crop in a measure made up for the disappointment due to the failure of the grain.

Mixed farming is followed on all the reserves of this agency, and on this particular reserve three hundred and fifty tons of hay were put up for stock and we had sufficient and to spare.

The chief earnings of the band have been from the proceeds of cattle killed for beef, sale of furs and dressing hides, which to some extent has curtailed the issue of rations. These earnings have been chiefly expended in replacing the cattle killed for beef and in the purchase of implements, provisions, clothing and occasionally lumber to repair their dwellings.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the cleanliness of the houses and stables and in the personal appearance of the Indians. In their houses will be found stoves, as well as open fireplaces, tables, chairs, raised beds and cupboards, the latter in the majority of cases being home manufacture. The women are more industrious and are taking an interest in making butter and bread, and are frequently found sewing and knitting.

The acreage under crop this year is about the same as last. The spring opened early with warm dry weather, but during the end of May and beginning of June it turned cold and the growing crops suffered considerably. Since then there have been some heavy showers and although the crops are very backward, with favourable weather we hope for a fair harvest. The hay crop is backward, but with it will grow quickly.

Okemasis and Beardsy's Bands, Nos. 96 and 97.

These reserves adjoin one another, and may be dealt with together.

I am pleased to saw that these bands continue to progress satisfactorily, and, although they also were not successful in raising a good crop, still they are not disheartened, and have put in over two hundred and twelve acres of crop this spring.

The following shows the result of last harvest: - wheat, five hundred and sixty-two bushels; oats, one hundred and eighteen bushels barley, forty-three bushels; potatoes, five hundred and thirty bushels; turnips, eleven hundred and ninety bushels.

The greater portion of the grain was saved for seed, and, owing to the poor yield, due to the dry season, little was left to turn to account for the Indians' self-support. However, two families provided their own flour for two months. The root crop, being good and well protected in the owners' cellars, was a great benefit to the Indians.

The principal earnings of the band have been from the proceeds of cattle killed for beef, labour, sale of furs and

dressing bides. A portion of the money derived from cattle killed has in most cases been devoted to replacing the animals, and the balance expended on food and clothing; in other cases farm implements have been purchased, and sometimes lumber and household utensils.

It is particularly noticed with these Indians that they do not spend their money in such a frivolous manner as they used to, and appear to take more pride in keeping themselves and their houses clean and tidy. The women are more industrious than heretofore, and most of them make butter for their own use, and some of them make bread they are invariably found busy at something working in their own fields, or the agency fields, or at their homes dressing hides, sewing or knitting. And here I may mention that in addition to the yarn supplied them by the department they often devote a portion of their earnings to the purchase of other yarn, and seldom do they buy ready-made clothing, generally preferring to purchase the material and make their own clothes.

The stables on these reserves have been better attended to during the past winter than any previous one, being clean and comfortable. The cattle are always well cared for, and, although the hay crop was light, six hundred and forty tons were put up. At threshing the straw was well stacked and fenced, and afterwards fed once or twice a day to the cattle, and when they were turned out to graze in the spring one hundred tons of hay remained unconsumed.

Less trouble is now found in getting these Indians to keep their implements under cover than heretofore.

The outlook for the growing crops is not so favourable as I should like to see it, as in other districts the spring set in early and after the grain was well up continued dry weather retarded its growth. Both hay and grain are now very backward and the crop prospects are poor.

In August last the department established an Indian boarding school near the Duck Lake Mission, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, the Reverend Father Paquette being principal. This school accommodates thirty pupils and is conducted by English nuns and at present there is an English male teacher for the boys. English is the language taught, and rapid progress is being made. The grounds are admirably laid out and a number of substantial buildings have been put up by the reverend principal, partly out of his own private means. The whole place presents a picturesque appearance and every place is kept scrupulously clean and tidy. The reverend principal, is very energetic and persevering and is aiming at making his institution one of the best in the Territories.
John Smith's Reserve, No. 99.

This band shows the most civilization of any belonging to this agency and these Indians have been fortunate enough to harvest a good crop. The following shows the quantities of different grain harvested last fall.

| | |
|----------|----------|
| ... | Bushels. |
| Wheat | 1,316 |
| Oats | 1,712 |
| Barley | 153 |
| Potatoes | 524 |
| Turnips | 50 |

It has been unnecessary to render much assistance in the way of food to this band this year; where it has been given was chiefly in cases of sickness, for work done or where it was found that a little extra encouragement was advisable to help a farming Indian in his own work.

Seeding was commenced this spring with good heart, and being more fortunate as regards weather than the other bands, already referred to, I am pleased to say that the outlook for the coming harvest is good. Two hundred and forty-three acres are under crop, and all looking well.

The prospects of a hay crop are fairly good, and I have no doubt a sufficient quantity will be secured to winter the cattle.

The stock were well attended to last winter. Hay, straw and good water were plentiful. The stables, as a rule, are well built, large, comfortable and well kept, and with few exceptions, are fitted with stanchions.

The majority of the houses are clean and comfortable; most of them compare favourably with the average of white settlers' houses in the district, and the Indians themselves are clean and tidy and dress like white people. The women in general are industrious and keep their children clean and well dressed. Much interest is taken in making bread and butter and in raising poultry. Household duties are well attended to, and such articles as mitts and socks are made by the women and girls.

The earnings of the band are chiefly derived from the sale of produce and furs, and from labour, and as a rule are spent on provisions, clothing and other useful articles; also from cattle killed for beef, which are generally applied to replacing the animals killed, or to the purchase of implements, such as mowers, horse rakes and Wagons.

The day school on the reserve is under the auspices of the Church of England, progressing well, the attendance is good, the average for the year being ten. The teacher, Miss A. McGregor, takes great interest in her work and is doing her utmost to make the school a success.

James Smith's and Cumberland Reserves.

The Indians of these bands cannot be looked upon as being farmers. With the exception of four or five families, they are very indolent. It is true they have not had the advantage of a local farming instructor until lately, to look after them, but he finds, his task a difficult one on account of their lazy habits and roving disposition. The few who are inclined to work are certainly improving, and I trust that, with perseverance, we shall win others to join them. Farming is new to them; still their efforts last year were not altogether fruitless. The following will show the result of this harvest: -

| | |
|----------|----------|
| ... | Bushels. |
| Wheat | 356 |
| Oats | 112 |
| Barley | 30 |
| Potatoes | 500 |
| Turnips | 70 |

The acreage this year is about fifteen in excess of last year, and for beginners the work has been most creditably done. The early growth was retarded by dry weather, but rain followed and it soon recovered and the crop when I last saw it looked well.

Hunting is the main source of the earnings of these bands, and in this pursuit they have been a little more successful than last year. They do not, however, squander the little they do make, the greater portion of it being spent on provisions and clothing.

The houses on these reserves are, as a rule, clean and tidy, and there is a noticeable improvement in the cleanliness and dress of the Indians themselves. A few of the women have taken to raising poultry and making butter for their own use.

Little interest is taken by the majority of the band in their cattle, and as a consequence the work of wintering falls upon the few industrious ones, and an arrangement was made this year that those who went off hunting should pay those remaining on the reserve for looking after their cattle.

Six hundred and thirty tons of hay were put up last fall, which gave au abundant supply, and a balance of ninety tons was on hand this spring when the cattle were turned out to graze. They came through the winter well, and when I last saw them they were fine condition.

In the majority of cases the stables are well built, large and comfortable and fitted with stanchions.

The number of cattle under government control in the bands of the Indians, throughout all the reserves of this agency, are as follows: -

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Oxen | 145 |
| Bulls | 21 |
| Cows | 244 |
| Steers | 136 |
| Heifers | 110 |
| Bull calves | 93 |
| Heifer calves | 95 |

The average natural increase this year was seventy-seven per cent on the number of cows. Of the bulls three are Polled Angus, three Galloways, three Hereford and one Short-horn, all thoroughbred. The remainder are grade Short-horns.

In addition to the foregoing list of cattle the bands have the following which are private property.

| | |
|-------------------|-----|
| Horses and ponies | 171 |
| Oxen | 5 |
| Cows | 33 |
| Steers | 20 |
| Heifers | 20 |
| Bull calves | 15 |
| Heifer calves | 12 |

The natural increase on the number of cows this year was eighty per cent.

The health of the bands on the whole may be considered satisfactory, sanitary precautions being strictly observed. There have been several cases of sickness, but where deaths have occurred, they have invariably been from old age or long standing cases of consumption or scrofula. All cases were attended to by Drs. H.U. Bain, A.B. Stewart or T.C. Spence. A good supply of medicines is always kept at the office and also at the different farms.

Treaty payments were made by Mr. William Sibbald of this agency at Montreal Lake on the 26th of August last and at Lac le Rouge on, the 27th; and he arrived back at the agency on the 6th of September.

Treaty payments commenced here on the 24th of September and concluded on the 3rd of November. In all cases the payments passed off satisfactorily to the Indians and the paying agents.

Inspector McGibbon visited this agency in July and August last on his annual inspection; and I may say he appeared to be pleased with the manner in which the affairs of this agency are conducted.

A few repairs have been made to the agency buildings, a new milk house has been built at the clerk's quarters and eaves troughs have been put up on both agent's and clerk's houses. At One Arrow's Reserve the roof on the kitchen of the farm house has been raised. At Beady's Reserve a new kitchen has been added to the farm house.

At John Smith's Reserve a good substantial house has been built for the farmer at a cost of about \$850; and at James Smith's Reserve, Fort a la Corne, material has been laid down for the erection of a farm house, and the building will be proceeded with at once.

A slight change has been made in the employees of this agency, farmer Wilson having been exchanged for farmer

Price of the Battleford Agency.

The clerical work of the agency is performed by Mr. Wm. Sibbald, who, I am pleased to say, gives me entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R.S. McKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

*INDIAN AGENCY, TREATY No. 6,
ONION LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN, 30th June, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report together with tabular statement and inventory of all government property under my charge for year ended 30th June, 1895.

ONION LAKE RESERVE.

| ... | Band No. |
|---|----------|
| Composed of See-Kas-Kootch | 119 |
| Composed of Wee-mis-ti-coo-see-ah-wasis | 120 |
| Composed of Quo-nee-pow hayo | 121 |
| Composed of Pees-kee-ah-kee-win | 122 |
| Composed of Kee-hee-win | 123 |

Since my report 30th June, 1894, these Indians have been steadily progressing towards civilization, their mode of living and form of dress is more after the fashion of the white man. The people are at all times well-dressed and elegant and they are always anxious to improve their condition.

During the season of 1894 the Indians put up twelve hundred tons of hay for their own stock, in addition to fifteen hundred tons for the department herd. The hay was short and the crop light.

These bands seeded thirty-three acres of wheat, two hundred and eighty-two acres of barley, fifteen acres of potatoes and ten acres of turnips.

I am sorry to say the crops did not turn out as well as anticipated last summer, this was owing to the dry season. After threshing we realized two hundred and five bushels of wheat and fourteen hundred and fifty-two bushels of barley. Out of the grain threshed one hundred and twenty sacks of barley flour were ground at the mill.

The area under crop this spring has been increased nearly two hundred acres over the previous year. So far the crops are looking favourable, although backward, owing to the cold nights, with heavy frosts, during May and the early part of June.

The fields are large and well fenced.

Last fall fifty-four thousand feet of lumber was sawn at the mill. Four hundred more logs were cut and hauled to the mill during the winter.

Each individual Indian manufactures for his own use hay racks, ox yokes sleighs, axe and fork handles. On account of the inferior quality of the wood in this section of the country, these articles do not wear well; therefore the Indians are required to make them often.

The Indian women of this reserve are good butter makers and make a great deal of butter for home consumption. Nearly all of them can knit and sew very well.

The sheep in the hands of the Indians wintered well, and now number one hundred and sixty-two.

A few families keep poultry to a limited extent and take a great deal of interest in them.

The cattle belonging to these bands are all in excellent condition; they wintered well, and the hay supply proved to be sufficient.

The stables all have stanchions for the cattle, are warm and comfortable, and during the season were whitewashed and somewhat improved.

The Indian dwellings, chiefly of logs, are kept in good order. All the houses have open fireplaces. The furniture consists of tables, benches, bedsteads and shelves, all of the Indians' own manufacture. The neat and clean appearance of the premises is a great credit to them.

14 - 6 1/2

The sanitary condition of the houses and premises has been well looked after during the spring months.

Vital statistics show thirty births and twenty-one deaths on record during the year, an increase of nine over deaths. Of the persons who died, sixteen were children nearly all under five years, one man of old age, and four cases of consumption. Generally the health of this band has been very good, although there have been a few cases of scrofula and consumption.

Last fall the Indians were allowed to sell a few of their cattle for beef. The money was used in purchasing two mowers, two rakes, a wagon and a set of harness, besides many other necessities. They now see that it is to their advantage to care well for their stock.

The annuity payments commenced on the 9th November and ended on the 13th November. I am pleased to say that everything passed off very quietly. By six Indians entering treaty and by six births, the population was increased twelve since the payments in 1893.

The fiscal year was commenced by the 1st July being given to the Indians as a day of amusements and athletic sports. In the evening they enjoyed themselves dancing the white man's square dances. The day proved to be one of success, every one departed quite pleased and satisfied; they appeared to enjoy this much more than the old pagan form of amusement.

Schools.

Since the 1st July, 1894, the Onion Lake schools have been conducted as boarding schools.

The Roman Catholic boarding school has a day school in connection; it is under the management of the Roman Catholic mission and reverend Sisters of the Assumption. A very large building is being completed for the purpose of a boarding school; therefore we expect to see great improvements in the future.

The pupils have improved in speaking the English language. An examination was held before the school closed for the summer vacation. The classes are well organized, and the pupils took part in dialogues and recitations, which were very much to their credit, they also sang very well.

The Protestant boarding school is conducted under the auspices of the Church of England mission. A number of the older pupils left this school during the year; the remaining children are very young, therefore the progress in English speaking is slow.

Average attendance at both schools has been good.

Hunting Indians.

This spring the hunting Indians of this district held their sun dance at Frog Lake. They sent out invitations to all the Saddle Lake and Onion Lake Indians; but I have much pleasure in stating that neither the Saddle Lake Indians nor these responded to the call, except two or three, who, upon their return appeared very much ashamed of their conduct.

These hunting Indians make a very good living, but are now rather hard up, and a few are anxious to assist in hay making for the government herd at Long Lake.

Chippewayan Band, No. 124.

These Indians, as in the past, have maintained themselves by fishing, hunting and stock raising; in these they have been very successful during the winter.

The fur has been plentiful owing to the large number of foxes.

The catch of fish was not so large this year.

The earnings amounted to over \$6,000. The money was expended on food, clothing and other necessities.

Very little is done in the way of farming by this band, a few acres of barley, potatoes and turnips were sown. The department has been called upon to render but very little assistance to these Indians. Only in a few cases of destitution I helped them with a little food, ammunition and twine for nets.

All the stock is in good condition and wintered well, the animals are well cared for by their owners, the seven hundred tons of hay put up last summer was sufficient.

The prospect for hay this season appears fair.

In appearance the Indians are at all times well dressed and clean. They make birch bark baskets, which are good serviceable articles and answer the purpose of milk pans.

A few shingles are also made by them. These they exchange for food.

The health generally has been exceptionally good, there being no sickness amongst them during the year. The births are three in excess of deaths.

The school is under the direction of the Roman Catholic mission. Average attendance during year, good, and the progress made by the pupils in their studies fair. The school has been closed since April last, on account of the teacher resigning, but will be re-opened after the summer vacation by a new teacher.

All the members of this band belong to the Roman Catholic faith, and attend the services regularly.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

The department herd now numbers 755. The stock is in good condition. All the beef supply for this agency has been taken from the herd. A few head have also been sold.

The buildings at Long Lake, winter quarters for herd, are large, warm and comfortable, being located in a spot which is well sheltered from the winter storms. In the vicinity of the stables there is good water. This spring the buildings have all been repaired, and an additional stable, with houses for men in charge, have been erected.

Agency Buildings.

The agent's house, clerk's house, store houses, blacksmith's shop, carpenter shop and carriage house, were all painted this spring. The stables (four) and log houses have been repaired.

The saw and gristmill is in good order. A new picket fence has been placed around it.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY,

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, N.W.T., 30th June, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895.

Enoch's Band.

All the able-bodied men on this reserve are farming, and the locations of their places are all chosen with a view to permanent settlement. An increased acreage was seeded this spring, in fact I never saw the Indians so anxious to put in a crop. In many instances new seed grain of first-rate quality was bought by them out of their own earnings, this being done of their own free will and not through any persuasion on my part. This to the outside public may seem but natural, but any one who is conversant with the Indian character will know that a great change must have come over the Indians for them to act in such a manner. It is but a few years ago when seed grain was supplied by the government, and then it required considerable pressure to induce the Indians to sow it. There is also a great improvement to be noticed in the method of farming. The fields are all well fenced and ploughed and are kept free from weeds. Every family has a garden containing different kinds of vegetables, and in some cases tobacco, the latter having been grown from the seed of the plant raised at this agency last year. The crops all round look very promising, and the cattle are in first-rate order.

The houses on this reserve are all whitewashed, and are kept very clean. William Ward, headman, has put up a very good log house, double-storied, twenty feet by twenty-six feet, and containing four good rooms. This man's wife is a good housekeeper, and keeps the place very tidy. In fact all the younger women of this band take pride in keeping their horses clean, and are generally neat and tidy in their persons. All of them can sow and knit, and a few have learnt how to spin. This last industry should be a source of comfort and profit to all the women, as there are sheep on this reserve. A few of the women make butter regularly, and keep poultry. Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Charles have been very successful with their fowls and have each raised about fifty chickens. The former woman, who is a widow, and a particularly thrifty woman, has received during the past twelve months \$130.00 in payment of cattle sold to the department. This money was all expended in a judicious manner. These Indians have improved very much in their manners, and are always very pleased to see any one at their homes, this being a great contrast to their behaviour in the olden time. The men all wear their hair short, and have discarded the blanket as wearing apparel. Both men and women are very good church-goers, and their behaviour during the services often draws favourable comment from the white portion of the congregation who may happen to attend the same church.

Michel's Reserve.

One very good house was built last fall by an Indian called Lewis Callihoo. This building would be a credit to any white settler, being a double-storied house, and containing a large bedroom, sitting-room, kitchen and larder, all of which are kept scrupulously clean. The rooms all contain some good furniture. The site of this house is a very good one, there being a running spring of water within a few yards from the front door. The stables are close to this spring. The wife of this man is a first-rate housekeeper and her cooking will compare favourably with that of any white woman. She keeps hens, ducks and geese, and milks five cows regularly. Her butter, of which she makes a quantity, commands a quick and ready sale. All the families who are living permanently on this reserve go in for mixed farming and are fully alive to its advantages. It may be of interest to the department to learn that one of the sons of Chief Michel was employed as a carpenter on the mill building which has just been erected at this agency. This lad was brought up at the Industrial School at High River, and his carpentry work is certainly a proof that the training he there received has not been thrown away. I am sending a cupboard made by this boy to the territorial exhibition. The cattle of this band are in good order and no losses were sustained during the winter months.

Alexander's Reserve.

This band also was very desirous of putting in a good crop this spring, and an increased acreage was seeded in consequence; some of the members of this band have very nice farms indeed, and are very glad and proud to show visitors their houses, stock and fields, which is certainly an indication of their advance in civilization. The women as a rule are clean in their persons and well dressed. They can all sew and knit, and a few of them are commencing to make butter and to keep poultry. During the winter months the men occupied their spare time in making axe handles, sleighs, ox-harness, and chairs. Two men, Beaverfoot and Edward are particularly handy at making these articles. The cattle came through the winter very well and are all in very good condition.

Joseph's Reserve.

This band lives principally by hunting, consequently the farming done is only on a very limited scale. These Indians, if nomadic, are quite civilized, and the houses are kept very clean. The women are very tidy in their dress, and expert in all kinds of needle work; a few of them milk their cows and make butter. The land that was seeded this spring was well worked and fenced; as usual the cattle have done very well, very few losses having occurred. The day school is still in operation and has had a fair attendance.

Paul's Reserve.

This reserve has still no farmer, so the Indians are placed at a disadvantage as far as farming is concerned. However, they are anxious to do better, and are becoming more civilized. Some of the women sew and knit and keep their houses cleaner than formerly. The stock were well wintered and are in very good order. I am glad to be able to report that the day school on this reserve has had a good attendance and that the progress made by the pupils has been very satisfactory. The teacher, Mr. W.G. Blewett, takes a great interest in his work. The boys are taught carpentry, the girls sewing, knitting and spinning. The children who attend the school regularly are already beginning to speak a little English out of school hours.

St. Albert Industrial School.

This school is kept scrupulously clean, and every Indian child who has been there six months can speak English. A brass band was organized last year, the members of it being boys under fifteen years of age. Under the able conductorship of Mr. Varin (one of the teachers) they have made rapid progress, and have been asked to play twice outside of the institution, once in Edmonton on the Queen's Birthday, and again on 1st July at South Edmonton when the town council were so pleased with their programme that they made them a present of twenty dollars. On the whole, this industrial school is a great success, considering the limited means it has at its disposal and deserves to be well encouraged by the government. The great wish and ambition of those at the head of this school is to have a complete printing outfit, as they have at some of the other industrial institutions. This idea, I think, is a very good one, as not only can the art of printing be taught, but it would be the means of enabling them to publish a monthly paper and other matter, to give the public an idea of the work carried on at such places, and what the government is doing for the Indians.

At the agency a building for a grist-mill has just been erected, nearly all of the work having been done by Indian labour. The prospect of this mill has done much to encourage the Indians to do more farming. The garden is looking very well and contains many varieties of vegetables. A new fence has been put round the agency buildings. I am sending six kinds of tobacco to the Territorial Exhibition

together with grain, grasses and articles made by the Indians. The Indians are sending three pounds of tobacco which has been cultivated and cured by themselves to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, which he will receive at the opening of the exhibition. The Indian women will send an immense bouquet of the wild flowers of the prairie to Mrs. Mackintosh.

Owing to the earliness of the season, the agricultural exhibits will not show to advantage and will not give a full idea of what the Indians are doing in the way of agriculture.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. De CAZES,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY No. 6,

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA, 30th June, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith my sixth annual report for this Indian agency, together with tabular statement and inventory of all government property under my charge.

Seven Indian hands still remain under the control of this agency. The census of last year showed six hundred and ninety-eight souls - this year the number is increased to seven hundred and one, by births in excess of deaths on the reserves.

Saddle Lake Band, No. 125.

Owing to the very dry and excessively hot summer of 1894, which was general throughout the Territories, the crops harvested by this band were not nearly so good as expected, viz.: - three hundred bushels of grain and one hundred and forty-five of roots. The hay cut and stacked amounted to six hundred and twenty tons, which proved a sufficient quantity to supply the cattle during the past winter and spring months. Up to the present time there has been an increase of sixty-one calves from eighty-seven cows, and some of the cows have yet to calve. These Indians are the best conditioned in the agency. They possess of their own one hundred and fifty-eight head of cattle, in addition to ninety-eight held under control of the department. Besides these, they own thirty-two horses, six carts, fourteen sets of harness, one disk harrow, four mowers and horse rakes, ten pairs of bob-sleighs, six wagons and one buckboard; also a number of churns, creamers, and other utensils necessary in the manufacture of butter. In this industry they are, this year, largely interested. One Indian milks eighteen cows and goes regularly to market with this product. Another milks ten cows, from which he makes not only enough butter to supply the wants of his large family, but also to pack quantities away for future use. Both of these families are self-supporting. The remainder of the band are milking from two to six cows and every one of them is now regularly making butter. The liberal supply of salt which the department forwarded for the use of the Indians of this agency has made the manufacture of butter a principal industry, and the Indians themselves now recognize the benefits which accrue from the possession of good, well broken milkers. Among the stock of this band there have been but trifling losses. Excepting five spring calves, which died from dysentery, two animals only, or about one per cent, were lost an admirable showing, and a proof of the attention which has been given to tending the cattle. I have nothing but praise to bestow on this band.

With one solitary exception, the men are unremitting in their industry, and the women are good, careful housekeepers; but little complaining is heard from these people and all instructions are willingly and cheerfully carried out by them. The majority regularly attend the religious services of the Methodist Church, of which they are members, and they appear to be devout and consistent worshippers. They adopt altogether the garb of civilization; the men wear their hair cut short, and, among the women the use of bright coloured pigments and brass wire for adornment, has fallen into disuse. These Indians now recognize the necessity of having their children educated and taught useful industries. At present, in addition to the sixteen boys and girls on the roll of the day school on the reserve, there are ten pupils in the Red Deer Industrial School and two at the Roman Catholic boarding school, Lac la Biche, which is very creditable to a band with a total membership of ninety-one.

In my regular visit I always find the houses on this reserve clean, the tables and benches scoured, the floors scrubbed, the house utensils clean and the beds neatly made, while the surroundings are usually free from accumulations of refuse. The fields are strongly fenced, and every man on the reserve is either building new stables or enlarging or adding to the old ones, in order that the increasing stock will in the approaching winter have ample stable room. There are eighty-six acres under crop this year.

Wahsatanow Band, No. 126.

The membership of this band is now reduced from twenty-seven to twenty-three, by commutations and deaths. During the past year these people almost entirely supported themselves by hunting.

Blue Quill's Band, No. 127.

This reserve adjoins that of Saddle Lake, and its crops suffered, as did those of the latter reserve, during the hot summer of last year. Two hundred and four bushels of grain were harvested, and one hundred and sixty-two of roots. Five hundred and twenty-one tons of hay were cut and stacked, sufficient to feed all the stock well into the month of May. This band holds one hundred and fifty-eight head of cattle, all of which are under the control of the department. The increase, so far, is forty calves from forty-four cows, but some of the two-year-old heifers have yet to calve. Four new dwelling houses and four new stables have been completed, and one more dwelling and six additional stables are now in course of erection. When the latter are finished, there will be plenty of room to house the increased herd next winter.

Of private property, these Indians possess twenty horses, five carts, five sets of harness, three mowers, three horse-rakes, five pairs of bob-sleighs, two wagons and one buckboard. All the Indians of this band who have cows are making butter, but not to nearly so great an extent as the Saddle Lake Band. They have not nearly as many cows as the latter, and those they have are more widely distributed; nor do they display similar enterprise. The number of acres under crop this year is sixty-one. The fences enclosing the fields are both high and strong. The houses are kept clean and tidy. The men are more backward in the matter of dress than the women. These are good housekeepers; they are always neatly attired in print dresses and shawls, and are the best dressed women in the agency. A few of the men are difficult to control, and have proved a disturbing influence in the band; but the remainder are obedient, attend to their several farms and to the care of their stock.

This reserve suffered so much from a scarcity of water last winter and in the previous one that a few of the Indians built stables close to the Saskatchewan River and on a creek two miles distant from the main cluster of houses; while the remainder had to drive their stock this distance daily to water. This summer two wells have been bored at convenient distances apart on the reserve one to a depth of 65 feet, with a flow of 35 feet of water, and the other to a depth of 130 feet, 75

feet of which was through freestone, with a constant flow of 20 feet of pure spring water. These wells have been supplied with buckets, tackle and wheels; houses will be built over them, and large watertroughs made, so that in the future there will be abundance of good water for all of the stock during the winter months.

The Indians of this reserve are, too, taking great interest in the education of their children. There are 18 children on the roll of the day school on the reserve and 7 pupils are attending the Roman Catholic boarding school at Lac La Biche.

James Seenum's Band. No. 128.

In the spring of 1894, the growing crops on this reserve showed prospects of a splendid harvest, but the want of rain and the extreme heat of the summer caused the premature ripening of the grain, and the consequence was a stunted growth. Of grain 716 bushels were threshed and 752 bushels of roots gathered. This year 258 acres are under crop.

Since my last annual report six now dwelling houses and two stables have been erected and at present the majority of the old stables on the reserve are being enlarged. There were 32 acres of new land broken, a task which involved considerable labour, as standing timber had to be cut and boulders, roots and stumps removed. The acreage fenced in has been increased from 1,300 to 1,500 acres.

To the visitor to this reserve the picture presented to his view is a pleasant one; an extended village with a shore frontage of three miles on Good Fish Lake, and a like frontage at Whitefish Lake; a beautiful stretch of water surrounded on three sides by lofty wooded heights, with a fathomless bottom, and swarming with whitefish, pike and pickerel. The Indian houses are at easy distances apart, and close to each house is a stable and corral, and, adjacent, a neatly laid out field inclosed by a well-built fence. The dwellings are all whitewashed, are kept clean and trim, and the surroundings kept free of refuse.

In the centre of the reserve, situate between Goodfish Lake and Whitefish Lake, are the farm buildings, a dwelling house, stables, sheds, grist and saw-mills, granary, storehouse and engine shed; also a timber yard, a well filled pond, a well and a running creek adjacent. All of these are inclosed with a well built fence, with the creek as a boundary on the north side. This is an extensive reserve, with a population of three hundred souls. On it are seventy-three Indian dwellings and fifty stables, and it has a frontage of ten miles. The live stock are numerous. Under control of department are one hundred and eighty-six head of cattle, and the personal stock of the Indians consists of one hundred and thirty horses and two hundred and twenty-three head of cattle of all classes. From one hundred and eighteen cows the yield of calves to date is seventy-two, but this does not at all represent the product of the current year. About one-sixth of the band are Roman Catholics and about five-sixths are Methodists. The latter have a commodious church, in which regular religious services are conducted by the resident missionary on Sundays and occasional week evenings. There are two day schools on the reserve, under the auspices of the same church, with a roll of fifty-five pupils. In addition there are ten scholars attending the Red Deer Industrial School and three the Roman Catholic boarding school at Lac la Biche.

In addition to the many advantages which these Indians enjoy, they have for about forty years had that of religious instruction, as the missionaries of the Methodist persuasion have been working among them for about that length of time. They are all professing Christians and their progress should in consequence be assured. The greater number of them have discarded the Indian dress and adopted that of the whites. The women wear dresses and shawls. They are industrious and thrifty, and the general cleanliness of the houses is an evidence of good training.

Chippewayan Band No. 130.

This band now numbers sixty-nine in all. No assistance was given to these Indians this year, as their catch of fish and furs proved sufficient for their comfortable support.

Beaver Lake Band No. 131.

The membership of this band in the year just ended has decreased from one hundred and eight to one hundred persons, caused by transfers to other bands and by deaths in excess of births. These Indians received no assistance from the department since my last report. Last winter they made a request for flour, and I promised to send them a supply if they would go to work and manufacture shingles. This they promptly refused to do, and the assistance was withheld.

Cattle.

The cattle on the reserves are in prime condition. At Whitefish Lake Reserve there was a slight shortage of hay at the close of the winter, and I had about thirty head of young cattle driven to Saddle Lake Reserve, where there was abundance of hay, and all of the stock wintered well and without an serious casualties. The number of cattle of all classes in hands of the different bands is now 879, against 678 last year. The losses, during the year, exclusive of a few spring calves, numbered 12, not quite 1 1/2 per centum, a very favourable showing. This year's calves are large and of a superior class, due to the thoroughbred bulls now on service at the three reserves. The following animals were condemned and killed for beef for the agency, and were replaced by thoroughbred bulls and young cattle: -

| | |
|-----------------|----|
| Low grade bulls | 3 |
| Old work oxen | 13 |
| Barren cows | 6 |
| Wild steers | 2 |
| Total | 24 |

The total number of calves born on reserves is 181.

Vital Statistics.

The deaths on the three reserves for the year were six adults and eight children. The births numbered seventeen. In the outlying bands, for the year intervening between the last annuity payments and the previous ones, the deaths were two adults and eleven children, while there were ten births during the same period.

During the year just ended the health of all the bands was fairly good, and there was no outbreak of any serious epidemic. During the winter months, however, there were numerous cases of influenza and colds; a large number are affected with scrofulous diseases. The number of consumptives is about nine.

Schools.

The two schools on the Whitefish Lake Reserve and the one at Saddle Lake continue under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The attendance during the year has increased, and the management of the schools and the progress made by the pupils have been most satisfactory.

The Roman Catholic day school on Blue Quill's is taught by a lay-brother of the church. The number on roll is reduced by four of the pupils being admitted to the boarding school at Lac La Biche. The remainder of the children, thirteen, are all in the first and second standards, and they are making fair progress under this teacher, who is patient, painstaking and punctual.

The boarding school at Lac La Biche continues its excellent work, and pupils receive a liberal education and a sound industrial training in this admirably conducted institution.

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

STONY RESERVE, MORLEY, 5th July, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, with tabular statement and inventory of government property, for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The first two months of the year we were busily employed putting up hay and building a fence along the eastern boundary of the reserve, some nine miles in length. The hay, owing to the drought, was very short and thin, and of a poor quality. However, we secured one hundred and fifteen tons, which proved more than sufficient to feed our weak cattle, as we had several loads left this spring, and to encourage the Indians in putting up hay, to each of those who had worked well I gave a load to sell for his own benefit, which was much appreciated by them. The fence we built will keep the settlers' cattle off that portion of the reserve on which the best hay meadows are located and will prove very beneficial to the Stonies in two ways, giving us plenty of hay and furnishing a good winter range for the south herd of cattle.

The annuity payments were made the 1st September, thereby allowing the Indians to be ready to pitch off on the annual fall hunt at the opening of the same season. This was the first year the Stonies had been subjected to the game laws, and considering that they have always previous to this spent the greater share of their time hunting, they are to be commended for the manner in which they obeyed the law. The department by giving them their seed potatoes, for which they had agreed to pay out of their annuity money.

They, with the exception of the old and sick all left the reserve immediately after the payments and did not return until Christmas and New Year's when they held their annual gathering. In the meantime they sent back a few old women to take up their potatoes, which were a very poor crop. The other grain sown was also a complete failure and was all cut green for feed; but this is not of much consequence here, as we do not pretend to farm, giving all our attention to cattle raising. On the Indians' return to the reserve they reported a fairly good hunt, having killed plenty of deer, sheep, moose, & c., giving them plenty of meat but not so many fur bearing animals as previous years. They remained for a few weeks when a large number went off again, as the season for lynx and bear had then set in.

In the spring, chicken-pox and whooping cough broke out on the reserve, from which a number of children died. Dr. Lindsay gave them the very best of attention, but they are careless in following out instructions given as to the manner of treatment, preferring their own primitive modes of doctoring.

The cattle, our chief line of work, have proved very successful indeed, and the Indians have thoroughly awakened to their value. We supplied the beef entirely for the first six months, and have killed from one to three animals every month since, thereby furnishing the owners with a little money for clothing and other necessities. Some have purchased lumber, shingles, doors and windows for their houses, others wagons, saddles, harness, etc., and as there is always enough money saved to replace the animal killed, our band has not been reduced. The cattle wintered splendidly; in fact, were fat this spring, and out of the whole bunch we found it necessary to feed only twenty-four head. We have an increase of 142 calves this spring, with a total number of 719 head.

We have had an exceptionally wet summer, and, therefore, the promise of an abundance of hay. We put in a small acreage of grain, which has been out twice with the frost, but is coming on again now, but will be too late to ripen. The potatoes are looking very well.

A number of improvements have been made on the reserve during the year. The Indians have put up a number of good new houses, finishing them in much better style than their old ones, in fact, there is quite a rivalry among them as to who will have the nicest. Chief Bear's Paw has finished his house; he has displayed much taste and he is very proud of his work. It is a story and a half high, with two rooms down stairs and a stair-case leading to the upper flat. The floors are

painted, as are the window casings and the doors. He also bought a good new cook stove. As soon as the house was completed, Chief Chiniquay gave me no rest, or himself either, until he had a partition run through his house, giving him two rooms. Others are now quite as anxious, and I am much pleased to note the interest they are taking in their homes.

A new office and drug store has been built, and the roofs of all the buildings and the house (which has been clap-boarded) painted.

There are three schools on the reserve two day and one boarding. The two day schools are under the management of the Rev. R.B. Steinhauer, B.A., and J.W. Middrie; both are doing excellent work.

The boarding school, which has Mr. S.W. Butler as principal, has also done very good work during the year. Two of the girls who have been in the institution have been discharged by the department, and the institution has now one of them engaged as cook for the pupils.

The bridge over the Bow River, which was nearly washed out last summer, has been thoroughly repaired and made much stronger than before. The cost was some \$800, of which the Stonies gave \$250 in money and all the timber needed.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
P.LEWIS GRASSE,
Farmer.
FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO, 1st July, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to say that during the year ended 30th June, 1895, I have made the following professional trips to Indians of this agency, viz.

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| ... | Trips. |
| Hungry Hall | 4 |
| Long Sault | 12 |
| Manitou | 12 |
| Little Forks | 10 |
| N.W. Bay | 2 |
| Red Gut | 2 |
| Sturgeon Falls | 6 |
| Lac La Croix | 1 |
| Coucheeching | 30 |
| Stangecoming | ... |

During the year I have vaccinated all who had no marks, and re-vaccinated those not recently done.

There have been no outbreaks of serious epidemics among our Indians during the year, although at one time I feared diphtheria on account of two cases at Fort Frances, and our proximity to an outbreak of the disease in Minnesota.

In the spring months of the year pulmonary diseases have been especially numerous, pneumonia carrying off several of the very old and young. Phthisis has an evident stronghold in the agency, many families being visibly affected with the disease. Their mode of living, and especially the most filthy habit universally present among them, of expectorating into, among and upon anything and everything within and about their houses and wigwams tends greatly to facilitate the dissemination of the disease. In all cases I have ordered and procured expectora-

tion cups or some form of antiseptic contrivances to be used, but the above mentioned foul habit militates against sanitary precautions being properly carried out.

There have been no cases of extreme want during the year.

The Indians are generally happy, and many of them are becoming quite industrious.

*W.W. BIRDSALL,
M.D., C.M.
DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, TREATY No. 7, PIEGAN AGENCY,
FORT MACLEOD, 16th July, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report concerning affairs of this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1895, accompanied by the tabular statement.

I regret to say that our grain crop in 1894 was almost a total failure, only four hundred and seventeen bushels of grain was harvested from one hundred and thirty-one acres sown. The crop of potatoes was, however, very good, nine hundred and thirty bushels being the total amount harvested. Hay was very hard to procure, but the Indians worked well and succeeded in putting up three hundred and forty-seven tons.

Having had so many crop failures in this locality for several years, I considered it inadvisable to put in a large amount of grain this spring; the farmers, however, have taken great pains in assisting the Indians to put in a really good root crop.

In order that we may be able to grow grain another year we have all been working hard at an irrigation ditch, bringing the water from Beaver Creek and the Old Man's River, a total distance of about three miles. If successful, this ditch will prove most beneficial to a good part of the agency, and every effort is being made both by Mr. Farmer Smith, under whose direction it is being made, and the Indians, to render it a success. Four good dams have been constructed, Mr. Smith has had sometimes eight Indian teams and thirty Indians working together at the ditch.

During last summer the Indian cattle owners turned in some good beef, almost enough for a two months' supply. With the money which they received from the department in payment for this beef, several men purchased wagons, mowers, rakes, etc., for their own use. A good quantity of rain having lately fallen, I trust that the hay will this year be more plentiful; no animal, however, was lost during last winter for want of fodder. The Indians looked well after their cattle, and are most anxious to become large stock owners. I have lately traded fifty head supplied by the department for fifty Indian ponies. The herd now consists of eight hundred and sixty-eight head of cattle.

Besides taking care of their stock, the Indians have done a fair amount of work during the year. All freighting of supplies, etc., has been done by them, and a great deal of timber cut and partially hauled from the timber limit eighteen miles off; two thousand three hundred and fifty-eight house logs, one thousand five hundred and seventy-eight stable logs, two thousand four hundred posts, nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-six corral posts and rails. A great deal has been done to improve the reserve, some milk houses built, wells dug, good corrals and stables put up. The Indians have earned \$1,126.21 in various ways, such as freighting at 15c. per cwt., working for settlers, receiving bounty for wolves killed, etc.

I noticed with pleasure that the Indians, on the whole, spent their annuity money in a very sensible way, buying furniture, stoves, dishes and other things for the improvement of their houses, many of which now present a very comfortable appearance. The women are now beginning to be more cleanly, and to take more pains to keep their

homes tidy. They are also beginning to make yeast bread.

Mr. Farmer Cox has taken great pains to instruct the women in this matter, with the result that twenty-five women were making very good bread throughout the winter.

Educational matters are not as favourable this year as last, chiefly owing to sickness amongst all the children, many of whom have had to be removed from school altogether. St. Peter's Boarding School, under the management of the Rev. J. Hinchliffe, is doing good work in training the children. The boys at this school are now being taught carpentering by a master mechanic, who has erected a good joiner's shop. Many of the boys can turn out very good work. The girls are taught all manner of housework, baking, etc. - some of them being allowed to bake their parents' bread - sewing, knitting, mending their own and the boys' clothes. The day school under the Rev. Father Foisy, assisted by Brother John is doing fairly well the teachers do their best, the progress made is fair, but the attendance bad.

Since my last report a good kitchen has been added to my house, making it very much more comfortable. Some outbuildings and a tidy picket fence have been put up. The employees are comfortably housed.

No change has been made in my staff of employees, all of whom have rendered me great assistance during the year by the careful performance of their duties.

The interpreter, Mr. Dunbar, is fairly proficient in the language, and is besides a very good all round man, and is often able to do carpentering, etc., which would otherwise have to be paid for.

The clerical work of the office and the issuing of rations have been performed in a most satisfactory manner by Mr. Maxfield.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H.H. NASH,
Indian Agent.
DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, N.W.T.
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, TREATY No. 4, 20th July, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my eighteenth annual report, with tabular statement, and inventory of government property under my charge, up to the 30th June, 1895.

As prognosticated in my last report, the crop harvested during the current year has proved very light as will be seen from the following table: -

| Reserve. | Band. | Acres Sown. | Bushels Threshed |
|----------|-------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 71 | Ochapowace | 102 1/4 | 205 |
| 72 | Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw | 113 1/2 | 270 |
| 73 | Cowesess | 255 3/4 | 1,300 |
| 74 | Sakimay | 70 1/2 | 188 |
| ... | ... | 542 | 1,963 |

This was entirely due to the extraordinarily dry season, which was the driest I have seen in this country for the past twenty years.

Of the foregoing number of bushels threshed, only one hundred were of oats and fifteen barley, the balance being wheat which was disposed of as follows: -

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| ... | Bush. |
| Sold to purchase food, clothing, & c. | 457 |
| Gristed into flour | 470 |
| Sown | 690 |
| Cleanings and shrunk grain to poultry | 220 |
| Still on hand | 11 |
| Total | 1,848 |

I have harvested about fifteen bushels of oats for the agency horses, and the farmers raised only eighty bushels for the maintenance of their horses. The comparative failure is owing to the dry season.

Notwithstanding the poor crop of the previous fall, the energy of the Indians has not diminished, as the following acreage sown will show: -

| Band. | Acres. |
|-----------------------|---------|
| 71. Ochapowace | 101 |
| 72. Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw | 124 |
| 73. Cowesess | 253 |
| 74. Sakimay | 86 1/2 |
| Total | 564 1/2 |

This is a greater acreage under crop than last year by 22 1/2 acres, and the crop has been properly put in on land better prepared than in any previous year, and with the present favourable weather a remarkably good return may be expected this coming harvest.

There are now 95 acres summer-fallowed in the most approved method, and the Indians are in very good heart about their work. There will be soon a considerable amount more land in first-class condition to receive the seed next spring.

The effect of a good crop will be surprising on the improved condition of these Indians. They have sown 64 acres with oats, all of which promise well. I have sown seven acres with oats for the use of the agency team, on summer-fallow, which at present promises a splendid result. The farmers have sown 181 acres with oats, and their crops all look well.

The hay crop, owing to drought, was a poor one, although sufficient was obtained to winter all the stock comfortably, with the exception of about 90 head belonging to members of Cowesess's Band, No. 73, which was occasioned by the unusual event of a prairie fire in July, which destroyed a considerable portion of the hay. I at once made arrangements to send off those Indians who were thus deprived of hay to Leech Lake Reserve, about 40 miles north to cut and stack as much hay as possible, under the supervision of their farming instructor, Mr. Sutherland. They succeeded in putting up over 200 tons of hay, and the cattle were well wintered.

The Indians and cattle were supervised very efficiently by Mr. Moore, who lent them sheds and allowed them access to a splendid supply of water on his farm. The rest of the cattle on all the reserves did very well, the stables being warm and the supply of water sufficient.

One well was dug during the winter on Kahkewistahaw's Reserve, No. 72, owing to a supply running short that had never failed before, and great credit is due to the Indians for their perseverance in completing what was an unpleasant undertaking in the depth of winter. The need was urgent, they rose to the occasion, and their efforts were crowned with complete success.

Two wells had to be operated on Ochapowace's Reserve also; but unfortunately Quicksand stopped the work, and I was unable to get sufficient lumber in any of the towns to crib them. A thaw took place at a critical time, and the cattle did not suffer, as the Indians stored water and were able to improve the wells. They also deserve much credit for the steady way they worked under disadvantages.

The number of stock in the hands of the Indians, both under government control and their private property, is as follows: -

| ... | Govt. control. | Private. |
|-----------------|----------------|----------|
| Canadian horses | ... | 17 |
| Native horses | ... | 190 |
| Bulls | 3 | 1 |
| Oxen | 99 | 1 |
| Cows | 115 | 32 |
| Young cattle | 258 | 173 |
| Sheep | 34 | ... |
| ... | 509 | 414 |

This is a net increase since 30th June, 1894, of fifteen head, and is thus accounted for: -

| ... | Increase. | Decrease. |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Colts, calves and lambs born | 122 | ... |
| Purchased to replace | 10 | ... |
| Died by accident | ... | 20 |
| Killed for beef, etc | ... | 40 |
| Sold by Indians | ... | 57 |
| To balance | ... | 15 |
| ... | 132 | 132 |

This is not a large increase considering the total number, and I am pleased that such is the case, as it shows that the Indians are understanding that it is more advisable to improve their herds keep fewer and better stock, and if they are to take better care of improved stock, they have at present as many head as they can profitably maintain. The more advanced have latterly listened to this propaganda, and one of the largest holders of stock is absolutely selling his herd by degrees, and endeavouring to pick up really good cows to replace, and others are looking in the same direction. The sheep have not made a great increase. There were sixteen lambs this spring, all doing well. There were five sheep killed by wolves, eight eaten for mutton, and two died from accidental causes, leaving therefore an increase of one for the year. The sheep are all looking extremely well.

Two cases of sickness amongst the native horses on Cowesess's Reserve, No. 73, were reported to me as suspiciously like glanders, which I reported to Dr. Wright, government veterinary inspector, who condemned both animals and shot them. They were both carefully burnt and stables disinfected, and every precaution taken to avoid infection, and I am glad to say no sign of anything of the kind has appeared. The two cases were old horses, purchased and lately imported into the reserve.

The pedigree Galloway cow supplied me last year had a heifer calf on 15th October, sired by "Halton" No. 8803, and it is now a beautiful young heifer in splendid growth and condition. I had this cow and calf wintered in my own stable. The bull calf, which came with the cow, was wintered by Farmer Pollock at farm 3B, and will serve a limited number of cows this season. The two Galloway bulls supplied to me the year before last were carefully wintered and are in

good order. Their stock is nearly all black and are very hardy. The red pedigree Durham bull was also well wintered on Ochapowace's Reserve, and is now in very good order. 14 - 7

The hay harvest promises to be excellent this summer, and the crop abundant.

The amount of individual earnings from the 30th June, 1894, is \$6,050.14, as set forth in the following statement: -

| | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 9528 lbs. beef sold | \$571 68 |
| Cattle, 57 head | 1,322 30 |
| Firewood, 522 loads | 885 82 |
| Hay, 394 loads | 1,020 65 |
| Tanning, 25 hides | 67 50 |
| Wheat, 457 bushels | 213 69 |
| Wool, 145 lbs | 11 10 |
| Work, wages, etc | 58 00 |
| Senega root | 160 40 |
| Horses, one pony | 15 00 |
| Furs, approximate value | 275 00 |
| ... | \$6,050 14 |

There were more hides tanned, and work for wages, etc., done than came under my official notice; but the above will serve to show, better than anything else, what my Indians have been doing towards their own support, and the following table, showing the manner in which the money earned was spent, will, consequently, be of interest:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Payments on account of Canadian mares | \$115 00 |
| Lumber for houses | 50 00 |
| Payment on account of binders, mowers, rakes, wagons, etc. | 706 86 |
| Provisions and clothing | 5,178 28 |
| ... | \$6,050.14 |

The financial position is practically the same as last year, very little advance being made, which is owing to the poor harvest last fall, and the late general depression; but there is a distinct advance in so far as that the amount of debts due by Indians has been very materially reduced, so that were they in receipt of a good crop, very little would have to go to pay old debts, and the good results would be apparent at once, in better houses and general prosperity.

Every year shows that these Indians, at any rate, are realizing the fact that it pays them better to mind their own business, and stay at home, instead of so much visiting, which was the great drawback a few years ago. It is by no means as it should be yet, but our motto is, and must be, Patience 1 The greatest trouble I have in this respect is the dairying interest. Many Indians start in the spring, when the cows calve, to become butter makers, but something takes thorn away for a few days (not necessarily off the reserve) and the interest flags, and then they get word that some relative on another reserve is sick, and they must visit the sick one at any cost, and, if restrained, they give up their efforts and get sulky, but, "exceptions prove the rule," and there is a marked advance this summer. One Indian woman came and asked me to lend her some old butter tubs, as she has already some sixty pounds stored away for winter, and is going 011 Still, and there will be a few more who will have all the butter they want for the winter. There are four new milk houses put up this summer, and one of them on a large scale. If this increases, I shall have to turn my attention to the question of "cold storage," as the Indians could easily make two thousand, or more, pounds of butter if it suited them to apply themselves in that direction. I am leading up to this, but, as the department is aware, it is lost labour to drive an Indian.

I got a basket last year as a pattern, of a size suitable for carrying clothes, and I got an Indian woman to make a very good attempt at a copy, but the technical skill was wanting, and the handles and edges, at top and bottom, were uncouth.

Two kilns of lime were operated this summer very successfully.

The catch of furs is so small now as to be of no account in finance.

Fishing is the same as in the last few years past; the Indians catch sufficient for their wants. Three of them have taken out licenses, but do not sell any of those they catch by net. There is no sign, as I can ascertain yet, of how the white fish from the Selkirk Fish Hatcheries (that were put in a year ago) are doing in Round Lake.

The number of children attending school is seventy-eight, distributed as follows: - Regina Industrial School, eight; Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School, forty-one; Elkhorn Industrial School, nine; Round Lake Indian Boarding School, twenty.

The number of children of school age is one hundred and eighty, and if infirm children and those of She-Sheep's party (whom the parents will not allow to go to school, numbering about forty) are deducted, there are not very many left who should be at school and are not, and this number I am lessening. It is needless to say my attention is constantly turned to the important question of getting the children to school.

I visited Mr. McKay's school monthly, and always found progress was being satisfactorily made.

The grist-mill commenced running on the 3rd of December, 1894 and ran until about the middle of the month, when it was deemed advisable to close it until about the middle of March, chiefly to avoid gristing in the very cold weather, as such good results are not then obtained. This cannot be done every year, but in this case the crop was poor and there was not so much to grind.

I again hired Farmer Sutherland's son to run the engine, paying his wages out of the earnings of the mill, by the sale of shorts and bran.

This mill has now been run for two years, most successfully, being a great boon to the Indians, and has not cost the department the outlay of a single dollar.

The machinery was in perfect running order when gristing commenced, and was left in the same state ready for next year's operations.

I append a table which will show at a glance what wheat was received and what became of it.

| Wheat received. | Toll Taken | | | Product to Indians | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------|-------|--------------------|---------|-------|
| ... | Wheat. | Shorts. | Bran. | Flour. | Shorts. | Bran. |
| Bushels. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| 495 | 30 | 2,640 | 1,256 | 19,730 | 2,639 | 2,133 |

The average cost to the Indian for grinding his flour was about seven and a half cents per bushel on his wheat, which was paid in shorts, bran and firewood.

The sale of the toll taken exactly paid the running expenses of the mill.

The threshing commenced in good time last fall, and, owing to the light crop, was soon finished.

The payments of annuities commenced on the 2nd of November and ended on the 7th, the different bands being paid on their separate reserves as formerly and in the same order. The number paid was five hundred and eighty-seven, being an

14 - 7 1/2

increase of thirteen over the previous year, caused by a preponderance of births over deaths, and nine Indians returning to the reserve.

The amount paid out was \$3,210, including \$155 for arrears.

The behaviour of my Indians has been very good, with two exceptions. Ahwen-a-pow, an Indian of Kah-ke-wis-tahaw's Band, struck an Indian woman of the same band. I had the Indian brought before me, and fined him \$5 only, as he expressed penitence. The other case was one of drunkenness (the first I ever had occasion to deal with). A Swede had introduced whisky into their teepee, whilst camped near Broadview. The Swede and Indians implicated were arrested, and I tried them, in conjunction with Mr. Hodson, J.P., and sentenced them to various terms of imprisonment. As this is the first case of the kind, I trust it will be the last. I think the warning to Indians and settlers will be beneficial.

The health of the Indians during the year has been normal. There were only a few requiring vaccination, and the doctor attended to them at the payment of annuities.

I am glad to be able to report that there is a marked improvement in the cleanliness and arrangement of many of the houses of Indians in this agency, and this is appreciably due to the presence of daughters home from school. Some of these girls have very lately married, and I hope in my next annual report to go fully into this matter, and that my report will be as favourable as the present indications seem to foreshadow.

The gardens in this agency, both Indians' and employees', are superb; I have never seen them better, and they are a sight well worth seeing. Some of the Indian gardens are well laid out, weeded and kept, and there is a most decided improvement this year in this respect. The great difficulty is to get the Indians to understand how necessary it is to thin out the young growing plants, to give the others room to grow, but they are every year appreciating the value of garden produce more than formerly.

It may be of interest to note here that my Indians have nine binders, twenty-four mowers, twenty horse rakes, thirty-seven wagons and two fanning-mills, all in first-class condition and order, their own private property, they having paid for them themselves out of their own earnings. This represents (at a very low average) over \$4,000.

The second blacksmith forge, supplied last year, and placed at Farm 3B, although small, has proved, as expected, an almost inestimable benefit, as all the repairs necessary for Kah-ke-wis-tahaw's and Ochapowace's Reserves have been done at this forge, instead of having to be hauled all the way to the agency, with a chance of the forge there being fully occupied with quite as important work for the other reserves. The saving of time for both Indians and employees has been very appreciable, and the results are much greater than if only one shop were in existence.

The farm house at the agency has been sheeted with lumber all over and painted this summer, which was very much needed.

A large carpenter's shop for the use of the Indians is being erected at Farm 3B, Saskimay's Reserve. This will be a very fine building when completed, and the cost to the department will be very small, as the Indians, assisted and directed by the farmer, will do all the building, having hauled and erected the logs. The Indians are much pleased about it.

Poultry keeping is well on the increase, and during the year some very good winter fowl houses have been built. Several Indians have from thirty to fifty head of good strains, which they look after well. I am doing all I can to induce other Indians to keep poultry.

The Indians have planted four hundred and twenty-five bushels of potatoes this spring on twenty-seven acres of well-prepared land, which should give a very heavy yield if the present favourable conditions continue. The department assisted them to the extent of one hundred bushels for seed, and they purchased two hundred and thirty-seven bushels for seed themselves, as they only had eighty-eight bushels left of last year's crop owing to that crop being so poor, on account of the dry season.

Sick leave was granted to me from the 16th of February to the 1st of April, at which date I returned to duty. During my absence Mr. Pierce, the agency clerk, attended to the office duties of the agency for me, which he did very satisfactorily.

The office books are kept, as usual, in a very neat and correct manner.

The farmers have also faithfully attended to their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD.

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, TREATY No. 4,

FILE HILLS AGENCY, 6th August, 1895.

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 last, together with tabular statement and inventory of all government property under my charge.

In accordance with instructions received from the department, I left Battleford Agency on the 18th December last, and arrived here on the 27th of same month, taking the place of Mr. Agent Wright, who was transferred to the Touchwood Hills Agency.

This agency comprises four reserves, with two hundred and sixty-one souls.

These Indians have five hundred and sixty-seven head of cattle, ninety-five horses and eleven sheep, which is a remarkably good showing for the number of Indians, and goes to prove that they are taking a great deal of interest in this important industry.

Many of these Indians get no assistance from the government and make a good livelihood from the sale of beef, hay, firewood and seneca root.

Owing to the drought last year the crops were a total failure, and these Indians had to depend solely for their living upon the sale of beef, hay and firewood.

Besides supplying their own beef, they sold a quantity to the Assiniboine Agency and the Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

They had under crop last year one hundred and fifty-two acres, and this year one hundred and sixty-four, which goes to show that the dry seasons have not yet discouraged them.

Their earnings for the whole year amounted to \$2,260.

Their principal industry, however, is cattle-raising, and the herd has reached such dimensions that the most of their time will have to be devoted to this particular branch.

One thousand and fifty-six tons of hay were secured last year, which proved ample for all purposes, and the cattle wintered well. I have during the past winter given especial attention to the Indians' mode of living, and have in many cases caused them to improve their dwellings and surroundings.

As soon as spring opened, all refuse matter around their dwellings was collected and burned, and their houses both

inside and out received a good coat of lime whitewash.

Several Indians here have abandoned almost entirely the manners and customs of their race, and many of their homes present more the appearance of the white settler than the Indian, being furnished with bedsteads, tables and chairs, and some have good cooking stoves.

Four Indians named "Mowstooskope," "The Flag," "Tuckwaynow" and "Peekutch" have each a team of Canadian horses, earned by themselves; each has a wagon, harness, bobsleighs, mower and horse rake and is now better equipped than many white settlers in the country, and all obtained from their own labour, which I think goes to show that the constant supervision over these Indians is making itself apparent and showing its good results.

My aim is to get the other Indians to follow in their footsteps, and, in my opinion, it is only a question of a very short time before the majority of these people will be quite as advanced in the way of civilization as many of their white neighbours.

"Simon Crowe," a pupil of the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, returned to his reserve last fall on leave of absence for the purpose of looking after his uncle's stock.

The training he received in that institution is very marked. He is very industrious and looked after the cattle as well as any white man could. He was always very respectful in his manner, always listened to what he was told, and when in any difficulty always came to me for advice.

When spring opened he commenced the erection of a dwelling house, as it is the intention that he will get his discharge shortly, get married and settle down to farming on the reserve.

There is no doubt in the world that his example to the others here will have a most beneficial effect.

The health of the Indians on the different reserves has been fairly good. There were during the year eleven births against eleven deaths.

There are quite a number of old people on this reserve who suffer from scrofula and sore eyes. A supply of medicines is always kept on hand and they are dispensed when required. These people are also assisted in food and clothing and they want for nothing.

The boarding school here, which is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, is doing good work, and Mr. Skene, the principal, is a most efficient officer.

There are fourteen pupils enrolled, ten of whom are supported by the government.

William McNab, my interpreter and farming instructor, has performed his duties most faithfully.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A.J.M. NEILL,
Acting Indian Agent.
SWAN RIVER AGENCY,
COTÉ, ASSA., 5th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement and inventory of all Government property in my charge on the 30th June, 1895.

This agency has six hundred and fifty-one Indians; during the year there occurred thirty-nine births and thirty-one deaths. The general health of late has much improved; this has been caused to a large extent by Dr. Patrick's earnest and intelligent interest in the matter. I have carried out fully his instructions and so has Rev. C.W. Whyte, principal of Crowstand Boarding School. The insistence on the sanitary care of the Indian houses and their surroundings and keeping him at work as much of the time as possible has advanced the Indian in his knowledge of what the department

is trying to do for his health and benefit; having secured his faith, I expect greater results.

Education is being very fairly carried out. Coté Band has eighty-four children of school age; forty-two of these are enrolled at Crowstand Boarding School; thirty-six are attending the Regina Industrial School, and one is at the Qu'Appelle Industrial School. We lost three pupils by death at the Regina School and one at Qu'Appelle. Key's Band has forty-nine children of school age; twelve attend the day school on the reserve here, twenty-seven that on the reserve at Shoal River, and ten the Elkhorn Industrial School. Kisickouse Band has twenty-four of school age; twelve of these are on the roll at the day school on their reserve.

The earnings of the Indians have increased over those of last year, and the Indians have the will to do more if they had the opportunity, but all such resources as the selling of hay or wood (a small quantity has been sold to the school) is cut off, as we are fifty miles from the towns and settlements. In other ways they have earned as follows: - freighting and labour, \$1,006.00; sale of cattle (Gordon and Ironsides), \$529.00; sale of cattle to department, \$127.00; sale of beef to department, \$133.00; sale of beef to other parties, \$164.00; seneca roots, etc., \$250.00; the catch of furs by the hunters amounts to \$8,000.00 - in all, \$10,211.98, an increase over last year of \$1,188.98. The above amounts were expended as follows: - three mowers, one horse rake, five double wagons, four sets double harness, provisions, clothing, household wants, etc., some families completely supporting themselves.

Their stock consists of one hundred and forty-three horses, thirteen bulls, one hundred and sixteen oxen, two hundred and ninety-five cows, one hundred and thirty-three steers, one hundred and fifteen heifers, one hundred and fifty-seven calves (up to 30th June), one hundred and forty-six sheep and lambs; total cattle, eight hundred and twenty-nine, also the sheep and horses above mentioned. This is the showing now of the property of the Indians here (one hundred and sixty head has been consumed, sold and died), as compared to two hundred and eighty head owned by them in the year 1889, an increase in a period of six years of seven hundred and ten head. The increase in value over last year of live stock held by Indians will amount to about \$4,725.

Barley is the only grain crop that can be depended upon here, with a medium chance for oats. Potatoes and other roots do well.

The Indians are advancing rapidly; they feel it themselves, that they are accumulating property of their own; they understand the value of cash in hand; they do not incur so much debt as formerly, and are more saving, and some few are close and actually mean.

I may mention a few names from a number of others that are acquiring property of their own, viz.: - Alexie Caldwell in the year 1889 had four head of stock, two oxen, a cow and a calf; to-day he owns five oxen, ten cows, six steers, two heifers, six calves (up to date, 30th June), sixteen lambs (he has twelve sheep on loan besides this), and has killed three head of cattle during the year, but now has twenty-nine head of cattle, his sheep and three horses, one double wagon, one set of double harness, one set of bob-sleighs, one mower and rake, a good house and byres, tables, chairs, etc., tools, etc.

Mrs. Favel and her son had in 1889 three head; they now have twenty-four head of stock, two horses, one set double harness; ox harness one set, one double wagon and bob-sleigh.

Kitchimonia at the former date had eight head; now he owns thirty-one head of cattle, five horses, twenty-two sheep, one double wagon, two sets double harness, bob-sleighs (homemade), one mower and rake, and he sold and consumed during the year four head of cattle.

Que-me-zance had eight head of cattle, as above; he now owns thirty-three head, twenty-one sheep, six horses, one wagon, one mower and rake, one double harness, one set bob-sleigh, cook stove, & c. He sold and consumed three head of cattle.

William Brass, sr., in 1889 had five head of cattle; he now owns thirty-five head of cattle, six horses, two double wagons, mower and rake. Last year he sold and consumed six head of cattle. This Indian has a good house, always clean, a dairy house; his daughter, Susan, milking six cows, making butter and selling it to the traders at Fort Pelly. They keep about thirty fowls and raise a number of turkeys every year.

I may mention others as proportionately well off, viz: - Benj. Coté, Chief Coté, Sol Manitoose, John Severight, Mrs. Bird (a widow), "Kishane," "Ka-ka-ketinay," John Redlake, George and Thomas Brass, and others; but these started a year or two later to take advantage of what the former did from nearly the first, but their minds are settled now.

All tribal influences have disappeared; chiefs and headmen are mere names. It is now every man for himself. Each has his own affairs, and, if he wants to speak of them, he comes to the agent and the matter is settled - no big meetings nor waste of time for days; in fact the Indians have too much property and business at their own homes to spare the time for such things. All of them on the reserves have good comfortable houses provided in most cases with tables, beds, chairs, cookstoves and open fireplaces. A large number knit; many of them make butter; it is a great exception for a woman not to milk; a number make soap from ashes; they raise and keep poultry; they live respectably and cleanly, and each band has its own church and attends in large numbers. All of the children of school age are at school, with the exception of the children of a few hunting Indians.

To sum up, the Indians here are a law-abiding and God-fearing people, most of them trying to do what is required of them as far as their physical strength and willpower admit. This has not been produced by spontaneous growth, but by hard work, worry and many anxious days.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W.E. JONES,
Indian Agent.
INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
BATTLEFORD, 9th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of all government property under my charge up to the end of the fiscal year, 1895.

My hopes and those of my Indians were greatly raised in the fore part of the season by the promising appearance of the crops, and remained so up to the first week in July, when a scorching wind passed over this agency, which lasted for several days; the result of which was a total destruction of both cereal and root crops, and not in any instance did we recover the seed sown; and again we had to call upon the department's generosity for a supply of seed for the present year, as well as food for all the Indians of the agency.

Hay, however, was a plentiful crop, of which we secured, in good order, four thousand six hundred and eighty-five tons, which was to feed some fourteen hundred head of cattle and one hundred and fifty head of sheep, besides farm horses, and I am pleased to say that, although the winter was long, we did not lose a single head.

The beef required for the use of the Indians of this agency, amounting to over seventy thousand pounds, was all supplied by the Indians and netted them in cash \$4,200, which was all well spent in the purchase of mowers, wagons, food and clothing, not a single dollar being spent in useless trumpery, which might be found amongst their purchases in previous years.

The department, in its wisdom, has decided to abandon, to a great extent, the raising of grain and to give more attention to root crops and the care of cattle, at least until such time as the seasons change, when raising grain will be more of a certainty than has been in the past.

The Indians have shown a decided improvement and a desire to better their condition by erecting comfortable dwellings. The Stonies, who were the most care less about their houses and homes, have this year built eighteen comfortable houses, and have whitewashed them inside and out, and floored them. Now the reserves give one the idea that their desire is to secure for themselves better homes. They have abandoned almost altogether all hope of living by the hunt, and have settled down steadily on their farms.

The Crees have also put their houses in better order and spent a most comfortable winter. Their cattle are steadily increasing and I expect the crop of calves which will appear in my next report will be in the vicinity of three hundred, the sheep are doing remarkably well and the natural increase is large.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is not as good as might be expected; the deaths exceeded the births by nineteen. There were no epidemics of any kind amongst them, yet there was and is a great number affected with scrofulous and venereal diseases, which cause more deaths than any other sickness with which they are afflicted. Dr. Macadam, the attending physician, says they are much more free from disease of any kind than they were some few years ago.

There are eight day schools in the agency and all are fairly well attended. The industrial school, formerly controlled by the department, has been handed over to the authorities of the English Church, and in future will be managed by that corporation on the per capita system.

I have the honour to be, Sir
Your obedient servant,
P.J. WILLIAMS,
Indian Agent.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
RED DEER, 12th August, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my first annual report, together with all inventory of all government buildings and property under my charge.

At present we have the full complement of children, viz.; 50, and the general health of all is good.

The farm, in the charge of Mr. McLellan, has been well worked, and the crop promises to be fair.

The girls have been carefully trained under the late matron, Mrs. Nelson, and the Seamstress, Miss Buelher.

When I arrived I found that Mr. Lougheed had been transferred to the Battleford Industrial School and his position had not been filled; therefore the carpenter's shop has been closed. I intend also immediately to open a shoemaking shop, when the instruction of the boys will begin.

I regret that the late principal did not make out this report, as it is quite impossible for me to know much about the school, I only arriving here to take charge on 2nd July.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Yours obediently,
C.E. SOMERSET,
Principal.

WESTERN TERRITORIES OF CANADA, 1st July, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

During the early part of the past fiscal year I was engaged in Treaty 7. I remained some time among the Bloods, Piegans, Sarcees, Blackfeet and Stonies. I also visited all the day and boarding schools upon these reservations and the industrial schools at High River and Red Deer, and made an inspection of the hospital on the Blood Reserve. All of the above work was dealt with in my report which was published in the blue-book for 1894. I will, therefore, upon this occasion commence where that report left off.

ELKHORN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The present staff of the school is:

Mr. A.E. Wilson, principal.

Mrs. Wilson, matron.

Mrs. Vidal, superintendent, girls.

Vacant, 1st teacher.

F.S. Fletcher, 2nd teacher.

S.B. Brisbee, foreman, boys' department.

Vacant, dressmaker and seamstress.

Martha Thomas, cook.

Mrs. Grontage, laundress.

Trades Shops.

W.J. Thompson, foreman, printing.

J.R. Duke, foreman, boot shop.

John Simington, foreman carpenter.

John McCracken, foreman tailor.

The positions of first teacher and dressmaker are but temporarily vacant, the late occupants of those positions having resigned quite recently.

The maximum attendance during the past year has reached ninety-six, while there has been an average of eighty-six and eighty-two hundredths. They come from all parts of the Territories, as well as from Manitoba, and represent many different tribes and nations: - there are Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans from the extreme west and south; Assiniboines from Moose Mountains; Crees and Saulteaux from Touchwood, Crooked Lakes, Swan River and St. Peter's; Sioux from Bird Tail, Oak Lake and Oak River, and two Delawares from Moravian Town. At first there was a little shyness between the western Indians of the Blackfoot Nation and the others, but that has worn out and they all now dwell together and work and play together as one family in the greatest harmony and good fellowship.

Attention is paid to their being properly dressed while at work or in the class rooms or at recreation, and on Sundays and holidays both boys and girls appear in neat uniforms, I found them clean in their persons and a general appearance of care obtained throughout.

One pupil, Na-pia-e-nio-kin-ma is deaf and dumb. He came to the institution in January, 1891, in a state of utter darkness. He is now eighteen years old. He can do anything in the school room that another can, and he has been taught the art of printing. He is most expert in all branches of the trade, from setting type to working off the paper. He is careful of his personal appearance and is one of the best dressed, freshest looking boys in the school.

Trades.

Boot and Shoemaking. - This shop is now well equipped with machines for making "uppers," while the usual part that is handmade is all done by the pupils. Some of them are already good workmen, and their finished work is most creditable. Ten boys are learning this trade.

Besides furnishing the school with all the foot gear required, a considerable business is done on orders; fine riding boots for the North-west Mounted Police being a specialty.

Carpentering. - Eleven boys are learning this trade, it being the one that most of them like very much. J. Cook, J.H. Thomas and J. Cotton are already very good workmen and show considerable mechanical skill, while Joe Calfchild is a good second to them. Cook is the captain of the school football team.

Tailoring. - Five boys are learning this trade. Three of them are already quite expert, and work the sewing machine and do ordinary seams and patching very cleverly. The boys' clothes are made here, but in addition a large order trade is done, not only locally, but for almost every town as far west as Moose Jaw.

Printing. - Six boys are printers. It might be invidious to name any one when all are so good and skilful. Fred. Pratt, the captain of the school, works here, but probably Jeremiah Cochrane excels him in their trade; the latter has almost entire charge of the job work of the office, which is by no means small. The "Advocate," a weekly newspaper, is edited and printed here. The boys do all the mechanical work and sometimes they are permitted to do a little editing also.

Storekeeping. - Albert E. Kennedy, age seventeen, has been five years at the school and three years at this business. He is now with Wilcox & Ramsay, of Elkhorn. They speak most highly of him and value him as a reliable, intelligent lad.

Harnessmaking. - Charles A. McDonald, age fourteen, and Donald Brass, age fifteen, are learning this trade. The former has been at it three years, and he is now a good workman, his harness display at the Regina exhibition being an excellent one. Young Brass is only a beginner, having as yet been but six months in the school.

Blacksmithing. - Three boys are learning this trade with W.J. Taggart- Donald Gamoose, age nineteen, Duncan Shotclose, age eighteen, Josiah Anderson, age twenty. The first two named are Blood Indians and have been eighteen months in the school. The last named is a Cree, and has only been three months in the school. Mr. Taggart has words of praise for each one of these lads. He thinks that Anderson is a natural mechanic.

Tinsmithing. - Only one pupil is learning this trade, he is with James Ellerington, a master tinsmith in Elkhorn. Neil Yellow-wings, nineteen years old, is a Blood Indian. He has been eighteen months at the school. Mr. Ellerington gives him a good character, and says that he is intelligent and willing to learn the trade.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that the school conducts four trades, namely, printing, bootmaking, tailoring and carpentering. I am happy to inform the department that the three first named have, after paying every expense in connection with their business, shown a small margin of profit on the last year's business. While carpentering has improved over previous years, it has not as yet reached the same satisfaction. Should a good harvest be secured in the immediate neighbourhood, it is expected that business will largely increase in these shops, and that they will become a source of revenue to be depended upon.

School Room.

The educational department has, for the past two years, been in the hands of Miss McCleary, a competent teacher both in address and proficiency, but she was too severely taxed with such a large number of pupils. Her successor will be assisted by Mr. Fletcher, a scholarship graduate of Owen's College, Manchester, and an undergraduate of Cavendish College, Cambridge. This young gentleman has been recently engaged as assistant teacher; he will also lead the boys in their games and, recreations, coaching them in cricket, football, lacrosse, & c.

Although the school room has been much improved by the addition of a skylight, it is much too small; in fact the whole accommodation for the different departments of the school is badly congested as well as the school room; particularly that afforded in the dining room, the girls' dormitories and the laundry.

The children appeared in the school room clean and neatly dressed. They were examined in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, dictation, blackboard work, drawing maps from memory, composition, & c.

I visited all the departments, apartments and offices of the school. The dining rooms, kitchen, store rooms and laundry were scrupulously clean and orderly, so also were the dormitories. The beds were clean with white sheets and pillow cases for both boys and girls.

I attended at several meals. I found excellent food liberally supplied and well cooked.

The daily routine of work and duties is punctually adhered to, and the officials and employees are very attentive to their duties and take great interest in their work.

Conduct of the Pupils.

Having no private playground, the boys during recess and recreation, are allowed to move freely round the town. I cannot but praise their general demeanour and conduct. It is exemplary. I am able to say this not only from personal observation, but it is the freely expressed opinion of the people of Elkhorn with whom I came in contact.

The school football eleven is allowed to be the champion club for the province west of Brandon. The boys of all sizes take the greatest interest in this game, and they not only play among themselves, but they are encouraged to play and mix freely with the white clubs of the town; their prowess at the game being admired and applauded. Next summer they expect to do something at cricket, Mr. Fletcher being able to coach them in that game also.

The girls are taught to do housework, cook, bake and laundry work, also to knit, sew, patch and darn. They are invariably well dressed, and individually as well as collectively appear to great advantage. They (the same with the boys) talk English exclusively when playing together, as it is the only language common to all.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have a staff of assistants and trade instructors who follow their lead, and who have their hearts in the work without exception. They are all young together and teach by example, industry, sobriety and Christian character

Oak River Sioux.

I next visited the Sioux Band of Indians at Oak River, in Agent Markle's district.

Although it was late in December and the weather was very cold, I found these Indians living comfortably even then somewhat hard up as they had a short crop but all of them were well dressed, with very comfortable domestic surroundings. They are entirely self-supporting, the resident farmer, Mr. Scott, being allowed little or no food for distribution among them. This has cultivated self reliance, and they manage very well.

Their herd of cattle is in a thriving condition; the area of the reserve and the supply of hay does not admit of its being allowed to increase much in numbers, but the improved breed of their cattle has increased their value, and every year they have some to sell, and in consequence they receive the highest prices going. Although their crops were affected by the drought and the yield was not great, they have been managed better than formerly, and the Indians derived more good from them than they did from some larger ones. The whisky traffic has been suppressed so that little of their substance goes in that direction now.

The day school was not in session while I was on the reserve. The new school house is a suitable and comfortable building, well supplied with school furniture and material.

There was no sickness on the reserve.

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school is conducted by the Grey Nuns, the Very Reverend Mother Superior of St. Boniface being the principal. It is divided into two departments. The boys and some of the larger girls are domiciled in the government buildings erected for the purpose. The remainder of the girls have sufficient accommodation supplied them in the convent and they are there trained and taught by a special staff of three ladies under the direct supervision of the reverend principal. Each department is conducted as a self-contained school.

My inspection was confined to the business part of it, auditing the account books, and inspecting the various industries in connection therewith.

Since it was opened in 1891, one hundred and eighty pupils have been enrolled. The demise of twenty-one of them has been reported and thirty-one boys and thirty girls have been discharged and four have absented themselves without leave.

Boys' Department.

The staff of this department is as follows: -

Rev. Mother Superior Hamel, principal.
Rev. Mother St. Theresa, matron.
Rev. Sister McDougall, assistant teacher.
Rev. Sister Deschambault, first teacher.
Rev. Sister Gascon, cook.
Rev. Sister Hudon, seamstress, etc.
Rev. Sister Girouard, seamstress, etc.
Rev. Father Lavigne, principal boys' department.
Nancy Nebraska, assistant cook.
Marie Boehimaer, housemaid.
Annie Leslie, teacher.
Trades Instructors.
Norbert Clement, carpenter.
David Joyal, shoemaker.
Constant Paultis, farmer.
Alex. Gillain, blacksmith.
Herman Camille, farm assistant.

It appeared to me that great economy is exercised and that business talent is brought to bear in the purchasing of clothing and supplies, and in no other institution have I seen the pupils better and more appropriately dressed than here. The boys' suits for fatigue as well as for dress parade excel in texture and value any as yet furnished in government conducted schools. The same also may be said of the girls' best dresses.

The children presented the appearance of being well nurtured and cared for. Their dormitories are airy and very comfortable.

On 28th February, forty-six boys and fifteen girls were present in the boys' department with two absentees, and thirty-two girls were present in the girls' department and two absentees also; the total number then on the roll being ninety-seven.

Sewing Room.

This is a large and comfortable room. Much work goes on here. With the exception of the dress suits of the boys, all articles of clothing are made here, for the boys as well as for the girls, also all mending, darning etc.

Laundry.

This is a large extension from the kitchen. The second story of it is intended for a drying room: at present it is not used for that purpose.

Dormitories

The boys' dormitory is a fine large room, nearly the full size of the building. There is space yet, without crowding, for fifteen more cots. The recently built lockers and cupboards for spare clothing and linen are a great convenience. The inside fire escapes (traps throughout the floor at each end of the room) are supposed to be quite adequate in case of fire.

The girls' dormitory is quite full of cots. Everything in both dormitories was in beautiful order, and the beds looked very clean and comfortable. All the pupils are provided with nightgowns.

Farm.

The farming here is on the system of gardening on a large scale, the most useful of all for "Wood Indians." It has been attended with great success. The pupils are also instructed in the care of stock.

The following table shows the product of 1894.

Beets and mangold wurzel, one hundred and twenty-three bushels.

Potatoes, four hundred and thirty-five bushels.

Pease, fifty-one bushels.

Carrots, twenty-three bushels.

Tomatoes, seventeen bushels.

Corn, (sweet) six bushels.

Parsnips, one hundred and eighty-nine bushels.

Barley, (black), five bushels.

Beans, four hundred and thirty-five pounds.

Cucumbers and pumpkins, three hundred and ninety pounds.

Cabbage, three hundred and twenty heads.

Cauliflower, eighteen heads.

From May to 1st December, two cows produced sixteen hundred and twenty-two quarts of milk, and sixteen hens produced during the same period two thousand and one eggs and forty chickens. The live stock consisted of six cows, two heifers, two work oxen, one horse and twenty-five poultry. The animals were all in such good order that I was surprised to hear that they had not been fed grain or mill feed. The cows were fed in addition to hay some turnips and mangolds.

All of the boys, as far as their strength will permit, do farm work and all go out hoeing and weeding in the season.

Carpentering.

This shop is of good size and well lighted, therefore a most comfortable shop to work in. Five boys are learning this trade. The foreman reports favourably of them all as being good boys and making progress in acquiring a knowledge of the business.

Blacksmithing.

Three boys are learning this trade. The instructor is a most skilful and ingenious mechanic. He is a Belgian.

Shoemaking.

Seven boys are learning the trade of shoemaking. I was shown specimens of their work, which were very creditable and proved their progress in learning it. I was informed that the school is likely to lose the instructor, David Joyal, as he is already afflicted with partial blindness. This shop is large and comfortable, well lighted and most suitable for the purpose. It is attached to the carpenter shop.

Government Buildings.

All of these buildings are in a good state of repair. Lumber is on the ground to build an addition to the stable.

The Rev. Mother St. Theresa placed before me all accounts of receipts and expenditure in connection with the school since it was opened in 1891. She is most methodical in her book-keeping, and every facility was afforded me in preparing a clear statement and balance sheets for the information of the department.

Girls' Department.

This is conducted in a portion of the convent, and although the children live within these walls, they are separate and distinct in all their ways of life. The staff engaged in teaching and caring for them is as follows: -

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Rev. Mother Superior Hamel | principal. |
| Rev. Sister Clement | first teacher. |
| Rev. Sister Joyal | second teacher. |
| Rev. Sister Couloumbe | assistant. |

During my inspection the children assembled in their dining room. They were in their every-day dresses, made of a neat, brown material, wearing also brown holland pinafores trimmed with red braid. They all had on good boots and comfortable stockings. They range in age from six to sixteen, averaging about ten. With the exception of two, they are all in good health and appeared to be very happy.

These children are kept entirely to themselves, taking their meals in their own dining hall, sleeping in their own dormitories, playing in their own yard and sitting all together in church; and although they are under the same roof as the orphans, they are not allowed to associate with them.

Before being dismissed, the children sang a couple of songs in chorus, for my edification, being accompanied on the piano by one of the sisters.

The dining hall is of sufficient size, and very comfortably furnished; over it is a sitting room where any of the children, slightly indisposed, have the privilege of retiring and spending a quiet time.

The schoolroom is in an adjoining building; it is of sufficient size for the present number of pupils, and it contains eleven patent desks and seats, besides benches. On the walls are maps, blackboards, & c.

Over the schoolroom, on the floor above, is their dormitory. Each child has a bedette bed to herself. They are draped with white counterpanes and snowy pillows shams, and appeared to be very comfortable. Between the long rows of beds are spread homemade carpets of bright colours of the children's own manufacture.

The sisters immediately in charge have sleeping apartments at one end of this dormitory, simply screened off; therefore they are under constant supervision, night as well as day. At the other end of the dormitory accommodation is afforded for making the toilet; there are clothes closets off this, containing the spare linen, all beautifully arranged.

From this is a clothing room, where I was shown the spare wardrobe of the children. Their Sunday dress is a scarlet and black plaid flannel - a very warm as well as very gay dress. Their best dress is a black alpaca with a red silk vest, and with this they wore red stockings and black slippers. Warm quilted petticoats

were shown to me, each girl having one, also a small bag with her name worked on it. These held their extra boots and slippers. In each were two, and some had three pairs - showing that they are well provided in this particular, as I had already noticed what good boots each had on.

For church and street parade each girl was provided with a heavy navy blue cloth ulster, with quilted lining and large cape, making a most becoming costume as well as very warm one. These fine warm clothes are particularly noticeable as they were made in the school and in greater part by the girls themselves.

I was shown other results of their handiwork in made up clothing, knitting, mending, patching, darning, patchwork quilts, hearthrugs, the carpet before mentioned as being in use in the dormitories, then many articles of fancy work, netting, tatting, crochet work, silk work, bead work, & c., & c. The girls are taught to do home work, cook, bake and be generally useful.

The accounts for expenditure in this department were placed before me by the Rev. Sister LeTellier in a most businesslike manner, and from these I prepared a statement for the department. I also prepared an inventory of all government property in both institutions.

St. Paul's Industrial School.

I made an exhaustive inspection of this school during the month of January last, and visited it again in April.

Mr. J.B. Ashby is the principal, and he has under him an active working staff.

I found it necessary to open up a new set of account books, taking up the work from the beginning of the fiscal year then current, journalizing and posting from the original invoices which I found there on file, and then prepared balance sheets to 31st December. The system of bookkeeping that I introduced here will give the greatest satisfaction, being simple and accurate. While it differs from the double entry system, it is based upon it and also upon the lines defined by the department for the keeping of these accounts. Four account books only are necessary, namely; invoice book, journal, ledger and store ledger. The ledger is kept as a continuous balance sheet, and any day in five minutes the cost of each line of expense can be determined.

In securing the services of Mr. A. Hayll as clerk the department has made a good selection. He is capable, painstaking and industrious, and he is in strong sympathy with the work of advancing the condition of the Indian children.

I made careful inventories of all property in the institution, classifying it under its several headings.

School and Class Booms.

Mr. Fleetwood H. Williams, first teacher, and Rev. Henry Cochrane, teacher of the junior classes, conduct this department.

At the time of my inspection there were 70 children in the institution - 33 girls and 37 boys. They are graded into classes as follows; 15 in standard V; 13 in standard IV; 15 in standard III; 8 in standard II; 14 in standard I. Five boys are supposed to have graduated from the schoolroom, and work the whole of each day at their trades and no longer attend classes. When they left, four of them were in standard V, and one in standard IV.

I have much pleasure in expressing my very great satisfaction with the progress of the pupils in all branches of study. Mr. Williams is a very capable teacher and the children are not only acquiring a good, sound English education, but they are taught to show off what they do know to the best advantage: there is no occasion here to ask the children to "speak louder": they read, they recite and speak distinctly and with an intelligence that convinces the listeners that they understand the subjects upon which they may be engaged.

A pleasing and interesting feature is the hour spent in Sunday School every Sunday afternoon. It is made most interesting, and the boys and girls all look forward to it as a recreation. The chief charm to them is that the teaching is interspersed with singing familiar hymns in which all the children join most heartily.

Standing Orders.

These refer to the routine work of the school. I found them observed by the pupils and officials. There is a hearty and genial spirit pervading the institution. All the children went about their several fatigues with alacrity and good nature; nothing appeared to drag. They were cleanly washed and dressed upon their first appearance in the morning and immediately the work of the day commenced each one proceeded to his appointed duty, cheerfully, and worked as though he liked it.

Carpenter Trade.

A. Winder, instructor. There are seven pupils learning this trade; excepting two, they are all young men. The instructor, as well as the principal, speaks most highly of them all. The small shop in which they have to work greatly curtails their chances of learning all branches of the trade, as it is not well lighted and it is very cold in winter, being difficult to heat.

Blacksmith Trade.

At the time of my inspection, there was no instructor for this trade. There are five pupils. The head boy, Joseph Kent, has charge of the shop, and he is doing some work. Some of these boys were also helping to do some plumbing in the main building. They are good, well intentioned boys and take an interest in their trade. They were filling an order for twelve dozen door-scrapers for J.H. Ashdown, of Winnipeg; but there were few orders for general jobbing work.

Shoe Shop.

There are three boys set down as shoemakers, one of whom, Isaiah Badger, is thought to be sufficiently advanced to teach others. On account of the laundry some weeks before, the shoe shop had to be used as a laundry; therefore, there was a difficulty in finding them a proper place to work in. Probably that is overcome, long before the time of this writing.

Printing House.

Four boys are engaged in the printing house, the senior, Maurice Sanderson, being foreman in the morning and Arthur Cochrane in the afternoon. These boys are intelligent, and exhibit a fair knowledge of the business. They setup and print the monthly journal (Aurora) for January in a most creditable manner. They also perform any job work that offers. The two other boys are clever and take great interest in their business. They all attend classes, the seniors standing at the head of the school, and the other two boys being highly commended by the teacher for their progress.

Farm.

The farmer, Mr. Fraser, has nine pupils. During the past winter they were engaged every day hauling hay from the meadows, where it was stacked, and firewood from the railway station, carting manure on to the fields, and attending to the live stock.

The farming operations of last summer were not attended with much success. The land is cold and wet, and a wet rainy season drowns out the crops.

The Principal.

During my inspection I received prompt assistance from the principal. Whenever he was not engaged in supervising the work in the trades shops, on the farm and about the residence, he remained with me and assisted me in my work.

He is the first man in every department of the school, evincing a knowledge and an interest that is always to be expected from a man in his position.

Matron.

There were a great many ailing girls. The doctor said that their complaint was la grippe. This increased to such an extent that during the last week in January he had to visit the school daily. Mrs. Ashby proved a perfect mother to them, personally waiting upon them, night as well as day.

The boys escaped contagion. This was, I believe, owing to their hardier, rugged mode of life and their out-of-door games, playing football on the hard snow even by moonlight with the thermometer away below zero.

The gentle management of Mrs. Ashby does much to refine the characters of all, and the manly games of cricket and football introduced and practised by the principal have done much to take "the sneak" out of the boys.

Housekeeper.

Miss Applegarth is a most capable housekeeper, and the domestic affairs are performed with great regularity, with a quiet energy that is gratifying.

Instructress.

Miss Wright has a heavy duty in teaching the girls knitting, darning and mending; she also attends them in their walks and recreations. She is most industrious and appears to be much interested in her work.

Miss Slater and Mrs. Dixon, as cook and laundress respectively, give satisfaction in their positions. There were, as so often is the case, no mutinies between them and their pupil assistants; all moved smoothly and satisfactorily.

Seamstress.

This position was held by Mary Cochrane, an Indian girl, who received her training in this school. She is 23 years old. I observed her closely. She is a most deserving girl, a diligent worker, self-possessed, has an excellent manner with the younger girls, and is a good workwoman, having a good knowledge of dress-making.

Dietary.

The "bill of fare" is plain. I believed it to be barely sufficient for the older pupils, who have now, at fifteen to eighteen years of age, larger appetites than they will have when older.

At my subsequent visit to the school, in April, I examined the accounts and account books, and found that Mr. Hayll was keeping them systematically and satisfactorily, and had them posted up to the end of March.

I inspected the barns and stables. I found that the cows (15) and the young cattle and oxen had greatly improved in condition since I was there in January, the oil cake and mill feed having produced these satisfactory results.

The children had mostly recovered from la grippe and were enjoying the bright sunshine of an early spring.

Swan River.

I commenced this inspection on the 9th April last. The department officials and employees are: -

W.E. Jones, Indian Agent.

F. Fischer, clerk and interpreter.

Wm. Thomas, labourer.

There are three bands; Coté, Keesickouse, Key. Annuity was paid in 1894 to six hundred and fifty-one souls, and as a curious coincidence this was exactly the number paid in 1889, therefore they may be said to be holding their own in population.

The missionary work is divided between the Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, and Church of England. The first named church has a day school and mission on Keesickouse Reserve. The Presbyterian Church has a boarding school and mission at Coté, and the Church of England has two day schools and two missions in connection with the Key Band; one on the reserve proper and the other on a fishing reserve of the same band on Lake Winnipegosis, distant from the agency one hundred and twenty-five miles.

| | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------|
| ... | RELIGION. | | | |
| ... | Presbyterian | Church of England | Roman Catholics | Pagans |
| Key | ... | 127 | 8 | 93 |
| Keesickouse | 17 | 10 | 50 | 68 |
| Coté | 155 | 1 | 15 | 107 |
| Total | 172 | 138 | 73 | 268 |

The missionaries resident in the agency are Rev. Father de Corby, residence and church, Keesickouse; Rev. C.W. Whyte, Presbyterian, residence and church, Coté; E.H. Dee, school teacher and missionary, residence and church, Key; E.H. Bassing, school teacher and missionary. residence and mission, Shoal River, Key Band; Rev. T.A. Teitilbaum, Church of England, visits Key's Reserve once every month and holds service.

Schools.

The attendance of the children at the different schools in this agency is as follows: -

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Key Day School (reserve) | 12 |
| Key Day School (Shoal River) | 27 |
| Keesickouse Day School | 12 |
| Coté Boarding School | 29 |
| Regina Industrial School | 42 |
| Elkhorn Industrial Schoo | 10 |
| Qu'Appelle Industrial Schoo | 4 |
| Total | 136 |

14 8 1/2

The numbers of children appearing on the annuity pay sheets are: -

| ... | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|-------------|-------|--------|--------|
| Coté | 64 | 66 | 130 |
| Key | 50 | 61 | 111 |
| Keesickouse | 26 | 29 | 55 |
| Total | 140 | 156 | 296 |

I will take up the subjects of the Key day school and the Coté boarding school later on in this report. Regarding the Keesickouse day school, I will say en passant, that I visited it on 23rd April. The teacher is a French (old France) gentleman named G. Vendome, of good education. There were four boys and four girls present and twelve pupils on the register. The children were clean and cleanly dressed. The school room was in good order and the school building is in good repair. The present teacher re-opened the school 24th November, 1894. None of the children enrolled have ever been at school before the present teacher assumed charge.

Shoal River day school, teacher Mr. E.H. Bassing, age 32 and unmarried. He is an Englishman of good education. This school is situate on the Key fishing reserve near the mouth of Shoal River on Lake Winnipegosis and one hundred and twenty-five miles from the agency, over very bad roads.

On 31st March there were eighteen boys' and nine girls' names on the register with an average attendance of twenty-one. Six children were transferred from this school to the Elkhorn Industrial in November last. The school is under the auspices of the Church of England, Diocese of Rupert's Land. The teacher is licensed by His Grace the Archbishop as a lay reader, and he conducts church services with regularity. I am informed that he expects to be ordained shortly. The agent places great confidence in him and makes use of him to dispense the department's medicines to the Indians, also as supervisor of the Indians' industrial pursuits. He acts as friend and adviser to the Indians and they express trust in him as such. He reports monthly to the agent regarding their condition.

A new school house is in course of erection; \$300 having been granted by the department for this purpose. Mr. Bassing's report upon this, dated 1st April, is; "all the lumber is cut and drawn in, the logs are being put up and we expect to finish it this week."

It was early in the spring of 1880 that I paid my first visit of inspection to the Indian reserves which now form this agency. I have made many visits to them since then, but my mind always reverts to that first one. Then, the only Indian farming was out at the Crowstand Indian village, which consisted of a cluster of small houses and huts under old Chief Coté. Six acres formed all their farm then, where the grain and potatoes combated with the weeds for existence; as the Indians then thought that they had done all that was required of them when they had plaited their crop until it required their attention at harvest time.

That village and field has long since been abandoned. The Indians then living there - if now alive - have removed and built new houses and byres along the river; taking up locations at some distance from each other, near to hay and water. Indians who were then hunters have since come in and settled in similar locations.

Those Indians forming the other two bands were mostly living then (1880) at Swan River, some fifty miles east of this.

Coté Band.

To deal first of all with those that are farmers in the full acceptance of that term; there are seventeen with complete homesteads, from an Indian Department standpoint. I visited all of these; they are in different parts of the reserve, con-

venient to both hay and water, the great essentials. Their names are as follows: Alex. Caldwell, Jack Friday, Alex. Coté, Bill Fiddler, Peter Fiddler, Chief Coté, Iron Quill, Baldhead, Thos. Shinguish, McKay Shinguish, Widow Favel, Kakawezans, Whitehawk, John Seivewright. These men own seventeen good dwellings, eight of them being quite new, thirty-seven stables, thirty work oxen, one hundred and eighty-five domestic cattle, forty-four breeding sheep, thirty-eight spring lambs, forty-eight cocks and hens, forty-six horses, fourteen lumber wagons, two mowers, two horse-rakes, & c., & c.

They will plant and sow forty-six acres of land this spring.

The stables are fitted up with stanchions and are otherwise fairly comfortable. All the women of the band are able to milk, and do as much as they are allowed to. Six make butter; but both milking and making butter has to be restricted within reasonable bounds, or the calves would be made to suffer. The poultry are in the hands of five families and the sheep in the hands of three.

In addition to the above named farmers, John Black and Donald McVicar have each built a new house, and twenty-one other Indians own cattle and horses.

Kakawegans, named above, is a hunting Indian, and deserves special mention as a man who has taken up the new life of a farmer quite recently (still adhering to the hunt in season). He owns twelve head of excellent cattle, very well bred. He sows some barley and plants some potatoes. He has a good house, two stables and a storehouse. He has a fine lot of spruce timber and lumber logs lying at his door which he took out last winter for a new house.

Chief Coté showed me very nice white loaf bread made by his daughter-in-law, née Harriet Favel, an ex-pupil of Crowstand school.

Preparations have been made by Chief Coté to burn a kiln of lime; he has most of the stone hauled to the kiln, and a large quantity of wood.

The extension of the reserve, taking in hay lands on the west side of the Assiniboine River, has been highly appreciated, and has proved to be a great boon when the old meadows failed to yield sufficient hay for the increasing herds.

White Hawk and his sons are at present engaged in building a new house and stables, byres, & c., across the river, near the hay land. They will have about thirty-five head of cattle to winter, and Chief Coté and Solomon Manitoose have built a house and byres across the river in those hay fields.

Keesickouse Reserve, No. 66.

Several Indians of this reserve have model homesteads, namely; Kitchemonia, Quewezance, Widow Contois, Widow McLeod, Chief Keesickouse, Kishano and sons, and Kakakeway and son. These people own ten dwelling houses, twenty stables, eighteen work oxen, one hundred and three cows and young cattle, twenty-four horses, five farm wagons, three mowers, two horse rakes. thirty-two fowls. They intend to sow and plant twenty-five acres of grain and potatoes.

Kishano and sons have a saw pit, and were whip-sawing lumber when I was at their place. They sold some lumber to the agent, also rye, barley and oats. They have eighty bushels of potatoes on hand, having harvested one hundred and fifty bushels.

These two men are rather remarkable, as they are strictly speaking hunters. There are no better bred nor finer cattle on this reserve than theirs. They are in fine condition. They have charge of a thoroughbred bull, and it has been well taken care of. They had a surplus of hay and were permitted to sell some.

Kitchemonia dug a well down twenty-seven feet and bored twelve feet further, but he did not succeed in striking

water. His buildings are not over a quarter of a mile from the river, but that is a little too far to drive cattle to water in cold and stormy weather if it can be avoided.

This man and Quewezance are the principal breeders of the Polled Angus cattle. They are very fine animals, and the cross-bred grow much larger than the thoroughbred.

Widow McLeod has built a very fine new house, costing her some six hundred dollars. This is the last of a comfortable competency (eight thousand dollars) left her by her father, the late Angus McBeth, of the Hudson Bay Company, a few years ago. She, from this out, will be not much better off than the other Indians.

Old Chief Keesickouse is in good health, but every year he becomes less able to farm for himself. An old wife is all the family that he has left.

Three new houses including Mrs. McLeod's were built during the past year. The other two were built by Straightnose and Mamaqua.

The sheep - twenty-six and spring lambs - are in the hands of Kitchemonia, Quewezance and Widow Stevenson.

Key Band.

Six Indians of this band are farmers, namely; William Brass, George Brass, Thomas Brass, John Redlake William Brass, Jr., Chief Key and his two brothers. Very few, if any, of the halfbreeds of this country have as good home surroundings as the first five men named. Their houses are excellent buildings, are partitioned and have also sleeping apartments upstairs.

The farmers of this band occupy eleven houses and fifteen stables. They have ten work oxen, one hundred and eighteen cows and young cattle, twenty-two horses, seventy fowls, five farm wagons, two mowers, two horse rakes and have already ten acres in grain sown.

Wm. Brass, Sr's. family are great butter makers and raise turkeys as well as other poultry. This band has also the use, on loan, in addition to the above mentioned private property, of two mowers, two horse rakes an two farm wagons. For Indians they have not many horses, but those they have are of superior breed.

The large portion of this band who live at Shoal Lake are reported as a very good lot of Indians. They number nearly one hundred and sixty souls. Last year they raised sufficient potatoes for use and seed, and one man this spring had eighty bushels to sell. Their principal subsistence is from fishing and hunting.

The crops grown by the Indians of this agency in 1894 aggregated eighty-three and a half acres, the yield of which is set down as follows: -

| ... | | Coté | Key. | Keesickouse | Total. |
|----------|-------|-------|------|-------------|--------|
| Wheat | Bush. | 15 | 25 | 0 | 40 |
| Oats | Bush. | 90 | 60 | 20 | 170 |
| Barley | Bush. | 205 | 65 | 206 | 476 |
| Potatoes | Bush. | 560 | 212 | 353 | 1,127 |
| Carrots | Bush. | 48 | 14 | 19 | 81 |
| Turnips | Bush. | 90 | 25 | 95 | 210 |
| Total | ... | 1008 | 401 | 615 | 2,104 |
| Hay | Tons. | 1,063 | 440 | 519 | 2,022 |

Summary

Among these bands, they now own as private property - which means that they were acquired outside of direct government aid -twenty-four farm wagons, seven mowers, seven horse rakes; a great number of bob sleighs (homemade) are seen at every house, also hay racks, whiffletrees, hay forks, axes, & c. They are becoming careful of their own personal property, which is a sure sign of advancement and civilization.

Many women make both hard and soft soap from wood ashes and grease (the latter is supplied by the department). Almost without exception the women knit socks, stockings, mitts and comforters, etc.

Live Stock.

I rounded up the cattle at the different Indian farms, and I assured myself of the reasonable correctness of the live stock registers, from which the quarterly returns are made up.

The animals are in good condition, better than I have ever seen them so early in the spring in this part of the country.

There are already a good number of spring calves. The spring being so favourable, I thought it a pity there were not more. At every farm there was hay on hand and to spare. The stables were in good repair, and there were a few young bulls which had not been castrated last fall, but while I was there the oversight was being rectified.

In looking over the cattle registers and returns, I gathered a few facts which may not be devoid of interest to the department.

On 31st December, 1888, the Indians of this agency had two hundred and thirty-eight head of cattle. On 31st March, 1895, they had six hundred and eighty-two head during the above named period the following were the changes, as nearly as I can make out: -

| | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------|------|--|------|
| Dec. 31, 1888. | On hand | 238 | Casualties, Dec. 31st, 1888; to March 31st, 1895 | 150 |
| ... | Increase to March 31st, 1895 | 832 | Killed and sold for beef during same period | 238 |
| ... | ... | ... | March 31st, 1895, on hand | 682 |
| ... | ... | 1070 | ... | 1070 |

The six hundred and eighty-two on hand 31st March, 1895, are made as follows: -

| ... | Coté | Key. | Keesickouse. | Total. |
|---------|------|------|--------------|--------|
| Oxen | 61 | 17 | 39 | 117 |
| Bulls | 5 | 3 | 5 | 13 |
| Cows | 148 | 83 | 68 | 299 |
| Steers | 77 | 34 | 25 | 139 |
| Heifers | 44 | 38 | 32 | 114 |
| ... | 335 | 175 | 172 | 682 |
| Sheep | 49 | ... | 34 | 83 |
| Horses | 59 | 28 | 30 | 117 |

The Shoal River portion of the Key Band own forty-eight of the one hundred and seventy-five head, namely, four oxen, twenty cows, thirteen steers, eleven heifers.

Spring calves have not as yet been enumerated.

All the thirteen bulls are thoroughbred. Out of this six hundred and eighty-two head of cattle on hand 31st March last, the agent has recommended for sale and slaughter, during the coming year, one hundred and ten head. Of these, twenty-nine are choice shipping steers and eighty-one are old oxen, barren cows, etc. As there are two hundred and ninety-nine two-year-old heifers and cows, it is expected that the calf crop for this year will far exceed the number to be disposed of.

The sheep have barely held their own. There are now eighty-three on hand, and eighty-four were purchased, namely, twenty-three in September, 1892, and sixty-one in November, 1894. There was bad luck with the lambs the first two years. There is every evidence at present that this year will prove to be a fortunate one.

I feel warranted in stating that every stable is fitted with stanchions and that every animal is legibly branded "ID." I say this from the fact that of all the stables I entered, I found them fitted up as stated, and I do not recall observing one animal without the brand. I attribute this favourable state of affairs to the indefatigable persistence of the agent, who never allows an Indian to rest in peace until a thing is done that has to be done; and as they are becoming forehanded in their work, they appear to be satisfied and contented with their situation, and the agent himself says that in all his efforts to help the Indians he has been most ably and cheerfully assisted by Mr. Fischer. I am aware that the latter personally branded all the cattle, of course receiving the assistance of each man owning them.

Industrial Operations at the Agency.

The agency supplies itself, without any assistance or expense to the department, with hay, oats, roots, potatoes, garden vegetables and fuel. There is about twelve acres of land under cultivation, which is fenced and cropped in a manner to set a good example to the Indians. With the team, the boy employed has, in addition to ploughing the above, ploughed and prepared land for the crops of the following widows; Mrs. Pelly, Mrs. Contois, Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Bird. He also cuts hay for these same old women, also cuts and hauls that required for the agency.

There are kept at the agency four thoroughbred cows. This is done so that their calves may be carefully raised for stock breeding.

The agent has a good garden, where he raises all the smaller vegetables, and he is very liberal with them, giving the Indians large quantities, with the hope that in cultivating a taste for eating them they may wish to grow them too. His housekeeper raises turkeys and fowls, makes butter, cheese and soap, and takes every opportunity of teaching the Indian women to do the same. He has met with great success in breeding and raising goats, and will probably turn them to some profitable purpose. They are supposed to protect the sheep from wolves, but they prefer to herd with the cattle.

The agency buildings are kept neatly and in good repair. They are a credit to the department as well as to the agency; they consist of agent's house, solid concrete; office, large, one and a half story, roughcast; clerk's house, a frame cottage of good size; a large store house built of logs; blacksmith and carpenter shop; implement shed; log stables and ice house.

I took stock of the goods in the agency warehouse and also of the goods in use. I checked the same with the books and found the quantities shown to be on hand correct.

The following books are kept in the office; order book, ledger of receipts and issues, cattle registers (3), one for each band, receipts of all goods, cash book, register vouchers, authority to purchase letters received, register of births and deaths, cattle sales book, earnings of Indians, Indian passes, permits to sell, issues to individual Indians of implements, permits to sell or kill cattle, doctor's prescriptions and medical register, letter book. Work, live stock, agency store and implement returns, ration sheets, quadruplicate vouchers, waybills, letters and circulars are all properly filed also copies of quarterly school returns. The office is exceedingly comfortable and large. It is fitted up with counter, desks, two tables and has a business-like appearance. I found the books well kept, written up to date and all of the office work performed in a creditable manner.

Earnings of Indians.

From 1st July, 1894, to 31st March, 1895, these Indians sold cattle and beef amounting to \$922.08, and they earned by freighting and labour \$543.11, making a total of \$1,465.19.

With this money they purchased two hundred and fifty-two sacks of flour, some furniture, provisions, clothing, all under the direction and supervision of the

agent. The skins, pelts and hides sold are not included in the above earnings for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894, these were estimated to amount to \$8,000.

Key Day School.

The teacher is Mr. Ernest Harold Dee, a licensed lay reader and missionary of the Church of England. He has been in charge here for four years. His sister takes the school twice each week for industrial teaching such as sewing and knitting. There were specimens of the children's handiwork; patchwork quilts, knitted cuffs, comforters, jackets, socks and stockings. The boys knit as well as the girls and are quite proud to show it.

The schoolhouse is built of logs, with a thatched roof, and has a large porch and store room for biscuits. It is heated by both a fireplace and a stove. The building is old and is not worth much expense in the way of repairs.

There are twelve children on the school register, nine girls and three boys, but on the day of my inspection but nine of them were present. The three children absent were away with their parents hunting. Four children were drafted from this school to the Elkhorn Industrial about six months previous to my visit.

They are graded as follows; - three in standard III, two in standard II, three in standard Ib and four in standard Ia. Although a small school it is all alive. The children are alert and bright. They read distinctly and well. Standard III evinced a good knowledge of geography as relates to Canada, of grammar as far as nouns, of arithmetic as far as long division, of dictation from the third reader. Those in the other standards showed intelligence and progress.

The pupils were well and cleanly dressed, particularly so. They are commended for their punctuality in attendance and for obedience. The school house was clean and in good order.

CROWSTAND BOARDING SCHOOL.

This school is conducted, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. C.W. Whyte, as principal, and an efficient staff.

At the time of my inspection in April last there were thirty-five treaty children and six non-treaty on the school register, twenty-nine of the former being present, and it is with them that I will deal in this report.

These pupils are graded as follows: -

Two in standard III, four in standard II, seven in standard Ib, ten in standard Ia, six in the kindergarten class. My examination covered their whole work. Standards III and II were examined in reading, spelling, dictation, composition, arithmetic to long division, tables to twelve times, geography, map of Assiniboia and general questions, history, discovery of America, Indian tribes, British flag, Union Jack, & c.

Standards Ib and Ia were examined in reading, spelling, dictation, arithmetic, addition and multiplication up to ten; composition. Kindergarten or infants' class were exercised in sounds, counting, & c., and in the evening they were amused and instructed in sewing figures upon cardboard.

I omitted to mention that the older children had constructed out of clay a map of Assiniboia. The principal and the teacher are very anxious to be furnished with a full kindergarten outfit.

After school hours, between four and five o'clock, under the direction of the seamstress, nine girls and eleven boys were engaged at straw plaiting, the straw used was the best obtainable, but it was discoloured and coarse.

The time table of the class room is built upon the curriculum laid down by the department. It is adhered to strictly.

The hours for devotions are immediately after breakfast and immediately after ten, all the staff and children being present, a hymn is sung, then reading of scriptures and prayers. At evening service all the children who can read, read

verse about. This they did clearly and distinctly.

A clothing book is kept and a separate account is opened for each pupil in which entries are made as clothing is issued to them.

Supply of Water.

As yet there is no well. Boring for spring water was tried last summer, but they were unsuccessful in getting any fit to drink. A supply of ice has been placed in a shed to provide drinking water until the river becomes purified by the spring freshets; then river water will be used as in former years. The ice house has been filled for summer use.

I was present at the meals. The food was liberally supplied, well cooked and well served. The children have the appearance of being well nourished, and they were comfortably and cleanly clothed. They are bathed regularly once a week, and oftener if occasion requires. The arrangements for ordinary ablutions and toilet are conveniently placed. I observed that the teacher, Miss Henderson, attended personally to the little boys, a most necessary matter, as children of five years old require the constant supervision of a woman.

I find that the new rule since my last inspection - compelling the parents to obtain the sanction of the agent before being able to take their children home for a day or two or over a Sunday, works well; at any rate the Indians make no objection to it, and the applications for this favour are becoming fewer as time goes on. My observation leads me to think that the Indians are well satisfied with the school, and it would be easy enough to increase the attendance if it were thought advisable to do so. It is evident that they take the greatest interest in it, and watch every movement as jealously as if it were their own household.

Buildings.

The main building contains the principal's quarters, bed room of the teacher, staff dining room and pupils dining hall; the latter is suitable, and it is also used as a recreation room in the evenings. Devotions are hold there, singing classes, etc., the organ being there.

An extension of this building contains (first floor) kitchen, store room, pantries, laundry, bath room; and on the second floor, the girl's dormitory. This latter room is suitable as regards size, but it is too near to the roof to be comfortable in either summer or winter. The beds were clean with white sheets and pillow cases and each girl had a night-gown hanging at the head of her bed.

The new building contains the large school room. Across the hall is a class room, a sewing room and a play room in winter, also the seamstress' room, in which is the sewing machine. The furnace is at the back part of the hall, as there is no basement to this building, not even a cellar.

On the second floor is the dispensary where medicines are kept, clothing room lined with shelves, sick room; as there were no sick at the time of my inspection, it was being used as a class room for the kindergarten. The upper flat is the boys' dormitory, the full size of the building. It contains ten double beds, affording accommodation for twenty boys. The beds contained sufficient clothing and had on sheets and pillow cases.

I found the buildings throughout were cleanly scrubbed and in an orderly condition and reflected credit upon the management. An inspection of the outbuildings and sheds showed them to be kept clean and in order.

The number of animals kept in connection with the school consists of four horses, twenty-two cattle and twenty sheep.

Gardening was being proceeded with; some seeds were already sown, also attention has been paid to planting trees and laying out flower beds in the front. This, apart from its indication of neatness and order will tend to cultivate the taste of the children and of their parents when visiting the school, and perhaps impel them to attempt something similar at their own homes.

The esprit de corps of the staff appeared to be good, Mr. and Mrs. Whyte and Miss Henderson (teacher) being particularly enthusiastic in their work. The latter showed in the practice of her calling that she has a true regard for her pupils beyond what is elected officially and without which the most learned teacher becomes a failure. I cannot close this subject without connecting the agent's name with the success which has attended this school. The deep interest and personal supervision which he has given to it has tended to greatly strengthen the principal's hands with the parents, and his long time experience in dealing with Indians has helped over many a difficulty which otherwise might have brought about disagreeable conclusions.

BIRTLE BOARDING SCHOOL.

I inspected this school on 29th and 30th April.

Staff.

Neil Gilmour, principal and teacher.

Miss McLaren, matron.

Miss McLeod, assistant matron.

Nellie Spencer, cook.

H.J. Martin, servant

I was accompanied in my inspection by Indian Agent Markle. We held a most interesting examination. The older children only attended classes alternately, mornings and afternoons. When not in the class rooms they are engaged in industrial pursuits; the girls in the kitchen, sewing room, laundry, dairy, or in other household duties, and the boys at gardening, etc.

Of the thirty children in the school register only twenty-five are officially enrolled, namely - twelve boys and thirteen girls. Of these only twenty-four attended the examination. The absentee was Hugh McKay. He is a printer and was busy at his business. The five children (four boys and one girl) not officially enrolled are treaty children and they receive just the same attention as the others do.

I was much pleased with the good order and discipline observed in the school room and with the interest the children took in their lessons. The room is properly furnished with desks, blackboards and teacher's desk. It is well heated by a furnace and well ventilated.

Mr. Gilmour holds a second-class Ontario Normal School certificate, also a teacher's certificate for the Territories. He is a single man aged twenty-eight. He takes all the classes. He is a kind and patient teacher and the discipline in the school room was well maintained without harshness.

Class Room.

The children are graded as follows: -

Seven in Standard IV, three in Standard III, two in Standard II, five in Standard Ic, seven in Standard Ib, six in Standard Ia.

While all the children have made satisfactory progress since my last inspection, not one of them has advanced equal to Willie Oliver, No 80, admitted at six, at which time I met him, then not understanding a word of English, parents ignorant hunters. He is now eight years old and in Standard III, and remarkable for his ability, aptitude and brightness. One child, 064, Martha Thunder, was drafted to the Regina Industrial School.

Standard Ia were examined in reading, counting, days of the week, making letters and figures on slates. Standards Ib and Ic the same. Only move advanced, and arithmetic to division, also spelling. Standard II in reading, spelling, arithmetic, tables, dictation, composition, writing in copy books, also in all the work of the lower standards. Standard III in reading, spelling, dictation, composition,

arithmetic to long division, tables, examples in arithmetic on the blackboard, elementary geography, religious instruction, writing in copy books. Standard IV, all as in Standard III, but more advanced, also in grammar, natural history, physical geography.

I observed that the teacher was working up to his timetable. English is spoken so freely and generally that one forgets it is not their mother tongue. The school was opened with prayer and closed with singing and prayer. The routine duty of the school is followed according to a system which is worked up with regularity.

I was present at the pupils' dinner. It was served in their dining room. The table was appropriately laid with table cloth, knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups etc., and each child had sufficient of bread, meat, potatoes and pudding. The matron was present and presided and saw that all had sufficient. The children were clean in their persons and comfortably and decently clothed.

I made a thorough inspection of the different departments of the school, also of all the apartments. All were clean and in the best of order and represented good house keeping. The girls are provided with night gowns, but the boys are not. This latter omission will be rectified forthwith. A few of the boys have to occupy double beds, but this will be changed as soon as more single iron bedsteads can be purchased. The beds were comfortable and clean. There is plenty of room in the building and to spare, so far as dormitory accommodation goes.

The sewing room and work room is full of interest. I was there shown much work on hand and finished garments, dresses, knitting, darning, patching and rag mats. Although a great deal of the clothing is received made up; there is much of it that requires alteration to be made to fit, and it keeps all busy who are old enough to work at it.

A log building 12x18 feet, 8 feet walls, was being built for a dairy. It was planned and designed by the Indian agent as a model for Indians to follow, therefore it is built of logs with a sod roof purposely, so that they can copy it exactly. The sod roof will make it as cool as a cellar. When it is in good working order, it is his intention to invite those Indians who have already been making butter to come and see it and return home and build one like it.

The barn is a fine one of modern design. The accommodation for cows and horses is very good; and the hay and fodder sufficient to last months can be placed under the same roof, making feeding them in winter not at all a disagreeable task as it often is, also under the scene roof is the carriage house. There is adjoining, with a covered way, a large root house built of stone. There is a separate stable for the horses of Indians who come from a distance to visit their children.

The land belonging to the school is thirty acres; three and a half only are cultivated, entirely with vegetables.

Battleford Agency.

I arrived at Battleford on 10th May and remained several weeks in that agency attending to Indian affairs generally.

I visited all the Indian reserve; also the industrial school and day schools.

The Indians have fine herds of cattle. Great pains have been taken in furnishing them with the best of thoroughbred bulls, consequently their cattle are remarkably fine animals, almost without exception. Grain was not sown to any great extent this year and the Indians' attention was almost entirely devoted to growing roots, potatoes being the great staple, a large area having been planted with them.

Throughout the agency I found the Indians industrious and helping themselves to a living. They were teaming to the town their surplus hay, and many of them were engaged in hauling firewood, some to the industrial school and others wherever they could make a sale. They were all very anxious to make money in this way. Last fall they sold some thousands of dollars worth of beef cattle. This money was generally spent in purchasing farm wagons, mowers and takes, for they appear alive to the fact that they must possess these in order to make money out of the cattle industry.

CARPENTER'S SHOP, BATTLEFORD INDIAN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, (showing instructor and Indian boys)



Indians can be very successful raising beef, but not in working a dairy in connection therewith; for, if they milk their cows to any great extent, they starve the calves, as they neither understand nor will practise hand feeding them.

I observed that a feeling of self-reliance is growing up among those Indians.

They make and carry out plans for the improvement of their condition, and they are developing an ambition to live in a better way, with more domestic comforts around them. I heard of no acts of insobriety or crime, and probably there is no community in the world of such poor people living such a blameless life.

I was much pleased with all the Indian farmers' houses, stables and outbuildings and the manner in which they have been kept up. Farmers Bourke, Finlayson and Willson have particularly fine, well cultivated table gardens. These set a good example to the Indians, who will, no doubt, directly profit by them also, by receiving a good share of the product.

Repeated prairie fires have nearly denuded this beautiful country of timber, and the Indian reserves have suffered in the common lot. The Eagle Hills are scarcely recognizable to one who knew them well in days gone by, on account of the disappearance of the timber.

I visited three Indian day schools while in their neighbourhood. That on Little Pine's Reserve is taught by Mr. Lindsay. On the day of my visit, there were thirteen children present - nine boys and four girls. I found this school in a very satisfactory condition. The children were well washed and cleanly dressed, and in a short examination showed very reasonable progress had been made and remarkable intelligence developed.

The school on Poundmaker's Reserve is taught by Mr. Guthrie. There were eleven children present. All of them were neat and clean in their persons. Mary Red Lake, a pupil of this school, is a prodigy in figures and mathematical problems. Her attainments in this particular line are phenomenal.

I visited the day school on Red Pheasant's Reserve. It is taught by Miss Wilson. Thirteen children were present. They were bright and well washed, and were neatly and cleanly dressed. These children answered the questions put to them in distinct and audible voices, and showed much intelligence and good progress for their years and opportunities. The school room was particularly noticeable for the good arrangement of its furniture, display of maps, texts, etc., and the whiteness of its floor. The good behaviour and politeness of these children showed that much attention has been given in this direction also.

Battleford Industrial School.

I visited this school for the purpose of inspection upon several occasions. Mr. E. Matheson has lately accepted the principalship under the auspices of the Diocese of Saskatchewan and Calgary. He has a full staff of assistants, and work in the several departments is being proceeded with with vigour.

This school is situated in the geographical centre of a large Indian population who require its teaching, and it should influence a large attendance, not only from the surrounding reserve, but also from the Onion Lake District. It should always be so full that as quickly as one pupil is able to leave from the top its place should immediately be filled by another taken in at the bottom. The fine buildings erected are a monument of a generous government, and its perfect equipment throughout for the work required should insure its success under its new management.

An ultimate association with Agent Williams for some weeks impressed me with his sincerity in his work, and that his long experience in active service among the Indians has strengthened his interest in their welfare and progress. He has an intelligent grasp of their condition individually, and he is indefatigable in his exertions to promote their temporal welfare.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T.P. WADSWORTH,

Chief Inspector Indian Agencies and Reserves for Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

ELKHORN, MAN., 31st July, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In presenting the sixth annual report of the Washakada Indian Home, I do so at midsummer, instead of at the beginning of the year, so as to make our financial year agree with the government fiscal year. The supporters and friends of the Home will doubtless be gratified to learn that good progress has been made. Although there are not a great number of "events " to record, there has been a steady increase and improvement in the work. In January, 1894, Mr. James Wilson, the Indian Agent from the Blood Reserve, paid us a visit, bringing with him eight boys. It was most opportune his arriving at this time, for while he was with us, Pata, one of the boys from his reserve who had come some time before, was taken ill with pneumonia and after an illness of four days, died. At his own request, he was baptized the day before his death, showing thereby that he had fully accepted our faith, and the consolation and peace which it always brings. It was again under similar circumstances that Allan Pukski proved such a comfort to us, proving so clearly what a benefit, true Christianity is to all. Apparently influenced by the example of their comrade Pata, whose death was still fresh in their minds, nineteen boys voluntarily were baptized. They wished to become Christians seeming to realize that some outward sign was necessary. In June three chiefs of the Blackfoot nation came to see the Home, bringing with them two boys and one girl; this being the first Blackfoot, girl to enter our Home. She is of the "Blood Royal," and a decidedly different type from any of the other girls in the Home, they all belonging to the more eastern nations. In the fall of 104, Mr. W.E. Jones, Indian Agent of the Swan River Agency, visited the Home, bringing with him three girls and seven boys. Six of these children came from far distant Lake Winnipegosis. Mr. Jones is deeply interested in all that concerns the Indian race, and is desirous that the children from his agency should be well educated and trained in the different branches of industrial work and brought up with Christian principles. By the appearance of the children one would judge that their parents are thrifty and industrious people.

We had the pleasure of entertaining the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Minister of the Interior and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs. The evening he spent with us, we had an entertainment in the dining hall, in which the children and all the members of the staff took part. Mr. Daly expressed himself as being much pleased with the bright and happy appearance of the children and progress of our work.

Another visitor was Mr. W.W. McDonald, M.P. for East Assiniboia, and Mrs. McDonald. He was very much surprised to find the pupils so bright and intelligent, as the general impression is that Indian children are stupid, but such is not the case; any person having any experience with them knows better, the following being one illustration; early in December a rink of Indian curlers was organized; they very soon learned the game, and became very expert, winning a number of local matches and also a gold medal in the single competition. We received a very cordial invitation to attend the Winnipeg Bonspiel, and had the honour of winning a reputation for the boys as splendid curlers, and also as being the first rink of Indian curlers on record. Allan Pukski, who was a member of the rink, instead of returning, entered the Winnipeg General Hospital for the purpose of undergoing an operation for enlarged glands of the neck. After being in the hospital for four months, he succumbed after the third operation. He was fully aware of the great risk he was running, but preferred doing so to remaining in the condition he was in, as he felt that it was his only chance of regaining his health. His last Sunday before entering the hospital, he attended both services in Holy Trinity Church, Winnipeg, and remained with me to partake of the Holy Communion in the evening. I am confident he felt that this was his last service on earth. Such was the close of a noble life. One of the saddest duties I ever had to perform was breaking the news of his death to the Blackfoot and Blood boys, his former companions at the Home. It came as a great sorrow to them, for they had learnt to love and to look up to him as an elder brother and adviser.

To turn to the practical work of our Home, it may be interesting to our readers to describe a day's work. The large bell in the belfry of the central building at 6 a.m. tolls out the "rouse." In summer this is not an early hour in this country, where day breaks about two o'clock, for already the sun is some hours high; but in the short days of winter it is like being awakened in the middle of the night, for it is yet an hour or two before daybreak. But there is no delay; in a few minutes all is bustle and life; ablutions, dressing and preparing for roll call at 6.30 in the school room and for breakfast at 7, which is already on the table. At 8 the big bell sounds, again; this time for prayers in the school room and general roll call, after which, all disperse to their different avocations and allotments of work the trade boys to their different shops, the smaller boys to making beds weeping and cleaning in the boys' department, carrying coal and wood, etc., etc.; the girls to their different household duties in the girls' department, dormitories, and in the kitchen, sewing rooms, etc.

It must be understood that half the children attend school each morning and the other half each afternoon (Saturdays excepted), therefore at nine o'clock, those for school appear there, neatly dressed. At 12 the big bell rings for dinner. At 12.10 it is served; at 1 the bell sounds again for work, all whose turn it is repairing to the work shops while the dining room and kitchen girls attend to the necessary work there. At 1.30 school for those who have not been there in the forenoon. At 4.30 school is out, and at 5 all boys leave the trade shops. After washing and making the necessary change of clothes they form up, boys and girls each in their own ground, and at 5.30 march in to tea. At 7 the big bell is rung for prayers and roll call in the school room. Then the boys and girls each return to their own building and play ground, having what recreation they can before bed time which for the juniors is 8.30, mediums 9.30 and for the seniors 10. At 10.15 lights must be out. On Wednesday afternoons there is a slight deviation from the above, as there is a regular weekly inspection of the whole institution by the principal and staff at 4.30, when every department is visited, the pupils standing, each on at the foot of his or her bed, properly dressed for this searching ordeal. At 5 on Wednesday the band practices until tea time. On Sundays the rouse is 6.30; roll call at 7; breakfast at 7.30; prayers at 8.30; church at 11; dinner at 12.30; Sunday school at 3; supper at 5.30; prayers and roll call at 7; church at 7.30.

GIRLS' DEPARTMENT.

At present we have enrolled twenty-five girls, who range in ages between four and seventeen years. They are taught all branches of household duties, such as cooking, laundry and house work, sewing, mending, patching, knitting stockings, mitts, etc., and some of them have shown great aptitude for dress making; principally Bella Slater and Lydia Sutherland. We are in hopes of having a sufficient number of large girls in the Home to be enabled to have some of them taught tailoring, which is one of the most useful industries for Indian girls.

TRADE SHOPS.

Printing Office - There are six pupils being taught the trade of printing. They perform all the mechanical work in connection with our weekly paper (Advocate) and are occasionally allowed to do a little editing for it also. There is also a great deal of job printing for the merchants, farmers and municipalities which is done here. This latter is chiefly executed by Jeremiah Cochrane, who has been three years at this business and is now a good workman. Fred Pratt, the captain of the school, is working at this trade, as is also Miles Cochrane and Angus Prince, two very expert compositors next to these two boys in expertness in type-setting and running the presses is Dummy Nap-ia-mo-kin-ma. This boy is a marvel, being a deaf mute. He is a Blackfoot and was taken into the school in 1891. He has been at this trade three years and is now 17 years of age. He can read, write, do sums, is a fine, strong, intelligent lad of fine physique, and is unusually careful of his personal appearance.

Boot Shop - There are ten pupils learning boot and shoe making. All qualities of the work are turned out from this shop; from the strong boot for the labouring man to the fine riding boots for officers of the North-west Mounted Police. Machines have been furnished by the government to do such portions of the work as is usually done in that way, and the boys complete the rest. All the boots for the pupils are made here also. Several exhibits of their work were shown at the Territorial Industrial Fair that was held at Regina this year, and in every class in which they competed they carried off the honours. William Bear is the best workman among the boys.

Tailor Shop - Six pupils are learning this trade; as yet most of them are young, Walter McCrae, 14 years old, being the most advanced. They are making very fair progress and are of great assistance in the shop. A large custom trade is done in the town of Elkhorn, as well as in towns along the Canadian Pacific Railway as far west as Moose Jaw. All the boys' suits are made here, and if the reader could see the boys dressed in their uniforms it would be seen what reason we have to be proud of our young workmen.

Carpenter Shop.- Ten boys are learning to be carpenters. In this shop the Blackfeet boys predominate in numbers. John Cook, a Cree from St. Peter's and the captain of the school football team, is the most advanced pupil. They put up buildings, make hay racks, cutters, buggies, gun stocks, build boats, make all kinds of cabinet work, and do all the repairs to buildings, including glazing, painting, & c. This is a favorite trade with Indian boys, and while some show greater aptitude for it than others, they all like it.

Blacksmithing. - We do not conduct a blacksmith business, but we have three boys learning this trade with Mr. W.J. Taggart, of this town. Two of them are Blood Indians and the other a Cree. They are likely to become good workmen.

Harness-making. - Two boys are learning this trade with Mr. John Carwin, who, conducts a harness business in Elkhorn. One of these boys, Chas. A. McDonald, is already a first-class workman, his set of harness having gained a first prize at the Territorial Fair. The other boy, Donald Brass, is a beginner, coming first to the school in November. 1894.

Tinsmithing. - We have one boy, Neil Yellow-Wing, a Blood Indian, being taught this trade by Mr. James Ellerington, who has a shop in this town. He is of a mechanical turn of mind and will make a skilful tradesman; he likes it and is very regular in his attendance.

Storekeeping. - Messrs. Wilcox & Ramsay are dealers in dry goods, groceries, crockeryware, and general merchandise in Elkhorn. For three years, Albert E. Kennedy, a Cree Indian, now 17 years old, has worked with them, learning all parts of their business; he has proved such an apt pupil that he is one of the most valued assistants, being quite expert in showing dry goods, men's and women's clothes, as well as in weighing out and parcelling tea, sugar, etc.

A reference to the balance sheets of our Trade Shops will show that this year we have nearly succeeded in making them self-supporting; in our next annual report, we hope to be able to show them to be a source of revenue. A great deal depends upon the general prosperity of this country; if we have a good harvest, all participate in the good times which it brings, and at this writing there is the finest prospect that it will be the best and most bountiful that the country has ever been blessed with.

Games.

Having taken these poor children from their "native heath" and in a measure forced upon them white man's ways of life, it is necessary (as they are, with all their stoicism, a fun-loving race) to provide amusement also after the white man's fashion. This has to be taught to them - even the simplest game that appears to be indigenous to a white child, has here to be taught. I have already spoken of our curling, as one of our winter amusements; another leading one is skating. I have been able to provide most of the older ones with skates, and during the winter afternoons those who have them are allowed to go to the rink after school; and in the long evenings

the older ones are permitted to go there also. This summer, football has taken the lead of all games; all play it from the youngest up. Our senior team have won many matches, notably carrying off the first prize at a tournament held in the town of Virden, where some half a dozen other clubs (formed of the most athletic white men in Manitoba) competed with them for the prize.

There are sixty-seven boys at present on our roll.

I must remark particularly upon the dutifulness and goodness of our pupils, some of them almost young men. We live in a town where liquor is sold and they mix freely with our fellow-townsmen, and no case of crime, disorderly or unbecoming conduct or insobriety has ever come under my notice. Their duties are performed willingly; they attend prayers and church services with evident pleasure, never an attempt at shirking anything; in fact I think that it is of Indian boys and girls this only can be said, but of them it can be said most truthfully.

The longer we are engaged in this work the more fully do we realize the great necessity of every one doing all in his power for the advancement of the Indians of the far western country. Could this fact be brought home more forcibly to our fellow Christians, both in England and in Canada, there would be much more material assistance forthcoming; a perusal of this report brings out the fact of how circumscribed is our circle of friends; few of our children are individually supported. I remind you again that it takes only \$50 annually in addition to the government grant to obtain for a child all the privileges of this school, and I take this opportunity of most earnestly asking for assistance to enable us to carry on this work energetically. I sincerely thank all who have in any way contributed to the maintenance of the children, especially to our kind friends in England, who have so generously and regularly aided us; also to the Woman's Auxiliary Missionary Association of the Church of England in Canada, which has done so much for us ever since the Home was first opened. With feelings of great thankfulness to our Heavenly Father, who has strengthened our hands and preserved our health in this work, and believing that, if it is His will that we should continue to labour in this field, the way as hitherto will be made clear.

Respectfully submitted,

ARCHIBALD E. WILSON.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, HOBBEEMA, 20th August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith my fifth annual report, together, with tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895.

Although there are five reserves in this agency, there can now only be considered to be three bands of Indians, viz., Sampson's Band, No. 138, Erminieskin's Band, No 137, and Louis Bull's Band, No. 140; the other two bands having been absorbed in these and the bands of other agencies.

At our annual treaty payments in November last, our pay-sheet showed twenty-nine births and twenty deaths; since that time, to the end of the fiscal year, there has also been a considerable increase of births over deaths, in fact ever since these Indians settled down to steady work they have gradually increased in numbers, and their health has very much improved, so there is little doubt as they advance in civilization they will continue to increase in numbers, and they will become a more robust and healthy people.

Cattle.

In my last annual report we had seven hundred and nine head of cattle; we now have eight hundred and thirty-five.

When I took charge of this agency in December, 1890, nearly five years ago, I received three hundred and thirty-nine head of cattle, as follows, viz; work oxen, ninety-four; bulls, six; steers, thirty-seven; cows, eighty-five; heifers, twenty, six; bull calves, sixty-one; heifer calves, thirty. From these we sent thirty-one head to White Whale lake, with Sharphead's Band, thus leaving us with a mixed herd of three hundred and eight head, so that it will be seen there has been an increase of five hundred and twenty-seven head.

This increase at a low valuation would amount to \$10,540.00.

In addition to this the Indians have received in cash for cattle sold for beef, \$2,823.00, thus giving a profit out of their cattle, in five years, of \$13,363.00.

The above statement will show that the Indians in this agency take very good care of their cattle, and that they are making permanent and rapid strides towards independence.

In the foregoing account I have omitted to deduct eight bulls which were paid for by the department.

Agriculture.

Our crops were only half of what they should have been in the ordinary course of events owing to drouth and bad farming.

In March and April of last year, the Indians broke about forty steers and although these were fat when they first began to handle them, by the time they were ready to hitch them to the ploughs and harrows they were thin and not strong enough to do their work well; there was also an extra amount of work to do, as the fall previously the frost set in very early and consequently very little fall ploughing was done.

This spring, however, our crops were put in in first-class order, and from present, appearances they will have a third more flour from this crop than will be required to carry over the whole agency for twelve months. The working Indians in this agency have not only supplied all their own flour since August 1893, but have also supplied nearly all the flour required for their destitute Indians.

If space would permit me to give a detailed statement of their farming operations during the last five years, it would be equally as favourable a showing as that of the cattle.

Mills.

Our grist-mill has proved to be a profitable investment and has done good work, although during part of the winter, owing to the lowness of the water, we were only able to run it a short time each day.

It was not closed down for a single hour with the frost.

Whenever we have a miller running the mill during the day time the Indians run it at night, and this spring the mill was operated for about six weeks exclusively by our Indians, and during that time they also did considerable grinding for neighbouring white settlers and gave them in every instance entire satisfaction.

We have recently purchased a saw and shingle mill, and will shortly have them in running order and attached to the water power.

The Indians during the past winter cut about four thousand sawlogs, so that when these are sawn into lumber they will be able to build a better class of dwelling houses and outbuildings.

Our water power in future will be used for threshing, grinding, chopping, sawing lumber and shingles, also cutting our firewood, so that, although our water power has cost us a great deal of work, it will be very useful to us.

QU'APPELLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.



Pigs.

Last summer we purchased eight brood sows and two boars; from these we now have about seventy pigs, and will, in all probability, in another year be able to supply our own pork.

Schools.

The schools continue the same as heretofore, with the exception of that on Ermineskin's Reserve, which, in addition to the day school, now has a boarding school attached; and I may say that the attendance since the present staff of teachers the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption have assumed charge of the school, has been exceptionally good, and the progress that the pupils have made under their tuition has been very marked. This school is under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church.

The other two schools, one on Sampson's and one on Louis Bull's Reserves, are under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The attendance has been good during the year and the children are making good progress, especially in the English language.

The teachers on both these reserves are the same, Mr. Yeomans in charge of Louis Ball's school and Miss Shaw of Sampson's.

The missionaries are the same, the Rev. O.E. German in charge of the Methodist work and the Rev. Father Gabillon, O.M.I., in charge of the Roman Catholic mission.

Both of these reverend gentlemen express themselves as being highly pleased with the progress their Indians are making spiritually and temporally, and I am pleased to report that everything during the year has worked very harmoniously between the missionaries, teachers and employees of the agency.

Employees.

Mr. C.J. Johnson continues to fill the position of clerk and has discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner. Mr. Moore still holds the position of farmer at Bear's Hills, and as he is becoming more acquainted with his work and the Indians, he is now giving better satisfaction than at first. Gilbert Whitford still continues as agency interpreter and is a very useful member of the staff.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.L. CLINK,

Indian Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., 15th August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report for the past fiscal year.

It is now about ten full years since this school was started. As originally built it was only capable of receiving twenty boys, as industrial education for Indians was then in its experimental stage and it was even doubtful if the Indians would allow their children to attend a boarding school at all. In 1887 an addition was built and an enrolment of seventy-five boys allowed; a few girls were also admitted and occu

pied a garret above the boys' dormitory. In 1889 an addition, specially for girls, was erected and the enrolment increased to two hundred, about half of which were boys and half girls. The addition for hospital, dormitory and class accommodation commenced last year, and being completed now, besides giving the necessary accommodation for at least twenty-five more pupils, will supply the dormitory space we have been in want of for some time, and will fill a long felt want in giving suitable accommodation and isolation for the sick.

During the year the general health of the pupils has been good, though we were visited by the influenza during the month of May. Consumption continues to be our greatest enemy, though at present we have only two cases that are serious. Compared with former years, the school has been wonderfully free from scrofula, there being only three or four cases now. Undoubtedly the large amount of vegetables consumed and the care taken of the pupils, especially the sick, by the reverend sisters and Dr. Seymour, have helped towards this most desirable end.

It is noticeable that pupils who have a mixture of white blood, however little, are healthier and rally better after sickness than the pure Indian. Nearly every case of death from consumption we have had here, has been clearly hereditary. Of the numerous children we have had from the O'Soup Reserve we have only lost one during the past ten years. This, I think, is owing to the prosperous condition and advanced state of civilization of that reserve, where the children are properly nurtured when young and where the parents appear to be healthy; proving that it is not the confinement or sedentary life of the school that causes consumption, but that it is hereditary or contracted at an early age at home.

The authorized enrolment for the past year was two hundred and twenty, of which number two hundred were entitled to the per capita grant, and twenty were to be at service. The average actual attendance for the year fell a little short of this being one hundred and ninety-eight (about one hundred boys and one hundred and eighteen girls), and the average number at service was nineteen.

The boys and girls use separate class rooms and are each in two divisions, there being two teachers for each sex. The classes are divided into six standards as prescribed in the programme of studies, which is strictly adhered to.

All instruction is given in English, and every effort is made to encourage its use in conversation outside.

The progress of the pupils in all their studies has been very satisfactory, and special credit is due to Messrs. Dennehy and Langan under whose excellent teaching the boys have made marked improvement - as was shown by the Territorial exhibition held in Regina, where of 18 prizes awarded this institution nine were for school work; six first and two second prizes being won in open competition with the white schools of Manitoba and the Territories; the other first prize, together with a diploma, being for the best general exhibit from industrial schools. Our brass band obtained first prize in competition with all other Indian bands, and was selected and played nearly every afternoon and evening for the performers and during the races in front of the grand stand. Eight prizes were secured for garden produce in open competition with Manitoba and the Territories, and had it not been for the frost we had late in May, which, as I stated in my report for that month, destroyed most of our garden, I have no doubt that we should have secured several more prizes.

The Qu'Appelle Vidette, in an editorial of the 8th inst., referred to our exhibit as follows: - "No institution achieved a greater success at the fair than the Qu'Appelle Industrial School. It had splendid exhibits in all departments. The samples of blacksmith work excited particular admiration, while the school work was the best shown, taking no less than six first and two second prizes in the competition open to all the North-west. Father Hugonnard was also very successful with his vegetable exhibit, taking first prize for squash and early cabbage, second prize for vegetable marrows, and third prize for savoys, summer cabbage, egg plant, and collection of cultivated fruits. The needle work shown by the girls' department of the school was likewise very good, and a capital model of the school received much attention. But the crowning success was the band, whose playing was always

CARPENTER'S SHOP, QU'APPELLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, (showing instructor and Indian boys)



received with well-earned applause. The boys' skill excited much surprise among the strangers. They also had the honour of receiving the special prize for bands given by Lord Aberdeen, and were engaged to play at the State dinner and to supply nearly all the music at the grand stand performances."

The girls have a playground fenced in, adjoining the garden, and ornamented with trees.

The boys have their playground on the other side of the house where they enjoy cricket and football - the grounds are too small for lacrosse.

The large hall for gymnastics, drill and entertainments is well patronized, especially during the winter, by the boys and girls, who have appointed times to take exercise in it.

Among the industries taught the boys, farming is the most practical, healthiest and most important, and though we have only a few boys shown as being regularly employed on the farm, all the boys learn farming, working in the fields and garden during fatigues and on Saturdays, and for whole days during haying, seeding and harvesting, and of course when hired out with farmers.

The other industries taught are carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, painting and baking.

The carpenter and his boys have been kept busy on the new additions, in making furniture and doing repairs, and have done a considerable amount of work for the different agencies and for the public, mostly in the wheelwright line.

The blacksmith and his apprentices, besides doing all our own work and helping to erect the furnaces, etc., in the new building, have done a lot of custom work.

The shoemaker has all the work he can do to keep up the boot and harness repairing. This trade we find unfavourable to the health of pupils engaged in it, and the doctor recommends their not being kept very long at it. It appears that constantly repairing boots, necessitating a stooping position, is much harder on a boy than doing new work.

The furnace and night-watchman does the painting, kalsomining and repairing to plaster, walls, etc., with the help of the boys, who, with him, did the repairs and painting for the File Hills Agency this spring.

The baker and his assistants are kept busy making the bread and cutting the beef for the kitchen.

Under the direction of the sisters, the girls are taught housework in all its branches, all the clothing for the girls and most of that for the boys being made in the institution. They do not have as much class instruction as the boys, as much of their time is occupied in cooking, sewing, mending, housework, knitting, washing, etc.

As a proof that the training the girls receive here is appreciated by the surrounding white population, we have constantly on file many more applications for domestic servants than we can fill. The average number of girls in service during the past year was nineteen, who received in wages from five to ten dollars per month.

The employees discharge their duties faithfully. The book-keeping is heavy, but is ably done by Mr. Swarder. The school-teachers, as I observed before, deserve special praise; their duties are particularly arduous, necessitating their being on duty every alternate day from half-past five in the morning till eight o'clock in the evening, with only two hours' intermission. Every employee has to be on duty at least ten hours each day.

The additions to the stable and the pig sty, authorized last year, were completed this spring.

Owing to the drouth last year, we were short of grain and vegetables; this, I hope, will not be the case this year, as the prospects of an abundant harvest are good.

The addition for hospital and small children is nearly completed and is a good and substantial building.

Our garden has been considerably enlarged, and during the summer requires the services of a practical man to direct and oversee the pupils in digging, sowing, weeding, cultivating, watering, etc.

The main entrance to the school has been much improved, a new graded roadway having been made, and trees and shrubs planted on either side of it.

The very large number of visitors who come to see the school proves the interest the public take in the education and civilization of the Indian, and the hearty expressions of approval and good-will we receive are very encouraging.

I am greatly indebted to the agents of the surrounding reserves for their earnest co-operation in forwarding the interests of education, and the concern they take in the welfare of the pupils who have left the school.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HUGONNARD,

Principal.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, REGINA, 14th August, 1895

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report together with inventory of all government property under my charge for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895.

The average attendance for the year was one hundred and twenty, an increase of fourteen over the previous year.

In making a review of the year's work I am pleased to report a decided progress in every department.

The Class Rooms.

As in former years, regular teaching has been carried on in two departments. An interesting feature of the senior work is a daily discussion of the events of the day, and this among other benefits creates in the pupils a greater desire than they would otherwise have to read the daily newspapers. In the junior room, the kindergarten supplies forwarded from Ottawa have proved to be a valuable help.

The House Work.

In the different departments under the direction of the matron, including the sewing room, laundry and kitchen, satisfactory work has been accomplished. After spending a month in a department, the older girls are transferred to another department, but during that month it is the constant endeavour of the teachers in charge to correct as many errors and to give as much instruction as they possibly can. In connection with the sewing room, authority was recently granted for the engagement of a tailoress. This will enable us at a reduced cost to make up much of the boys' clothing.

The Farm.

We regard the farm as very valuable, both as a source of income and a means of instruction. Most of our out-pupils will be engaged on farms, and it is of importance to every boy in the school that he should understand something about farm work. The development of this industry will be very much hampered unless we secure some pasture land. We have over one hundred and six acres under crop, all of which, with our garden and vegetables, is in very excellent condition. Mr. James Milne has been our farming instructor for nearly three years; as a gentlemanly, careful and methodical instructor it would be hard to find his equal.

The Carpenter Shop.

On an average about twelve boys have been engaged as apprentices. Mr. Aitchison, the instructor, as a cabinet maker is furnished with ample indoor employment for himself and boys, in the winter months; during the summer considerable outdoor work is done. A substantial stable 30 x 60 was built, also a principal's residence 28 x 32. Six of the boys were engaged by the contractor at the Territorial Fair Buildings at the rate of \$1.25 per day.

The Shoe and Harness Shop.

Mr. Densmore continues in charge of these two departments. Four of the boys are fair harness-makers. We secured orders from the department for twenty-one sets of harness, at contract rates. In addition to filling a number of orders for outside customers, we supplied all our wants in boots and shoes, and also made up a supply for school use of leather mitts, shoepacks and slippers.

The Printing Office.

This office was opened in November. An instructor was engaged for four months. After this two of the boys who had no previous training in typesetting were competent to take full charge of the work, and the instructor's services were dispensed with. Since that time "Progress," a semi-monthly school paper of twelve pages, has regularly appeared. Mr. D.C. Munroe, the head teacher, whose very helpful influence is felt in every direction, is the editor. We have five hundred paid up subscribers, and about fifty exchanges including many school papers from the United States. These exchanges are made use of in our large reading room.

General Notes.

I am pleased to state that English is uniformly used by the pupils. The children seem almost without exception to be contented and happy. They have the affectionate regard of all their teachers. Good health has prevailed in the institution, caused in no small degree by good ventilation, good diet, outdoor exercise, and the watchful care by the various members of the staff. Our lacrosse team entered into competition for the championship of the North-west Territories. Many of the boys are good athletes, and enjoy all manner of manly sports. The intellectual activity among pupils is at its keenest in the winter months. Our various societies, literary, missionary and temperance never enjoyed a more successful season than last winter.

In concluding my report I might mention that during the month of June, Lucy, a sweet faced orphan Indian girl, about six years of age, was adopted into a comfortable home in Ontario. She was quite willing for the change, and now removed from every Indian influence, her education will be continued under very promising conditions.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A.S. McLEOD, Principal.*

*BLACKFOOT AGENCY, TREATY No. 7,
DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 17th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

Severe droughts with hot winds in July rendered the crops of 1894 almost a total failure. Only a few bushels of grain were harvested, and the yield of potatoes was very much below the average crop. The prospects for this year, however, are much brighter, owing to heavy rains in June, which although rather late have had a marked effect on the growing crops. A fair general yield may be expected at the lower reserve; and at the north reserve, although the rains were too late to save the grain, the crop of potatoes will from present prospects be fairly good, although slightly damaged by June frosts.

Mr. Ponton, D.L.S., was here during the early part of the summer engaged in constructing the irrigation ditch at the north reserve. He deserves great credit for the tireless energy with which he carried on the work and the excellent results he obtained from Indian labour, and when he has effected one or two improvements may be congratulated on having made irrigation on this reserve a complete success.

Land is now being broken in the vicinity of the ditch at points where it can be irrigated, so that in future droughts, however severe, will not affect the crops at the north reserve.

Chief Inspector Wadsworth and Inspector McGibbon visited the reserve during the year and went through their inspections in the most thorough manner.

The Indian earnings for the year amount to \$3,700, made up of the following items: - coal, \$504; hay, \$879; stock, \$335; work on ditch, \$506; general work, \$1,476. Six Indians have been steadily employed by Messrs. Beaupré Bros. in connection with their beef contract, and the amounts earned have been expended as received in purchasing, blankets, clothing, tea, tobacco, etc.

The Indians have bought several wagons and mowers themselves, paid for by 10 instalments out of their treaty money, and they now possess as their private property 12 wagons, 13 mowers and horserakes, 4 buckboards, and 6 sets of double harness. They own besides many smaller implements.

The Indians have made good progress in their mode of living. A number have now bedsteads, tables and seats, have roofed their houses with shingles, and divided them with solid partitions. The lumber recently supplied by the department will be used in finishing off those houses whose owner's are anxious but unable to provide the material themselves. The houses are kept cleaner than formerly; lime is more freely used in whitewashing, and greater attention is paid to the surroundings. On the whole, I may say that with the implements they have purchased, and the heifers they are ready to take over from the department, they have made great strides towards civilization, which, with the benefit derived from irrigation, will be more plainly seen before the close of the present year.

The Indian villages are scattered along both sides of the river for a distance of twenty-five miles.

A few Indians took cattle in exchange for ponies. One man has now a small herd of twenty-seven head. He milks twelve cows, makes and sells butter, and is in a prosperous way.

The Sun Dance was held here in June. It is now a mere religious ceremony; no torturing is done. It will, if no opposition is offered, gradually die out.

The two boarding schools have been fairly successful, which cannot be said of the day schools. The former are gradually acquiring the children who used to attend the day schools, and the benefit they will derive from the change

will soon be apparent. The day school at Eagle Rib's village was accidentally burnt down in June. The building included both a school room and teacher's residence, and it was completely destroyed.

Doctor Lindsay visited the reserve frequently during the year, and vaccinated those Indians who had not been previously operated on, and those on whom the vaccination had not taken.

A new hospital has been built at the north reserve by the Church of England mission, assisted by the department, and when it is in running order, it will be of great assistance to the doctor in the treatment of serious cases.

During the year there have been fifty-five births and eighty-eight deaths. Lung disease in its different forms and scrofula may be held chiefly responsible for the excess of deaths, many of which were those of young children.

The younger Indians have been making birch brooms, baskets, mats, and doing other industrial work, principally under the instruction of the school teachers, and I have no doubt that, when transferred to industrial schools, many of the children will show a taste for industrial work now being developed on the reserve.

The parents are now beginning to see the benefits which their children derive from education.

The payments of 1894 passed off quite quietly, the conduct of the Indians being excellent; the North-west Mounted Police furnishing the usual escort.

Some of the Indians went to Calgary after the payments, and several were arrested there for being in possession of intoxicants. They were punished together with the person who supplied the liquor.

The officials, Messrs. J. Lawrence, clerk, G.H. Wheatley and W.M. Baker, farming instructors, and T.B. Lander, issuer, have all given me great assistance in carrying out the rules of the department, and I think that the year just ended may be considered very satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 4, MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 23rd August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to forward my report, tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The past year has been the most trying our Indians have experienced since settling on the reserves; the general depression the world over and the total failure of all crops in this district through continued drought and excessive heat, cutting off all returns from farming operations to pass over the crisis. The hay and wood industries were utilized to the utmost, and the assistance we required from the department was very little. This in itself is the very best evidences can offer to show our Indians are steadily advancing, and with prosperous seasons would in a few years be entirely self-supporting. The aged, widows and orphans, and those that are unable to work, will of course require to be looked after.

The condition of the houses on all the reserves during the winter was creditable, floors scrubbed regularly and surroundings kept clean and tidy. Bedsteads, chairs and tables are becoming very general, giving an air of home comfort. The stables are also well kept, are fitted up with stanchions and hay corrals adjoining.

The work of seeding this spring was well done and the prospect of a bountiful harvest is most excellent.

The Indians derived a large amount of money this summer from gathering Seneca root; but, as this work takes them off the reserves for weeks at a time, and

keeps up the old habit of roaming over the prairies, i am of the opinion the benefit is counteracted by their absence from the reserves, and consequently there is not the attention given to gardens, root crops and ploughing which should be given at that time.

The Indians continue to enjoy good health, and no epidemic of any kind occurred during the year.

The winter was most favourable for stock, and they turned out in the spring in good condition, the increase being most satisfactory, especially in the government herd. From this band we supply all our own beef and work oxen, and have a surplus of thirty heifers for transfer to some other agency. The pedigree Galloway bulls have proved hardy, and are suitable in every respect for this country. At the round up of the government herd we branded ninety calves from a total of one hundred and three cows, and they are the finest lot of calves we ever had.

Small game was not so plentiful the past year, but the Indians appeared to got their share. Fishing was not carried on to the same extent as in former years, as the Indians were engaged in the wood industry, which evidently paid them better. All who took the trouble to set out nets were amply repaid for their trouble, as the supply of fish in the lakes was good.

During spare hours in the winter the Indians engage in the manufacture of bob-sleighs, jumpers, ox collars, harness of all kinds made from leather of their own tanning, axe handles, fork handles, etc., etc.; the women in knitting, dress making, general sewing, mending, tanning hides, etc., etc.

The question of education is receiving constant attention, and I am pleased to say the reserves are well represented at the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle and Regina, and that the number of children of school age remaining on the reserves is very small.

The only day school in the agency, at the Sioux Reserve, was closed on the 30th June, as the attendance was so irregular the scholars were doing no good, and the school was a detriment to the industrial school at Qu'Appelle, by having children on the roll who will now be drafted to Qu'Appelle.

Of the four bands in the agency, viz., Piapot, Muscowpetung, Pasquah and Standing Buffalo (Sioux), the most marked advancement all round has taken place at Piapot's. Big Sky, of that band, does most of the blacksmith work on the reserve, and, considering he has acquired all his knowledge of the trade by close observation, it is wonderful the work the man can turn out; there are also several other Indians of the same band who are very handy at the forge and can do ordinary repairs.

Two wagons, one mower and rake have been purchased by the Indians during the year, also six sets of double horse harness, suitable for drawing hay and wood to Regina. The more advanced Indians are using horses on the road for freighting purposes.

The annuity payments commenced on the 2nd of November and ended on the 5th. Each band was paid on its own reserve all the traders present had procured from the department the usual license issued for the privilege of trading on the reserves.

Standing Buffalo's Band (Sioux), owing to the total failure of their crops last year, it was found necessary to assist with seed grain this spring, as it took their entire earnings during the year to supply themselves with food and clothing, which was done without calling on the department.

The agency and farm buildings have received the necessary repairs and painting to keep them in proper condition.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J.B. LASH,
Indian Agent.*

*MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
WINNIPEG, MAN., 28th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to report that the general health of the Indians under my supervision has during the past year been fairly good. Scrofula in its various forms, and consumption, the chief source of ill health and mortality amongst the Indian population, are still largely prevalent, though the observation of sanitary laws is beginning to be a little understood amongst the Indians, and its beneficial results are observed.

I would again urge, however, the importance of establishing a hospital for the special treatment of those diseases, and for the general management of serious cases amongst the Indian population, with a training school attached, for educating Indian nurses. Such an establishment would, I am sure, be the means of vastly lessening the terrible suffering of these poor people by the prevalence of tuberculosis, as well as educating, through the nurses and the people treated, the general Indian population in sanitary regulations and thus demonstrating to them the wonderful effect their strict observance has in preventing and mitigating the terrible suffering and mortality from scrofula, and also guarding against other contagious diseases and in the general preservation of health.

Epidemics have not generally prevailed during the year, except that of whooping cough, which in St. Peter's and some other reserves has been wide spread, and during the spring was complicated with bronchitis and pneumonia, and resulted in a number of deaths, chiefly in very young children.

Operations of various kinds have been performed by me, as well as in some cases of emergency by Dr. Grain of Selkirk, chiefly for the removal of scrofulous glands and One rare and most difficult operation excision of the whole joint and removal of diseased portions of the pelvic bones, was successfully performed by me, in the St. Boniface Hospital upon Peter Smith, a young man from St. Peter's who was sent home from the Elkhorn School in a most deplorable state, with running sores in every direction, from those diseased bones. My specially devised bed and splint for which I asked the department to pay, was most valuable in facilitating the dressing and lessening the suffering and pain of the after treatment which necessitated months of rest, in one position. Unless a bad cough which he has, should develop into consumption or fresh disease arise his final recovery is now assured, four months having elapsed since the operation. During my tours of yearly inspection I removed a cancerous growth from the lip of a woman at Cumberland, requiring a considerable portion of the chin skin to be removed. I also performed several other minor operations. I sent into Selkirk, Robert Cork, who for several years has suffered from scrofulous enlargement of the testicles complicated with a hernia. It presented an immense mass of disease, and as he refused to go into the hospital from some absurd prejudice, and I could not alone operate on him at "The Pas," I wrote to Dr. Grain to get the necessary assistance and operate on him, so that if possible he could be sent back by the steamer late in September of this year. Of course I could not get back from my inspection tour in time to operate myself, and it was an urgent case.

In the Cumberland case on which I operated, I may here say, I was most intelligently assisted by Mr. McCombe, whose genial usefulness in dispensing medicines, and treating simple cases, is to be highly commended.

Schools.- The day schools are generally much improved in a sanitary point of view, though I regret that some of the new schools were devoid of the fire place and chimney which I think so essential for ventilation, etc. The cheapest remedy for this defect would be to have one of my devised stovepipe ventilators in such schools. Several school houses are in a wretched condition, notably Dog Creek, Cedar Lake and Grand Rapids, which, from a sanitary point of view, are utterly unfit for occupation. Though the fire place is made unnecessarily large, the Water Hen school is almost a model of a clean, well ventilated school house, and Mr. Adams is

to be highly commended for the excellent condition in which he keeps it, as well as for the energy he has displayed in instilling sanitary directions into the habits of the people, whose houses I found were all clean and well whitewashed, etc. In the same connection, I wish to mention Mr. McDougal, of St. Peter's, and Mr. Lambe, of Cedar Lake. both of whom evince high intelligence, not only as teachers, but in drawing the attention of the people to the sanitary regulations and cleanliness.

The Industrial Schools.- During the latter part of the winter and spring a great deal of sickness prevailed, pneumonia and bronchitis chiefly, with again a few cases of typhoid fever. Mrs. Ashby, as well as Mr. Ashby, was indefatigable in her efforts, as also the staff, in attention to nursing and caring for the sick. Poor Mrs. Ashby was terribly run down in health, as a consequence, and should even yet be given a short leave of absence to recruit her health before the winter. If the proposed addition is made to the building, a different system of heating and ventilation should be adopted. A suitable modification of that in use at the Victoria Hospital in Montreal, would be most economical and efficient. It would consist of an iron stack for the smoke through from the basement where the furnace is, to a fair height above the building. and in the centre of the buildings surrounding this is another larger of sheet iron, forming a drum around the smoke stack from the first floor to the roof and opening a few feet above and protected by an iron roof, a couple of feet or so above the opening, so arranged as to prevent snow or rain drifting into the drum, which is in reality the foul air aspirator. Openings are made for ingress of the foul air ducts from each flat by thus extracting the already used and noxious air, by the powerful up draft which will be caused by the heated smoke stack. Fresh air, it is well known, will find its way in without draft at any window or door, as well as even through the walls themselves, and if more fresh air is required, by ducts opening through wire gauze outside and inside to prevent too much draft, and each duct should, in my opinion, contain a lump of rock salt for the air to pass over. These ducts for ingress of fresh air, could be at the top of each window, and arranged to shut off or open as required; the air thus entering above the occupants of the apartments, will be warmed, to a great extent, before coming in contact with the occupants, and the foul air being extracted through lower parts of each room or hallway, a gentle current of fresh air will be continually passing through. It is not necessary in very cold weather to open these fresh air ducts, as sufficient air will enter to take the place of the extracted foul air by other channels as referred to. If it is necessary to have closets in the basement, they could be on the Dukes system, that is having a pipe extending from them direct into the smoke stack and all communication with the upper flats completely shut off, or as near so as can be.

Such a simple system would at once be the most economical and effective system of ventilating and heating, either by hot air or hot water, the latter being far preferable.

The St. Boniface schools are, I think, preferably arranged from a sanitary point of view, though still defective, and less serious illness has occurred in both the girls' and boys' school than at St. Paul's.

In both schools I would strongly deprecate the admission in the future of children of a scrofulous character, whether with enlarged glands or bone affections, or with any marked tendency to consumption, both on account of the well-known infectious character of these diseases and from an economic Point Of view, it being, better to educate and train thoroughly those only of robust constitutions, who are likely to live long useful lives.

In conclusion I may say that I have received every assistance from the energetic inspector and intelligent superintendent, Mr. McColl, and his staff, in carrying out sanitary regulations, as well as in ministering to the wants of the sick.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO.T. ORTON
Med. Supt.*

*INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
BIRTLE, MAN., 5th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The crop of 1894 was a light one, both as to yield and value. There was an insufficiency of rain during the early part of the season and hot winds swept over the grain fields early in August, which ripened the grain too rapidly, both of which causes affected the yield, and values during the principal marketing season were low; so the Indians realized, for the three reasons assigned, very little for the wheat last season. The quality was particularly good, ail having been harvested weeks before the autumn frosts.

The past winter was on the whole a pleasant one. There was only a light snow fall, and travelling was easily accomplished anywhere over the prairie during nearly all the winter months. With the exception of a few days the weather was mild, and the spring practically opened up towards the end of March and made it possible for the stock to feed out after the 1st April. The Indians felt the benefit of the short winter, as instead of being deficient of fodder for their cattle, many of them had a surplus.

The seeding season was fairly favourable. This was followed by a spell of cool weather and frequent showers, during which time the grain plants took deep and, strong root and the copious rains and warmer weather that came after advanced all vegetation very rapidly, and the prospects for a bountiful harvest were never more promising at any period in the history of this province than they are to-day; and I am glad to be able to report that tile Indians of my district have as good grounds for hopefulness in this respect as their white brethren, and I trust that their expectations will be realized.

The Treaty Indians.

There are two classes of Indians within my agency, one class being those who, as well as their forefathers, originally occupied this portion of the Dominion, and who, by reason of such occupancy or inheritance, claimed ownership. They are known as "Treaty Indians" from the fact that they or their forefathers entered into a treaty with Her Majesty's Government whereby they relinquished their claim to the lands, retaining only small tracts for occupation by themselves and their children, which tracts of land are known as "reserves," and in lieu of their forsaking their claim to the forests, waters and prairie they and their descendants have and are to receive cash annuities for all time to come as well as other benefits.

The Sioux Indians.

The other class are the American Sioux, who in the year 1862 took refuge in British territory after they had massacred a great number of the white settlers in the State of Minnesota. The larger number settled in what was then known as the Red River district, and not far from where the city of Winnipeg newsstands; while less numbers took up positions at the Turtle Mountains and other points. They went further afield than this. Efforts were made for several years by the American authorities to get their Indians to return to their former home, but without success, although amnesty for their past offences was promised then. And when this north western country passed from the rule of the honourable Hudson's Bay Company, and the province of Manitoba was established in the year 1870, the majority of these refugee Indians were yet residing at various points in this new province and gaining their livelihood by hunting, fishing and labouring for the settlers. Frequent applications were made by them to the Lieutenant-Governors for a tract of land on which they could permanently settle,

and their request was acceded to about the year 1874, and two tracts of land were set apart for their use, one of which is at the junction of the Assiniboine and Bird Tail Rivers, and the other at the Assiniboine River where it is joined by the Oak Creek. And subsequently four more reserves were set apart, viz., at Pipestone Creek, at the base of Turtle Mountain, at the Qu'Appelle Lakes, and at the Moose Woods on the South Saskatchewan; the two last being outside of the limits of this agency.

The foregoing history of the Treaty and Sioux Indians is recited for the information of any who may peruse this report who are not cognizant of the fact that the Sioux who reside in the Dominion were American Indians, and that the assistance they have received has been given to them as a matter of grace and not of right.

The Bird Tail Sioux Band, No. 57, now numbers 81 souls. They have 260 acres of wheat, divided among 15 families, or an average of about 17 acres each; 65 acres under oats, 6 acres of potatoes, 8 acres of corn and over one acre of garden stuff. They have over 50 head of cattle, threshed 3,330 bushels of wheat last season, and the total yield of wheat this season promises to be over 5,000 bushels. The most progressive Indian on this reserve is Moses Bunn. He has 50 acres under wheat. 12 acres under oats, besides corn and a fairly good vegetable garden. He will probably have 1,000 bushels to sell this season, after retaining sufficient for seed for next spring and for family use. Of late years he has kept enough from his own growing to carry him over until the next harvest or threshing. This he takes to the grist-mill as circumstances require and exchanges it for flour and bran; the latter he feeds to his horses. His working horses are always in good condition, are kept in a good stable which has always been clean and in good order when inspected by me, the harness and grooming tools when not in use put carefully away on pins and receptacles arranged for the purpose. He has a granary, and a separate stable for his cattle, of which he has 10 head, besides a number of fowls. He has a fairly good log house, shingle roof, with a stairway leading to an upper room and an annex to the main house in which there is a cookstove and some other articles of furniture.

The room in the main house contains a stove, bedstead and bedding, table, clock, lamp and a few chairs and pictures adorn the walls.

Two of the children of Moses Bunn are at the Birtle Boarding School.

Sunka Ho Nohan is Moses Bunn's strongest competitor in grain farming, he having and fifteen acres of oats, and Awican Nan leads at gardening, he having fully one acre of potatoes and a like quantity of corn, besides a good vegetable garden. Bookpa has the best and cleanest kept house on the reserve, together with good and well-kept stable and sheds for all his farming implements.

This reserve was subdivided a few years ago. Each family is now in occupation of an eighty-acre lot and, with the exception of a few individuals, they have straightened their fields close up to divisional lines and a few have placed large stones on the corners, on which I have inscribed their names and the number of the lots.

The Oak River Sioux Reserve, No. 58, was also subdivided a few years ago, and each year since the Indians have been straightening their individual fields to the divisional lines of their lots, and as new houses or stables are erected they are placing them on their own lots if before they were not so.

The Indians of this band are greatly encouraged this season by the promise of a bountiful harvest and higher values for wheat. They only threshed four thousand, five hundred and sixteen bushels, whereas, this season it promises to be close on to ten thousand bushels and from forty to fifty per cent higher in value, and if my expectations are realized, both as to yield and value, the Indians will be in a better position than they ever were before, and will, therefore, be encouraged to try to improve their position still further. They have approximately four hundred and ninety acres of wheat, sixty-one acres of oats twenty acres of potatoes, corn and

garden stuff and one hundred and forty-five head of cattle, for which over two hundred tons of hay is already stacked at their stables and more will be put up; in addition they will have a large quantity of straw suitable for fodder.

Charles Hauska is the most extensive grain grower this season. He has fifty acres of wheat, seven of oats and about one acre of potatoes, corn and garden. He is closely followed by Charley Dowan, who has over fifty acres under crop.

This band is yet under the direct supervision of Me. R. W. Scott, who has performed his duties as instructor in farming and guide in business matters, in a faithful and satisfactory manner.

Tunkan-cekeya-na is the acknowledged chief, and he has worked harmoniously and willingly with Mr. Scott to advance the best interests of the members of his band.

A few years ago too many members of this band were drifting into habits of intemperance, but I am glad to be able to report a marked improvement in this respect, and as an illustration to cite the fact that a few weeks ago three white men came on the reserve with intoxicating liquor, and a member of the band forcibly took possession of the intoxicants and handed them over to Air. Scott, and the Indian's action seemed to meet with the approval of a large majority, if not all, of the members of the band.

This band now numbers two hundred and eighty-one.

Oak Lake Sioux Band, No. 59,
have this season fifty-six acres under wheat, eleven under oats, and two acres of potatoes, corn and gardens.

Last season their wheat, owing to drought and hot winds, only yielded about seven bushels per acre, and they were not in a position to retain as much seed as they wished, otherwise they would have had a larger area under crop this season. This band has been practically self-supporting for a number of years; they have fairly good stables for their cattle, of which they have seventeen head, and although their dwellings are not large, they are warm during the coldest weather and kept fairly clean.

Waske has the largest area under crop this season, which is twenty-five acres of wheat, eight acres of oats, and a small patch of potatoes, corn and garden stuff.

Fifteen acres of land had been summer-fallowed when I visited the reserve last month, and Sunka Waste was then engaged ploughing.

This band at present comprises forty-one members.

The Sioux at the Turtle Mountain Reserve, No. 60,
have about ten acres under oats, and about six acres of potatoes, corn and gardens. This reserve is only one mile square - six hundred and forty acres - and the present number that comprise the band, is twenty-one, although there are usually double that number residing on the reserve, made up of visitors from the United States. This reserve is at the base of the Turtle Mountains, and within six miles of the international boundary, which in my opinion is much too close to the line for the welfare of our Indians, and probably the reason why this band have not prospered as much as the other Sioux bands in my agency.

Barring the foregoing objection as to location, it is a good point for Indians, as there are lakes on the mountain, in which fish are plentiful, game is fairly abundant and berries grow luxuriantly and these Indians gain a comparatively easy livelihood from these sources, together with their small crops of potatoes and corn. There are fifteen head of cattle in the hands of this band.

The Sioux in my agency are not increasing in numbers. For reasons unknown to me they are not a multiplying race; few have large families, in fact the reverse.

There are two day schools in operation on the Sioux reserves. The one on the Turtle Mountain Reserve is under the auspices of the Christian Endeavour Society, of The Rev. A. F. Mackenzie, a retired Presbyterian minister, and although the attendance seldom numbers more than four pupils, those that have attended have progressed creditably.

The attendance at the day school on the Oak River Reserve has been neither as large nor as regular as it ought to have been, neither has there been much advancement. Three pupils from this band have been in attendance at the Elkhorn Industrial School, two pupils at the Birtle Boarding and recently nine children were placed in the boarding school at Portage la Prairie by their parents.

Treaty Indians.

There are five bands of Treaty Indians within my agency, the names of which and the numbers that drew annuities at the last payment are as follows: -

| | |
|--|-----|
| Reserve No. 61, Kee-see-koo-wenin's | 129 |
| Reserve No.62, Way-way-see-cappo's | 165 |
| Reserve No. 62, 1/2 Valley River | 66 |
| Reserve No. 63, Silver Creek (Gambler's) | 23 |
| Reserve No. 67, Rolling River | 116 |

Between the annuity payments of 1893 and 1894 there were twenty-four births and twenty-one deaths.

The Kee-see-koo-wenin's Reserve is better adapted for stock raising than grain growing.

The soil is a strong black loam, and grain is liable to grow too rank, and fail to ripen before the autumn frosts. They have under crop this season twelve acres of wheat, thirty acres of oats and about eight acres of potatoes and gardens.

The potatoes and garden stuff do not promise a well owing to too frequent and heavy rains but the wheat and oats look well, and, if they mature before the frosty seasons the yield of both will be heavy.

The Little Saskatchewan River runs from the northern to the southern limit of this reserve, and affords a bountiful supply of clear fresh water for their stock at all seasons of the year, whilst both the bottom and high lands furnish excellent pasturage during the summer months and hay for the winter.

About one half of this band yet reside on the Riding Mountain, and in the, vicinity of Lake Winnipegosis, where they gain a livelihood, hunting, fishing and from the sale of seneca rout.

Fur bearing animals are not so plentiful as they were a few years ago, and a livelihood is not now so easily obtained from this source.

The members of the band who reside on the reserve are year by year striving to better their positions and to live more comfortably by improving their dwellings, adding house furnishings, & c.

With one or two exceptions those who reside on the reserve have comfortable and well kept houses, in which are beds, chairs, tables, lamps and clocks, and the walls are adorned with pictures. Several families have rooms used exclusively for dormitories and nearly all take their meals from tables. They now have, over one hundred head of cattle and a superior class of horses with which they carry on their farming operations.

All have good stables and provide ample fodder for their stock during the winter months.

During the fiscal year these Indians sold cattle for which they received over \$200.00, with which they purchased implements, lumber and food. These sales, not only encouraged the Indians, but proved to them that cattle could be profitably raised, and since the beginning of the present fiscal year further sales have been made that realized for the owners over \$300.00.

The day school under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church is yet in operation. The average attendance for the year

was eleven, besides which there were two pupils at the Regina Industrial and eight at the Birtle, Boarding Schools from this reserve.

The reserve day school is still in charge of Miss MacIntosh, who is a faithful and efficient teacher, and the fruits of her labour are. not only visible in the classroom, but in the homes and on the persons of her pupils.

Way-way-see-cappo's Band

had at the end of the fiscal year one hundred and thirty-eight head of cattle. and they have under wheat this year five acres and sixteen acres of potatoes and garden, which is double the area under potatoes that they had last year.

Although no great strides have been made by this band towards advancement, they are year by year exhibiting more disposition to depend upon themselves, and live more comfortably.

Last year they put up over eight hundred tons of hay, and did this work without any food assistance from me. They are providing better stables and taking better care of their cattle.

Many of them now evince some shame when I visit their houses and find them untidy, and Chief Astakeesic has lately purchased two bedsteads and half a dozen chairs, including a rocking and arm chair, and this gives me reason to hope that the good example set by the chief in trying to make his house a home, will be followed by other members of his band.

Fourteen children from this band were attending the Birtle Boarding School, and several more lately sought admittance; there is also one child at the Regina Industrial. With very few exceptions the Indians of this band now view as highly beneficial the schools that the government and the various Christian denominations are maintaining; whereas only a few years ago the majority of these Indians took strong objections against all schools; and when they did consent to place their children in them, they thought the government and the churches were the immediate gainers. This change of opinion in the minds of these Indians is evidence to me that they are on a considerably higher plane of civilization than they were.

The Valley River Band.

The band had a reserve surveyed last year on the river from which the band and the reserve take their name.

This river is a beautiful stream of pure crystal water, takes its rise on the Duck Mountain and flows in an easterly direction between the Duck and Riding Mountains.

This season two acres of oats have been put in, and about four acres of potatoes and gardens.

These Indians have twenty head of cattle, eighteen of which were acquired by themselves.

They have good houses and stables, live comfortably, and are practically self-supporting.

They gain their livelihood by hunting, fishing, tanning hides, sale of moccasins, bead work, and senega root, of which they gather considerable quantities during the summer months. Although there are about ten children of school age, I regret that none have yet taken advantage of the boarding or industrial schools that have been provided for the benefit of the Indians.

There are only two families residing on the Silver Creek or Gambler's Reserve, both of which live comfortably, at I regret to inform on, not peaceably, as their domestic troubles have not ceased. The wife of one of these Indians lately left her husband and home and returned to that of her father, and last spring the wife of the other did similarly, but afterwards returned. These two Indians have thirty-five head of cattle, besides a number of good horses, but have only put in about eight acres of grain and roots this season.

The Rolling River Band,

I am glad to be able to report, show more disposition to better their positions and live more comfortably. They have in many instances abandoned their old houses and erected much superior ones, and these have been kept noticeably clean and more tidy. 14 - 10

During the summer months nearly all live in tents, but when I visited them during last winter and they resided in their houses, I observed that several exhibited evidence of being regularly scrubbed and generally tidied up. A great deal of credit is due for the improved state of affairs to Missionary W.J. Wright, who has been placed on this reserve by the Presbyterian Church, and who is constantly visiting and advising the Indians as to the best way of bettering their condition.

There are only two children of this band attending school, although there are fully twenty of school age in good health; the parents yet take strong objections against the schools, but I am hopeful that they will soon change their opinion in this respect.

They have twenty-six head of cattle, all of which are in good condition.

This band gain a large part of their livelihood during the summer months from the sale of senega root, and during the winter months they hunt, fish, tan hides, cut wood, etc., for a livelihood.

They have two and one-half acres of wheat, and fifteen families have small areas of potatoes and gardens.

The health of the Indians throughout my agency, I am glad to be able to report, has been generally good.

It is to be regretted that there are those among the whites, who at least assume to be superior to the Indians, who degrade themselves and their race by supplying the Indians with intoxicants. Several of such whites have been convicted during the year for so doing, but no doubt a much larger number have escaped punishment.

The Indian Educational Institutions, from which the children of my agency are deriving direct benefit) in addition to the day schools to which I have referred in the foregoing report, are the Qu'Appelle, Regina and Elkhorn Industrial Schools, and the Portage la Prairie and Birtle Boarding Schools, but the last named is the only one that I officially inspect, and therefore the only one that I will specifically report upon,

Mr. Principal Gilmour has been the head of this institution and class tutor for the last nine months, and Miss McLaren, matron, since its inception, 3rd December 1888. During the last part of the fiscal year, there were thirty-five pupils in attendance, and I understand the number is soon likely to be increased to forty pupils. Although the department only allows a grant for twenty-five pupils, the others are fed, clothed and educated by the Presbyterian Church authorities, under whose auspices this school is conducted.

To my mind a literate education of the Indian youths is of minor importance in comparison with industrial and moral training, and on this assumption I will only state that the pupils of the Birtle school are making fairly satisfactory progress in the class room, and will more fully review the industrial and moral instruction that the Pupils have and are receiving

The larger boys at the institution assist in the care of stock, of which six cows and two horses are kept. They are also instructed in vegetable gardening and the cultivation of roots, and about three acres of land are devoted to this purpose.

Hugh McKay, one of the earliest admitted pupils, yet spends part of each week in the local printing office and continues to give his employer good satisfaction.

There are several female pupils over fifteen years of age in this institution, they assist at all branches of housework, such as bread making, cooking, laundry work, sewing, knitting, etc., and last spring an inexpensive dairy building was erected in which the making of butter is carried on, the work is done by the girls referred to, but under the direction of an instructress. It is true that the most improved appliances are not used in this dairy, the object is to educate these girls to milk cows, take care of the milk and cream, and make as good a quality of butter as is possible to make and do it on such lines as it will be within the reach of these girls when they return to their homes, or are called upon at any future period of their lives.

to fulfil the duties of an Indian farmer's wife. Cleanliness from the beginning of butter making to, the finish is of the most importance, and they are well drilled on this point.

No opportunity is lost to disabuse the pupils' minds of the idea that a literary education without labour will bring success. There is some danger of this erroneous impression gaining ground among them.

The principal is under the conviction that a majority of his pupils must ultimately return to their reserves, or at least follow agricultural vocations, which opinion I share in and with this view, he is endeavouring to train the boys, and to fit the girls to perform their share of the work that falls on a farmer's wife.

In conclusion I wish to bear testimony to the exemplified morality that has been taught at this school since its inception, which unquestionably will be helpful to form and build up the character of the pupils, as well as those of their race with whom they come in contact in. after life. If such is the result, there are no scales upon which can be weighed, no measure with which to determine the amount, no line of sufficient length to ascertain the depth, and no eye so farseeing as to behold the height, of permanent good that this education will accomplish.

I have the honour to be, sir

Your obedient servant,

J.A. MARKLE,

Agent.

ST. JOSEPH'S MISSION,

WILLIAM'S LAKE, B.C., 16th July, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit for your consideration my fourth annual report of the William's Lake Industrial School for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895.

The number of pupils authorized by the department was thirty-five; all the year round we have had our full number. When, last summer, we sent home to their parents all our big boys and big girls, their places were taken up immediately.

The general health has been very good. This year we have been free from all epidemic. There was no case of real sickness. One little girl was advised to go home on account of weak eyes, and one of the boys, sliding down a steep hill, had one of his legs badly out by a sharp stone, but came out all right.

The conduct and general behaviour of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Good progress was made in the class room, especially in writing, reading and geography. At the last visit of Mr. E. Bell, our agent, both boys and girls, in their respective class rooms, were examined in reading, writing, spelling, geography, arithmetic and grammar, and they acquitted themselves very creditably, although they were somewhat nervous and excited.

Our brass band, which last summer lost nearly all its members, is again as good as ever. It supplied the music at the dedication of the Indian church of Sugar CaDe, by His Lordship Bishop Durien, on the 4th instant. All present, the white, people as well as the Indians, were greatly pleased with their performance.

The general occupation of the boys during the summer months has been gardening, milking and helping at the hay; during the winter months, sawing and splitting firewood for the establishment. In the spring all the boys took great delight in preparing the place for the new schoolhouse, in digging the trenches for the stone foundations, in fixing their future new play ground, in planting shrubs, and I trees in their new garden.

Our master carpenter, Mr. Pourtois, since he started on the new building, took under his charge three of our strongest boys.

The harness shop has been doing well, and although Mr. Horan missed badly some of his ablest boys who left him last summer to go home, he has been able, with the help of his new apprentices I to turn out a good many new saddles and sets of harness, besides a great deal of repairing and mending. Five boys have attended the harness shop.

The progress made in the various branches connected with the girls' department has been very gratifying. The senior girls received training in turn in the kitchen as well as in the dairy, where they learned cooking, baking, butter-making, white cheese-making, & c., whilst the junior girls learned knitting and sewing. All those that were strong enough were also trained in the laundry. A considerable amount of sewing and mending for the boys and the girls has been performed by them in a satisfactory manner.

In conclusion, I may say that, all things considered, we have reason to be satisfied with the results obtained.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J.M.J. LEJACQ, O.M.
Principal.
KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C., 8th July, 1895.*

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, 1895, with a list of government property under my charge.

The health of the pupils has been good, with the exception of a few cases of scrofula, a case of spinal meningitis and one of consumption. All possible attention has been paid to maintain a good sanitary condition among them, which is essential to their progress. They have all been vaccinated.

The conduct and general behaviour in both departments has been satisfactory.

The progress has been in accordance with the application, which indeed was most gratifying. Some of the pupils have considerably improved in writing and speaking the English language, and can express themselves very clearly.

The new programme of studies has been followed, and the pupils have made very good progress in all the branches taught in the class room, especially in arithmetic and composition; they regularly correspond with pupils of other schools of the province.

A few of the children are endowed with good talents for learning; they excel in their class and perform every exercise with accuracy.

The following statement will show how the pupils stand in their studies: -

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1st standard | 6 pupils. |
| 2nd standard | 17 pupils |
| 3rd standard | 8 pupils |
| 4th standard | 14 pupils |
| 5th standard | 5 pupils |

Our boys have at divers times been called on as interpreters. On one occasion Gabriel had to interpret for the Indian chief and his people in the court house. The boy was self-possessed and spoke well and audibly before the assembly of whites and Indians. Those present reported him as being a credit to the school.

The whole of the work in the vegetable garden has been done by the boys. They take a great interest in doing their work as perfectly as possible. They have also done the greater part of the ploughing and harrowing on the farm; the ground in cultivation covering this year more than forty acres; A specimen of the beautiful oats raised here was sent to the Indian office, where all who saw it said that it was the best oats in the district.

It being our aim to impart to the Indian boys under our control a practical knowledge of agriculture, as far as the means at our disposal will allow; we purchased last fall a thresher. The boys became greatly interested in running it, and threshed out one thousand, six hundred bushels of oats and one hundred and sixty-six bushels of wheat.

During the past winter the large boys have cut down and hauled logs to fence a piece of land bought at our expense for the purpose of affording them a sufficient practice in agriculture, as the school ground is rather limited.

They have practised carpentry whenever the needs of the school required any work done.

With the assistance of the foreman they have altered certain partitions of their house to give better accommodation. A trench has been dug and pipes laid to let the water out from the laundry and from the kitchen.

In order to promote the health of the children who were accustomed before coming to school to live chiefly on meat, it became necessary to provide a place for keeping meat in summer, as it can be obtained only by getting a large supply; the boys, have, therefore, built an ice house which we find very serviceable.

They have supplied, sawed and corded the firewood for next winter. The smaller boys weed, take in the wood and do many useful things around the premises.

The boys, play ground has been enlarged and attention is paid to their athletic training. As requested by the department, they are taught to sew on buttons and repair their clothes; one of them runs a sewing machine well.

The girls have been exercised in all domestic, laundry and dairy work. The large girls do the baking in turn, they make excellent bread and pastry. All the cutting and fitting of their clothes have been done by them, also a considerable amount of sewing for the boys. They are also taught gardening. A portion of the garden attached to their play ground has been set apart for that. They raise all kinds of vegetables and display great taste in the arranging of flower beds and walks

We have done our utmost to succeed in having an orchard. Part of the trees planted last year are doing tolerably well, while those previously planted have failed. We are inclined to attribute this failure to the cold nights.

In January we were honoured by a visit from Mr. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who was agreeably surprised at the progress of the children and at the perfect order prevailing every where.

Mr. Galbraith, our agent, pays as a monthly visit.

The interest which he takes in the advancement of the children is a great inducement to urge them on in the performance of their duties.

On a few occasions entertainments have been given by our pupils, who acquitted themselves very creditably of their part.

This spring it had been decided that the Indians should clear, plough and level the streets leading through their village; not being accustomed to that kind of work, they went reluctantly at it; but I am pleased to state that our school boys went with scrapers and ploughs and began the work cheerfully and in good earnest; soon the Indians followed the example of their children.

The work performed gives a better appearance to the place.

I have the honour to be, sir.

Your obedient servant,

N. COCCOLA,

Principal.

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B.C., 21st July, 1895.

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, 1895.

The attendance during the year has been twenty-five; two boys were discharged and two admitted. The health of the pupils, as usual, has been very good; only one pupil was sick with sore throat for a few days.

Steady progress was made by the pupils in the different branches, but more especially in reading and writing. An examination in all the branches was held during the first week of July, and the result proved that the time of the teacher and the pupils had been profitably spent during the year.

The workshops, which we were authorized to build, have not been erected as yet, owing to circumstances beyond our control; the material only has been purchased. Consequently, regular trade instruction could not be given to the boys; they were chiefly employed in clearing land and gardening. However, some of them had the opportunity to acquire useful knowledge of carpentering, in building an annex, thirty-feet long by eighteen feet wide, and two stories high. This building is a great improvement; the first story is used for laundry purposes; it contains four bath rooms and has a large oven for baking.

A sufficient supply of roots and vegetables was raised after the inundation of last summer; and this spring, a large vegetable garden was prepared; the crop looks exceedingly well.

The most notable event of the year was the visit of Their Excellencies the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen. According to the local paper, the most interesting part of the whole reception took place at the industrial school. The children had been drawn up in a semicircle to receive the distinguished guests. As they entered, the children struck up a hymn of welcome, to word, adapted to the occasion. The walls and ceiling of the schoolroom were most tastefully decorated with evergreens and autumn leaves. The latter, with their bright colours, fastened with pins to the walls in all parts, had an enchanting appearance. Their Excellencies were astonished and delighted with the scene before them, and were well pleased with the address presented by one of the pupils, and with the reading of it, which was admirably done. A short programme of recitations, dialogues and choruses was given, the pupils showing great proficiency and maintaining the best of order.

The progress made by the girls in the various branches of housekeeping has been very gratifying; they are more industrious than the boys. The bigger girls are employed in cooking and baking, and they acquit themselves very creditably. Such work as rag mats, sewing, plain and fancy needle work, darning, knitting, was exhibited at the Kamloops Exhibition held last October; owing to a misunderstanding with the management of the exhibition, no prize was awarded to the school, but the work of the girls was greatly admired by the visitors.

In conclusion, I would say that English alone continues to be spoken by the pupils, and their improvement in pronunciation and elocution is very noticeable.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A.M. CARION,
Principal.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

ALERT BAY, B.C., 22nd July, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit an inventory of government property under my charge and to submit the following as my report for the past fiscal year.

The marked increase of the appreciation of the school among both parents and children compared with that of last year, is the chief point to be noticed. Many have at last realized the value of learning, and during the past year the attendance has increased.

The general improvement of the pupils has been most marked, and the moral behaviour has left nothing to be desired, except in one instance, when the boy was expelled.

In the class room satisfactory progress has been made. The writing, spelling and English is praiseworthy.

Three boys have had lessons in carpentering, and have applied what they have learned in a most useful way. The following articles have been made for the use of the school: -

Two large cupboards, a cot, a blackboard and easel and a flight of steps in front of the school, also a table and two forms for the Girls' Home.

All the pupils work for two hours daily. The younger boys have helped to clear a large piece of ground preparatory for a garden, and all the pupils have helped in the work of the house.

The general health of the boys has been good, with one exception. One of the small boys was ill, his parents insisted on his removal to his home, and, I regret to say, he died two weeks after from acute croupous pneumonia.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.W. CORKER,

Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KUPER ISLAND, B.C., 22nd July, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895, together with an inventory of all government property under my charge.

Attendance and Conduct.

This year the number of pupils authorized by the department was thirty, viz.; eighteen boys and twelve girls. The general conduct of the pupils was satisfactory with the exception, however, of three boys who were discharged for truancy and, replaced by more desirable pupils.

Instruction.

The half-day system continues to be in vogue and seems to work well. Classes were regularly conducted in the forenoon and afternoon. Good progress was made in

the various branches taught. Up to the present time I have experienced great difficulty in retaining the pupils over a period of three years, and this fact has been a great detriment to the general advancement of the institution.

Health.

Notwithstanding the fact that many Indians of this coast suffer from pulmonary and scrofulous diseases, yet the health in general has been good. I am sorry that I have to record the death of our senior pupil, Simon. On the 12th of May he had an attack of pleurisy and his parents insisted upon treating him at home, where he died on the 18th of May. It is greatly to be regretted that as soon as a pupil gets sick his parents withdraw him from the school and expose him to die from the want of proper nursing.

Farm and Garden.

All the boys receive instruction in farming and gardening, and great improvements have been made in this line. The timber land which was cleared last year has been converted into a garden; the crops look very good and promise to yield sufficiently to supply the institution with fodder, potatoes and vegetables.

Shoemaker's Shop.

This branch continues to be conducted under Mr. J. M. Read, an able instructor, who with the assistance of his six apprentices has supplied the school with boots and shoes.

Girls' Department.

Although most of our female pupils are young, still they have made very good progress. As a rule the girls are more industrious than the boys. They all receive lessons in knitting, sewing, washing, cooking and all kinds of house and kitchen work. At the exhibitions held at Duncan's, Victoria and New Westminster, articles manufactured by the pupils were entered for general competition and twenty-two prizes were awarded to them. With regard to our pupils' exhibits many flattering comments were made in the provincial papers. The Daily Columbian of New Westminster had the following reference; "The Kuper Island Industrial School children had a fine display of knitting, crochet, plain work, etc.; a piece of patching work done by a child of thirteen years was almost perfection and the uninitiated eye failed to discover where the patching comes in."

Brass Band.

Our brass band still enjoys the public favour and often dispels the monotony of our small and lonely island, it is also a great factor in giving receptions and public entertainments for the benefit of the pupils and the Indians of the neighbourhood. Last fall our band supplied the music at the reception tendered by the people of Duncan's to His Excellency the Governor General of Canada.

New Buildings.

The new buildings kindly authorized by Parliament, are now completed. They have greatly improved the general appearance of the school and will, no doubt, be the means of extending its usefulness.

In conclusion I respectfully beg to return my sincere thanks to Mr. Superintendent Vowell and to Mr. Indian Agent Lomas for the wise and efficient efforts they have made to assist me in the management of this institution.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. DONCKELE, Principal.*

*COWICHAN AGENCY - INDIAN OFFICE,
QUAMICHAN, B.C., 17th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith annual report and tabular statement, the inventory of government property having already been forwarded.

The decrease in the agency has been unusually large during the year. La grippe was prevalent during the spring, and a large number of old people died from the after effects. A number of men go away on the sealing schooners every season, but the loss of the schooner "Earle" with all on board cast a gloom over all. Twenty-six of the crew were Indians of this agency, and have left widows and thirty-four children unprovided for. These families had been depending on sealing for a livelihood and had not cultivated any land.

The crops of hay and grain have been very good, and some families are so well satisfied with their efforts in farming that they do not leave their allotments at all; others still depend entirely on fishing and boat-building for the support of their families. In boat-building some are particularly successful, and as the boats are stronger and better adapted for rough usage in the fishing camps than canoes, they are rapidly taking the place of the latter.

The Industrial school on Kuper Island has continued to work successfully during the year, and, having now been enlarged to double its former capacity, its usefulness will, I believe, be correspondingly increased.

During the year three cases of small-pox occurred, but each case was at once isolated and a strict quarantine observed, and no spread of the disease has taken place. In keeping, these cases away from the other Indians, I was well supported by the chiefs and constables.

Small fruits have been supplied to the local markets as formerly, but the demand and prices have been considerably reduced.

The apple crop promises to be good and more Indians are going into fruit-raising each year, and are at last beginning to understand that, if an orchard is to be profitable, it must be cultivated and the trees regularly sprayed; they were notified in the spring that they would be required to spray the trees. Several employed white men to do it with greater or less success, and in future they will endeavour to do the work themselves.

There is, and will be for a time, considerable distress amongst the sick and old who are without relatives to support them. The well-paid employment at the sawmills and hop fields weaned the young men from hunting and the cultivation of the land, and now that these industries are closed to them they have to fall back entirely upon the canneries to obtain sufficient means of support.

There having been considerable competition amongst the salmon canneries for Indian labour, they have resorted to a very unwise policy, viz., to secure the work of certain Indian Families they have advanced food for their winter support, to be paid for out of their next season's earnings, this system can only act disastrously to both parties; the Indian having food in his house does not exert himself to obtain a supply of fish or game for winter use, nor is he anxious to engage in other employments; the canner also may find himself left without the help he had been depending on, and have no redress.

The sanitary condition of the several bands of the agency has been fairly satisfactory, and wherever anything likely to prove injurious to health has been observed it has at once been remedied.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
W.H. LOMAS,
Indian Agent.

*KOOTENAY INDIAN AGENCY,
FORT STEELE, B.C., 8th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit as follows my report on the condition of the Indians in this agency during the year ended the 30th June.

I also send herewith tabular statement as required by the department, a list of government property was forwarded on the 3rd July.

Whilst the area of land under cultivation is only increased by a few acres of new land being broken, I am pleased to report a marked change for the better in cultivating the soil and putting in the crops, repairing the fences and enclosing new land.

Great improvement is noted in this direction on the Columbia Lake and Shuswap Reserves, and on the St. Mary's, where a new fence has been put up to protect the hay land from trespass by stock.

The Tobacco Plains Band raised an excellent crop of grain and potatoes, but find great difficulty in disposing of the same, their market being Fort Steele, a distance of sixty-five miles by trail, but it is to be hoped that construction will shortly commence of the British Columbia Southern railway, which will give them an opportunity of disposing of their produce at home, as the road will run a few miles from the reserve.

The Flat Bow Band, after the very trying experience of last year of having their crops completely destroyed by the freshet in June, appear not discouraged, and during my visit in May last to their reserve I found them putting in their little gardens, and they have nearly the same area of land under cultivation as heretofore.

The industrial school continues to make satisfactory progress under the care of the Sisters of Charity. The children appear contented and happy, and take a deep interest in their studies, and I find a change for the better in their pronunciation of the English language.

The health of the Indians on the several reserves has been fairly good, considering their tendency to consumption and scrofulous affections. I am glad to be able to report that the "Kootenays" retain their reputation for good conduct, morality. and strict sobriety.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R.L.T. GALBRAITH,
Indian Agent.
COQUALEETZA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
CHILLIWACK, B.C., 10th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to report respecting the Coqualeetza Industrial School for the year ended 30th June, 1895, as follows. The past year has been one of progress and prosperity. The teaching staff has been doubled in number and now consists of principal, matron, school teacher, sewing teacher, laundress, cook, shoemaker and farming and mechanical instructor. In addition to these we have arranged with a neighbouring blacksmith to give instruction to any

appointed to learn that trade.

The attendance of pupils has been as follows: -

| ... | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
|---------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| 1st July, 1894 | 34 | 26 | 60 |
| Entered during year | 33 | 19 | 52 |
| Total enrolled | 67 | 45 | 112 |
| Discharged | 16 | 10 | 26 |
| 30th June, 1895 | 51 | 35 | 86 |
| Average attendance | ... | ... | 71 |

Premising that we use the Ontario Readers, which are more difficult than some others, the standing of the pupils is as follows; - Standard I, 35; II, 22; III, 19; IV, 7; V, 5. Of those discharged 4 were advanced scholars. Some of the pupils have done remarkably well, and upon the whole the progress made has been satisfactory. All the pupils speak English and most of them with a degree of correctness and a freedom from slang phrases seldom found among white children.

The girls have been instructed in all kinds of house work, such as making and mending clothes, cooking, baking, laundry and dairy work in addition to the ordinary school work. Some attention has also been given to music and fancy needle work.

Besides class work the boys have had practical training in farming, gardening, horticulture and the care of live stock. Some of them obtained a limited knowledge of carpentry by assisting at the erection of buildings and fences. The medium sized boys also have taken their turn in doing the work in kitchen, dining rooms, dormitories and laundry. Four of them have been trained as bakers and have supplied excellent bread for the use of teachers and scholars.

The moral conduct of the pupils gave us some, difficulty early in the year, but since the expulsion of several seniors, and the reformation of those who remained, there has been a marked improvement, and it is doubtful if any similar school among whites or Indians can show a better record in this respect. In this connection the decision has been come to that no boys over 16 years of age shall be admitted to the institute, unless such exceptional youths as may be well tried and proven moral characters and desirous of fitting themselves for some special usefulness. This decision has been approved both by the department and the missionary society.

Through a kind Providence we have had but little serious illness among the pupils, only one - always delicate - having died at 10 years of age. The prevalence of scrofulous ailments-often hereditary - renders the work of the teachers trying, but through their self-denying efforts the health of those intrusted to their care has been such, when contrasted with the children outside, as to constitute a strong reason for attendance at school, in the minds of parents.

The expenditure for the year has been over \$8,500, of which the department paid \$2,210. The remainder, with the exception of a few small donations, and amounts received for goods sold, was paid by the missionary society of the Methodist Church.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. ROBSON,
Principal.*

*KAMLOOPS - OKANAGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 20th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1895.

The N-kla-kapm-ah and Shuswap tribes have been fairly prosperous, the demand for their services as herders, freighters and labourers has been equal to former years. Their fur catch and mining operations have been slightly above the average.

The Okanagan tribe had a poor year; they did not harvest more than one-third of the 1893 crop, through drought. ID many of their fields, where they had no water to irrigate with, the little grain that came up was left standing, not being worth cutting.

The health through the agency has been good, though the cost of medical attendance has been reduced by only a few dollars. This was on account of a number of surgical operations that had to be performed, caused by accidents.

A number of bands are fencing their reserves, but they are not completed. I have not given credit for the work done in improving their lands in my statement submitted, but expect that in my next there will be a large advance in value of their land improvements.

The number of destitute Indians in this agency is very small, so that the assistance I have given amounts to only \$41.50 in the necessities of life (food) and two ploughs, Costing \$21 each, to help in their agricultural pursuits.

The Kamloops Industrial School has had another successful year, the advanceMent made by the pupils being very apparent in all their studies. The parents of the children are very proud of them, and some of the Indians having children of an age to attend have been very Jealous. When they were informed that there were to be 25 more pupils admitted C the school, there was universal rejoicing, and more than twice the number of applications were made than could be entertained, some of the disappointed parents having offered to pay to have their children schooled. A ditch has been duo, and water been brought on t the ground for irrigating the garden. With only 13 boys, work of this kind has been very slow, and the amount of ground cultivated very small; now with the increased number of pupils the labour can be divided to better advantage and congenial work can be given to each pupil. The grounds and buildings are kept as usual in most excellent order, and the children are always found clean, tidy and cheerful while performing their duties.

The Lytton hospital has this year been quite a success under the excellent management of the nurses, and the prejudices of the Indians to which I referred in my last year's report have been overcome.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WENTWORTH F. WOOD,
Indian Agent.*

*BRITISH COLUMBIA, BABINE AGENCY,
HAZELTON, 3rd July, 1895.*

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, 1895, with accompanying tabular statement; also inventory of al government property in my keeping.

The KIT-KSUN DIVISION (UPPER SKEENA RIVER).

Kit-wan-gagh Band

numbers one hundred and forty-eight, an increase of two since last year. It has forty-nine log and five frame houses. A nice church has been built here by native labour under the auspices of the Anglican Church Missionary Society. The old one is to be converted into a schoolhouse. These people are very intelligent and prosperous, finding employment at good wages in the canneries of the coast and at chopping cordwood, fishing, hunting and trapping. There are about twenty-three acres of land under cultivation and two more broken up.

Kit-wan-cool Band

numbers seventy-two, an increase of three, compared with last year. They have twenty-three houses. The Indians invariably abandon this village during the salmon-canning season. A few of the decrepit only remain to weed the garden patches and look after the interests of those absent; the latter after the termination Of their work return to fish, hunt and trap.

They have ten acres of land under cultivation and more cleared of bushes.

Kitse-gukla Band

numbers eighty-three, one more than last year. There are twenty-nine houses, nine of which belong to Neio-Kitse-gukla. Fishing, hunting and trapping are the occupations followed.

Ten acres of land under cultivation and more cleared for use next year.

Get-an-max, Band (Hazelton)

numbers two hundred and forty-two, an increase of three compared with last year. This number also includes Members of other bands, connected by intermarriage or settled here on account of the advantages offered to earn a more ready livelihood, by finding employment of various kinds, at good wages. The number of the Get-an-max Indians is sixty-seven.

This is the most prosperous of all the Kit-Ksun villages.

There are eleven frame and seventy-three other houses of miscellaneous patterns.

Forty-two acres of land are here under cultivation and five more cleared.

The Indians follow packing into the interior, canoeing, mining, sawing lumber, getting out cordwood and working about the canneries of the coast.

Kits-pioux Band

numbers two hundred and twenty-five, showing an increase of three over the population of last year. Nine frame and forty-one board and log-houses form the village. With the exception of a small number who go to the coast, the remainder are occupied in various ways, packing, mining, chopping, fishing, hunting and trapping.

They have about twenty-one acres of land under cultivation and two more cleared of bushes.

Kits-ge-gaas Band

numbers two hundred and seventy-three, showing a decrease of one compared with last year's count. Few of these people have ever been to the coast. They have very good bunting-grounds and an exceptionally large chain of good beaver lakes and area of swamps, ranging beyond the headwaters of the Skeena River.

There are twelve acres of land cultivated and more broken up.

Gol-Doe Band,

which is the farthest up the Skeena River, numbers forty-four. showing an increase in population of six compared with that of last year. It has a tendency to gradual increase in number, I think. It had been almost decimated by measles, which affliction they tried to overcome by jumping, denuded of all clothing, into banks of snow during a big pot-lach in the month of January, 1887. This mode of treating the measles originated by one finding the rash to disappear.

Quite a number of large decaying houses stand here yet as monuments to the folly.

There are nearly six acres of land cultivated.

Remarks.

The agricultural interests, so far mainly confined to the growing of potatoes only amongst the bands above mentioned, will receive an impetus by the locating of land to individual Indians.

The extraordinary energy displayed by those thus located on the Get-an-max Reserve and the beneficial effect produced, resulted in all the younger members of the Kits-pioux Band wishing to follow that example, to whom I designated for the purpose a very favoured locality, whereon two houses have since been built. The ground I will lay out on the return of those now absent.

The day is not far distant when the people of all the other Kit-Ksun villages will fall into the wake of this movement. The improving of the land given to the Indians, under these circumstances, is much impeded by their necessarily being absent therefrom at times, in order to gain means to further proceed with their work.

The Indians here, of to-day, work hard in every respect to better their condition, especially since I have entirely broken up the old system of an uncle, or next of kin to the children on the mother's side, unconditionally seizing everything belonging to a deceased Indian, leaving widows and children destitute. This same custom, I am gratified to state, is given up by the Hoguel-gets, so much so that only occasionally I am invoked to oppose it.

THE HOGUEL-GET DIVISION.(BABINE Group.)

Morice-town (Sach-al-sop) Band

numbers one hundred and forty-nine, three in excess of the count of last year, and has twenty-four houses and ten acres of land under cultivation.

Hoguel-get Band

numbers one hundred and fifty-three, two in increase of last year, and has thirty-three houses and two acres of land in cultivation.

Fort Babine Band

numbers one hundred and sixty-three, an increase of one over last year, has thirty-eight houses and three acres under cultivation.

Old Fort Babine Band

numbers one hundred and fifty-three, showing an increase of one over last year's count, has thirty-seven houses and cultivates three acres of land.

The above bands followed fishing, hunting and trapping exclusively; their catches in the respective pursuits have been extra good during the year just past.

CARRIER GROUP.

Yucuteee (Portage) Band

numbers twenty-two, nine additional to its population of last year, by two families joining; has four houses and three acres of land under cultivation. The people aside from assisting the portaging of Hudson's Bay Company's goods over the nine miles of land intervening between Babine and Stuart's Lakes, fish, hunt and trap.

Thatce Band

numbers forty, showing an increase of one over last year's count, and has eleven houses and cultivates five acres of land.

Grand Rapids Band

numbers fifteen, four more than last year, has four houses, two acres of land under cultivation, fishes, hunts, and traps.

Tsis-tlain-li Band

numbers fifteen, one less than last year, cultivates four acres of land, has six houses fishes, hunts and traps.

Pintce Band

numbers thirty-five, showing an increase of one over last year's count, has eighteen houses, cultivates three acres of land, fishes, hunts, and traps.

Stuart's Lake (Fort St. James) Band

numbers one hundred and fifty-nine, an increase of four over last year's population, has thirty-two houses and six acres of land under cultivation, does boating about the lakes, packing, fishing, hunting and trapping.

Fort Fraser's Lake Band

numbers fifty-seven, showing a decrease of one since last year, has nine houses, cultivates three acres of land, fishes, hunts and traps.

Stony Creek Band

numbers one hundred and two, a decrease of six in its population since last year, has sixteen houses, and four acres of land under cultivation, fishes, bunts and traps.

Fort George Band

numbers one hundred and twenty-two, three less than last year's count, has twenty-four houses and cultivates two acres of land. In addition to some freight canoeing on the Fraser River, and packing, these Indians fish, hunt and trap.

Tsis-tlatho Band

numbers sixty-eight, showing an increase of three over the number of last year, has nine houses and cultivates two acres of land.

The above bands, with the exception of a few doing some packing and freight canoeing, live by fishing, hunting and trapping. The latter pursuits gave very favourable returns.

Their health has been very good, with the exception of the loss by death through "la grippe, " brought in by way of Quesnelle, at Fraser's Lake, Stony Creek and Fort George of four, six and six respectively. The chief of the last named village, David Satye, fell a victim to the disease while on a visit to Stony Creek.

Latest advises from these localities, after the lapse of over a month, lead me to believe that the affliction with fatal results has terminated with the numbers given.

Sikanees.

McLeod's Lake, Fort Grahame and Lake Connelly Bands of Sikanees number ninety-five, ninety-nine and one hundred and nineteen respectively. They are nomadic, live in wigwams, fish, hunt and trap in and about the localities named. Their trapping grounds are very much depleted of fur-bearing animals.

Na-anees.

The Na-anee Bands aggregate in number about one hundred and forty-seven, with a reported increase of three over last year's count. They are semi-nomadic, live in wigwams and roam about the country to the north of Lake Connelly. Their trapping grounds are reported as giving small returns.

Remarks.

The general health of all the bands of Indians within this agency has been very good; with the exception noted above, no epidemic disease or contagion came among them.

The Indians were supplied with the usual amount of medicines and garden seeds - a boon to the sick and needy.

The salmon runs have been very good.

The potato and berry crops proved ample yields.

The proceeds of the fur catch this year have been exceptionally large, owing to the high prices set on fur skins.

The Indians' fears of former years, regarding a possible aggressive policy of the white people towards them, have disappeared. They are content and are striving to better their condition. Their general conduct has been excellent.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R.E. LORING,

Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY,

ALBERNI, B.C., 6th August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR.- I have the honour to forward my annual report to the 30th June with tabular statement and list of government property.

Last season the majority of the scaling schooners with Indian crews made good catches, the "Claoquahts, " with schooners "Sapphire" and "Triumph" heading the list. The catches on the coast by schooners this spring were small owing to bad weather, there being little fair weather while the seals were off Barclay Sound the tribes in

that sound speared few seals from shore; but in May and June the Clayoquot Sound Indians and Heshquiahts caught some eight hundred skins from shore, by canoe, for which they were paid \$6.00 each at the stores. The Heshquiahts go out scaling twenty miles from shore, two men in small canoes, with bags of sand for ballast, by which means they can carry more sail. This year an agreement was made by the captains and owners of sealing schooners to have a uniform price for skins and standard of payment, also to engage all Indian crews on signed articles, Indians sealing from schooners with their own canoes and gear to receive \$3.00 for each skin delivered on board and \$20.00 bounty, each canoe with two men, on clearing for Behring Sea (the price given last year was \$4.00 a skin.) Most of the Indian sealers have signed on this agreement, and, if it can be carried out with fairness on both sides, it will prevent disputes and trouble.

Last season the captain of the sealing schooner "C.D. Rand" brought his crew of Ewlhuilhlahts back from Sitka as prisoners on charge of mutiny; they were tried at the November Assizes; the outcome of the trial was that the ringleaders underwent a short term of imprisonment and the captain was convicted of giving liquor to Indians, and has lost the command of his schooner. The revolt occurred principally by the mismanagement of the captain, and the course of the schooner before entering Behring Sea not being clearly understood by the Indians when they shipped on board, the captain on leaving Sitka wanted to go to Atu, in the direction of Copper Island on the Russian side, and the Indians wished to make for Sandy Point and stay there until it was time to enter the sea. The absurdity of the captain's charge that he himself and white crew were in danger of their lives from the Indians, was proved by their being engaged for this season's sealing by another schooner before the trial was over. However, it will have a good effect on the West Coast Indian sealers in showing them that the captain is supreme on his own vessel and it is breaking the law to take possession of a vessel and alter her course, even when done without force and with the apparent acquiescence of the captain.

The Presbyterian mission have opened school at Ucluelet, Barclay Sound, on the It-tat-so Reserve, in a house lent by the Indians, who seem very anxious for their children to be taught, the young men also wishing to learn. If the prospects continue encouraging, Mr. Swartout hopes to build a school house in a central position between the two villages, which he thinks will secure a more regular attendance of the young children. The Claoquahts have invested some of their sealing money in lumber, building a row of good frame houses, finished with rustic and painted, to the great improvement of the Opitsat village. On the 2nd of August last year I visited the Norwegian Fishing Company's salting station in Clayoquot Sound, and found a party of Indians, men and women, employed by them, busily engaged in cutting and cleaning fish. This year a salmon cannery is to be started, which will give more employment. Any work which keeps Indians at home is for the well-being of the tribe. The Provincial Government have stationed a constable at Clayoquot with a sloop at his command. This will have a good effect in stopping the liquor traffic along the coast. There are three stores in this sound, and, having a large cash trade with the Indians, they can afford to sell at Victoria prices. The Heshquiaht Roman Catholic mission is progressing. Several nice cottages have been built since last year. Only one death and nine births since my last visit. Stores have been opened for the Indians in Nootka and Nuchatlitz Sounds. The Nootka Indians are improving as sealers, and are earning more money. There is a resident Roman Catholic priest at Kyukaht, and school, with only one quarter's attendance for the past year. The village is situated on two islands, most of the children living on the opposite side to the mission, at Acteese, and it is hard crossing to come to school in bad weather; the Rev. Father proposes to open school at Acteese next fall, when he hopes to secure a better attendance. The Nitinaht school house for the Methodist mission at Cloose is finished, and by a careful expenditure of the \$500 granted by the department and help from the Indians in clearing the ground and laying the foundation, & c., a substantial school house has been built and furnished with a good bell and proper desks and seats. The attendance is small at present, but the Rev. Mr. Stone has great faith in the success of the mission. The Nitinahts

have improved in one respect since Mr. Stone's residence among them: there has been little liquor taken there.

At Alberni the contractor for the new Presbyterian Girls' Home has the work well in hand, the basement excavated, frame up and most of the material on the ground. It will be a substantial and commodious building, on a fine site overlooking the river and the Tseshaht Indian Reserve; there are twenty-seven pupils ready to go in as soon as the building is completed. At the day school there has been an average attendance of 19 for the year, the regular attendants and those who have really advanced in their studies being those living at the old Home. I regret to say that the teacher, Miss Minnes, is leaving this term. She was a patient and pains taking, teacher and a general favourite with her pupils. The opening of the gold mines at Alberni gives some work to resident Indians.

The early run of Sockeye salmon along the coast was unusually abundant. Halibut and other fish plentiful. General health and condition of the Indians good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,

Agent.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 26th July, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to forward herewith an inventory of government property, showing all receipts and disbursements for the past fiscal year, with balances remaining on hand; and, also, to submit the following report on the institution under my charge.

The working hours of the pupils, when not in the class room, were occupied in painting the main building, drawing cordwood, coal, and provisions from the beach and wharf, in making and repairing roads, grubbing stumps, shoe mending, domestic, and general fatigue work.

In the absence of a trade instructor, more than the usual time was given to instruction in the class room. and satisfactory progress was made. The educational status of the pupils discharges, and of those remaining in the school at the end of the year was as follows: - six were in the first standard, two in the second, six in the third, nine in the fourth, one in the fifth, and eight in the sixth. The pupils in the lowest standard were, with one exception, new admissions.

The health of the pupils during the year was very good, and the department had not to pay for any medical fees. The conduct of the pupils also was satisfactory.

At a meeting which I attended some time ago in connection with a borne for Indian girls, the Venerable Archdeacon Collison spoke very appreciatively of the influence of that home and this institution in cultivating the good opinion of the Indians. I also have frequently noticed the marked change of feeling in bands who told me, when I was looking for pupils with which to start this school: "we have come to an agreement among ourselves not to send any of our children to the school," and, "we mean to keep our children at home if the government will not give us back our country, of which we have been despoiled by the whites." Now that has given place to a much better state of feeling, to more appreciative ideas.

But still at the Queen Charlotte Islands, and other distant parts of the agency, there seem to be but few who are disposed to take advantage of the opportunities which they have of sending their sons to this school, the reason being that if

the boys were sent here, their parents could very seldom see them. Indians are very much attached to their children. There are seemingly very few cases of child desertion among them.

I have again to thank Dr. Vernon Ardagh and the ladies connected with the arch Missionary Society for their kind instruction of the pupils in the Sunday School.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. SCOTT,

Principal.

INDIAN OFFICE, FRASER RIVER AGENCY,

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 1st August, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, p

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report with tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

List of government property in my charge was forwarded on the 5th July.

The year just ended has been rather an unfortunate one for the Indians residing on the Lower Fraser, in this agency.

Owing to the high water in the Fraser River last summer nearly all their crops were destroyed and a great portion of their fences washed away, which was a very serious loss and discouraged them very much.

A few Indians residing on each reserve who are more intelligent than other members of their respective bands set to work immediately after the floods had subsided and repaired their fences and planted some potatoes, barley and millet. The potatoes yielded fairly well, but the barley did not ripen, and was cut green and used for fodder.

The assistance rendered by the department in furnishing hay for cattle and horses belonging to those Indians whose hay crop was destroyed by reason of their fences having been washed away was very much appreciated by the Indians and it was most certain that only for the timely aid rendered, many of their stock would have perished during the winter. The following are a list of reserves that suffered most severely from the floods, viz.: Hope, Skaw-ah-looks, Ohamil, Squatits, Chehalis, Scowlitz, Sumass, Skweahm, Nicomen, Skwah, Aitchelitch, Kwan Kwan-apilt, Skway, Squiahla, Langley, Kaitsey, Coquitlam, and New Westminster.

As the fishing season was about to commence when the floods had subsided, most of the Indians left for the canneries, and did not return to their reserves until late in the fall, having gone to the bop fields to work after the canneries closed. In this manner most of them earned sufficient to keep them during the winter. A number of old Indians and some of those who were sick called on me for relief and medical attendance from time to time, which I rendered, first satisfying myself that the applicants were in destitute, circumstances.

The Indians residing at Ho-mal-ko, Klahoose, Sliammon, Sechelt, and Skwaw-amish, did not suffer any loss through the floods, and were able to live comfortably. These Indians depend chiefly on logging, hunting and fishing for their living. I have impressed upon them the advisability of their getting more ground cleared and cultivated, as hunting and fishing will become a more precarious livelihood year after year.

There is a reduction of 98 in the total number of Indians in this agency since sending in my last report. This reduction was not caused by an unusual number of

deaths during the past year, but is owing chiefly to the fact that I have been able to obtain a more accurate census. (It is most difficult to obtain a correct census of Indians scattered over a large area such as the Fraser Agency.)

There has been no contagious disease among the Indians under my charge during the past year, although a good deal of sickness has existed, chiefly la grippe, pneumonia and consumption.

I have had no difficulty in getting them to keep their premises in a clean and sanitary condition, as they realize the benefits to be derived from cleanliness.

The three schools in this agency, viz. - All Hallows, St. Mary's Mission and Coqualeetza Institute, have each been well attended, and are doing an excellent work for the Indian youth of this district. Too much praise cannot be given to those in charge of these schools for the attention and care bestowed on the children attending them. The pupils as a whole are making good progress with their studies.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.
WILLIAMS LAKE, AGENCY,
CLINTON, B.C., 22nd July, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to inclose my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895, together with a list of government property in my charge at that date.

The Indians throughout the agency have had a fairly prosperous year. They raised good crops, and a great number of the able-bodied men find employment as packers, miners and farm hands.

Quite a number of the men of the Anderson Lake and Bridge River Reserves are engaged in gold mining, and doing well.

I regret to report that a few of the reserves show a decrease in population, the deaths being mostly children, from colds, as there has been no epidemic amongst the Indians of this agency. I have also to report the death of the chief of the Aneham Reserve. He was a very old man and much respected by whites and Indians, and ruled his band with a firm hand.

Great improvements are going on in the way of dwelling houses at nearly all the reserves, and some very comfortable buildings are being erected. Four new churches are being built, at each of the following reserves, viz.: - Alkali Lake, Kenim Lake, Stones and Williams Lake.

The children of the Williams Lake Industrial School, under the able management of the Rev. Father Lejacq, show a marked improvement in their studies since my last report. The rooms belonging to the institution are kept in excellent order.

The general conduct of the Indians has been good.

Relief was given to all sick and destitute during the year.

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

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

*NORTH-WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,
METLAKATLA, B.C., 28th July, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, tabular statement and list of government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

There having been no epidemic disease of any kind amongst the Indians of this agency during this fiscal year, the mortality amongst them has been less than usual, hence an increase in the total population.

The Thessalon nation and the Haida nation are gradually diminishing in numbers through the effects of scrofulous diseases contracted by them many years ago.

The Haida bands were forty-five years ago the dominant tribe of Indians of the Pacific Coast of North America, being both physically and mentally superior to all other Indian tribes. Now the Haida nation is amongst the weakest.

Edenshaw, the greatest and best Haida chief, died of old age this year.

He was an intelligent and worthy old Indian chief, and held many written papers of praise and recommendation signed by the officers of war vessels, merchant ships, and the Hudson's Bay Company of early times.

Chief Edenshaw and his people have been friendly and helpful to white men from the earliest arrival of white men at Queen Charlotte Islands.

The sanitary condition of the Indians of this agency is improving yearly.

The Tsimpsean nation, the Haida nation, the Nishgar and the villages of Kitimatt and Bella Bella, of the Oweekayno nation, are deserving of all praise for their successful efforts in emulating their white neighbours in their manner of living and housekeeping.

The nations thus mentioned form fully nine-tenths of the Indian population of this agency.

The Indians are fairly well off, although the year's earnings at the salmon canneries were not large, and the earnings of Indians usually engaged in the lumber business fell off greatly through the depression in the lumber trade, and notwithstanding the almost total extinction of the canoe freighting business on the Skeena River owing to the continued success of the river steamer "Caledonia," which carries in six days as much freight as formerly required the services of two hundred Indians and forty canoes for, eighteen days, earning at least \$4,500.

There has, however, been an increase in the fur catch by Indians this year, which with the high price of furs has helped the Indians very materially.

I am pleased to record the fact that the small earnings of Indians at white men's industries had the effect of starting them into an extra effort to secure more than usual of dried fish for winter use so that, although the Indians had not the means to purchase the usual quantity of white men's food, there has been no real scarcity, and I distributed less than half the amount of some former years for the support of destitute Indians.

The supply of free medicines to Indians of this agency has been greatly reduced this year: together with the doctors and missionaries, I have been continually instructing the Indians that those of them who are able to pay for medicines are expected (like white people) to look after themselves in that respect.

The absence of any epidemic disease this year has helped us greatly in reducing the quantity of drugs used.

The village sites of Fort Simpson and Bella Bella have become too small for the increasing populations of the villages and a greater area is required for more modern buildings and streets.

These village sites may be readily enlarged by additional surveys of the adjacent timber lands.

The boarding schools and day schools for Indian children throughout the agency are still prospering, and the various missionaries are labouring continuously for the improvement of the Indians.

The departmental steamer "Vigilant" having been thoroughly repaired last spring is in good order and even more efficient than when quite new.

There is peace and quietness throughout this agency.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. TODD,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO - 1ST DIVISION.

INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING. 13th September, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my report and tabular statement with statistics of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

I am pleased to say that the Indians have in all cases complied with the instructions given them last spring in regard to sanitary matters, and have in all cases cleaned up their premises and otherwise shown a marked improvement in their mode of living.

The Thessalon River Band numbers one hundred and seventy-eight; they are mostly fishermen and pay but little attention to farming, yet a number of them work in the lumber shanties in the winter, and some at the saw-mills in the summer season.

The Maganettawan Band numbers one hundred and eighty-nine. They mostly live at West Bay, on the Manitoulin Island, where they have good farms and gardens, and are what might be called very prosperous. Some of the Indians, however, work in the lumber camps in the winter, and load vessels in the summer. I visited the reserve this summer and found only five families who reside permanently there and they seem to be in comfortable circumstances and have medium good farms and crops.

The Spanish River Band numbers six hundred and nineteen, and is divided into three divisions. The first reside at Sagamook, on the Spanish River Reserve. The second live on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River and at Pogumasing and Biscotasing. The third reside on the Manitoulin Island. They are industrious, and find employment at the different saw-mills on the north shore and on the island.

The Whitefish Lake Band numbers one hundred and thirty. These Indians complain of the scarcity of game and furs, and that their hunting is not remunerative. Many of them find employment as guides. Some work on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and others in saw-mills and lumber camps.

The Ojibways of Mississauga River numbers one hundred and sixty-one. They are in fair circumstances, and are good citizens. They complain of the scarcity of fur and game. They do not farm extensively, but the members, of the band work at lumbering in the shanties. They have a good school in the village, and are intelligent. During the past summer they obtained \$200 from the department, which was laid out on the road running through their reserve from the Mississauga to Blind River. The work was all done by the Indians in a very creditable manner, and highly spoken of by people travelling over the road.

The French River Band numbers eighty-four. The most of them reside at Sheguiandah, on the Manitoulin Island, where they have small farms and are comfortable, and they are all industrious and steady.

The Whitefish River Band numbers eighty-nine. They farm but little. They work in getting oat timber, and some of them work in the saw-mills. They have a good school under the auspices of the Church of England, and are a very intelligent, steady and sober lot of Indians.

The Serpent River Band numbers one hundred and sixteen. These Indians find employment in the different saw-mills in the vicinity, and are doing well. They also have a very good school, which is well attended.

The Tahgaiwinini Band numbers one hundred and fifty-one. They farm and fish chiefly, but some of them work in lumber camps, and as a general rule they seem to be prosperous.

Point Grondin Band numbers forty-seven. I visited this reserve, but there are only five families who reside permanently on the reserve. They have no school in their village. The members of the band fish during the summer and work in lumber camps in winter.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island "unceded."

This band numbers eleven hundred and thirty-six. They are industrious and hard-working Indians are good farmers and fishermen, and during last winter they took out over one hundred thousand ties, which the department sold for their benefit at a good price. Bush fires have this season destroyed a large quantity of timber on this reserve.

The Ojibways and Ottawas of the Manitoulin Island.

The Cockburn Island Band numbers forty-four. They are industrious and steady, They do not farm much, but find work the year round with Hitchcock & Foster the licensees of the timber limit.

The Sheshegwangling Band numbers one hundred and sixty. They are good farmers and hard-working. During the past winter they made about seventeen thousand ties, which the department sold for them at good prices. There are a number of very nice houses in this village, and a good school.

The West Bay Band numbers two hundred and sixty-three. They are successful farmers, and are, well-to-do. They have a fine church and a fair school house, both of which are under the auspices of the Catholic Church at Wikwemikong, and are well attended. The department granted \$250 to be laid out upon the roads on this reserve during the past summer. The work was done by the Indians, under the superintendency of Mr. William Vinew, who reports the Indians as good workers. I notice Mr. Bowson, the reeve of the township of Billings, speaks very highly of work done on the reserve.

The Sucker Creek Band numbers one hundred and nine. They are good farmers, and well-to-do. They have a church and school house, under the auspices of the Church of England, both of which are well attended. The department also granted this band \$175 for the improvement of the roads in their reserve, which was laid out under the supervision of Mr. W.J. Mills, who reports the Indians as good workers, and that a good job has been done.

The Sheguiandah Band numbers one hundred and fifty-two. The Indians farm chiefly for a living, and in winter work out in lumber camps. They have a church and school house under the auspices of the Church of England and are very thrifty. The department also granted this band \$250 this season to repair the old government road running through their reserve. The money was rare out under the management of Mr. James Lewis, who reports that the Indians have done all the work in a very satisfactory manner, and made a good job of it.

South Bay Band numbers seventy-four. They fish and farm successfully, and are steady Indians. Their church and school are both under the Wikwemikong missionaries.

Sucker Lake Band numbers twenty-five. They appear to be prosperous and contented.

The Obidgewongs of Lake Wolsey number twenty-two. They farm and fish in summer, and in winter work in lumber camps.

There are nineteen schools in operation in this division, all of which are fairly well attended. The children as a general rule are well clad, clean, tidy and respectable. During the present year I have, under the instructions of the department, elected chiefs under the new regulations, at South Bay, West Bay, Wikwemikongsing, Sheguiandah, Sucker Creek, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake, Sagamook, Serpent River Mississauga River, Thessalon and Point Grondin), each to hold office for three years from the first day of July last past.

I may say that the whole of the Indian population are apparently happy, contented and industrious.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
B.W. ROSS,
Indian Superintendent.
KAWKEWLTH AGENCY,
INDIAN OFFICE, ALERT BAY, B.C., 27th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to embody herein my annual report, and to inclose tabular statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895.

The health of the Indians of this agency for the period embraced in this report has been, on the whole, very satisfactory; the sickness wherever occurring being confined principally to the old and infirm amongst the various bands. The winter of 1894 - 95 having been a very mild one, much less suffering than is usual was endured by those of the aborigines who are, from old age and sickness, ill-prepared to endure the severity of a protracted cold spell. When the Indians can be induced to substitute smaller and more comfortably built houses for the present large ones, the various ailments in the way of coughs, colds, & c., with which many of them buffer, should, it is thought, to a great extent disappear.

In a few of the villages of this agency, at Alert Bay, Ma-ma-lil-li Kulla and Cape Mudge, and one or two others, a few small cottages of from one to three rooms each have been erected, and it is expected that many of the Indians of the villages mentioned, as well as those of other bands, will be induced to emulate the example set by their more progressive neighbours.

The salmon fishery establishment on the Fraser River, to which some of the Indians of this agency resort during the summer months, did not, in consequence of scarcity of fish, secure even a fair pack of canned salmon, and as a result the earnings of the Indians were not at all remunerative. In the northern portion of the agency, the earnings of the natives were much larger, the average of the individual being about \$50 for the season, lasting about a month. In former years nearly the entire work at the canneries was, with the exception of a few Chinese employed, monopolized by the Indians; but the advent of the Japanese and others in later years, has to some extent lessened the earnings of those Indians engaged in the prosecution of that industry. For food, sufficient fish was, however, bad for the demands of the Indians for their winter consumption, and the supply of berries was exceptionally good.

During the year the attendance at the Alert Bay Industrial School increased considerably, and the children being educated there seemed contented; and their health was good. Every effort is being made by Mr. and Mrs. Corker to further the work of the institution, and before long it is hoped that the full complement of scholars shall have been attained. Monthly reports of the various schools

in my agency, both industrial and day, have been forwarded to the department. Three Indian day-schools have been in operation during the year, and increased interest in school work generally is apparently shown by the adult Indians, who are beginning to realize the necessity and value of an education for their offspring.

As heretofore, the great drawback to the success of day schools is the want of regular attendance on the part of the pupils. As the parents leave their homes to seek work at the various fisheries and elsewhere, it becomes necessary for many of them to take with them their children, thus leaving so few pupils behind that the work of the schools is seriously affected, and the results of the teachers' labours are not as apparent as they otherwise would be were the pupils to attend regularly to their studies.

In addition to the employment found by some of the Indians at the salmon canneries and elsewhere, a few of the others have recently employed themselves in hand-logging, the product of their labours being disposed of to the various sawmills at Vancouver and its vicinity. Those engaged in this vocation are, generally speaking, of an energetic turn of mind, and work early and late to accomplish more than ordinary results, in order that their monetary returns for the season's labour may be as large as possible. With an advance in the price of logs, which is confidently looked forward to, many of the other Indians may be induced to engage in this pursuit.

Very little has been done during the year by the Indians in the way of agriculture, even in the localities where the soil of the reserve is capable of cultivation, except on the reserve at Cape Mudge, where more has been done than ever before. It is, however, gratifying to observe that in a few instances a number of pigs, apparently well bred animals, have been introduced, and from these a few litters of young pigs are being raised, and a profitable disposition can be made by selling their surplus to the white settlers and others of the neighbourhood who may be in need of such animals to stock their new homesteads.

The girls' home at Alert Bay, conducted by Miss Dowly, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, has been quite successful. There are thirteen girls in the home, and several fresh applications have had to be refused for want of accommodation and for lack of funds to carry on the work. The Rev. A.S. and Mrs. Hall have been indefatigable in their efforts to make the work of the mission a success, and have had good encouragement in this respect, several marriages having taken place in the mission church. The improvement is slow and hardly perceptible to an outsider, but there is encouragement enough to hope that something may yet be done with these people, who are much less advanced than any on the coast.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R.H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.
INDIAN LANDS AGENCY - 3RD NORTHERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 13th September, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

Garden River Band.

There is very little change in the band since last year's report in point of numbers, a falling off of two of the total of the band. There were fifteen deaths, mostly

children and a few of the old members; against these there were nine births, the difference of six was made up in marriages and emigration.

No disease of a contagious kind appeared on the reserve, The houses have been kept clean and the approaches. As I have before stated, the members of this band are not farmers, they only raise potatoes, and the crop turned out a great deal better than expected, an increase of about twelve hundred bushels over last year, and owing to the late rain a good crop is looked for this fall. Of other produce they raise very little.

The hay crop has fallen off greatly during the last few years, though last year shows an improvement of about fifty-one tons. The land is very sandy, and, unless there is a wet season, the grass crop is always poor. This year the grasshoppers were very numerous.

Those Indians depend a good deal on the berries picked during the summer months, and this year they were almost a failure owing to, the late frost. Where hundreds of bushels were picked last year, this year there were very few, and many had to go to the American side in order to find them. The price they get per bushel is from \$1.50; in a good reason some families will pick as many as seven bushels per day.

The sugar making is also falling off greatly, the season for the running of the sap having been so unfavourable.

During the winter some of the band did very well in cutting pulp wood and ties and labouring in the lumber camps on and round the reserve.

The schools this year have been doing a great deal better, especially the Catholic school, which has had as many as fifty-eight children in one day. The Protestant school has not done so well, there being fewer Protestant children in the band. Both schools have been kept clean and in good order. The great trouble is that the parents do not send the children regularly; they are kept at home on the most trifling causes and then again are away for weeks during the sugar-making and berry picking seasons.

The Tagoma Water Power Co. here offered sugar beet seed and prizes to any Indians who would plant and grow one-eighth of an acre. Some twelve of them took the seed and made the attempt, but so far as I have learned all turned out a failure. This was in part owing to the late arrival of the seed, which came from Germany, and the want of rain in the early part of the season.

I tried to induce the Indians to get up an agricultural show this fall, but failed. I may be more, fortunate next year, as many of them think it would be a very good thing.

The band is composed of Church of England and Roman Catholics; the latter predominate. Each denomination has a church and school house. There is also a Methodist church, but no minister,

Chief Pequetchenene is chief of the band by election and the four sub-chiefs Jacob Waikemah, John Askin, Jarvis Augustin and John Augustin, compose the Council.

I may mention in regard to the reserve, that the St. Mary's River is making serious inroad on the bank, several feet being carried away each spring.

Very little land has been sold this year to settlers, most of the best land having been taken up.

Batchewana Band.

Chief Nubenagooching is a life chief and now well up in years; he resides in the bay on the Garden River Reserve with a large number of his band, who settled there at the time of the Pennefather Treaty. They raise potatoes, corn, pease and oats. They have only a small reserve of their own of about twenty-three acres, an island at the St. Mary's Rapids, which will, no doubt, be very valuable some day. At present it is only used by a few, as a fishing station. The

rest of the band live at Goulais Bay, Batchewana and the Lizard Islands, where they earn a livelihood by hunting, fishing, getting out wood for tugs, and ice, in the winter, for the use of the fishermen. Some of these Indians own land of their own, purchased from the department, in the

townships of Kars, Fenwick, Dennis and Herrick, where they farm to a small extent. They all appear well contented. They have two Catholic churches of their own, one at Goulais Bay and one at Batchewana; they are mostly Roman Catholic, with a few Methodists. I visit these latter only once a year, in paying the Robinson Treaty money, when I distribute blankets and tobacco and give them supplies.

Big Head, Michipicoten River.

This band is only visited by me once a year at the time I pay Robinson Treaty money, and, heretofore, at Michipicoten River I have met a very few Indians, most of the money being left with the officer of the Hudson Bay Company Is post, according to instructions. This year it was quite different; on my arrival I was met by about sixty Indians, who came from Chapleau and Missinabie. They all appeared well-to-do. I paid them, gave them tobacco and a good feed, which was thoroughly appreciated by them, after which a short council was held by Chief Jambetta, and they returned to Chapleau, stating that they would again come down next year.

The following day I entertained and paid the Indians of the river and those from some of the inland posts; afterwards I visited the reserve up the river and found all the houses vacant except that of Chief Legard, who was there with his young grandson. He informed me that only about four families lived there during the year, there being little or nothing to do. I told him that I regretted the falling off in their gardens, which at present show only a few potatoes, carrots, and a little Indian corn and cabbage, the whole amounting to a mere nothing. He said that it was no use raising any more than could be consumed before winter, else the balance would be destroyed by frost, most of the Indians being absent.

Some of them have been doing very well in the fishing business; two boats caught as much as twenty-two tons during the spring. The hunters of the band did better this year with furs. On the whole I think they are a very contented people; like most Indians, they are always wanting some assistance,

This band, which last year was composed of Roman Catholics and Methodists is now Roman Catholic and Church of England.

I visited the Roman Catholic school house, which has been rebuilt by one John Schillan, and found the work had boon well done, Whether the school will open I am not in a position to say. I have the impression that the Hudson Bay Company's post will soon be closed, and then there will be no inducement for the Indians to remain, nothing being left but the, fishing station at Gros Cap.

Shingwauk Home for Boys.

Before closing my report I must say a few words, regarding the Shingwauk Home for boys in the town of Sault Ste Marie, now under the management of Principal Ge Ley King. I visit this institution every month, and find that during that gentleman's management very great improvements have been made. The inside of the institution has been entirely re-modelled and a number of cupboards and partitions have been taken down, thereby giving a greater amount of room, more light and better ventilation.

The water supply is very good, being brought from the river in pipes to a large tank in the building, which affords great protection against fire, and supplies the bath room with both hot and cold water for the use of the boys.

The bedrooms are all kept clean and neat, new bedsteads are certainly required and I believe that a grant has been made for this purpose: the present wooden bedsteads have been in use for over twenty years. Everything is conducted in a very satisfactory manner.

The meals are very, good, and any Indian child getting into this institution may consider himself well off and well cared for, for a more happy and contented lot I have not seen, especially the younger ones who are well looked after by Mrs. King, the wife of the principal.

There are now in the home sixty-five boys and two little orphan Indian girls, two and four years old, who are kept as special wards of the department. Besides general schooling, the boys are taught various trades, carpentering, tailoring, boot-making and weaving, in which they take great interest, and are as a rule making satisfactory progress

On all my visits I have found the school department doing very well. Since Mr. King's advent he has been very fortunate in having little or no sickness among the pupils under his charge.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN, N.W.T.

CARLTON AGENCY, TREATY No. 6, 23rd July, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my eleventh annual report, tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

William Twatt's Band, No. 101.

The sowing of this band was: wheat, thirty-seven bushels; oats, thirty-one; barley, twelve, and potatoes, seventy-five. They harvested: wheat, one hundred and ninety; oats, ninety; barley, ninety, and potatoes, four hundred and forty-three bushels. They stacked two hundred and fifty-two tons of hay, broke twelve acres of new land and summer-fallowed six acres. A portion of ten acres of the oat crop proving a total failure was ploughed up. About half the gardens, being well attended to, gave a very fair return.

In winter most of the band went off hunting. Those who remained attended to their cattle (horses sixty, cattle ninety-six), which came out in fine condition, took out timber for two houses and three stables, supplied the lumbermen with hay, hauled lime-stone for two kilns and took out fencing sufficient to inclose twenty-two acres. The building logs were used in replacing old houses with new and larger buildings. In this way they are gradually obtaining a better class of houses. These people having until very lately made a good living by hunting are still very poor farmers, but the instruction of an Indian farmer living permanently on the reserve is beginning to show results, especially in the better working and fencing of fields.

Petequakey's Band, No. 102.

This band sowed: - wheat, sixty-six; oats, twenty-one; barley, twenty-one, and potatoes, thirty-five bushels. The grain crop was a total failure, drought and gophers having destroyed it all. They harvested one hundred and nine bushels of potatoes and put up two hundred and forty tons of hay. The loss of crop is more to be regretted, as there was a great improvement during the year in the amount of work performed by these Indians. They broke ten acres of new land, summer-fallowed forty-five acres, and ploughed under forty-seven acres of the crop that failed. Two new houses and five stables have replaced old ones, all their houses are now floored with lumber and all but three have shingled roofs. Several of

the men made furniture for themselves, so that now all have bedsteads, tables and chairs. In the winter they took out eighty shingle logs, seventy-one saw-logs and two hundred and fifty flatted building logs, with fencing for twenty-one acres, newly inclosed, and for necessary repairs. All their stables have been fitted with stanchions, four sets of bob-sleighs were made, and their logs when sawn yielded them Dine thousand feet of lumber and fifty thousand shingles. Mr. Farmer Couture is to be congratulated on the improvement effected in a band which has always been regarded as notoriously lazy.

The cattle, numbering eleven horses and seventy-one horned stock, have been well cared for and are in good condition.

Mistawasis Band, No. 103.

On this reserve there were sown: wheat, one hundred and eighty bushels; oats, twenty-nine; barley, twenty; and potatoes, sixty-two bushels. The crop suffered much from drought, and was harvested with the following unsatisfactory result: wheat, three hundred and fifty-eight bushels; oats, ninety-five; barley, thirty-eight; and potatoes, three hundred and eighty-five bushels. Six hundred and thirty-five tons of hay were stacked in very good condition, and the crop of calves will be fair. Four new houses and six stables were erected and fencing for sixty acres and for repairs was cut and placed in position.

Sixteen acres of new land were broken, forty-five acres were summer-fallowed, and fifty-seven acres of old fallow-land were ploughed in the fall. I cannot claim that this band has advanced much (luring the year. The laziness of the women, who should give far more attention to butter-making and the care of gardens, has been always a drawback. I draw some encouragement from the facts that at last the Indians have been induced to give up their wasteful habits of leaving hay in cock for an indefinite period, and that the last new house erected is a very creditable structure of good size and with a convenient upper story.

Ah-tah-ha-koop's Band, No. 104.

Much better results in every way are shown by this band, which sowed: wheat, two hundred and eighty; oats, eighty-five; barley, thirty-eight; and potatoes, fifty-eight bushels; and harvested: wheat, eight hundred and sixty-nine; oats, four hundred and four; barley, two hundred and twenty-three, and potatoes, three hundred and ninety-five bushels. This reserve also suffered severely from drought, but better culture here resulted in a crop fifty per cent better than on Mistawasis Reserve. Seven hundred and sixty-one tons of hay were stacked, and the live stock three hundred and twenty-four head, exclusive of forty-seven horses-were well cared for and are in excellent condition. Five new houses and eight stables have replaced old ones. Two hundred and thirty saw-logs were hauled to mill. New fencing has been built round seventy-five acres. Seventy-one acres were summer-fallowed, forty-three acres broken and sixty-five acres were ploughed in fall. Some of the gardens were well attended to and gave excellent results; in other cases neglect was followed by poor results. Cows on this reserve are regularly milked, but the amount of butter made is still much less than it should be.

Further improvements in buildings are being made, material for which is plentiful, the band's share of lumber cut by our saw-mill during the year being 47, 000 feet.

Kapahawekenum's Band, No. 105.

This band supports itself entirely by hunting and fishing. No farming is done on the reserve.

Keeneemootayo's Band, No. 106.

These people are settled partly at Stony Lake, partly at Whitefish Lake. They are in possession of eight head of cattle, and put in sixteen bushels of potatoes, from which they harvested forty bushels, having consumed largely during the summer. They put up fifty tons of hay for their stock, which are in good conditions They support themselves by hunting and fishing.

Pelican Lake Indians.

These people are scattered from Pelican Lake to Whitefish Lake, and live by hunting and fishing.

Wah-spa-ton Sioux, No. 94a.

These Indians are newly settled on a reserve of four sections of land at the Round Plain, near Prince Albert. They put in thirty bushels of potatoes, from which they harvested two hundred bushels. They cut and stacked one hundred and ton tons of hay, mostly for sale, as they hold only four oxen. They have broken twenty acres of new land, and have put up one house and seven stables. During the winter these Indians cut sufficient fencing to inclose the twenty acres, and cut and hauled building logs besides. These Indians are very industrious, and support themselves by working for the farmers and people of Prince Albert.

General Remarks.

The health of the Indians in this district has during the year been exceptionally good. Scrofula, though still too prevalent, appears to be decreasing, and few new cases of sickness have occurred. Such illnesses and deaths as have happened have nearly all arisen from diseases of long standing. A decided improvement in personal cleanliness and increased care bestowed on houses have largely lessened the dirt, which has been a principal cause of sickness.

Much has been done during the past year to improve the dwellings of the Indians. A few have built new houses; others have substituted shingle roofs for thatch, and provided for some sleeping room upstairs - a change from the use of one room in common and for all purposes which makes for both cleanliness and decency, for which reason I consider that the provision of a second room should always be an object to be aimed at when making arrangements for house accommodation for these people. A number of these people have made beds, chairs and tables for themselves, besides many of the simpler agricultural implements. All this has had the effect of making them take some pride in their surroundings, the more so as these are largely the work of their own hands, and I confidently look forward to further improvements arising from this feeling in those who have already commenced to improve and from the force of example in other cases.

The Indians under my charge are quiet, peaceable and law-abiding. The attendance at the houses of worship is large and regular.

The schools on the reserve are well conducted, and the attendance of the children who reside within reasonable distance is good. During the year a number of the children have been sent to industrial schools and to the new boarding school at Duck Lake. So many were taken from Petequaquey's Reserve that it has been found necessary to close the school on that reserve. On the other hand, a teacher has, after much trouble and delay, been procured for Kapahawekenum's Reserve, and the school has been re-opened. Inclusive of the Sioux school and that at Ile à la Crosse, there are now six day schools in this district.

There are at this date five hundred and twenty-five acres under crop, a considerable portion of which is either in new breaking or land which was summer-fallowed last season, and the matter of providing clean land for next year's crop is now receiving attention. It is not encouraging to remark that in many cases land

which was summer-fallowed last year is much more weedy than it should be, but the continued dry weather checked the grain, giving the weeds opportunity to spread. The crops on Ah-tah-ka-koop's and William Twatt's Reserves promise well; that on Petequahey's has again been entirely destroyed by gophers, while on Mistawasis a small crop may be expected.

The government buildings have received some improvement during the year, including a new house for the interpreter, a root-house, a farm stable at Sturgeon Lake, several improvements in school buildings, and a general painting of roofs.

The crop being small, I did not run our grist-mill, as I found that it would be less expensive to send those who had grists to the Prince Albert mill.

The saw-mill ran until the condition of the boiler made it impossible to saw. A new boiler having been provided, work has been resumed, and we are now sawing for Mistawasis' Band, having finished forty-seven thousand feet for Ah-tah-ka-koop's Band.

In conclusion, I beg to state with pleasure that the employees of this district have worked well and faithfully, and have performed their duties to my entire satisfaction.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
HILTON KEITH, Indian Agent,
ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
DUNBOW, ALTA., August 30th, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1894 - 95, together with inventory of government property, in my charge on the 30th June last.

Attendance.

The authorized number of pupils was one hundred and twenty; this number was rolled on the roll, twelve boys and seven girls being admitted during the year. Many applications had to be refused until the new addition to the boys' building had been put up.

The following pupils have been entered in the discharge book: one on account of very poor health was allowed to go home; three went up north to attend a school near their own reserve; two being old and advanced enough were authorized to go and help their aged parents; one was placed out on service.

Not a great many pupils worked at outside service, as times were dull and money scarce.

Staff.

The staff has remained the same as the preceding years. with the following change, Farming Instructor J. Meehan has been replaced by Thos. Morkin; the matron having been removed, the Rev. Sister Malchelosse filled the position.

Improvements.

A new wagon shed has been built. According to the testimony of outsiders, it is a most sensible building, as it teaches them as well as the pupils the care to

be taken of wagons, rigs, implements, etc., in all seasons, and this improvement is certainly a great economy.

A coal shed has been constructed for hard coal; as this coal up to then was lying on the ground and in the open air.

The picket fence around the play grounds has been changed and completed.

After the new kitchen was occupied, the old one, with the pantries, was turned into part of the dining hall. This spacious room has been repainted and kalsomined.

The chapel was also enlarged and repainted; it is still too small for the great number of pupils; an outside chapel would be a decided advantage and would give more accommodation to the girls, as this room is taken up in their building.

The attic in the girls' building has been fitted up for a sewing room, by putting skylights in the roof.

The most noticeable improvement is the addition to the boys' building. It is 32 x 54 feet, three stories high, and is to be reserved for the small boys. This building is now under construction.

All these different works have been done by the instructors and pupils.

Health.

The health of the pupils has been very good. It has been observed by Indian agents and other visitors that our pupils are stout and good looking.

Three deaths have occurred during the year, two from consumption and one from brain fever.

Education.

The pupils, and particularly the girls, continue to make fair progress in the different branches of education.

With the new addition, we will have the advantage of a separate class room for the small boys, and the results will be more encouraging for the teachers.

The following shows the grading of the pupils according to the standards, with the changes suggested by the inspector:

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Standard I | 64 |
| Standard II | 29 |
| Standard III | 15 |
| Standard IV | 10 |
| Standard V | 3 |
| Total number of pupils | 121 |

The drill in calisthenics has been improved by the addition of dumb bells and Indian clubs.

The boys are very fond of this exercise, especially when it is accompanied by the music of the band.

The brass band has been well kept up and has made great progress under the able direction of the leader, Mr. W. Scollen. On different occasions they have had opportunities of displaying their musical talents before the public.

Trades.-Carpenter Shop.

The trade instructor, with several apprentices, has done all the above mentioned improvements. Moreover, they have made new sleighs, different pieces of furniture, fitted up wagons, ha racks and implements; painted rigs, cut fence pickets, and attended to all the repairs needed to the buildings, tools, etc.

Some work was also done for outsiders.

One of the apprentices worked several months for a neighbouring rancher.

Shoe Shop.

The same number of boys are working in this shop; some of these boys have been at the trade for several years, still their health does not seem to be affected by it. The shop is a large room and well lighted. No boots are purchased, as this shop supplies the required quantity for all the pupils. The worn out boots and the harness are also kept repaired. Moccasins for winter use are made here.

The following is a list of articles manufactured in this shop: girls' boots, thirty-eight pair; men's boots, seventeen pair long boots, six pair; moccasins, one hundred pair; leather laces, six gross; halter, one.

Farm.

Several boys are working on the farm, and during the busy season the number is increased. Two boys have been hired out. Last summer they had just commenced cutting hay when an immense prairie fire swept over that part of the country, consequently ha had to be purchased.

The stock book shows: horses, four; mares, five; colts, six; bulls, one; cows, twenty-two; steers, twenty; heifers nine; bull calves, seventeen; heifer calves, ten; pigs, three; poultry, one hundred and fourteen.

Three oxen, one cow and two steers have been killed, giving four thousand nine hundred and sixteen pounds of beef.

We received from the farm last fall: eight hundred and forty-three bushels of oats; fifty bushels of wheat, three hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes; one hundred and sixty bushels of turnips; forty bushels of rye.

The following have been sown this spring - oats, thirty acres; wheat, one acre and a half; rye, twenty-two acres, of which ten acres were newly broken land; potatoes, five acres; turnips and mangolds, five acres; garden, one acre.

The farmers have also done all the freighting of provisions, dry goods, coal, material for different shops, for buildings, etc.

Blacksmith's Shop.

This shop has again been kept open during the winter. A tradesman was hired, who also attended to the furnaces and the hot-air pump.

The following are the amounts of money for work done for outsiders: shoe-shop, \$90; farm, \$19; blacksmith's shop, \$20; bakery, \$23.

The number of girls has somewhat increased over the previous years - we find it very difficult to obtain girls from the reserves of this Treaty No. 7.

Under the good and attentive care of the Revd. Sisters they are making good progress in school matters. They take turns at different work, such as cooking, sewing, knitting, laundry work, etc.

All the clothes are repaired by them. Owing to the small number of big girls, only part of the clothes for the boys are made here, the others have to be purchased from the manufacturers.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. NAESSENS,
Principal.*

REGINA, 5th August, 1895.

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, 1895.

Agreeable to instructions, I proceeded to Prince Albert, 17th July, 1894, to make a survey and establish the boundaries of a small reserve for refugee Sioux Indians who have resided in the neighbourhood of the town for some years.

Section 32, with the exception of the north-east quarter, sections 33, 34 and 35 in township 49, range 27, west of the 2nd meridian, were finally selected and the boundaries established. A subdivision of a portion of section 32 into farm lots was also made.

The reserve is generally woodland, but having been burnt over, clearing can be proceeded with without much labour, and the dry wood will find ready sale as rapidly as it is removed. The burnt woods consist of poplar only, groves of pine still remaining untouched, which will furnish good building logs. Ray meadows are scattered throughout the reserve, which will contribute largely to the support of the band.

Fish can be obtained at certain seasons in Sturgeon River, which flows through section 32, and the berries which abound in all directions furnish in their season remunerative employment for the women and children.

The Indians locating on this reserve are quite distinct from the community situated near Prince Albert, opposite to Moore and McDowall's saw-mill, and who were concerned in the Custer massacre, the former being the Wah-spa-ton (belonging to the Leaf Lodge) who came into the country at the time of the Minnesota massacre, and formerly lived near Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie, the latter being chiefly of the Santee or Ogellalla branch of the Sioux nation.

Having completed the survey of this reserve, I returned to headquarters at Regina 13th August.

Receiving instructions to proceed to the Birtle Agency, a few days were spent in Regina preparing the necessary outfit. A party consisting of myself and two men made a start for Birtle 29th August. which point was reached 5th September. Accompanied by Mr. Agent Markle, we proceeded to the Riding Mountain Reserve, No. 61, to examine into the matter of a disputed trail through the reserve, to inspect Clear Lake with a view to selecting a suitable fishing station for the Indians of the Riding Mountain Band, and to examine the Little Saskatchewan River to determine whether flooding of the lower lands alone, its course through No. 61, already mentioned, was possible. Separate reports have already been submitted on these matters. Since my last visit to this reserve in 1886, to re-establish the boundaries, fire has swept over the reserve, destroying much valuable timber, but at the same time clearing acres on the high land more suitable for agriculture than the low land along the river, which was formerly the only open portion of the reserve, and where the crops always proved a failure.

My instructions in 1896. only directed me to re-establish the boundaries, as the necessity for a resurvey of the reserve was not at the time known to exist, nor did I discover the necessity when opening, remounding and posting the lines. Fire having almost completely obliterated the boundaries, I considered it advisable to again restore them without waiting for instructions, and in course of the work, found that portions of the same lines, where discoverable in the brulé, would not range, and further investigation convinced me that the boundaries had originally been ran with a compass.

A resurvey was therefore determined on, and a traverse of the boundaries commenced. My survey effectually proved the reserve to be bounded by seventy distinct courses instead of by ten, and the boundaries in no case coincide, as they should, with the boundaries of sections or fractional sections. Iron posts were planted at the main corners and angles of the reserve, but the marking of the inter-

mediate points was left until returns of my survey have been submitted to the department and special instructions given with regard to the proper course to pursue.

As I had been instructed to accompany Mr. Agent Markle to Valley River, for the annuity payments, which would be a favourable opportunity to talk over with the Indians the boundaries of the proposed reserve at this point, for that portion of the Gambler's Band surrendering their share in Reserve No. 63, at Silver Creek, I found it necessary to abandon, for a time, the work I had undertaken at Riding Mountain.

Leaving Birtle 18th September, Valley River was reached on the 19th. An understanding was quickly arrived at with the band, with regard to the location of the reserve, and the survey work proceeded with without delay. The boundaries being completed by 10th October, the return journey to Birtle was made on the 11th and 12th.

The reserve is situated in a tract of country peculiarly well adapted to the needs of Indians, containing good soil, natural drainage, extensive hay meadows and fine timber. Notable physical features are Valley River and Short Creek. Valley River, a rapid stream of clear spring water, from fifty to seventy-five feet wide, enters the reserve at the west side, and traverses the southern portion in a southeasterly direction. Being generally easy of approach, it is favourable for watering stock, and furnishes a supply of fish at certain seasons of the year. Short Creek, a slow tortuous stream, ten feet wide, entering the reserve on the west side, and south of Valley River, meanders in an easterly direction to its junction, within the reserve, with Valley River.

It particularly deserves notice, from the extensive hay meadows along its course. The general physical features of the district are from undulating to rolling country, sloping towards the water courses. The soil is rich for a depth of six inches, the subsoil appears stony. The boundaries of the reserve generally skirt the open land, and were surveyed with a view to embracing within the eighteen square miles to be reserved the greatest possible proportion of open farm and grazing to wooded land. Much valuable timber, however, can be obtained within the reserve.

A delay of four days occurred at Birtle owing to the horses straying, but they were eventually found at Ellice with their hobbles intact.

On the 18th October I again proceeded to Riding Mountain Reserve, and completed the work remaining to be done on the 25th.

From Riding Mountain Reserve I proceeded to Rolling River Reserve, to open out, and otherwise define, the outside boundary lines of the sections reserved at this point as a reserve. The work was carried on successfully, until the 10th November, when I had the misfortune to freeze my feet. The boundaries had all been cut out, chained and posted at this date, with the exception of the north boundary, which had still to be Chained.

The line ran through brulé and windfall, requiring extra carefulness on the part of the chain-bearers, and, as my assistant was the only white man available, and could not undertake it with the assistance of an Indian, it had therefore to be left for another occasion.

The reserve is almost entirely wood land, the timber being poplar and large Balm of Gilead, two or three sections at the south end only being open country. The district is generally rolling or undulating, and the soil of first-class quality. Jack Fish Creek at the northwest corner of the reserve is said to contain a good supply of fish, and extensive hay meadows lie along its shores. Large and small game still furnish a livelihood to the Indians, and their energies are apparently devoted to hunting rather than farming.

On the 17th November the return journey to Regina was commenced. The weather for some time had been very severe, and the thermometer at this date registered 18° below zero. I found it necessary to leave my party at Shoal Lake, And proceed to Birtle by rail, owing to intense suffering from my feet. On the arrival of my party at Birtle, I accompanied them to Moosomin, where I proceeded 14 - 12 1/2

again by rail to Regina on the 20th, my party, arriving by road on the 26th, when they were paid off.

Receiving instructions to proceed to the Blood Agency to inspect the timber reserve situated on the Belly River above the Blood Reserve, and, also, while in the Macleod District, to inspect hay lands, in the vicinity of the Piegan Reserve, I again left Regina 30th November. On my arrival at the Blood Agency, I was accompanied by Mr. Agent Wilson to the timber limit, where a couple of days were spent exploring the reserve. En route to the agency, on our return journey, levels were taken above the Cochrane Ranche, to estimate the amount of work required to irrigate the level lands within the Blood Reserve from the Belly River.

From the Blood Agency I next proceeded to the Piegan Reserve. The hay lands which Mr. Agent Nash desired to obtain for the Indians under his charge were examined, but no satisfactory search for hay could be made owing to the depth of snow among the Foot Hills. The partly constructed irrigation ditch near the agency, which had been undertaken by a squatter before the original survey of the reserve, was examined, and an estimate made of the amount required to complete it. From the Piegan Agency I returned to Regina, the 21st December. Separate reports on the above matter have already been submitted.

From the 22nd December, 1894, to 14th April, 1895, I remained at headquarters, preparing returns of surveys made during the season, and other general office work in connection with the survey branch.

On the 15th April, 1895, I accompanied Mr. Assistant Commissioner Forget to the Muscowpetang's Agency, where a survey of Pasquah's Reserve was made, returning to Regina on the 18th.

I now received instructions to proceed to the Blackfoot Reserve, to superintend the completion of the irrigation scheme commenced in the fall.

At the date of my departure from the Blackfoot Reserve, 30th June, 1894, the main ditch had been completed for a distance of four and a half miles, but my services being required elsewhere, nothing further was done to carry on the work until this season. Before the ditch could be practically utilized, there still remained the deepening of the ditch at a few points, to provide for the water flowing at all seasons, the strengthening of embankments where experience had proved they require it, the extension of the main ditch to surround Old Sun's bottom; the construction of lateral ditches to benefit land off the line of the main ditch, and the construction of gates to control the water.

On my arrival, steps were taken to carry out the above programme as expeditiously as possible, with a view to profiting by the water during the present season.

Having no one to assist me in looking after the Indians, I could not employ more than I could personally superintend, consequently much still remained to be done at the time when the water should have been on the land.

The ditch as deepened where required, with the exception of short pieces which had to be abandoned for a time, owing to a transient rise of the river. The embankments were strengthened, the main ditch extended one and a half miles; a lateral three-quarters of a mile in length completed and six gates, including a large waste gate constructed, besides the pile driver employed in the construction of the wastewater. On the 16th June water was flowing through the ditch from end to end, and continued running until the 24th, when it was found necessary to shut it off to allow of the waste gate being constructed.

The waste gate, entailing the driving of six guide piles twelve feet long, and forty sheet piles twelve feet long, Occupied the time from the 25th to the 30th of June, and the end of the fiscal year. The fiscal year closing at this point before my labours have been completed, I must trench on the new year to mention that in the course of another week several small gates will have been completed and the work of employing the water for the benefit of the grass lands, as well as the area under crop, within its reach, left in the hands of the officers in charge of the reserve, to be done as their best knowledge of the art of irrigation may guide them.

I may mention that the grass land flooded by the ditch between the 16th and 24th June, has taken on a nice green look, but until the numerous ponies in The possession of the Indians have been got rid of, or are herded, nothing can be expected in the way of a hay crop, and further, until an intelligent man is placed in charge of the ditch, whose deities will be to provide for the equal distribution of the water over the land under crop, and meadows, the water will only form pools land ponds, which will do injury to, instead of benefit to the produce.

Before closing my report, I would express my appreciation of the Indians on the Blackfoot Reserve, as workers: I consider them superior in this respect to any with whom I have come in contact in the Territories, being intelligent, as well as muscular.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A.W. PONTON,
Asst. Surveyor,
BERENS RIVER AGENCY, TREATY No. 5,
24th July, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa,

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

Only seven hundred and five bushels of potatoes were planted in the different reserves in the agency in the spring of 1894, and, although what seed had, been put in the ground and attended to turned out fairly well, yet the quantity harvested was inadequate to the requirements, as very few had any left over the winter for seed last spring. This year the department kindly furnished ninety-five bushels of seed potatoes to the Indians in this agency.

The fall and winter fishing turned out well at this and other reserves in the northern part of the agency, but whitefish were very scarce in the neighbourhood of the reserves south of this place. Moose and caribou were, however, fairly numerous and rabbits plentiful, especially so about the reserves in the northern part Of the agency. Consequently the Indians did not suffer for want of food during the past winter, and, as usual, were of little or no expense to the department for provisions, excepting for the small annual supply of flour, bacon and tea provided for the different bands for aged and sick Indians in the district. During the past winter the fur hunt turned out fairly good in Peekangekum and Grand Rapids (Berens River) district; also in that part of Keewatin where the Indians of this agency usually trap and hunt.

Although there is at all times considerable sickness amongst the different bands of Indians in the agency, I found during my visits last spring that they generally were free from illness and contagious diseases.

There are at present eleven children from this agency attending the St. Boniface Industrial school. Others are willing to send their little ones, too, but are prevented from doing so by the principal of the institution and others on account of the parents being of the Protestant faith. The Indians in this agency were from the first, and are still, I find, averse to sending their children to the Brandon Industrial School, their only, or chief reason for complaint being that it is too far away from their reservations. Therefore, although advised by friendly and influential mission, aries and others to send their children to the institution, only four receiving treaty annuities were allowed to go. There are six hundred children of school age in, the

agency, and nine day schools in operation, with an average of four hundred and forty-eight pupils, who are doing fairly well.

The cattle have been better cared for during the past winter. Very few have been lost, and all are in good condition.

Sanitary regulations are being observed by most of the Indians. They are again building and making use of mud chimneys in their houses as formerly, and thereby obtain a cheap and thorough ventilation of their dwellings.

Non-treaty mischief makers, who have been very troublesome heretofore at one or two reserves, have been expelled from these places; consequently there is now little or nothing to create ill-feeling between the Indians, and complaints are rarely met with.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,

VICTORIA, B.C., 18th September, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to report as follows upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia, for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The Federal reports of the Indian agents (nine) in my superintendency, together with their respective tabular statements and statistical returns, have been, without delay, forwarded to the department, as well as the estimates for the year 1895 - 1896.

I am happy in being able to state that during the period embraced in this report the attitude of the natives towards the government, their white neighbours, and one another has been friendly; and their general conduct on the whole most satisfactory.

In my visitations throughout the province I have noticed much improvement respecting their mode of living, their attention to, and realization of the benefits arising from careful sanitary measures; as well as their desire to follow the example afforded by their respectable white neighbours in regard to the cache of their houses and gardens, and to neatness and order in their housekeeping arrangements, etc. This pleasing feature in the aspect of their general advancement is particularly noticeable amongst the Indians of the North-west Coast Agency.

On the Upper Skeena the feeling of distrust and dislike which for years had animated the natives towards the government and the whites generally, is happily dying out; these people being now more friendly and contented and exhibiting a greater desire to aid those interested in their advancement than has ever hitherto been apparent.

As a general thing there has been much less sickness throughout the respective agencies; this in a measure is accounted for by the very mild weather experienced during the winter of 1894 - 95, and, although at one time, owing to the appearance of small-pox in the Cowichan Agency, grave fears were for the time entertained that the province would be overrun by that epidemic, so fatal to the aborigines, the prompt measures adopted to prevent its spread were entirely successful, and all fatal results avoided. The superintendency was, I am happy to state, free from all other epidemic diseases.

It is with much regret I have to report that on the 14th April last, in a storm near Cape St. Elias, the sealing schooner "Walter A. Earle" was capsized, resulting in the loss of all on board. Amongst these were twenty-six British

Indians, who had been engaged for the seal hunting season. They unfortunately left twenty widows and thirty-eight orphans, all totally unprovided for, the deceased seal hunters trusting to that pursuit alone for the maintenance of their families.

The Indians of the west coast have been fairly successful in their catch of fur-seals, and have been well supplied with salmon, halibut, and other fish contributing to their food supply, which has been abundant.

The catch of furs and fish throughout the superintendency has been satisfactory, and owing to the increased value of the former their returns under that head have been much better than for years past.

As mentioned in my report for 1894, the high water which prevailed last year destroyed the crops, and, to some extent, the orchards, of the Indians whose farms and gardens were upon the low lands, and consequently entailed upon those so situated much suffering and want during the past winter. The timely aid, however, furnished by the department in supplying seed to such as were disposed to avail themselves of it, and attempt a second crop, was of much benefit to many by enabling them to raise a limited supply of potatoes for themselves and families, and fodder for their stock.

The seed distributed this spring to such of the natives as through the losses named were unable to purchase such supplies for themselves was of inestimable benefit to them, their crops for the present year promising better returns than usual and a substantial relief from the distress created by the floods of 1894. The Indians appreciate the action of the department very much, and feel that they have been kindly dealt with in the time of their greatest need.

In such localities as the land is fitted for cultivation and pasturage the natives show an increased activity in agricultural pursuits and the raising of stock. On some of the reserves large fields of wheat, oats and barley, as well as root crops, are to be seen, comparing favourably with the produce of their white neighbours; and horses and cattle of an improved breed are to be observed upon some of the reservations.

It is also noticeable that to quite an extent the old rancheries, where numbers of families with their attendant dogs, cats, chickens, etc., etc., used to congregate in a most unsavoury manner, are being abandoned, and neat houses occupied instead.

The industrial schools, of which separate reports have been forwarded, continue to give evidence of the most favourable results; and the feeling of uncertainty on the part of the parents and guardians of the pupils as to the benefits likely to accrue to their offspring or wards from such a course of training has almost entirely disappeared. When first started in this superintendency these institutions were looked upon with suspicion and doubt by the untutored Indian whose primitive ideas opposed, as a general thing, to the ways of the whites, feared some covert design on the part of the government to alienate their children, of whom they are very fond, from them, and the revered custom of their forefathers, etc., etc.; they then could not realize the benefits of education, but now, experience having shown them that the children are kindly treated, and that the lessons taught them are of a nature to benefit them through life, they are most anxious for their admittance, and Applications are being continually made for the establishment of such institutions in such localities as are at present without them. I may state that in some of the native villages, stores have been established which are conducted entirely by the Indians who visit the coast periodically and themselves purchase such supplies as they require.

In some of these stores I have seen Indian boys who have been educated at the industrial schools, acting as clerks and book-keepers most successfully.

A limited supply of food, and in some exceptional cases, clothing has been supplied to the aged, destitute and sick, who have been in absolute need, and without native friends to help them medicine also and medical attendance has been furnished to those who much needed such aid, and were as far as could be ascertained entirely without the means of paying for either.

In regard to the above expenditures I must add that everything is being done by the agents and by myself to keep them as low as possible, and by degrees the

Indians are being brought to see that when they possibly can they must meet such expenses themselves.

The departmental steamer "Vigilant" continues to do good service in the North-west Coast Agency, and Mr. Agent Todd reports that since the repairs done upon her machinery, etc., last spring, she runs better than ever.

The work in connection with Indian affairs in this province continues to increase and taxes to the utmost the powers of my limited staff, two in number.

This must continue to be so as settlement increases all over the province, bringing to life new industries and interests affecting to, a great extent both the natives and theirs reserves.

The following statistics show approximately the present condition of the native people, and of the returns from the different Indian agencies, etc.

FRASER RIVER AGENCY.

The spring of 1895 has been most promising, and the outlook for this season's crops unusually good.

The bands throughout the agency are on the whole showing steady advancement, and in many cases, especially those on the sea-coast, give-evidence of higher aspirations in regard to their mode of living, etc.

The boarding schools are well attended, the Indian parents are more desirous of such training for their children, and those at the schools now established are progressing most satisfactorily.

The value of property is steadily increasing, and although there is a slight falling off in the "value of fish taken," there is a pleasing increase in the returns from other industries.

The statistics showing the various returns are as follows: -

| | | |
|---|-------|-------------|
| Value of personal property | ... | \$160,360 |
| Acres under cultivation | ... | 3,696 |
| New land broken | acres | 91 |
| Total value of real and personal property | ... | \$1,072,818 |
| Ploughs | ... | 114 |
| Harrows | ... | 92 |
| Wagons | ... | 83 |
| Carts | ... | 8 |
| Threshing machines | ... | 1 |
| Mowing machines | ... | 10 |
| Reapers | ... | 3 |
| Number of other implements | ... | 1,944 |
| Horses | ... | 708 |
| Cows | ... | 752 |
| Oxen | ... | 150 |
| Bulls | ... | 30 |
| Sheep | ... | 229 |
| | | |

| | | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|
| Pigs | ... | 2,101 |
| Number of young stock | ... | 473 |
| Value of fish taken | ... | \$42,100 |
| Value of furs | ... | \$17,085 |
| Other industries | ... | \$30,850 |
| Corn | bushels | 567 |
| Wheat | bushels | 1,872 |
| oats | bushels | 6,851 |
| Pease | bushels | 3,604 |
| Barley | bushels | 1,686 |
| Potatoes | bushels | 11,185 |
| Hay | tons | 1,439 |

The agent remarks as follows: -The decrease in agricultural products is due entirely to the fact that the floods destroyed nearly all the crops, including hay, on the following reserves, viz.: Hope, Skawaklooks, Ohamil, Squatits, Chehalis, - Scowlitz, Sumass, Skweahm, Skwah, Kwawkwawapilt, Squiahla, Aitcheliteb, Skway, Langley, Kaitsey, Coquitlam, and New Westminster. Several other reserves suffered slightly from the floods, viz.: Popkum, Cheam, Yale, Douglas and Pemberton Meadows.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

In the Upper Kootenay the Indians take kindly to farming and stock-raising.

Unfortunately in many cases the crops are a partial failure for want of water for irrigating purposes, and such results are discouraging. Under more favourable circumstances the tilling of the soil would be carried on by these natives much more extensively, especially as the development of mineral wealth in that district creates a paying market for all agricultural produce.

The decrease of game, which has been observed for many years, has also a tendency to fix their attention upon such domestic pursuits upon which they will have mostly to depend in the future for their support.

The Lower Kootenay Indians do little or nothing in the way of gardening, and that of the most desultory nature. The live chiefly by bunting and trapping, upon fish, and what they can earn among the settlers, as packers, messengers, etc.

They are not accustomed to manual labour, and do not take kindly to hard work. The reports from the Kootenay Industrial Indian School continue to be most encouraging, and that institution gives abundant promise of assisting materially in the advancement of these Indians.

The statistical returns are hereto appended

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Value of personal property | ... | \$77,500 |
| Acres under cultivation | ... | 319 |
| New land broken | acres | 13 |
| Value of real and personal property | ... | \$187,305 |
| Ploughs | ... | 45 |
| Harrows | ... | 15 |
| Wagons | ... | 15 |
| Mowers | ... | 4 |
| Number of other implements | ... | 31 |
| Horses | ... | 1,477 |
| Cows | ... | 307 |
| Oxen | ... | 55 |
| Bulls | ... | 21 |
| Number of young stock | ... | 302 |
| Value of furs | ... | \$3,300 |
| Wheat | bushels | 365 |
| Oats | bushels | 2,450 |
| Pease | bushels | 160 |
| Potatoes | bushels | 1,370 |
| | | |

| | | |
|-----|------|-----|
| Hay | tons | 105 |
|-----|------|-----|

The agent remarks in his tabular statement as follows, viz.: - The decrease in the St. Mary's Band is by the death of several of the very old Indians. The same may be said of the Columbia Lake and Lower Kootenay Bands. Marriage with other Indians and births have increased the Tobacco Plains and Shuswap Bands. The agent changed the value per acre of Tobacco Plains Reserve land from \$5.00 to \$2.50 per acre, the latter being the more accurate value, which accounts for the apparent decrease in value of "Real and Personal Property."

Williams Lake Agency,

Although a few of the bands have suffered a decrease in their numbers, there has been an increase of eighteen in the whole population of this agency and the statistics tend to show a general advance under the different heads enumerated.

Such of the bands as are located on the Fraser collect their usual annual return of gold from the bare, on that river. The crops throughout the agency were good.

These Indians are improving their dwellings and evince a deep interest in their religious offices as is shown by the fact that four new churches are being built on the same number of reserves within the agency.

The increased activity of late in working the Cariboo gold mines will stimulate their farming operations, as there is every indication for the opening up of a good market for their surplus products. They have good roads and abundant means of transport at hand. The statistics are given below

| | | |
|--|---------|-----------|
| Value of personal property | ... | \$58,500 |
| Acres under cultivation | acres | 1,257 |
| New land broken | acres | 40 |
| Total value of real and personal property (including value of buildings) | ... | \$220,587 |
| Ploughs | ... | 102 |
| Harrows | ... | 36 |
| Wagons | ... | 25 |
| Fanning mills | ... | 9 |
| Threshing machines | ... | 1 |
| Mowing machines | ... | 28 |
| Number of other implements. | ... | 535 |
| Horses | ... | 2,723 |
| Cows | ... | 799 |
| Bulls | ... | 29 |
| Pigs | ... | 546 |
| Number of young stock | ... | 187 |
| Value of fish taken | ... | \$955 |
| Value of furs | ... | \$9,625 |
| Other industries | ... | \$19,100 |
| Wheat | bushels | 4,942 |
| Oats | bushels | 5,105 |
| Barley | bushels | 670 |
| Pease | bushels | 24 |
| Beans | bushels | 7 |
| Potatoes | bushels | 6,580 |
| Hay | tons | 1,199 |

Cowichan Agency

Quite a number of the old people died during the spring from the affects of la grippe, which with the accidental deaths, has brought about a decrease of over a hundred in the census returns.

During the year the Indians have generally done well. The crops were good, and there is an increase in the number of those who work steadily upon their far Y and do Dot seek the temporary employment offered at the canneries and hop fields.

Many turn their attention and labour to building boats for fishing at the canneries, and make good wages. Canoes are not considered so well adapted for that work and are consequently falling into disuse.

During the year there were three cases of small-pox discovered, but fortunately owing to precautionary measures promptly taken and strictly carried out, no panic or spread of the disease ensued.

The statistics are given herewith

| | | |
|---|-------|-----------|
| Value of personal property | ... | \$77,350 |
| Acres under cultivation | ... | 2,415 |
| New land broken | acres | 136 |
| Total value of real and personal property | ... | \$913,295 |
| Ploughs | ... | 123 |
| Harrows | ... | 63 |
| Fanning mills | ... | 1 |
| Wagons | ... | 187 |
| Threshing machines | ... | 8 |
| Carts | ... | 8 |
| Mowing machines | ... | 7 |
| Reapers | ... | 1 |
| Horses | ... | 401 |
| Cows | ... | 351 |
| Oxen | ... | 92 |
| Bulls | ... | 19 |
| Sheep | ... | 680 |
| Pigs | ... | 113 |
| Number of young stock | ... | 571 |

Value of fish taken; value of furs and other industries. (The agent remarks, "no means of estimating.")

| | | |
|----------|---------|--------|
| Wheat | bushels | 100 |
| Oats | bushels | 50,000 |
| Pease | bushels | 200 |
| Potatoes | bushels | 1,000 |
| Hay | tons | 800 |

The agent makes the following remarks in his tabular statement, viz.

This approximate estimate is as nearly as possible correct. Crops of the different bands are so intermixed that a separate statement for each band is impossible.

The Saanich, Cowichan and Nanaimo Bands are the only ones who grow grain for market.

Kwawkewlth Agency.

As a general thing the health of the natives has been good, what sickness there wits being confined to the aged and infirm.

An improvement in sanitary arrangements has taken place, and also in the class of houses being built in this agency.

Employment at many of the canneries in 1894 was not remunerative, owing to a falling off in the run of fish and to an unusually protracted season, which increased the expenses of the natives so employed, their earnings being reduced to almost nothing.

They had, however, an abundance of salmon and other fish for their food supply, and berries were very plentiful.

Many of these Indians follow the occupation of "hand-logging, " and make fair wages.

There is very little cultivation of the soil carried on, the land mostly being unfit for farming or gardening purposes.

The following are the statistics, which show an increase over last year's returns, viz.: -

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Value of personal property | ... | 82,500 |
| Acres under cultivation | ... | 11 |
| New land broken | acres | 2 |
| Value of real and personal property | ... | \$115,156 |
| Cows | ... | 4 |
| Bulls | ... | 1 |
| Pigs | ... | 55 |
| Number of young stock | ... | 7 |
| Value of fish taken | ... | \$16,000 |
| Value of furs | ... | 3,150 |
| Other industries | ... | 19,025 |

The agent remarks that very little is attempted in the way of agriculture and no figures can be entered in the columns for that purpose, as only a few very small patches of potatoes and garden stuff are grown. No hay has been cut this year, the cattle on the Wiwaiakai Reserve being able to obtain a living for themselves during the winter.

North-west Coast Agency.

There is an increase in the total population reported by the agent. Sanitary conditions have been good, and there has been no epidemic experienced, hence the mortality has been much less than usual.

Throughout the agency a great improvement is observed in the houses and gardens and general mode of life of those Indians who seem to be actuated with a desire to imitate the habits of their white neighbours in all praiseworthy ways.

The Indians, although there was a falling off in the demand for employment in many of the industries at which they are accustomed to work, were yet fairly well off; and the shortages in earnings were met by a consumption of less of what they call "the white man's food, " and by the laying up of a much larger supply than usual, of late years, of fish for winter use.

The fur catch has also helped them out, being over the average, the furs realizing, a higher price than has been obtained for years.

The statistics show an improvement over last year: -

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Value of personal property | ... | \$219,000 |
| Acres under cultivation | ... | 131 1/2 |
| Acres of new land broken | ... | 17 1/2 |
| Total value of real and personal property | ... | \$700,868 |
| Number of other implements | ... | 829 |
| Horses | ... | 33 |
| Cows | ... | 7 |
| Pigs | ... | 10 |
| Number of young stock | ... | 12 |
| Value of fish taken | ... | \$93,350 |

| | | |
|------------------|---------|-----------|
| Value of furs | ... | \$62,980 |
| Other industries | ... | \$161,750 |
| Potatoes | bushels | 4,850 |
| Turnips | bushels | 1,065 |
| Other vegetables | tons | 13 |
| Hay | tons | 23 |

KAMLOOPS - OKANAGAN AGENCY.

There is a falling off in the returns of agricultural operations for this agency, owing to floods in some parts and drought in others, and in the value of personal property incidentally for the same reason. The census shows a decrease in the sufficient provision to meet the varied contingencies of the climate, which largely affects their crops for good or otherwise. They are becoming less dependent for food on runs of fish and indigent old come to the department for food, the principal demand for relief being in the way of medicines and medical attendance.

The Industrial School at Kamloops is well attended and the pupils are advancing satisfactorily.

The usual quantity of gold was collected from the foreshore of the Fraser during low water and the development of quartz mining in the Similkameen affords employment to many of the natives in that region.

The health of the Indians has been good and the Lytton Hospital has been most successfully carried on under the care of the nurses in charge.

Hereto are attached the statistics: -

| | | |
|---|---------|-----------|
| Value of personal property | ... | \$123,684 |
| Acres under cultivation | ... | 2,479 |
| New land broken | acres | 26 |
| Total value of real and personal property | ... | \$469,180 |
| Ploughs | ... | 188 |
| Harrows | ... | 91 |
| Waggons | ... | 61 |
| Carts | ... | 1 |
| Fanning mills | ... | 26 |
| Threshing machines | ... | 1 |
| Mowing machines | ... | 17 |
| Reapers | ... | 4 |
| Number of other implements | ... | 4,335 |
| Horses | ... | 4,752 |
| Cows | ... | 1,358 |
| Bulls | ... | 8 |
| Sheep | ... | 1 |
| Pigs | ... | 811 |
| Number of young stock | ... | 549 |
| Value of fish taken | ... | \$6,900 |
| Value of furs | ... | \$14,930 |
| Other industries | ... | \$87,100 |
| Corn | bushels | 273 |
| Wheat | bushels | 5,817 |
| Oats | bushels | 7,258 |
| Pease | bushels | 469 |
| | | |

| | | |
|----------|---------|--------|
| Barley | bushels | 278 |
| Rye | bushels | 250 |
| Beans | bushels | 233 |
| Potatoes | bushels | 13,216 |
| Hay | tons | 1,500 |

BABINE AGENCY.

The reports from this agency are on the whole very satisfactory and show a. steady progress on the part of the Indians towards higher conditions. They have still to depend mainly on the fur trade, for the meant to procure such necessary articles as are not produced in their country. The increase of their live stock and, extension of their farming operations are most encouraging.

The attendance at the Hazelton school has been somewhat irregular, partly owing to a temporary change in the management.

The sanitary conditions throughout the agency have been satisfactory and with very few exceptions the general health of all the bands of Indians has been very good 9 with a total absence of epidemic or contagious diseases. There is a considerable increase in the value of their real and personal property and in their returns of fish, furs and potatoes. The census of the population shows an increase of nearly six per cent.

Statistics follow: -

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| Value of personal property | ... | \$35,950 |
| Acres under cultivation | ... | 178 |
| New land broken | acres | 23 |
| Total value of real and personal property | ... | \$89,250 |
| Number of other implements | ... | 6,040 |
| Horses | ... | 325 |
| Cows | ... | 161 |
| Oxen | ... | 41 |
| Bulls | ... | 16 |
| Number of young stock | ... | 54 |
| Value of fish taken | ... | \$32,750 |
| Value of furs | ... | \$43,700 |
| Other industries | ... | \$28,000 |
| Potatoes | bushels | 2,205 |
| Hay | tons | 18 1/2 |

West Coast Agency

The Indians of this agency have to depend mainly on the products of the sea for their livelihood. It is to be regretted that the sea otter, once a source of great profit to them, is becoming very scarce.

They show a marked desire to improve their condition. They take considerable interest in having their children educated, as is instanced by the attendance at the school lately opened by the Presbyterian Mission at Ucluelet, which is very encouraging. Their country is not adapted for general farming, but vegetables and the small fruits may be cultivated with advantage and the Indians are turning their attention to these. Cattle may also be raised in some localities.

During the past year these Indians have added to the value of their real and personal property. There is a large increase in the value of their fur returns, but a falling off in their earnings in other industries owing to the dull times which have prevailed for some time.

The seal fishery is the main source of profit to them. The salmon cannery industry has been started in Clayoquot Sound with favourable prospects, and has kept quite a number of Indians at home in that vicinity.

The general health and condition of these Indians is reported good.

I attach the statistics: -

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----|----------|
| Value of personal property | ... | \$71,700 |
|----------------------------|-----|----------|

| | | |
|---|-----|-----------|
| Acres under cultivation | ... | 13 |
| Total value of real and personal property | ... | \$112,150 |
| Ploughs | ... | 1 |
| Horses | ... | 20 |
| Cows | ... | 5 |
| Sheep | ... | 40 |
| Number of young stock | ... | 9 |
| Value of fish taken | ... | \$22,150 |
| Value of furs | ... | \$133,300 |
| Other industries | ... | \$7,600 |

One thousand seven hundred bushels of potatoes were raised by the various bands of the agency, as follows: -

| | | |
|---------------|---------|-----|
| Oiaht | bushels | 100 |
| Howchuklisaht | bushels | 80 |
| Tseshabt | bushels | 100 |
| Opitchesaht | bushels | 60 |
| Clayoquot | bushels | 80 |
| Kelsemaht | bushels | 80 |
| Ahousaht | bushels | 200 |
| Hesquiaht | bushels | 200 |
| Matchillaht | bushels | 100 |
| Noochahtlaht | bushels | 200 |
| Ehattisaht | bushels | 200 |
| Kyukaht | bushels | 200 |
| Chaicelesaht | bushels | 100 |

The agent makes the following remarks in his tabular statement, viz.: - The Tsessahts and Opitchesaht Bands of Indians out barely enough hay for their horses. No increase in agricultural pursuits since last year except that the Ahousahts have planted an unusually large quantity of potatoes; the total for the agency for the year is 1, 700 bushels. Very little dog-fish oil has been made on the coast this year, most of the tribes having done well sealing and there being no demand for oil in the market, the price is accordingly low. There is an increase in the value of seal catch, also in houses and personal property. There is a decrease in fish oil and other industries.

The following schools have received the government grant during the past fiscal year, viz.: -

Industrial and Boarding.

| | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Kamloops Industrial. | Kuper Island Industrial. |
| Kootenay Industrial. | Metlakahtla Industrial |
| Williams Lake Industrial. | Alert Bay Industrial |
| All Hallows Boarding. | Coqualeetza Boarding. |
| St. Mary's Boarding | Indian Girls' Home, Port Simpson. |
| Indian Girls' Home, Alert Bay (special). | ... |
| Day Schools. | ... |
| Hazelton. | Port Simpson. |
| Metlakahtla. | Lakalsap. |
| Kincolith. | Port Essington. |
| Masset. | Kitkatla. |
| Bella Bella. | Cape Mudge. |
| Nimpkeesh (or Alert Bay). | Gwayasdums. |
| Uclulet. | Nitinat. |
| Alberni. | Kyuquot. |
| Songhees | |

Medicines.

Drugs, etc., have been furnished to the various agents and missionaries in the province, such Supplies being reduced to what was considered absolutely necessary. The greatest efforts have been made in the direction of making such as were in a position to do so pay for their own requirements in respect to medicines and medical attendance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.W. VOWELL,

Indian Superintendent, B.C.

THE PAS, SASKATCHEWAN, N.W.T., 9th August, 1895.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR, - In accordance with your instructions of the 5th of April last, I have the honour to forward my annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with the accompanying tabular statement for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1895.

During the past year each of the six reserves has been visited at least twice, while that at the Pas, containing about two thirds of the Indians under my supervision, has received frequent attention, situated as it is in the immediate neighbourhood. More visiting would have been done but for the long distances to be traversed in a district like this; for, although there are but about one thousand Indians in this agency, they are widely scattered. From the centre, namely at the Pas, to Cumberland House (single journey), it is some seventy miles; from the Pas to Pas Mountain, one hundred miles; from the Pas to Moose Lake, sixty five, miles; from the Pas to Chemawawin, eighty miles; and from the Pas to Grand Rapids, one hundred and forty miles. But to go from one place to another consecutively means a journey of over five hundred miles; and frequently during the summer months the Pas, Mountain is almost inaccessible, owing to the usual low water. It is therefore no easy task to move about among the people so widely scattered. Neither can it well be otherwise; for these parts are not adapted to extensive farming (save along the Carrot River and at the Pas Mountain), but are essentially a fishing and hunting district. Gardening operations therefore are carried on on a small scale. The muskrat and rabbits in winter, and fish more or less all the year round form the staple articles of sustenance for these swampy Indians, except those at the Pas Mountain, as will appear further on.

I will now notice the reserves in detail.

Grand Rapids, situated as it is at the mouth of the Great Saskatchewan, has the immense advantage of being near the great fisheries established on Lake Winnipeg. The Indians here are, with one or two exceptions, poor gardeners. At times, however, they find employment at the fisheries and wharfs. They would obtain more but for some independent actions on their part, in consequence of which the fishing companies do not employ so many of them as formerly.

The school on this reserve has not been in operation since last Summer.

Ascending the rapids, and crossing Cedar Lake, we arrive at Chemawawin, where the Indians have an excellent hunting ground in the rat swamps. But this forbearing animal is fluctuating and it is not improbable that it may become more or less extinct as the Saskatchewan lowers year by year. This is also a good place for sturgeon. and during last winter the Indians caught many.

There are small patches of potatoes on this reserve, this year being much better than last.

At Chemawawin the school is efficiently carried on by Mr. Thomas Lamb, a, well educated young gentleman from England; and as a result of his teaching there will probably be developed the somewhat dormant intellects of not a few Indian pupils. One special feature in the programme of education in this school appears to be the healthful exercise of calisthenics. There is progress at Chemawawin.

Travelling up the river and across open country, with a biting cold north wind in winter, or under almost tropical heat in summer, with innumerable insects to contend with, we reach Moose Lake, where the Indians are now settling in two bands on their new reserve This is a good lake for fish most of the year round; but the Indians, for the greater part of them, are poor gardeners, though this year they have done fairly well.

It may be interesting here to mention that when Mr. Inspector McGibbon visited this reserve in September last, he promised a dress each to two of the Indian women who would have the cleanest, neatest, and best kept houses. In examining the Indian domiciles during my last visit to Moose Lake, I had no hesitation in deciding in favour of Mrs.

Jeremiah Pachenoos and Mrs. Oliver Johnston Tobacco at

Big Island. The former of these two women I found fairly well dressed, and drying some very fat sturgeon caught that morning, and withal too large to be put in the canoe, but had to be dragged ashore.

Moose Lake school is now kept by Mr. W.R. Taylor, and is making better progress than formerly.

After Moose Lake comes the Pas, which is reached by a long and tedious journey up the river. Here the Indians are a fairly intelligent number of people. Last fall they broke up an amount of new land, and burnt lime for their houses. Their fishing ground is a good one during the summer but, if deprived of the fall catch in the lakes and rivers, they are exposed to privations during the cold weather. Last summer the grasshoppers destroyed many of the Pas gardens; but this year there is good prospect of potatoes, if these destructive creatures, which are numerous in some parts, let them alone.

On the Pas Reserve there are two schools, one of which is temporarily closed. The attendance at both schools is generally good; and it is an encouraging fact that from here pupils have been sent to higher establishments.

After leaving the Pas we soon strike the Carrot River; and here the difficulties of travelling in these parts are met and fully realized, owing to the scarcity of water. At eighty or more miles from the Pas we reach Shoat Lake Reserve, and then by canoe and foot for some twenty miles more we arrive at the picturesque little village of Red Earth. These two off-shoots from the Pas Band have the advantage of first-class soil, especially that at Red Earth, and it only needs clearing and cultivating to raise all kinds of ordinary grain and vegetables. The Red Earth Indians are more thrifty than their neighbours at Shoal Lake, and have a goodly number of cattle, as well as some excellent gardens. They raise large crops of potatoes upon which and milk they chiefly live, for there are but few fish there, and those of an inferior kind.

There is no school at Red Earth, but one at Shoal Lake, which, however is temporarily closed. The Indians at the latter place have done better since removing from the low, salty grounds to the woods where the soil is good.

Descending the Carrot River to the Saskatchewan about three miles above the Pas proper, we are on the way to Birch River Reserve, which, however, is still unoccupied save by a mere handful from the Pas who have done but little owing to the sickness and death of the chief man among them.

From Birch River Portage we soon reach Cumberland, which is the western terminus of this agency. Here the Indians have done very well. Never since the exodus of the half-breeds from this reserve has there been such a stir with axe and grub hoe. A fair amount of new land has been brought under cultivation, and more new houses have gone up; but the scarcity of fish in the immediate neighbourhood is a hindrance to much home progress,

The school on Cumberland Reserve has not a large attendance, but is doing fairly well under the circumstances.

Thus a journey is accomplished around the agency, while correspondence has accumulated during say a month's absence. Indeed, alternate travelling and office work keep one going almost continually. But since the department has allowed the school teacher to assist in the outside work, an amount of valuable help is thus rendered, and I doubt not that results will be most beneficial to the Indians in advancing them in the various branches of civilization.

I am thankful to be able to report that the sanitary instructions of the department have been generally carried out by the various bands who are now reaping the benefit of more cleanly habits than they were formerly accustomed to.

The provisions and clothing allowed by the department for the destitute were distributed among those in need, and such have been numerous during the past year. In fact, without this timely assistance there would doubtless have been much suffering. It is proverbial that Indians are not grateful; but I have heard some grateful expressions from some of these poor people which show that the gifts are appreciated.

In conclusion it should be stated that during the year most of the surveys in this agency have been completed by Mr. S. Bray, by which more arable and Useful lands have been allotted to the Indians, and the portions surrendered now return to the crown.

All which is respectively submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH READER,

Indian Agent.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

REGINA, 20th September, 1895.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit My annual report for the fiscal year 1894 - 95, ended 30th June last, in which I have endeavoured briefly to review the work of the year and the general condition of the Indians throughout the North-west Territories, under the following sub-heads:

Agricultural Operations.

Notwithstanding that the harvest of 1894 was very light throughout all the reserves, the seeding of 1895 was entered upon by the Indians everywhere with undiminished energy; the numerous indications of a favourable season renewing the hope that this year's operations would be crowned with success.

This hope has, I am pleased to say, been in the main very fairly realized in the harvest which at this date is being gathered in, though, unfortunately, in the Saddle Lake and JDuck Lake Agencies in the north, Crooked Lake Agency in the east, and on several of the reserves in other agencies to a lesser extent, unfavourable weather in the latter part of the spring and late frosts have combined to materially lessen the returns in so far as the grain crop is concerned.

There has been no increase in the area under crop this, as compared with last year; but there was noticeable a very decided improvement in the manner in which the land was prepared, and the seeding and planting done.

One result of the poor returns from grain in the past two years has been an increase in the acreage under garden and field root crops, and it is pleasing to note that at last the efforts of agents and farmers in this direction, and towards the bestowal of more attention upon this part of their farming, are now being responded to by an ever increasing number of the Indians.

Owing to the stimulus given by the success of this season in crops of all kinds, I anticipate a considerable increase in the acreage under cultivation next season, for all of which the Indians, with the possible exception of one or two bands, will be in a position to furnish seed without aid from the department.

Live Stock.

The winter of 1894 - 95, was very favourable for stock, and a good supply of hay having been secured during the preceding summer, all came through the winter in very good order, and the early spring of the present year, together with the remarkably good pasturage of the past summer, has maintained the herds in fine

condition. The calf crop of this season has been very good, and as a result of the policy of gradual introduction of thoroughbred bulls, the calves of this and last season continue to show very marked improvement.

As evidencing the proportions which the Indians' herds have now assumed, in consequence of the very close supervision which this branch of farming has received, it may be said that in Treaties Nos. 4 and 6, covering the whole extent of the North-west Territories, (except the southwest portion, which is covered by Treaty No. 7) the beef required for agency purposes and for those Indians who are not yet sufficiently advanced to support themselves entirely, was supplied in thirteen out of fifteen agencies wholly by the Indians from their own herds.

In Treaty No. 7, which comprises the Sarcee, Stony, Blackfoot, Blood and Piegan Reserves, these results have not yet been attained; but as each year finds the herds of these Indians increasing, and the Indians themselves more anxious to become possessed of stock, and more careful and attentive to those now in their hands, the prospect of achieving, at a not far distant date, the same measure of success which has crowned the department's policy in the other treaties is bright indeed.

Individual Earnings of Indians.

There has been during the past year no relaxation of the efforts which are constantly being put forth to find profitable employment for our Indians, apart from the work devolving upon them from the care of their farms and stock. In fact, owing to the almost general failure of the crops of 1894, it has been necessary to increase, if possible, the efforts in this direction, in order, first, to call into practice in the face of many difficulties that spirit of self-reliance which it is the aim of the department to inculcate in our Indians, and thus strengthen them for future efforts, and, second, to prevent what would otherwise have been a severe tax upon the financial resources of the department had the support of any large number of Indians who had suffered by the failure of crops not been in a great measure obviated in this way.

It is pleasing, therefore, to note that notwithstanding the fact that the financial depression which prevailed generally throughout the Territories materially lessened the demand among the settlers and in the towns for labour, and also that, owing to the competition of settlers seeking employment and a market for firewood, & c., lower wages and prices obtained, the aggregate earnings of the Indians in Treaties 4, 6 and 7 for the fiscal year amounted to \$120, 759, as compared with \$91, 398 in the previous year, or an increase of \$29, 361.11

At the same time, the greater difficulty which the Indians have experienced in earning this money has had the effect of making them even more careful than in the past in expending the same, and this fact, together with the low prices which obtained throughout the year for the staple articles of food, has had the effect of making their earnings go much further towards their support than heretofore.

General Progress.

The annual reports of the agents throughout the Territories show ample evidence of a continuance of the advance that is steadily being made on all the reserves in the direction of ultimate independence. More intelligent effort is being put forth by the Indians to increase their accumulations of property, to improve the value of the same and to better their home surroundings, and it is highly gratifying to note that these efforts are meeting with so large a measure of success.

They are, with the aid of their agents, in many instances seeking new sources of revenue, and in several agencies are now carrying on dairying on a sufficiently large scale to enable them to place on the open market butter of a very satisfactory quality.

Poultry-raising is also beginning to receive greater and more intelligent attention, and gives promise of becoming a successful industry in the near future.

The steady improvement in the class of houses on the reserves and the desire before referred to, for improved. interior fittings and furnishings and increased comfort, has been very noticeable and cannot but be regarded - second to the desire to accumulate property - as one of the most hopeful signs that the old order of things among these people has now passed away for ever and that the new, which has been substituted by years of patient effort has come to remain.

The Indian Exhibits at the Territorial Exhibition.

As proof of the great strides made by the Indians in the pursuit of civilization, I am pleased to be able to report the splendid success made by them in their varied exhibits at the Territorial Fair, held in Regina from 29th July to 7th August last. The improvement over the Indian exhibit at the World's Fair in 1893 was most marked. The exhibits were shown in a frame building, 50 by 25 feet, which was erected solely by the carpenter pupils of the Regina Indian Industrial School, the work upon which was decidedly a credit to them.

The exhibits were principally from the Moose Mountain, Crooked Lake, Assiniboine, File Hills, Muscowpetung, Touchwood, Duck Lake, Carlton, Battleford, Onion Lake, Saddle Lake, Edmonton, Hobbema and Blackfoot Agencies. and from the Qu'Appelle, Battleford, Regina, High River, St. Albert, Elkhorn, Rupert's Land and St. Boniface Industrial Schools, as well as from several day and boarding schools, notably those of File Hills, Touchwood and Crowstand.

These consisted of farm products, carpentry, blacksmithing, tailoring, harness, shoemaking and tinsmithing work, nd printing, also bread butter, Cheese jam, soap, articles of clothing, knitting lace work, embroidery, home-made furniture, wooden ox collars, double-trees and single-trees, axe, and fork handles made out of native wood and ironed by the Indians, horse-shoes, hinges, pincers and a great variety of other articles, numbering in all about fifteen hundred specimens.

The school work, writing problems and maps (both in drawing and relief), was exceptionally good, as is well evidenced by the Race that the Qu'Appelle Industrial School took first prize for a set of relief maps in open competition with every school in the Territories also the first prize for writing, and a second prize for an individual map.

The following prizes were all won by Indians in open competition with the whole of Manitoba and the North-west Territories: -

| Articles. | Prize. | Name and Address. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Iron harrows | 1st prize | Joseph Kent, Rupert's Land School. |
| Boots, riding | 1st prize | W.R. Bear, Elkhorn School. |
| Boots, riding | 2nd prize | John Severight, Regina School. |
| Boots, ladies' | 1st prize | Roy Wawekoweit, Elkhorn School. |
| Boots, ladies | 2nd prize | Blackhorse, Elkhorn School. |
| Shoes, men's | 1st prize | Wm. McGirr, Dunbow School. |
| Shoes men's | 2nd prize | John Severight, Regina School. |
| Shoes, ladies' | 1st prize | Roy Wawekowit, Elkhorn School. |
| Boots, collection | Diploma | Elkhorn Industrial School. |
| Harness, set heavy. | Diploma | Frank Seaton, Regina School. |
| Harness, light | Diploma | C. McDonald, Elkhorn School. |
| Specimen wood work, tool chest | ... | Tom Quoquet, Rupert's Land School. |
| Model stair case | Special prize | Tom Quoquet, Rupert's Land School |
| Iron farm gate | 1st prize | A. Woodhouse, Rupert's Land School |
| Set of maps (8) | 1st prize | Qu'Appelle School. |

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Individual map | 2nd prize | Qu'Appelle School |
| Specimen of writing | 1st prize | Qu'Appelle School |

The brass bands belonging to Qu'Appelle, St. Joseph's (High River), Regina and St. Albert Schools supplied nearly all the music at the fair, and won universal praise for the excellence of their playing, their time and attack being admirable,

especially considering the fact that they were only Indian lads from ten to eighteen years of age.

During the term of the fair a daily newspaper was published by some of the pupils of the Regina School who form the printing staff of that institution, and the little paper was highly appreciated by the visitors, who watched with delight the dexterity with which the little fellows set up the type and forms. Several thousand copies were presented to the visitors as souvenirs of the Indian exhibit.

On the fourth day of the exhibition about fifteen hundred Indians assembled by appointment to meet His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Aberdeen. The Indians, who were principally from the reserves in Assiniboia, together with delegates from the Blackfoot, Stony, Blood and Piegan Reserves, were all grouped on and about the large platform opposite the grand stand. On one side there were seated over two hundred pupils from the industrial schools, neatly attired in their school uniforms; on the right were grouped all the Indians in their native vari-coloured costumes and the left was occupied by the Vice-regal party.

The scene was a most brilliant and animated one, the day exceptionally fine and the grand stand crowded with spectators who viewed the novel scene with pleasure and marked the contrast between the older Indians in their gorgeous costumes and their children in their neat and simple school uniforms with evident appreciation.

After the four combined Indian bands had played "God save the Queen, " the leading chiefs and headmen were presented to Lord and Lady Aberdeen; after which His Excellency addressed the Indians through the medium of the Cree and Blackfoot interpreters.

The address was of a most cordial and encouraging nature and one that cannot but prove of incalculable benefit in stimulating the Indians to still greater efforts in the way of advancement in civilized pursuits. Among other things he congratulated them upon the splendid show of exhibits, and said they ought to be proud of their children, for their progress was evidenced by the fine appearance of those present, and the work shown by the various Indian schools at the exhibition.

To the Indian boys, members of the brass bands, His Excellency stated that he was so pleased with their playing that he would give each member a silver medal which he hoped they would prize as a memento of the day, and further announced his intention of giving a prize for competition between the four Indian bands. This musical contest took place immediately after the withdrawal of Their Excellencies, to the grand stand and was considered by the large concourse of visitors present as one of the most interesting features of the day. Each band did its utmost, and was plauded in turn, the prize being finally adjudged to the Qu'Appelle Industrial school band. The St. Joseph's School band, which in the opinion of one of the three judges appointed for the competition should have been awarded the prize, was so much admired by His Excellency that he decided to give it a special prize, which he has since forwarded to the school under cover of an autograph letter addressed to the pupils of the institution.

It would take up too much space to repeat the praises bestowed upon the Indian exhibit by the visitors and the press generally; in fact, until assured that the articles exhibited were actually the product of Indian labour, visitors were hardly inclined to give credence thereto.

That many of the Indian exhibits fully equalled, and in some cases excelled the products of white competitors, is beyond doubt and fully demonstrates the rapid advancement that is being made in civilized pursuits by our Indian population.

Irrigation.

In the autumn of 1893, the construction of an irrigation ditch on the Blackfoot Reserve was decided upon in order to render available for agricultural purposes a large tract of bottom land lying along the Bow River, favourably situated for irrigating, and the preliminary surveys were completed that season.

The work of construction was entered upon in 1894, and practically completed during the present summer, all labour connected with the excavations being

performed by the Indians, and the entire work carried on very economically under the able supervision of Mr. A.W. Ponton, of the survey staff of this office. Four and one-half miles were finished during the season of 1894, and this season the ditch was extended to a total length of seven miles, in addition to which some lateral drains were constructed.

Considering the magnitude of the undertaking, the outlay therefor was very small, and considerably more than half of it was borne by the band, from funds derived from timber dues, royalty on coal, etc. Water was turned on in June last, and on the 16th of that month was flowing the full length of the course. The effect upon the adjacent lands, which are at present under grass, was almost immediate and very marked, and it is readily apparent that such portions of these bottom lands as will this year and hereafter be brought under cultivation, will be decidedly superior to other lands on the reserve not thus privileged.

On the Piegan Reserve, an irrigation ditch three miles in length, with an auxiliary of one and a half miles, has been constructed by the Indians under the supervision of the agent and farmer for the reserve; but, as the work has not yet been completed, it is not possible at the present writing to say what measure of success will attend it. The natural facilities and favourable physical features of the country included in this reserve have rendered possible the carrying out of this undertaking, without the engineering assistance which was necessary in the case of the Blackfoot Reserve works.

Preliminary examinations are about to be made on two of the reserves in the Birtle Agency, with a view to ascertaining whether water can be successfully and cheaply raised from the river to the level of the surrounding bench lands for the purpose of improving certain valuable hay lands, the product of which, from lack of sufficient moisture, has been considerably reduced of late years.

The returns anticipated from the successful carrying out of this work - if it is found to be practicable - will far exceed the small outlay which will be involved, as the Indians find a ready market for all hay that they can dispose of, at good prices.

Surveys.

A small reserve, consisting of about two thousand acres, was set apart, near Prince Albert, for the refugee Wah-spa-ton Sioux who had been for many years resident in the vicinity of that town as trespassers on Dominion and private lands,

In the Birtle Agency a re-survey of the Riding Mountain Reserve, No. 61, rendered necessary by the obliteration of the original boundaries, was made in the autumn of last year, as also the examination and setting apart of a fishing station for the Indians of that band.

A small reserve of an offshoot of the Gambler's Rand, No. 63, was also surveyed at Valley River, in the northern portion of this agency.

The remainder of the season of 1894 was taken up with the examination of timber lands for the Blood Indians and the taking of levels with a view to ascertaining the practicability of a proposed irrigation system for that reserve.

The season of 1895 has so far been devoted to the irrigation work before referred to, on the Blackfoot Reserve, and the survey of certain hay lands for the Indians in the Swan River Agency.

Reduction of Expenditure.

Notwithstanding, the unfavourable result of the farming operations of the season of 1894, the absence of demand for labour and the low prices of farm products and, on the other hand, the continued extension of educational facilities with its corresponding expenditures, there has been a reduction in the sum expended upon Indians in the North-west Territories of about \$25, 000 as compared with the outlay of the previous year.

Conduct.

Apart from an occasional infraction of the law, arising out of the procuring of intoxicants, which still continue to find their way to the Indians (particularly those residing near the towns and large settlements) in spite of the vigilance of the police and our own officials, the conduct of the Indians of Treaties 4, 6 and the Stonies, Sarcees and Piegangs of Treaty 7, in so far as the observance of the law and general behaviour is concerned, has left but little to be desired.

In one respect, however, it is to be regretted that so favourable a report cannot be given. There has been, during the past spring, a tendency on the part of some of the bands of the central, and to some extent those of the eastern portions of the Territories, to return to the observance of their ancient rite of sun-dancing, accompanied, to a limited extent, by the practice of making "braves" and its concomitant acts of torture. In only one instance, however, were the attempts in the central district successful this year, Piapot's Reserve being the only point where a dance was successfully held. An attempt to inaugurate one at Touchwood Hills was firmly resisted by the agent and overcome by, prompt action on his part. It is very noticeable, however, that these dances do not now receive the hearty support which in former years they commanded from nearly all the Indians. The attempted dances of last spring were inaugurated by the few remaining members of a class that has now almost passed away, i.e, the medicine men, who still cling to the traditional customs of their race and who are, owing to age and consequent fixity of ideas, beyond the reach of the elevating influences of civilization. The responses to their efforts are now very far from being as general as in earlier years, and come mainly from those who are possessed of but little in the form of landed improvements or property in cattle, etc., to interest them in their reserves and work - on the other hand the industrious owners of good farms, herds of cattle and comfortable homes, perceiving the unsettling influences of these ceremonies and their inconsistency with the teaching of the Christian faith which they have adopted, hold entirely aloof therefrom.

Among the Indians of the west, by whom sun-worship with its attendant rites and ceremonies was in the past, most religiously and regularly observed, there has been this year noticeable indications of a similar disinclination on the part of the better class to continue to participate therein, and on the Blood Reserve, where they were of so frequent observance heretofore, through the efforts of the agent these rites were not celebrated at all during the past two seasons, and in the current summer the only sundance held in Treaty No.7 was one of a very mild type on the Blackfoot Reserve. There is, therefore, good ground for the hope of finally bringing about their complete abandonment at an early date, and were it not for the encouragement given the Indians to continue the practice by the attendance at the dances of numbers of white people, drawn thither by curiosity, the advance in this direction would, I believe, be more rapid.

In the case of the Blackfoot Reserve, I regret that the year has not passed free from the stain of crime, the deplorable and tragic death of the late Mr. Frank Skynner, an official of the department on the staff of that agency, and the regrettable but unavoidable killing of his Indian murderer by the Mounted Police while resisting arrest, has cast a deep gloom over the department's staff and the Indians on that and adjacent reserves.

Later, and while the excitement among these Indians incident upon the events which had so recently taken place in their midst still prevailed, there arose, through an unfortunate combination of circumstances which reached its climax in the death of one of the pupils of the boarding school on the North Reserve, a spirit of antagonism towards the school in question, resulting in the temporary closing of the same and the withdrawal from the reserve of the missionary under whose able management the institution had been conducted. A searching inquiry was at once instituted into the causes of the difficulty, and full explanations given to the Indians; and, as a result, I am pleased to state that the school was re-opened during a visit of His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary and myself to the

reserve on the 25th August last, at which time it was quite evident that good feeling had been restored.

On the Blood Reserve in the earlier portion of the year, complaints of cattle killing were made by the ranchers in the vicinity of Fort Macleod and the Blood Reserve. Prompt action was taken by the officials of the reserve and the Northwest Mounted Police, and the matter was specially investigated by the department's inspectors in connection with its bearing on the question of the insufficiency of the meat ration then being issued, which, it was alleged, was the principal cause of the killing complained of.

The result of the inquiry proved that the ration of meat was, with some trifling exceptions, amply sufficient, and that the killing of cattle was the wanton work of some of the wild and uncontrollable spirits which are ever to be found among the Indians; and through the vigilance of the police the arrest and conviction of the ringleaders and principal offenders among these was secured; since which there have been no complaints heard.

The year has been marked by the continued absence of complications between our Indians and those of the northern United States territory, there having been no attempt to revive the horse-stealing raids which in former years and until repressed the vigilance and activity of the North-west Mounted Police, were of so frequent occurrence.

Moral and Social Status.

As in the past, the influence of the missionaries, school teachers and our own employees has continued to have a very marked bearing on the moulding of the character of the Indians with whom they are in daily contact especially this is true in the case of the younger men, and women. The effect of the neat premises and well ordered establishments of the missions, agencies and farms on the reserves, in keeping ever before the Indians models which it is desirable they should copy, is very noticeable in the increased attention of the better class of the Indians to the smaller details of house ornamentation, neatness of premises and the adoption of the many ingenious appliances and contrivances which are in so common use among the whites for the facilitating of labour, and this influence has been an important factor in the elevation of the moral and social standards of the Indians.

The tendency to incur debt in anticipation of moneys coming in from various sources is yet strong among the older Indians who have tumbled up under the credit system of trading which, in earlier years, so generally obtained throughout the Territories. The experience of the past few years has, however, been sufficient to warrant the belief that the time is not far distant when this pernicious system will be at an end; for the more provident Indians of the present generation are beginning to perceive its evil effects and the disadvantage at which it places them, and the rising generation, the product of our reserves and industrial schools, are trained in a better school of finance.

Education.

Notwithstanding the limited appropriation at command for this purpose during the fiscal year 1894 - 95, the Indian educational system of the territories has not only been maintained in its past strength and efficiency, but in the latter respect some advance, it is believed, has been made. There have, been in operation during the year, in the North-west Territories, seventy-nine schools of all classes, of which seven are of the industrial type, fifteen boarding and fifty-seven day schools. The aggregate number of names on the roll at the close of the fiscal year was 2, 782, of which 809 were in the industrial schools, 528 in boarding schools, and 1, 445 at the day schools.

At the industrial schools the number of pupils enrolled shows an increase of 120 over the previous year, owing principally to the closing of a few of the reserve day schools and the drafting of the pupils to the industrial schools. A further change for the better in the attitude of the Indians towards the question of the education of

SEWING ROOM, QU'APPELLE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL



their children is also noticeable, in the fact that parents are less persistent in their demands for leave of absence for or the premature discharge of their children and more willing that they should participate in the benefits which they see are being conferred of the children of others.

A brief summary of the year's work may prove of interest: -Battleford School.

With the exception of the few chronic cases confined to the hospital, the health of the pupils has been good. The exceptions referred to will, as opportunity offers, be permitted to return to their homes where they will probably be benefited by the greater amount of open air exercise than is possible to them in connection with hospital treatment, at the same time due care will be taken to see that they receive careful attention and regular medical treatment from the reserve physicians.

Five girls of the school are now filling positions as domestic servants - four in Battleford and one in Regina - and are giving good satisfaction. Their wages, or at least such portions as they do not require for clothing etc., are deposited for them by their employers in savings bank accounts.

The school buildings have, during the year, been thoroughly renovated and improved, and a new carpenter shop erected in place of the one destroyed by fire two years ago, and the school is now thoroughly equipped for work. Much of the work has been done by the carpenter apprentices, who are very proficient in their trade. The shoemaking department has done much excellent work and its pupil staff is thoroughly efficient.

Strenuous efforts were put forth to have the school well represented at the Territorial Exhibition, with the result that nearly 100 exhibits were on sight in this school section, all of which were very creditable.

The Guide school newspaper, after some months of suspension of publication, is again issued in enlarged form.

The former principal - the Rev. Thomas Clarke - resigned from the management of the institution in December last, after eleven years of continuous connection therewith, and the position was filled temporarily by the Ven. Archdeacon J.A. Mackay until the school was, on 1st July last, handed over to the control of the church authorities on the per capita grant basis, when the present principal, the Rev. E. Matheson, assumed charge.

Qu'Appelle School.

The attendance at this school has been more regular than heretofore for reasons before stated and consequently better results are noticeable.

Accommodation for twenty-five more pupils has been provided as also additional hospital facilities for cases requiring isolation. Twenty girls have this year found employment as domestic servants in the neighbouring towns, and have given complete satisfaction in that capacity. A number of the boys also have been hired out to neighbouring farmers and have acquitted themselves creditably. Carpentry, shoemaking, blacksmithing, printing, domestic work, baking and the manufacture of clothing have been regularly taught with gratifying success, as the school's exhibits at the Territorial Exhibition proved.

The school was visited during the year by the members of the Central Assiniboia Teacher's Institute, who expressed thorough appreciation of the work and methods of the institution.

St. Joseph's School.

This school is now filled to the extent of its accommodation and not a few applications had to be refused on this account, pending the completion of the addition which is now in course of erection. Owing to the prevailing financial depression and the limited extent of agricultural pursuits in the district in which this school is situated, there was but little demand for labour, and consequently but few pupils

were hired out. All the carpenter work on the additions and the improvements made during the year was, however, done by the carpenter apprentices, under the supervision of the instructor.

The health of the pupils has been exceedingly good, and only three deaths occurred during the year. Steady progress has been made in studies, the pupils being now graded in the following standards: -

| ... | Pupils. |
|--------------|---------|
| Standard I | 64 |
| Standard II | 29 |
| Standard III | 15 |
| Standard IV | 10 |
| Standard V | 3 |

Calisthenics, frequently accompanied by music of the school's excellent brass band, are regularly practised and are an important feature in the maintenance of the health of the pupils. The instruction in the various trades has been attended with considerable success, the carpenter apprentices having performed a large and varied amount of work in a skilful manner. All the boots required at the institution have been made by the shoemaker and his staff of apprentices, as also moccasins and the repairing of boots and harness. The school farm has contributed very considerably, in the shape of vegetables, milk, beef, grain, etc., towards the support of the school.

Regina School.

Decided progress is reported from this school; the kindergarten system recently introduced is proving a very valuable help in the junior department. Special attention is given to instruction in agriculture, and the school farm is regarded as an important department of the institution.

The carpenter boys were kept fully employed at work of a thoroughly practical nature on additional buildings, including a residence for the principal, and in work on the Territorial Exhibition buildings, on which work a number were employed by the contractor at the rate of \$1.25 per day. The harness makers have continued to do good work, and have, in addition to filling a number of outside orders, supplied the agencies with twenty-one sets of double harness, besides providing all the school requirements in boots and shoes, leather mitts, shoepacks and slippers.

A printing office was opened in November, 1894, since which time a semimonthly school newspaper has been issued to the pupils and some 500 paid subscribers. The compositors' work is done by the boys.

Good health has been the rule throughout the year. Out-door work and sports are freely encouraged, and many of the boys have developed athletic qualities of no mean order.

A commencement has been made this year in hiring out boy pupils among the neighbouring farmers; but as yet, only two of the girls have been placed in situations, principally for the reason that none could well be spared from the work of the school.

Red Deer School.

This institution has now its full complement of pupils fifty in all. Of the trades, carpentry and farming are the only ones at present taught; but a shoe and harness shop will shortly be opened.

A change in the management of this school was made about the end of the fiscal year, the retiring principal, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, being succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Somerset, a missionary of the Methodist Church for some years among the Indians of Hobbema and Edmonton Agencies.

Notable progress has been made during the year in the class rooms, the pupils having made a very gratifying advance in general proficiency.

Emmanuel College, Prince Albert

has now thirty pupils on the roll, out of which it is intended to fit a number of the more promising ones for a Normal school course in the public schools of the Territories, with a view to enabling them ultimately to qualify for positions as teachers, either on or off the reserves.

No trade instruction is undertaken here, but the girls, in addition to their studies, are given thorough instruction in domestic work, sewing, knitting, & c.

Brandon School.

The Brandon school is now open with thirty-eight pupils on the roll, and some seventeen more are en route from the reserves. This school is under the management of the Rev. John Semmens as principal, and the auspices of the Methodist Church. As it is only recently opened, no report can, of course, be made thereon.

Calgary.

At Calgary, the building for the new industrial school, under the auspices of the Church of England is approaching completion, and steps are being taken to secure pupils and arrange for the opening; which, however can hardly take place before the close of the present calendar year.

Elkhorn Industrial School.

The industrial school at Elkhorn, known as the Washakada Indian Home, is under the closer attention which the present principal, Mr. A.E. Wilson, has been able to bestow upon it, gradually approaching its former standard of efficiency, and a more economical financial policy is being pursued.

During the year a few children from the western plain tribes and a number from the Swan River Agency, have been added to the school's population. The trade shops at this institution, while financially unsuccessful, have achieved satisfactory results in so far as the training of the boys is concerned, as was evidenced by the display of their handiwork at the Territorial Exhibition referred to elsewhere in this report.

The importance of out-door recreation is fully recognized here also, with the result that manly sports flourish under the superintendence of the staff, and the strength of the school's rink of Indian curlers last winter, earned for them renown among the "brethren of the broom."

The reputation of the Indian industrial schools of the Territories for the excellence of the work which they are performing and their importance as factors in the undertaking of converting tribes of formerly uncivilized Indians into independent and useful citizens of the Dominion, has attracted towards these institutions the attention of a large section of the Canadian public, as also of many distinguished visitors from other countries.

Among those who have recently visited one or other of these schools and who have freely expressed appreciation of the service being rendered to the country by these institutions and the high standard of efficiency maintained, I may note Their Excellencies, the Governor General and Countess of Aberdeen, the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. Wilfred and Madame Laurier, His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh and Messrs. S. Sutherland, M.P., and D.C. Fraser, M.P. The interest thus shown and the many kindly words of appreciation and encouragement conveyed to the pupils and staff of the schools, has had an effect for good, the extent of which it is not possible to estimate.

The various boarding schools have throughout the year continued to render as good service as can be expected from the institutions conducted in the midst of Indians, and where the separation of children from objectionable influences cannot,

by nature of the circumstances, be as effective as where they are removed from the reserves entirely and placed in the industrial establishments. However, as before said, they are doing good work and it is pleasing to note that this is sufficiently appreciated by the Indians to have caused all the schools, except in one or two instances, to be filled to the limit of the enrolment for which Parliamentary appropriation has been made, in fact, in some few cases it has been found impossible to refrain from exceeding that limit.

The day schools have maintained their former degree of efficiency. During the year, in pursuance of the gradual withdrawal from the system of day schools, some of the least effective of these were closed and the pupils drafted into the boarding and industrial schools.

Health.

There has been a general immunity from sickness of an epidemic nature, la grippe having only, as far as I can recall, manifested itself in one agency and there, though in a comparatively severe form, not accompanied by loss of life.

As a result of inquiry among physicians who have been in constant attendance upon the Indians for many years, it is gratifying to learn that there is good ground for belief that syphilis has now been in so large a measure brought within the operations of successful treatment as to be said to be disappearing.

Scrofula and consumption still retain their position as the main factors in the death rate among the Indians, the one leading to the other, and there seems to be little ground for hope that their potency will be in any appreciable degree lessened by treatment.

The continual improvement in surroundings, the better houses, a more varied diet (including the increased use of vegetables and decrease in the consumption of meat) together with a more intelligent appreciation of sanitary precautions which are so constantly enjoined upon them by the reserve officials, will, however, it is hoped, in conjunction with skilled medical treatment, in time be productive of no small results.

The sanitary precautions referred to consist in the thorough cleansing of the dwellings and the surrounding premises twice a year, the whitewashing of all houses at least once a year and their proper ventilation, the removal and destruction of all garbage and refuse matter, the keeping free from pollution all sources of water supply and a general attention to the cleanliness of the person, especially among the children.

It may be said that not a little of the success achieved in this work has been contributed to by the presence on the reserves of the ex-pupils of our industrial schools, who, having finished their term of schooling, are now again with their parents, or married on the reserves, where the influence of the training which they have received is now being brought to bear upon those with whom they are thrown in contact.

Staff.

It affords me pleasure to testify to the cheerful co-operation and intelligent assistance rendered generally by the staff throughout the agencies and in this office in carrying into effect the policy of the department.

To a very marked extent has there been apparent a deep personal interest in the service and a general desire to hasten, by all means in their power, the day when our country's wards shall have become its citizens.

Conclusion.

The usual statements accompany this report.

Manitoba matters will be dealt with by Mr. McColl, whose report will cover also the St. Boniface and Rupert's Land

Industrial Schools.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.E. FORGET,

Assistant Indian Commissioner.

*TREATY No. 2, MANITOWAPAW AGENCY,
THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 12th August,*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895.

The Indians on the several reserves in this agency are in a fairly prosperous condition, and maintain themselves by hunting and fishing in the spring, summer and winter seasons; and in the fall, some by hiring on farms in the Portage la Prairie Plains, where they find employment during haying, harvesting, and threshing times; others find work in winter in the lumber shanties and saw-mills at Fairford; all of which is a great help to them, and therefore few of them such as old, blind and infirm Indians, and widows, have to be relieved during the winter months.

In this connection I am happy to state that charitable persons and societies, through the Church of England missions in the agency, have materially helped the children, and the aged and destitute of Crane River, Fairford, Little Saskatchewan and Lake St. Martin Reserves, in procuring them suitable clothing during the year, but especially in the winter season.

The crops in general, but particularly that of potatoes, were a success, except at Ebb and Flow Lake, where, owing to high water, wet seasons and low country, mostly everything failed excepting hay, which was plentiful in every reserve of my agency; consequently the stock is increasing and improving.

I am glad to say that, by marked degrees, the Indians are becoming more and more industrious and economical, and the gratifying result to which I have much satisfaction to draw the attention of the department, is the fact that some of them can dispose of from five to fifteen head of good cattle every fall; and others, with hardly any or no help from the government, have in the course of the year, bought wagons, mowers and rakes, for which they have paid ready money, earned mostly by their labour and thrift.

The progress made at the ten day schools in my agency is satisfactory, although in some of them the attendance was not very regular, owing to different epidemics which raged in the spring more or less in every reserve, but more particularly in the Little Saskatchewan, Fairford and Lake Manitoba Reserves, where, I am sorry to say, a few fatalities were recorded; but, thanks to the medicines provided by the department and administered by the school teachers, who act as health officers, the cases of mortality were lessened.

A new boarding school has been established at Pine Creek under the direction and tuition of one of the Reverend Oblate Fathers of the Roman Catholic Church; and, together with that of Water Hen River, under the same patronage, but beneath the immediate charge of Mr. and Mrs. Adam, I am happy to state that the pupils of both these schools have made marked progress in learning both French and English, and would compare creditably in their habits of neatness and cleanliness with their more favoured neighbours the white children.

The girls under the conscientious and intelligent care of Mrs. Adam learn the useful arts of housewifery, sewing and knitting, and are able to make their own socks, stockings, mitts, dresses, & c., & c., whilst the boys are taught the rudiments of husbandry; and the pupils who show more aptitude for study are affiliated with the Industrial School at St. Boniface, where one of them has shown so much talent that he was chosen to be sent to the principal institution in Ottawa to complete his studies. And I feel it to be my duty to mention also the brilliant honours obtained in the past at the St. Paul Industrial School by the pupils coming from Fairford and the neighbouring schools. This goes to show that the large amount of money expended yearly by the department is conducive of very beneficial results, notwithstanding the too many objections of outsiders. Moreover, these results are fruitful of one more important advantage, that of overcoming gradually the ignorant obstinacy of the Indian parents who at first pretended that the schools were use-

less and were very indifferent as to whether their children attended school or not; but now, owing to the above convincing proofs, they begin to understand that there is some usefulness in education and encourage them to attend more regularly.

The houses and outbuildings continue to have a more improved and healthier appearance, the Indians following more readily than heretofore the sanitary instructions given them, through the school teachers, by Dr. Orton, the chief medical superintendent, who also remarked, with satisfaction, those, improvements at the time of his last visit, when he took the trouble of vaccinating the infants and adults who had not been previously operated upon. This was done on all the reserves in my agency, when he also prescribed and gave medicine to all the Indians who applied for treatment. Consequent upon the better observance by them of the sanitary regulations the health of the Indians in general is good.

This year the hunt has been fairly remunerative, bears particularly having increased in numbers; but, although fish was plentiful, the Indians caught just enough for their own use, as they could find no market to dispose of the surplus with profit.

I am happy to state that, as in the past, my staff of teachers continue to prove efficient and are a great help to me in caring for the implements and government property in general, in their efforts to induce the Indians to till the soil and improve their stock (my agency being so well adapted for that purpose), in visiting the sick and administering in my stead the medicine adapted to the case, and, in fine, in cheerfully seconding me in the rather ingrate task of trying to instil in them the practice of the domestic and moral qualities of civilized people.

Before concluding I feel it to be my pleasant duty to say that, if satisfactory results have, thus far, been obtained from the Indians in my agency, they are due in a great measure to the close and able supervision of our Assistant Commissioner for Manitoba, Keewatin and the Northwest Territories and the Inspector of Indian Agencies, Mr. E. McColl, who, through his long years of patient intercourse with them, has come to understand thoroughly the character of the Indians, and now exercises such a salutary influence upon them that his orders are strictly carried out and his advice always gladly received and put into practice as much as they possibly can.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H.MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 24th September, 1894.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit for your information a report of the proceedings of the Indian Reserve Commission during the past year, and Of the work done by the two surveyors attached to it during a part of the year.

Messrs. Devereux and Skinner, the gentlemen I refer to, were until January employed in plotting the surveys of their preceding summer's work, and in preparing, for the final approval of the Provincial Government, plans of reserves previously Surveyed by them.

On the 8th January, Messrs. Devereux and Skinner were, by your instructions, temporarily discharged for the reason that the funds for the survey branch of the Commission were exhausted. A large amount of office work was consequently left unfinished, and it is now being carried on by Mr. Green whenever his other duties permit.

The Reserve Commission has during the past season defined ten additional reserves in the Lillooet district for the Alkali Lake and Canoe Creek tribes. These are for the most part, meadow lands, which are much needed by the Indians for their increasing hands of cattle and horses.

I am glad to inform you that the above reserves have all been approved by the Provincial Government, under date 23rd instant, and, are now ready for survey.

The unfinished field work, referred to in my annual report of last year, and which I have been unable to deal with in consequence of there being no available funds, comprises the additions and extensions to the reserves for the Nicola Lake, Sliammon, Klahoose, Euclataw and Clayoquot Indians, situated partly in the interior of the mainland and partly on the coast.

Applications for additional lands are of late frequently made by Indians whose herds of cattle and horses have become more numerous, and these applications will have to be dealt with by the Commission.

The surveys that remain to be undertaken are those in the coast and Cassiar districts, and they may under favourable circumstances be finished by the two parties in a year. To these must be added the unsurveyed reserves within the railway belt, and those allotted by me during the past season, which will probably occupy a party three or four months; and I beg strongly to recommend that these surveys be completed without delay.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.
DISTRICT No. 8,
EUREKA, N.S., 1st October, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to present my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

The condition of things in this agency has not changed very much since my last report.

The loss, by storm last fall, of the church on Indian Island has been a serious blow to the poor Indians of this district. They have erected a temporary chapel near the old site which will have to do until such time as with outside assistance they are able to rebuild.

There is at present very little sickness here among the Indians. The lack of sufficient clothing during the cold winter is largely the cause of sickness and brings on consumption, to which they are predisposed.

The potato crop looks very well, and will be of great benefit to those who have planted. It is difficult to induce them to take an interest in farming unless they get assistance from the government. There are, however, a few families who realize the benefit derived from it. The great drawback in farming among them is the want of manure. They have no money to invest in chemical fertilizers, which are expensive.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
RODERICK McDONALD,
Agent.*

*DISTRICT No. 9,
HEATHERTON, ANTIGONISH CO., N.S., 12th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1895.

There has been an increase of seven in the population of this district during the year, ten births and three deaths.

The health of the Indians was generally good, there being no deaths among the adults, but an epidemic of scarlet fever caused considerable Suffering.

There has, however, been more than a usual number of very aged and infirm who had, and still have to be supported by their relatives and friends, supplemented by a small amount from the government.

The attention given to agriculture is about the same as in former years. Hay and potatoes are the, chief products.

Those who do not own stock, and they are the majority, sell their hay and thus derive a certain income; but their chief means of support is derived from raising potatoes. Some raise a considerable quantity of them, and in time of need they charitably divide with the destitute among them, and hence have little left for seeding. The Indians of this agency have a very beautiful little chapel on their reserve at Summerside. It is situated in a most charming locality overlooking the waters of Pomquette harbour. They had it painted and repaired last fall, and during their annual festival of St. Anne's, on July 26th, the visitors to their reserve were charmed and delighted at the elegance and taste displayed in beautifying the interior of their church. As a rule they are pious and moral, and generally temperate. There are, however, occasional cases of drunkenness, but the stern enforcement of the law respecting the sale of intoxicants to Indians, acts as a needed preventative,

*I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W.C. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR
WINNIPEG, 4th October, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - In submitting my eighteenth annual report of inspection, I have the honour to congratulate the department upon the material advancement in civilization manifested everywhere throughout this superintendency under the liberal and progressive policy adopted by the government in elevating the aboriginal inhabitants of Canada to the moral and intellectual plane of the European race, whose wonderful inventions and discoveries, in the arts and sciences, have given muscles to steam and a tongue to the lightning, and almost annihilated time and space.

The knowledge disseminated through the excellent educational institutions established for the enlightenment of our untutored aborigines is gradually illuminating, their benighted understandings with its glorious effulgence and dispersing the clouds of ignorance and superstition which have enshrouded them mentally for countless ages, while aimlessly groping in impenetrable darkness. The wheels of

progress laden with the peaceable productions of civilization are moving slowly, but effectively among those implacable savages and transforming them into useful and industrious citizens, who formerly revelled in carnage with fiendish delight and adorned themselves with the ghastly scalps of their mutilated victims. No stonewalled fortresses, nor palisaded enclosure, armed with rifles and cannons, are necessary now for the protection of life and property from the attacks of hostile Indians in the vast unoccupied territories of the Dominion.

In my inspection of the different agencies visited this season, I was pleased to observe the general prosperity and contentment prevailing among the Indians. The acreage under cultivation on the majority of the reserves is considerably larger and the various crops are generally better than I ever witnessed them on any previous occasion. Grazing along the grassy banks of rivers and lakes, on many of the reserves, herds of cattle, in excellent condition are frequently seen. Old animals are exchanged for wagons, mowers, or for younger stock. Good and comfortable dwelling-houses, provided with several compartments amply furnished with chairs, tables, spring-beds, mirrors, cupboards, kitchen utensils, cooking-stoves and other modern conveniences, are now frequently substituted for the rudely constructed thatched and mudded hovels, and the blinding and suffocating barbarous wigwams formerly occupied.

Groups of children neatly attired in gaudy fabrics are observed each morning, tripping merrily along the different trails leading to their respective schools, where instruction is given them in the fundamental principles of education, instead of their growing up, like their heathen ancestors, in grossest ignorance around their filthy camp fires.

In the Portage la Prairie Agency, the Indians are making marvellous achievements in agriculture. Under the practical and judicious management of Mr. Agent Ogletree, they have harvested the enormous quantity of 8, 460 bushels of wheat, 400 of barley, 1, 000 of potatoes, 100 of corn, and about 500 tons of hay. In addition to this they gathered several thousand dollars worth of seneca, or snake-root, and received \$750 for working with farmers. They own 80 horses, 73 head of cattle and 29 dwelling-houses.

In the Clandeboye Agency, the Indians are also progressing in agriculture most satisfactorily. Their industry this season is bountifully rewarded by an unprecedented yield of wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, potatoes, turnips, onions and carrots. They secure from their magnificent meadows upwards of 4,000 tons of hay yearly, a large portion of which is disposed of in Selkirk and Winnipeg, at remunerative prices. Their live stock consists of 129 horses, 1,066 head of cattle, and 171 pigs. They realized from the proceeds of hay, cordwood, furs, seneca root and berries, disposed of during the year, \$17,900, besides a large amount received for working at harvest, saw-mills, fisheries, on steamboats and as voyageurs. It is estimated that the value of fish caught amounted to \$12,500.

The great interest manifested by parents in the education of their children is an encouraging indication of their intellectual advancement from barbarism to civilization. Of the 471 children of school age belonging to this agency, 424 are attending either day or industrial schools, which are ably conducted by, efficient instructors, of whom Mr. McDougall, of St. Peters, is a distinguished ornament of the profession.

In the Manito-wa-paw Agency, the Indians are principally engaged in stockraising and in the cultivation of cereals, vegetables and roots. They produced this season 140 bushels of wheat, 205 of barley, 82 of corn, 225 of oats, 15 of pease, 4, 645 of potatoes, and 100 of turnips, 119 of onions, 81 of carrots and secured 3, 569 tons of hay. They have 216 dwelling-houses, 121 stables, 13 mowers, 195 agricultural implements, 166 horses, 1, 050 head of cattle, 20 pigs and 8 sheep. The proceeds of their hunting and fishing amounted to \$9, 587. These resources are supplemented by employment obtained from different parties at farming, lumbering and other occupations: 14 - 14

The progress in learning made by the children within this agency during the year is creditable to the teachers in charge, especially to those conducting the boarding schools at Water Hen River and Pine Creek.

Mr. Martineau is a most energetic and competent officer, whose long experience in dealing successfully with Indians, admirably qualifies him for the responsible Position of agent.

Affairs in the Pas Agency have not been considered as satisfactory as desirable for several years past, in consequence of the mistaken philanthropic impressions inculcated in the district, by interested manipulators and over-zealous, extravagant enthusiasts, that the department is obliged by treaty stipulations to supply unlimited quantities of food, clothing, twine, ammunition, tools, implements, seeds, cattle, & c., to indolent and improvident Indians, who are as capable of providing for themselves and families the necessaries of life as other citizens of the community. I am happy, however, to report that there are noticeable improvements recently on the reserves. Larger fields of potatoes are planted, more commodious dwelling-houses erected and cattle better attended to. On nearly every reserve the Indians hewed about eighty pine or tamarack logs for new schoolhouses, as the present buildings are tumbling down with age.

The seven Indian bands in this agency have 175 dwelling-houses, 88 stables, 892 implements, 12 horses and 307 head of cattle. The value of furs obtained amounted to \$12,000 and of fish \$5,500. They received from other industries, \$2,089.

The schools are carried on in a listless and perfunctory manner, consequently there is no appreciable development of the intellects of the pupils. A commendable exception, however, is apparent in that of Chemawawin recently conducted so efficiently by that brilliant and accomplished educator, Thomas Lamb, who has so wonderfully advanced his scholars during the two quarters he was teaching there that the Indian agent promoted him to the Big Eddy school.

In the Beren's River Agency, the Indians are under the absolute control of the agent, whose instructions are implicitly carried out, as his influence among them is great on account of his thorough knowledge of their language and character. Fisher River is the only reserve within the agency where any substantial progress in farming and gardening is discernible. Here a variety of cereals, roots and vegetables is abundantly grown, whereas on the other reserves there is very little produced beyond a few bushels of potatoes, as the area of arable land is too limited for extensive cultivation by the Indians. Hence their principal source of subsistence is derived from their fisheries and hunting grounds; but, notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, they have succeeded in supporting themselves without any material assistance from the government. They possess 310 dwelling-houses, 135 stables, 2,008 implements and 343 head of cattle. They caught \$6,265 worth of fish and \$24,400 of furs. The schools in operation are being fairly conducted, especially those at Rossville, Beren's River and Fisher River, where thoroughly trained qualified teachers are invariably employed. There are 597 children between the ages of six and sixteen years within the agency, of whom 463 are attending school. The agent compels every able family on the reserve to supply yearly one cord of firewood for warming the children, and therefore upwards of 300 cords are neatly piled at the different schoolhouses.

There is scarcely anything cultivated on the reserves in Treaty No. 3, excepting corn and potatoes, of which large quantities are grown on Rainy River, Lake of the Woods, Wabigoon, Lac Seul, Islington and at the Dalles. The Indians within these agencies chiefly subsist upon the proceeds of their gardens, rice fields, fisheries and hunting grounds. They own 407 houses, 90 stables, 1,577 implements, 76 horses and 199 head of cattle. They caught \$6,646 worth of fish, and \$25,277 furs, and received \$10,990 from other industries. Only thirteen schools, indifferently patronized, are in operation among the thirty bands occupying this vast district. Two-thirds of the Indians are uncompromising heathens, who have for generations successfully resisted all the combined efforts of missionaries to Christianize them. It is universally conceded by everybody conversant with the administration of Indian affairs in West Algoma that the department is largely indebted for their satisfactory

and economical management to the inflexible integrity of those sterling veteran officers, Messrs. Pither and McIntyre.

I cannot conclude this report without giving expression to my unqualified appreciation of the admirable policy of the government in establishing industrial institutions for practically training Indian children, whereby they may become useful and independent factors in the community for increasing the happiness and prosperity of humanity. Those attending at St. Paul's and St. Boniface are progressing favourably, considering the difficulties encountered at the beginning in securing pupils and retaining them there a sufficient time to accomplish the desired object, in consequence of the incessant importunities of their parents to take them away home. The result of the farming operations at the former school amounted to 50 bushels of wheat, 450 of oats, 80 of barley, 450 of potatoes, 250 of turnips, 20 of carrots, 20 of onions and a quantity of other various garden productions, and at the latter school the following quantities were realized from this season's cultivation, viz: - 100 bushels of wheat, 57 of oats, 28 of pease, 22 of barley, 8 of beans, 40 of corn, 5 of flax, 900 of potatoes, 1,000 of turnips, 1,000 of mangold wurtzel, 65 of carrots, 15 of beets, 60 of onions and 500 heads of cabbage.

*I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. McCOLL,
Superintending inspector.
FORT QU'APPELLE, 12th August, 1895.*

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honour to submit my tenth annual report of my inspection of Indian agencies and reserves, during the past year in the North-West Territories.

My work commenced with Carlton Agency where I arrived on 9th July, 1894 Mr. Hilton Keith is agent, Mr. W.H. Halpin, clerk, Rupert Pratt, teamster, interpreter and farmer, and Wm. Giles, miller and machinist. The agency buildings were in the best of order, having been painted and whitewashed and the whole place was neat and tidy. The agent had a good garden. A few repairs had been made in the agent's house during the year. A pasture of thirty-five acres had been fenced in for the agency horses; it takes in part of the creek and bluff, affording excellent shelter as well as a constant supply of pure fresh water. A neat little house had been put up for the interpreter. The new house for the clerk had been completed and it is a comfortable building.

Muskeg Keg Lake Reserve, No. 102,

was the first visited, Louis Couture, farmer, having been transferred from Touchwood Agency. The farmhouse and other buildings were in good repair, good garden and crop of vegetables looking very well. A pasture of about eight acres had been fenced for the farm horses, and a well was dug. A number of fork handles, whiffle-trees, axe handles, bob sleighs, jumpers, hay racks, were noticed, made by the Indians. The crop put in was fifty-four and a half acres of wheat, oats, barley, and roots, being eight and a quarter acres less than the previous year. I visited each house and field on the reserve. The houses were found to be cleanly kept and all rubbish swept up and burnt. There are good stables. The fields were not showing very well, but later rains would no doubt improve the crop. Some summer-fallowing was being done and a good deal more, would be required to be done in order to rid the fields of weeds, which have completely overrun them. The root crops 14 - 14 1/2

look promising and the gardens were well weeded. Four families make butter The herd numbers fifty head, as against forty-five the previous year, and in private stock, four head and eighteen horses. The cattle are in good condition. The fences were good. Some hay was on hand left over from the past year. Some of the houses have two divisions and upstairs rooms, which showed an advancement in housekeeping. Seven hundred logs on this reserve were sawn into lumber, producing thirty-five thousand feet, which the Indians were making good use of in fixing up their houses. The ploughs had been taken to the agency during the winter for repairs, some new beams, others handles, and all were painted, making them look as good as new. An inventory was taken of property in bands of farmer, and books examined, and Mr. Couture was found to be active in his work and correct in his accounts. This reserve is admirably suited for stock-raising, there being abundance of hay and water and the herd should increase more rapidly than it has done in the past.

The next reserve visited was Ah-tah-ka-koop's, No. 104, under the immediate care of the agent. The crop put in on this reserve was: wheat, 130 acres; barley, 17; oats, 39; potatoes, 3; gardens and turnips, 5; total, 184 - being 18 acres less than the past year. I visited all the houses, fields and gardens. The houses are cleanly and neatly kept; gardens were weeded and fields looking well, having been much improved by late rains. Fences were particularly good. All rubbish had been cleared up; an improvement in this respect can be noticed every year, and shows that what has been so often told them is being acted on in nearly every case. The potato crop was good, as the potatoes had been well attended to, being free of weeds. Turnips were sown broadcast and were not so clean. Some new breaking had been done, and summer-fallowing was being carried on. Where summer-fallowing only consists of one ploughing in June and fields left alone, it only helps to cultivate weeds. After ploughing, the field should be harrowed and harrowed until the weeds are completely killed. Better properly fallow ten acres than fifty only half done, which, I regret to say, is too much the case, not only among Indians, but with white people also; hence the country is overrun with weeds. That these weeds can be driven out there is not the shadow of doubt, as I have seen where practical farming is followed whole farms as clean as a well kept garden.

Wm. Cardinal, one of the band, acts as instructor for Air. Keith in his absence, on both sides. of the lake. This man keeps his books in his own way, and is wonderfully correct in knowing all about implements and other property on the reserve. He has a fine house, has good stables and corrals, and his implements are nicely stored away. His children attend school regularly. This man is thrifty and enterprising. The chief's son has a very fine place; a good field of oats, 11 acres was noticed; good potatoes and garden; new fencing, He has a dairy, and a number of milk pans filled with milk were noticed. This man is thrifty. One of the new bulls was seen here and he was a splendid-looking animal. The house was clean, and the whole appearance of the place was one of thrift and comfort. The chief's house has been clapboarded on the outside, as I had requested the year before. This made the house warmer, besides adding to its appearance. The other houses were also found clean and comfortable, and good stabling in every case. The mission buildings were about the same as last year. The church needs painting, badly. Rev. Mr. Settee, missionary, was about leaving for the Pas mission, Cumberland.

The herd is a fine one and numbers 290 head, as against 239 last year. In private stock the band has 32 head of cattle and 41 horses, and some very good pigs, and many of the Indians have poultry. The herd is held by 41 families, and the cattle were properly branded and entered in cattle record books.

Logs were being sawn into lumber, and it was proposed to put up a shed on the edge of the lake so that sawing could be carried on in wet as well as dry weather, as well as being a protection to the machinery. This reserve was in good shape - cattle, fences, houses, stables, being all that could reasonably be desired, and crops bid fair to be an average yield; but more pains would have to be taken to have the fields brought into better condition than they have been in for some time past. The land is good, but it needs preparation in order to ensure a good crop.

Mistawasis Reserve, No. 103, was next reached. The crops here also were improving fast owing to the late rains. The acreage under crop was 114 3/4 acres, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips and gardens, being 30 1/4 acres less than the previous year. The houses are of a good class and, on the whole, kept very well. The graveyard near the church was in the same dilapidated state it was in at my last visit, but efforts were to be made to have this eye-sore remedied, and I heard that this was done shortly after my visit. The church and mission buildings were in good repair; roof of the church needed painting. The school-house had been improved, roof re-shingled, new floor put in and ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber, making it a comfortable building. Chief Mistawasis' house had been re-thatched and otherwise put in order. The old chief, as usual, was glad to be called upon. He is getting very frail and is not able to attend to any farming, not even a garden. His wants, I was glad to see, were well attended to by Mr. Keith, and the old man was not overlooked in his closing years in this life. The chief never failed to be in his place in the church, and he always took his accustomed seat in the choir.

A good deal of new breaking and summer-fallowing was being done, and the Indians were more or less busy. On the whole I did not notice much improvement on this reserve. Some advancement could be noticed in better fences, and in some of the houses and stables; but in their style of farming they have not improved as fast as they should. The reserve is a good one, the best of land, and there is no reason why they should not raise more in crops than they do, except their own laziness. There are some good workers, however, in the band. The herd numbers 199 head as against 171 the previous year. The cattle were in the best of condition. In private stock the band has 28 horses, 2 oxen, 7 cows and 4 young cattle. The 199 head are held by 25 families. The grist-mill was in good order; the walls have been roughcast and whitewashed, and the roof painted. A brick chimney had been put in. The engine and boiler had been removed to Sandy Lake, to run the saw-mill. There is a small blacksmith shop wherein any repairs are made, near the mill, and the miller's house is near here also. The warehouse had been well kept, and the goods from Regina had arrived in good order. The flour from Joyner & Elkington, Qu'Appelle, was of choice quality, and so was the bacon from Lawry & Sons, Hamilton, Ont. The office work was carefully attended to by Mr. Halpin, the clerk, and books were all written up. An inventory of contents of warehouse was taken and books balanced. The new house for the clerk is 20 by 22, and a wing for kitchen, 14 by 16, one large room downstairs and three upstairs, good cellar, painted roof, and is prettily situated on rising ground surrounded by bluffs. The plastering was done by one of the Indians, and he did the work very well. There is a small stable which the clerk built himself. The following quantities of flour had been gristed during the past winter: -

| | |
|------------------|--------------|
| Ah-ta-ka-koop | 17, 152 lbs. |
| Mistawasis | 5,989 lbs. |
| Petequakey | 415 lbs. |
| Agency | 10,061 lbs. |
| Duck Lake Agency | 15,524 lbs. |
| Settlers | 27,752 |
| Total | 76,893 |

equal to 2,176 11/60 bushels wheat. The mill accounts tire correctly kept and an intelligent statement can be arrived at with little trouble.

Band 105.

The Indians of this band live by fishing and bunting and get little or no assistance from the government. They have a school, but it has not been visited for some time. They have a few head of cattle and they put up hay. They raise potatoes and turnips.

Band 106.

Those who reside at Stony Lake make a fair living by hunting and fishing; bears were plentiful the past winter. These Indians are healthy. The day school has been closed, and some of the pupils sent to Battleford Industrial School. The agent visited them in January, 1894; also in May, 1894. A portion of the band live at White Fish and Devil's Lake, and make a living by hunting and fishing. They also make birch baskets, milk pans, fancy boxes, and fork and axe handles, which they bring to the agency from time to time, and when in need they get a little help in the way of provisions; one man brought in 50 bark milk pans, during the time of inspection. Pelican Indians.

These Indians also make a living by hunting and fishing, and did fairly well last year. They required assistance, owing to the new fishing Regulations operating against them. The births and deaths for the past year were: -

| ... | Births. | Deaths. | Pop. |
|--------------|---------|---------|------|
| Band 101 | ... | 2 | 141 |
| Band 102 | 3 | 2 | 74 |
| Band 103 | 10 | 6 | 146 |
| Band 104 | 7 | 7 | 213 |
| Band 105 | ... | ... | 63 |
| Band 106 | ... | 1 | 99 |
| Pelican Lake | ... | ... | 41 |
| Totals | 20 | 18 | 777 |

The health of the Indians at time of inspection was very good.

Sturgeon Lake, Reserve No. 101, was inspected on returning to Prince Albert. The reserve is under the charge of Mr. A.J. Coburn, and has made very good progress since he took charge. The crop put in was 46 1/2 acres, being 24 1/2 more than the previous year, and on the new Sioux Reserve which is also under Mr. Coburn's charge, four acres of wheat were sown, two and a half acres of potatoes planted, and one and a half acres of garden. The herd of cattle numbers 34 head; balance last year was 35, one cow killed for beef, leaving 34. Calves of 1894 had still to be added. In private stock the band has 21 horses, 3 oxen, 2 bulls, 16 cows, and 11 young cattle. The farmer has four oxen and two horses, and the Sioux Band four oxen. The fences have been much improved. The gardens were well weeded and looked very well. Two kilns of lime had been burnt, the houses were white-washed, and Indians had lime to sell. A new house for the farmers was about being completed, 18 by 24, and Mr. Coburn did much of the work himself. It has a lean-to kitchen, 18 by 12, a good cellar, and it is one of the best built log houses I had seen. He also put up a small store and ration house, 17 by 17, also log and shingle roof. The farmer had a good garden and will have potatoes for some old people who have none of their own, besides putting aside 150 sacks for seed.

The new buildings are on the west side of the lake and are beautifully situated, as they command a splendid view of the country around. There is a never-failing spring in the vicinity. Haying was about commencing, and there was an abundance of it. Thousands of tons can be had on and close to the reserve. If they had machinery to handle it, a good deal could be made putting up hay for sale. A tender was being put in to supply the Police at Prince Albert. Fish was plentiful, and small fruits were in abundance. This is one of the best reserves we have, but the Indians have never had a chance of a man being constantly among them, and now that a most capable man has been permanently placed there, there is every reason to hope that a great change will be noticeable in a short time. If all our farmers were as active and practical as Mr. Coburn, there would be a revolution in the farming work that would be astonishing.

Five or six widows have little gardens in one field, and they take good care of them. The farmer asked for a cow for the use of these old people, which I presume was granted. The chief had a splendid showing in his garden of potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots, cabbage, corn, &c. He took pride in showing these. What a contrast to what it was two years before - nothing but weeds! He said he and his people were glad that they had a man to show them how to work. Three new houses have been built on the reserve during the year. The Indians make axe and fork handles, ox-collars, whiffletrees and sleighs, and some of the women make butter. They are a nice lot of Indians, and are industrious and anxious to get along. and I was much pleased with signs of activity to be noticed all around. The building intended for a boarding-school for Indian children was about being completed. It is 34 by 16. Downstairs is the living-room and kitchen, and upstairs, teachers' room and dormitory for girls. The old building will be used entirely for school purposes downstairs, and the upper part as a dormitory for boys. The living-room in the new building will be used also as a dining-room until a lean-to kitchen is built. The building was, expected to be opened in August, with ten boarders. The Church of England mission gave \$100 towards the building, and for the balance Mr. Parker is personally responsible, and expects assistance from friends in England. There is a storehouse and a good garden. Several bales of clothing were on hand, gifts from friends in the east. The day school had been closed since 20th April, 1894, owing to the building operations going on. The Indians are now favourable to the school, and even the chief, who was a determined opponent, feels well disposed, and promises to send his children. Mr. Parker does missionary work on the reserve, and reports them a great lot of Indians. As the bulk of the families live at the head of the lake, some five or six miles off, it was impossible to get a regular attendance at a day school, so that a boarding one was a necessity, unless sending the children to Battleford, and it is said the Indians positively objected to this. New farm books had been opened for this reserve, and these I examined, and took an inventory of property in the hands of farmer. Mr. Coburn took charge on 10th April, 1894, and he has accomplished a large amount of work in a short time. Mrs. Coburn is also very active and loses no opportunity to help the women in various ways: visiting them and their children when there is sickness, and encouraging them in observing cleanliness in their housekeeping.

The new Sioux Reserve was visited on my way to Prince Albert. Mr. Ponton was busy cutting out a line, the location is a grand one. They had six or seven acres in crop of wheat, potatoes and turnips, all looking very well. Six acres of new fences were made. Twenty-two acres of new land were broken and they were preparing to build their houses, the logs being on the ground for the purpose, and were only waiting for Mr. Ponton to lay out the ground. The school building at the old reserve was expected to be removed to the new place and to be used as a dwelling for the teacher, and a new building put up for a school. These Indians are industrious and well behaved and there is every reason to believe that they will make a good living on their new reserve. Miss Cameron is the teacher, having succeeded Miss Baker, who took such a warm interest in this band. Miss Cameron is equally interested and seems to have won the confidence and respect of the Indians, Young and old. This reserve is also under Mr. Keith's management. The Carlton Indians made

a great deal of money gathering seneca root, they got 20 to 25 cents a pound for it. Mr. Keith continues to discharge his duties with his usual energy and carefulness, and no detail is overlooked by him. The usual inventories, statements and returns, with detailed report, were forwarded to the Indian Commissioner, Regina.

The next agency inspected was

Duck Lake,

having telegraphed Mr. McKenzie to meet me at Prince Albert so as to take in John Smith's and La Corne Reserves, before going to the agency, thus saving eighty miles extra driving. My inspection therefore commenced at John Smith's Reserve on 30th July) 1894. Mr. Justus Willson is the farmer in charge. The new farm house was being, completed and would be ready for occupation in a few days, it is 24 x 22. One and a half story, log, plastered and whitewashed outside, and lathed and plastered inside, double floored, a good cellar and ceiling, sheeted with dressed lumber, shingled roof and painted red, two brick chimneys. On the ground floor there are two rooms and hall and upstairs three rooms and hall or landing. A lean-to kitchen 14 x 16, also of logs, and plastered. The old storehouse had been pulled down and the logs used for a new stable. The farmer was putting up a new fence in front of the buildings. The crop put in on this reserve was: wheat 96 acres, oats 89, barley 7, potatoes, 4 1/2, turnips 1, carrots and onions 1, (gardens 16,) or 2 1/2 acres; total acres, 200 3/4, being 51 1/4 more than the previous year. The houses, stables and fields were all visited. The houses are of a good class and are cleanly kept as well as clean on the outside, and all had been whitewashed. The crops were looking very fair. The straw in some cases would be short, but heads were good and an average crop would be the result. The farmer calculated he would have 3, 500 bushels of grain, and I understand he had at. threshing within 150 bushels of this quantity. Harvesting commenced here on 6th August, which was about twelve days earlier than usual, with haying going on and harvesting also: the Indians were busy. The fences were not so good and strong, as they should have been. The Indians have a had fashion of making the panels too long, in some cases these are fourteen or fifteen feet. For a strong fence in this windy country ten or at most eleven feet pannels should not be exceeded, with strong pickets or posts. This is a splendid reserve and crops seldom or never fail. The turnips did not look too well, although there would be a fair crop. Onions and carrots in same garden were good, in others overrun with weeds. These Indians will persist in sowing their turnips broadcast, although they have been told over and over that it is wrong to do so. The stables are about the same as before; a few new ones have been put up, but more would be needful to furnish room for the increasing herd. Stanchions were found in some.

Joseph Badger, sr., has a good house and field of six acres of oats near the house, poor, owing to the weeds. It was said the seed was bad. Two acres of wheat also weedy, and on the bench or high land five acres of wheat, good. Potatoes were good and turnips fair, but both had too many weeds. The house had a painted roof. Mr. Badger has a nice little workshop, tools all nicely arranged on walls; makes chairs, rocking chairs, bedsteads, tables, snowshoes, jumpers. He is more of a mechanic than a farmer, and there is also some excuse for his crop being so dirty from the fact that his wife is an invalid. I found her in precisely the same position she was in a year ago, not able to walk, and of course Mr. Badger has to attend her constantly. Mr. Badger is a tasty main, however, as he has some poplar trees planted around his house. A good deal of new breaking had been done, also summer-fallowing.

Francis Drever has a very neat house and good stables. Has two fields, twelve acres of wheat and six of oats, both good, the wheat is the best on the reserve. New fencing, well made, ten acres summer-fallowing, root crops also very good and free from weeds. This is a sample of the majority.

Peter Badger has a new house and good stables, six acres of oats, fair, and twelve acres of wheat, very good, also potatoes.

Edward Smith: good house, shingle roof, good stables, two ploughs were going hard and the chief himself was working one of them. The little church is near here, a neat building; and inside was nicely arranged. The graveyard is alongside and is neatly fenced and was in good order. The church has a small tower and a bell. It is a Church of England mission.

The usual inventory was taken. The cattle were rounded up during the inspection and all the calves branded and transfers made. This took up an entire day. but the work was thorough. The herd was in splendid shape, in fact a finer lot of cattle could not be seen anywhere. The total number was 179 as against 140 the previous year; this was of course after deducting those killed for beef during the year. This reserve is in good shape, but there is a tendency on the part of the Indians to rest satisfied with what had been done when with more push and energy on the part of themselves a great deal more could be done. The school was visited and it was found in good repair. It was clean, bright and cheerful, and Miss Wilson, the teacher, was doing efficient work, as could be noticed from the brightness and intelligence of her pupils. We next proceeded to Fort a La Corne.

Mr. J.H. Gordon is farmer in charge of the two bands, James Smith's, No. 100, and Peter Chapman's, No. 100a, the latter including Big Head's following.

James Smith's Reserve

was first visited. Considerable improvement was noticed over the previous year, but there was room for more. The houses had not been whitewashed for two years, but a kiln of lime was to be burnt and all houses whitewashed outside and in, in the fall. There was plenty of limestone on the banks of the river (South Saskatchewan). The crop put in was 32 acres wheat, oats, barley and roots, being 11 1/2 acres less than last year. The crops were looking well, the roots being particularly good. The chief's field was the poorest in the lot. He has a good house and stables and his place war, clean all around. His garden was also free of weeds. A new church was built since my last visit; it is situated on rising ground not very far from the mission buildings. The building is log on stone foundation, 20 x 26, with chancel 12 x 14, shingled roof; will accommodate 150 persons. The view from the church is a fine one, looking up and down the river with its sloping banks. The building is Gothic style and would be ready for use in September. It has been built entirely by private subscription, the Indians contributing a liberal share. There is a neatly arranged and kept cemetery near the new church. It is 120 x 140, good fence with round poles peeled of the bark, standing on end, and top rails painted black and post tops painted white. Two very pretty gates are at each end, and the inside is nicely laid out in plots, the whole place reflecting credit on the good taste of the Indians. The school building is a good one, but the day school had been closed and was expected to be soon opened again, as there were children enough in the locality to warrant a school here. Rev. Mr. Wright was the missionary and it is a Church of England mission. The services are well attended in the school house on Sundays, and the Indians were looking forward with interest for the opening of their new church. The cattle were rounded up and calves branded and any changes recorded in cattle records. The herd numbers 95. head as Against 84 a year ago. The 95 head are held by 16 families. They were in the best of condition. Some thoroughbred bulls had been received. In private stock the band has 11 horses, 3 bulls and 9 young cattle.

Peter Chapman's Reserve

was next reached. The crop put in here was 11 acres, being 4 more than last year; and "Big Head," 18 acres, being 41 more than last year. The crops looked very well. Wheat was particularly good, and gardens, on the whole, clean and

well cared for. The potatoes were too thickly planted in some places, but still there would be a good crop. The turnips were sown broadcast, but were a good crop, also onions and carrots.

The houses and stables were all visited and found to be in good shape. The Indians were living chiefly in lodges.

The cattle of Peter Chapman's Band and "Big Head's" were rounded up in their different corrals, and all calves branded and transfers put on record. The cattle at both places were in the best of conditions. The two herds numbered 125 head, held by 15 families. The number last year was 99. In private stock the two bands have 11 horses, 3 cows and 6 young cattle.

An inventory of the property in the hands of the farmer was taken. Mr. Gordon is a reliable man and keeps everything very correctly and neatly, and the Indians are likely to get along well under him. There were some stacks of hay left over from last year. This is a splendid hay district, and cattle-raising is a sure industry if properly attended to. The introduction of new thoroughbred bulls would be of much benefit in improving the herd, for there is no more trouble in attending a good animal than there is of a common scrub, and the difference in value at the end of three years is nearly double.

The Indians felt encouraged at the prospects of having a good yield in the way of crops and felt proud at the increase in their cattle. The old man, "Big Head," was proud and thanked me warmly for taking him out an old condemned shot-gun. I took it all the way from Regina, and presented it to him myself. He is gentlemanly in all his actions, and carries out the agent's wishes at all times. He is one of the finest Indians I have met with, and I would like to see him presented with a new gun. We now proceeded to the agency,

Duck Lake,

driving over one hundred miles. R.S. McKenzie, agent; W. Sibbald, clerk; Sandy Thomas, teamster and interpreter. A new fence had been placed around the whole of the agency buildings and garden. Eight acres of new land had been broken for a home field, so as to summer-fallow the old and to exterminate the weeds. Good gates have been placed at each entrance to the premises. Lumber was on the ground for a new cattle stable. The whole place was, as it always is, in excellent shape. The clerk's house had been painted inside and some of the rooms papered. Partitions have been put in upstairs, and a porch on the front door. Mrs. Sibbald did all the painting and papering herself, and made a splendid job of it.

One Arrow's Reserve, No. 95,

was now visited. In going to this reserve we had to pass the historic battlefield Batoche. Mr. Louis Marion is farmer in charge. The farmhouse had been willowed and plastered outside, and plastered inside, and other repairs, making it a comfortable dwelling. The farmer was putting up a small building for a granary. Two new houses had been built by the Indians and two new stables. Thirty-five acres of new breaking, and 17 acres were being summer-fallowed. The crop put in was: - wheat, 95 acres; barley, 22; potatoes, 5; turnips, 2; carrots and onions $1 \frac{1}{8}$; total, $115 \frac{1}{8}$, being $12 \frac{1}{4}$ acres more than last year. The grain would be a poor average crop, the extremely dry weather having told on it. Potatoes and turnip were looking very well. Some of the wheat had been cut, and I noticed in one field one man cutting with a cradle, and two women using sickles, others were gleaning and binding. "Painted Nose" had a nice field of 8 acres of wheat, fair crop; straw short, but heads good. This man had wheat enough last year to keep him in flour the whole year; was breaking more land and back-setting. Francis Dumont had 5 acres of wheat, poor, would probably get his seed; good potatoes and turnips; was busy haying; has a new field of 20 acres broken in a new location, and is building a new house and stables. The location is close to a lake.

"The Rump" had about 14 acres of wheat; half of it was fair, and half poor Potatoes were good, and turnips fair. This was about the general run of the others. The houses were all closed up, but they had been left in a clean state. I did not notice much improvement as regards cleanliness of the children.

The cattle were looking very well. The herd numbers 84, as against 70 the previous year. The Indians had no complaints, and seemed to be working better than I ever found them. The progress might be better. but the dry season discourages them. The school on this reserve was closed, and the children were expected to be sent to the boarding school at Duck Lake as soon as there was room for them. In private stock, this band had 44 horses, one steer, 10 cows, 2 heifers, and 8 calves. The houses and stables are of a good class. The Indians earned money gathering seneca root. The fences were particularly good, and where these were crooked and irregular they were taken down and put up straight, giving a much neater appearance to the fields. In inventory was taken of property in the hands of farmer, and his books examined. Mr. Marion keeps his place in good shape, and is doing his best to advance his Indians. The herd should increase more rapidly; the pasturage is good, water is plentiful, and the industry is a profitable one. Gardens have been well attended to and weeds kept down.

The next reserve reached was

Beardy's, No. 97, or Farm 8b, L. Lovell being farmer in charge, and also of Okemasis, No. 96. The farm house had been put in order - sheeted with dressed lumber upstairs, and outside walls willowed. and plastered. The roof of the stable had been raised. There is a workshop, where many repairs are made. Ploughs and other implements are brought from other reserves for repairs and painting, The crop put in here was: -

| | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| ... | Beardy's. | Okemasis'. |
| Wheat | 162 | 35 acres. |
| Oats | 28 | 5 acres |
| Barley | 33 | 6 acres |
| Potatoes | 7 | 3 acres |
| Turnips | 10 | 4 acres |
| Carrots | 1 | 1/2 acres |
| ... | 241 | 53 1/2 |

being 17 1/2 acres more on Beardy's than the previous year, and 7 acres less on Okemasis'. The crops, on the whole, were disappointing. The fields were Beat and well laid out, and grain put in properly, as far as sowing broadcast can be said to be proper. The crops looked excessively well up to the end of June, when the long, dry, hot weather told on them. Some of the fields would not be worth cutting; others would give the seed, and others would be about half a crop.

The gardens were good, and had been well attended to. Potatoes look very well. The cattle were in fine shape. Beardy's herd numbered 153, as against 144 last year, and Okemasis' 53, as against 43. In private stock Beardy's Band had twenty horses, one cow, one steer, three heifer calves. The herd is in the bands of twenty-one families. Okemasis' herd is in the hands of six families. The cattle were all properly branded and entered in cattle record books, each Indian having a separate account.

The Indians were living in lodges, a good many near the hay fields, but the houses had been left in a cleanly state. They are of a good class. They have painted doors. Some are whitewashed with lime and some with white clay. A new house, with shingled roof, had been put up during the year. The stables and corrals were also of a good class, and great care is taken to have them comfortably fixed up in winter.

The hay fields were visited. There would be more difficulty than usual in getting the quantity required. Mr. Lovell was busy loading and stacking along with the Indians. The hay was choice and was cut at the proper time. The haying and harvesting would keep all hands busy for some time. Mr. Lovett is one of our best farmers, being hard-working and practical, and if the crops were not a success it was owing to no neglect on his part. The Indians too are good workers. Usual inventory taken and all found correct.

The new boarding school was visited, it was nearing completion. The main building is 20 x 40 and wing 19 x 27. Boys' dormitory 19 x 19. The building is one and a half story with mansard roof. There are three bedrooms, two 9 x 10 and 9 x 11 and halls. Girls' dormitory is also 19 x 19. These are all upstairs. On the ground floor there are the boys' and girls' day-room, each 20 x 19, and each room has four windows. The dining-room is 18 1/2 x 14, kitchen 12 x 11 1/2, the ceiling down stairs is 10 feet, upstairs 9 feet, pantry off kitchen 6 x 10. The building is frame, lathed and tarpapered and sheeted with dressed lumber on the outside and lath and plastered inside, rooms wainscotted. The cellar is 15 x 15, seven feet high with ceiling, flooring of two inch plank, double floor downstairs and tarpaper between single floors upstairs. The building is to be heated with stoves. Care has been taken for good ventilation. There will be room for 20 boarders, or 25 if the staff got accommodation outside. There were nineteen pupils present and they occupied the basement of the church until the new building was ready. They arrived on 10th August-seven boys and twelve girls from Muskeg, Lake, Mistowasis and Sandy Lake Reserves, Prince Albert and from Duck Lake. The staff consisted of Rev. Father Paquette, principal; Mr. and Mrs. Venn, teachers of boys and girls; Mrs. Marcellain, cook; Mrs. Venn will also act as matron. There is a carpenter also. The locality is pretty and on the shores of the lake and surrounded by pretty bluffs, and from the energy and well known good taste of Rev. Father Paquette in gardening, and beautifying such places, it can be safely said that in a short time a wonderful change will be noticed here whilst the work proper of the school will in no wise be allowed to lag.

The warehouse was in its usual good shape. The bacon from Lawry & Sons was choice, also the flour from Joyner & Elkington, Fort Qu'Appelle. The office work continues to be well done by Mr. Sibbald who is correct and methodical in his work. One Arrow's Band had flour of their own for four months, Beardy and Okemasis for seven months, and John Smith's meat and flour for two months. The births and deaths are as follows for one year: -

| ... | Births. | Deaths. | Population. |
|-----------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| 95 One Arrow's | 2 | 5 | 104 |
| 96 Okemasis | 3 | 1 | 20 |
| 97 Beardy's | 6 | 8 | 134 |
| 99 John Smith | 4 | 10 | 142 |
| 100 Jas. Smith | 6 | 4 | 122 |
| 100a Cumberland | 3 | 5 | 91 |
| Totals | 24 | 33 | 613 |

The agent continues to give his undivided time and attention to his duties as agent, and the consequence is nothing is left undone. The interests of the Indians are carefully guarded, and at the same time the interests of the department are fully protected, as the greatest economy is exercised, the best proof of this being that Duck Lake Agency is the third Cheapest conducted agency in the Territories, as I shall show before concluding this report. Detailed report, with statements and returns, were sent to Regina. I again returned to Prince Albert to make arrangements to proceed to the

Pas Agency, Cumberland District.

The steamer had made her usual trip, and would not make another, and I had, therefore, to get a small boat built, which occupied two days. The boat was 18 feet long, 31 feet wide in the bottom, and proved a good steady craft. I engaged two competent boatmen, one being a good interpreter. I sent the men on with the boat and provisions to Lacorne, some 50 or 60 miles down the river, and I drove out the following day and, after spending Sunday here, we at once started down the Saskatchewan arriving at Cumberland House on 30th August, having made the trip in a little over three days, which I was told was good sailing. The agent of the Pas is Mr. Joseph Reader, and he lives some 90 miles from Cumberland Reserve. I had, therefore, to inspect Cumberland without the agent, but he accompanied me on my second visit on my return.

This reserve, No. 20, has an area of 7, 93.6 acres, population 139, of which 134 belong to the Church of England and five are Roman Catholics. There is a church, and Rev. Mr. Cook is missionary, and services are well attended. I was present one Sunday and the Indians were orderly and joined heartily in the services. There was a good attendance of children at school, which was held in the church, the new school building not being completed. I visited every house, garden, field and stable on the reserve, after having inquired in some special matters I was requested to do. I found the houses on the whole fairly comfortable, and cleanly kept. Most of the Indians were living in teepees, and most of these were dirty. The teepees are made of bark and old rags, and are generally close to the houses. They cannot be removed like those made of duck, and consequently get dirty, with hay to lie on. I told them they should make reed mats, and floor their teepees with them, and they could be taken out and shaken every morning. The mats would be useful and warm for their houses in the winter. There are reeds here to make millions of mats, and I suggested also to the agent to get the Indians started to make them. Chief Crane has an old house which is fairly clean, and he had built a new house near the old one, 20 x 20, good floor, and had no open chimney, but was likely to put one in. On a second visit the chief was living in the new house, in which there was a good cook stove and the place was comfortable. Had a small field of potatoes, but cattle had broken in and eaten the tops off, so the crop was poor and potatoes small. House had raised beds, and bedding appeared plentiful, but not so clean as it should be. Tables and chairs also were seen. Has a pit-saw frame and some tools, and a number of logs were on hand to be sawn into boards. James Stewart had a low-roofed house, which was one of the dirtiest and most offensive places I ever was in. The floor was made of pieces of bark, and there was rotten fish and filth of all kinds. The chief's brother was also living in this place, a good looking young man, and I told him he ought to be ashamed of himself to be living in such a place. I also sent for the chief, and asked him if he was going to allow such a hot-bed of disease to be near his new house. On my second visit I went specially to see this place, and I found it not only cleaned up, but three-fourths of the floor had been covered with boards, sawn by themselves.

Peter Flett had probably the neatest and cleanest house and premises on the reserve, and I complimented his wife on her good housekeeping. They had beds, tables, chairs, etc. Had a good stable and a calf stable, and a small corral and hay stacked for the winter had two cows and two calves. On account of one of my men, engaged in Prince Albert, having burst a blood vessel getting our boat off a sand-bar, I had to send him home, and I engaged Peter Flett, who proved to be a splendid boatman, and a careful, reliable man.

Albert Flett had a good house also; open chimney, tables, beds, clean and comfortable. Had a good stable, plenty hay put up. Has four private cows and three calves. Pit-saw frame; a thrifty looking place. These are samples of the houses. The crop put in was 219 lbs. of potatoes, 10 lbs. of corn, 2 lbs. of turnips, 1 lb. of carrots. An estimate had been made of the crop, but it was out of proportion to what appearances indicated. One man was pulling his turnips a month or so too soon, and they were the size of radishes. It was estimated that seven acres were

under crop. With some exceptions the gardens had been poorly attended to and badly fenced. Some planted their potatoes only two inches deep, and others so thick that they looked like rows of pease. The land is stony where it is cleared of stumps; the rest of the land is covered with timber. Potatoes and vegetables can be grown very well, but to attempt to grow crops of grain would be a waste of time and money. To get anything like a good field a lot of clearing up in cutting timber and removing stumps would have to be done. The church was a fair building and it was being plastered and whitewashed for the winter, the school taking its vacation meantime. There was a neat little Graveyard near the church and a good fence around it. The bulk of the hay was stacked in a swamp three or four miles off and the little stacks were fenced. The band has 18 head of cattle. Those I saw were in good order. The stables were on the whole fair. The Hudson Bay Company had shut down on the credit business and the Indians were feeling this badly; although it is hard on them at present, in the long run it will be for their good. As to the best means of support, hunting is undoubtedly the most natural as well as the most profitable for these Indians to follow. Potatoes and turnips can be raised without any trouble, and that, with the fish and what they can earn from the hunt, no able-bodied man need be badly off. Work is not to be had here, unless a little boating in summertime, but this seldom appears. Some of the band are very good hunters and make a good living, but there are some lazy ones who live on their more active friends, this does not apply to any extent however on this reserve. The plan I advised was that all able-bodied men hunt all winter leaving one or two to attend to the cattle, then all to return not later than 15th May and put in the crop; and four times the quantities of potatoes and turnips should be planted and sown, they could then repair their fences, grub more land, get hay put up, put their houses in order, & c. With plenty of potatoes and turnips and lots of fish, with what game they could get, they need not be dependent on either the government or the Hudson Bay Company. The band is reported to have sold furs to the amount of \$2, 600 trade value, \$500 in cash value. The difference between trade and cash value is 25 per cent. Moose were plentiful. About forty persons of this band required assistance more or less, being widows, blind, lame and wholly destitute old people.

The contract price of flour here is \$8.28 per sack, bacon 27 1/2 cents a pound, tea 39 1/4 cents a pound.

I found the Indians civil and pleasant. Bibles, hymn books and church almanacs could be seen in many of the houses, and the Indians seemed to be a quiet, good living people.

I was indebted to Mr. McCrum of the Hudson Bay Company for accompanying me in going over the reserve and also to Mr. McDougall, Hudson Bay Company, for many acts of courtesy, for which I wish to record my thanks. Some children from this reserve attend St. Paul's Industrial School near Winnipeg. Some bales of clothing and blankets had arrived from Prince Albert, which would be of great use to the destitute here.

Before proceeding to the next reserve, it may be interesting to note the site selected for a new school, and the end - partially built to be used as a teacher's house, is the old site of the first Hudson Bay Company's post on the Saskatchewan, established by Samuel Hearne in 1774.

The present Cumberland House stands on the old site of the North-west Trading Company and has been visited by several notables, amongst who are Sir John Franklin and Admiral Back and Sir John Richardson and others of the celebrated arctic explorers.

Sir John Franklin and Back passed part of the winter of 1826 at this post, previous to their journey north to join the exploring expedition of that year. They then explored the coast north-west towards Point Barrow.

A sun dial, a gift of Sir John Franklin, is now in use at Cumberland House.

The goods received for the destitute for 1893 - 94 were: 165 lbs. of bacon, 800 lbs. of flour and, 10 lbs. of tea; and for 1894 - 95: 144 lbs. of bacon, 700 lbs. of flour and 9 lbs. of tea. The latter were stored in a small store-house near the church, and

would be distributed by the teacher, Mr. Settee, on orders from the agent, who live 110 miles down the river.

I found in addition to the above goods, received on contract, the following purchases were made in 1893 - 4: 119 lbs. of bacon, 968 lbs. of flour and 224 lbs. of dried meat. They also received on contract: 55 lbs. of twine, 100 fish-hooks, 5 trolling-lines, 11 lbs. of powder, 33 lbs. of shot, 600 gun-caps and 6 grass-scythes.

I then proceeded down the river ninety miles to the

Pas Reserve

and on arrival there I dispatched an Indian to ask the agent, Mr. Reader, who resides fifteen miles from the Pas, to meet me so as to visit the reserve. Mr. Reader arrived that evening, and in the meantime I inspected the day school at the Pas, on the south side of the river. There is a large church, capable of holding three hundred people. It was built in 1854, and is getting somewhat out of repair. The pulpit, reading desks and pews are adorned by some nice carving done by members of Sir John Franklin's expedition. party, who spent one winter there. The rectory is a frame building, painted terra-cotta.

The Pas Reserve is composed of Nos. 21, 21A. and 24. Population, 392 (Church of England, 362; Roman Catholics, 5; Brethren, 25; total, 392).

The crop put in in the year 1894, was: -

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Potatoes | 11,820 lbs. |
| Barley | 188 |
| Corn | 35 |
| Turnips | 5 |
| Carrots | 5 |

The estimated yield was: potatoes, 3, 000 bushels; barley, 50; corn, 5; turnips, 50; carrots, 30; 20 acres were supposed to be under crop, but I was under the impression this was too high an estimate and suggested that the gardens should, in future, be measured with tape line instead of estimating. The estimate of the yield also, I considered, was too high. The crop of roots had not then been all harvested; some were still in the ground and some in pits, but no record had been taken. The barley had not been threshed, but I could not see where 50 bushels would come from and I saw all that was grown. There are about 60 houses and 40 stables, all of which I visited, accompanied by the agent. The cattle were in good order. I saw a good many of them, but not all, as they have no corrals and cattle were in the woods. I recommended a corral on each side of the river; half of the band lived on one side and half on the other. The herd is as under: -

| ... | Department Control. | Private. | Total. |
|---------------|---------------------|----------|--------|
| Bulls | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Oxen | 10 | 8 | 15 |
| Cows | 17 | 18 | 35 |
| Steers | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| Heifers | ... | 7 | 7 |
| Bull calves | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| Heifer calves | 8 | 10 | 15 |
| Totals | 45 | 54 | 99 |

The supplies for the destitute for 1894 - 5 were: bacon, 381 lbs.; flour, 1, 900 lbs.; tea, 24 lbs.; twine, 175 lbs.; fish

books, 400; trolling lines, 20; and in implements, 20 scythes. A similar supply of provisions had been received the previous year on contract, and in addition the following appear to have been issued. As no books are kept in the way we have in Treaties 4, 6 and 7, showing receipts and

issues, but only copies of triplicate receipts, it was difficult to get at exact figures, but the following I found, from receipts and copies of statements in letter books, had been issued during the months of February, March, April, May and June, 1894, over and above contract supplies: tea, 27 5/16 lbs.; bacon, 317 1/4 lbs.; flour, 1713 1/4 lbs.; flour, 1713 1/4 lbs.; dried meat, 752 3/4 lbs. The contract prices for goods at this point are: bacon, 27 1/2 cents; flour, \$8.25; tea, 39 1/4; biscuits, 13 1/5; soap, 18 cents; and at Big Eddy.

Logs were on the ground for a new school house at Big Eddy; but, to my mind, the school buildings: was good for some years, with some repairs to the roof, and the logs could be used in erecting agency buildings, namely, house for agent, office and store-house and a stable. All goods could then be stored here, instead of being scattered at different points, as at present.

There are good schools on this reserve and the attendance particularly good. The pupils were bright and intelligent and seemed much interested in their studies. Some of the older boys were anxious to learn trades, and I was under the impression. if an industrial department were conducted at Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, it would meet the wants of places like this.

Fish are in abundance there, and ducks also, and hunting is very good for six months in the year. It is a good hay reserve, and potatoes, turnips and vegetables are always a sure crop when properly planted and looked after. Barley, oats and wheat can be grown, but to have anything like a decent field a good deal of clearing of stumps and trees would have to be done. There is plenty of timber, both for building purposes and for fuel, on the reserve, and any quantity comes floating down the river. Limestone is also easily to be had. The houses needed whitewashing, and the Indians promised to have some lime burnt and have all their houses whitewashed in the fall. Some of the men here are inclined to be lazy and to hang around the Hudson Bay Company's post, instead of working. Many of them make a good living hunting, and a few get work boating, but there is not much of this to be done. They sold fur last year to the amount of \$3,000, and the value of fish caught and consumed, and some sold, is estimated at \$2,700, The Hudson Bay Company having stopped giving credit, these Indians are now thrown on their own resources.

They are a nice lot of Indians, are intelligent, and no able-bodied man or woman need be badly off. The hunt is of course the main source of earning a living here. Fishing will always give food, and with plenty of potatoes and turnips they can get along very nicely; but, if grain-growing is to be relied upon for a living, the department will surely have to supplement to a large extent or the Indians will starve. In the meantime they can go on clearing up more land for larger fields. I found the houses very fair and cleanly kept. To describe all would take too much space. The Indians made oil, and sold 100 gallons of it to the Hudson Bay Company. They dry fish, and use this fish and oil as food in the winter. The hunting consists largely of muskrats, as many as 40,000 were sold to the Hudson Bay Company in one year; but last season only 8,000 were secured; it was expected the present year would be a favourable one. Other game consists of moose, caribou, rabbits, duck, prairie chickens, mink, bear, beaver, foxes, &c. The school building on the south side is an old one, and has to be propped up on one side and one end, and is not worth repairing; it needed plastering and whitewashing for the winter. I understood logs were being got out for a new building next year. Chief Antoine Constant, who lives on the south side, has a good house, with two divisions and partitions, well furnished; has a good garden potatoes, corn, vegetable marrows, has a carpenter's bench, and does a lot of work in this line. Toot chest complete, except some augers; has a fanning-mill and crusher, all under cover; has had tool chest for nine years; has a flagstaff but no flag-I heard some flags were coming.

Charles Constant: neat house, shingled roof, house had just been mudded, good stable, place not very clean around. The gardens on the whole did not show that much care had been taken of them. As far as their advancement goes in the way of being civilized and educated at the schools, &c., they will compare favourably with any Indians I have met with.

On the Big Eddy, or north side of the river, I found a better class of houses, and more care taken of the gardens.

James Atkinson: Good house and stable, comfortably furnished. Too old to hunt, and is destitute. Another house, with three widows also destitute.

Thos. Henderson was in bad health and requires help; has neat little, house, bedstead, new blanket and quilt, and his house is clean; picket fence around house, and had small patch of potatoes; barley eaten up.

John Cook: Nice tidy house, three bedsteads, tables, chairs, clock, floor clean, burnt lime to whitewash his house, picket fence, makes pretty bark baskets, asked for hinges for his doors. Had some barley and it was piled on top of the shed, corn was hung up to dry. Had built a small house for his son. Garden fair, potatoes, turnips, vegetable marrows, two stacks of hay, good stable and good cellar, a thrifty old man, In nearly every house I could notice Bibles, hymn books, church almanac, mottoes such as "God Bless our Home, " and in one the motto was "Eat, drink and be merry."

John Peter Cook has a neat now house in the woods, well made and plastered, an enterprising young man. Had no work this summer and could not buy nails to finish his house. I had five pounds I brought with me from Prince Albert in case of accident, and I gave these to the young man, and he was the happiest man on the reserve. He had land broken for a garden.

Louis Partridge: New house, not finished, upper floor, board and shingled roof. Although these are all English names, very few of them can or will speak other than Cree. A more pleasant lot of people I never met with and they were delighted that we called to see them in their houses; by this time most of them knew of our visit and they had their houses scrubbed and otherwise looking their best and I could notice from the general appearance of the places that they were in the habit of keeping them in good order regularly.

John Harris: Nice house and comfortably furnished. The women well dressed and clean. Good garden, potatoes, turnips, corn, & c. Has a sister very poor and requires help. Stable too low in the roof.

School building already referred to, teacher had a neat little house and was adding a wing as a kitchen, building it at his own expense.

Mrs. Cameron, widow with two children, very poor and has never received any help, husband died three years ago, two children died last winter. Has been taken back to treaty, but money is kept to pay scrip for herself and her late husband.

David Cook: Good house and outside kitchen, oilcloth on tables, good stables roomy and clean, fair garden, hay corral. Comfortable place.

Baskets and bark milk pans were noticed in many of the houses.

Joe McGillivray: Good house with outside kitchen both shingled, shingles purchased in Prince Albert, good garden, barley cut and stacked in corral.

Thos. Henderson, councillor, has a very good house and it was well furnished, neat and comfortable, new cook stove, pictures, door and window frames painted, a platform in front of door.

Two good stables with stanchions, manure piles at nearly all the stables. I told them to put this on the gardens. Henderson said he had no cart to haul it. I told him he did not need a cart, but to make a sled and the ox could haul it, the distance was short, and for every bushel of potatoes they got now they would get two, besides cleaning up their places.

The land is gravelly and sandy in some places, and requires a lot of manure, and yet these people will camp year after year, and never put a particle of manure on the land, although piles of it are just at hand. I told them that farmers in the east would pay 50 cents a load for such manure. Henderson had two patches of potatoes amongst the stumps. Had a good assortment of implements neatly stored. Amongst them I noticed a fanning-mill and a crusher, almost new, as they had been little used, hay frames; thrifty-looking homestead. This man preached in the church on Sunday in the absence of the missionary.

Henry Thomas: Small house, but locked up. Has a good new house, but not quite completed; upper floor, picket fence around the place, good garden-potatoes and turnips, fair stable, stanchions and compartments; roof too low. A. short distance from here is a small house used as a Catholic mission, where services are occasionally held.

14 - 15

Isaac Bignail has been blind for eighteen years. Neat, little house; has two boys- one was fishing and one had to stay at home to attend to his father. Has one daughter and she was doing patchwork. Pictures were, on, the walls. This family appeared poor. Wife is a good worker; gets a little help in food. Got one blanket, and the old man said he was thankful for this help. Has no cattle, small garden. I told the agent to see that this family was not neglected.

The above are samples of the houses visited, and I did not miss one on either side of the river. About eighty persons are more or less destitute and unable to earn a living, and will require to be assisted. The same remarks apply as to the best mode of these Indians earning a living, as I stated about the Cumberland Band, hunting in winter and growing plenty of potatoes and turnips. The teachers at both schools distribute the food given to the people, the destitute only receiving any. The teachers do this work without any extra pay

The church is well attended; I counted two hundred in the morning and one hundred and seventy-five in the afternoon. The services were orderly and the singing hearty.

We now proceeded in Mr. Reader's steam yacht to Chemawawin Reserve, or Cedar Lake, as it is called by Hudson's Bay Company. The area of this reserve is 3, 061 acres; population, 139 (124 Church. of England and 15 heathen). Supplies for the band for 1894 - 95 were: bacon, 127 lbs.; flour, 600 lbs.; tea, 8 lbs.; twine) 58 lbs.; scythes and snaths, 4; 1001 fish-hooks and 5 trolling-lines, and a similar quantity had been received the previous year ; and there were purchased besides 200 lbs. of flour; 25 lbs. of bacon, in February, 1894. Five blankets were also issued. The crop put in in 1894 was: potatoes, 600 lbs.; barley, 100 lbs.; corn, 14 lbs.; turnips and carrots, 2 lbs. The estimated yield was: 70 bushels of potatoes, 15 bushels of barley, 1 of corn, 5 of turnips and 2 of carrots. From. appearance I would judge this a fair estimate. The band had 1 bull, 4 cows and 3 heifer calves; total, 8, under departmental control. Cost of supplies delivered at this point: bacon, 27 1/2 cents; biscuits, 13 1/5 cents flour, \$8.25 ; soap, 18 cents, and tea, 39 1/4 cents.

Principal support is bunting and fishing. This is a good point for sturgeon. A good trade is made from selling gelatine derived from certain parts of the fish.

Good reserve for raising potatoes. Indians not very well off. Children badly in need of clothing. Some bales had just arrived from England to be distributed, which would be of great benefit.

There is a Church of England mission, Rev. Mr. Sinclair being the missionary. Good mission premises, and in capital order. Services are held in the school-house. A new church had been commenced and would be ready, in the summer of 1895. It is 30 x 20 and chancel 12 x 8; five windows; porch and vestry; shingled roof. The cemetery is close to the church, but is not fenced in. The school building is an old and uncomfortable one but lows were on the ground for a new building. I visited all the houses on both sides of the river, and in most cases these were not as clean as they should be, and the children were dirty. On the south side, Jas. Lathlin, councillor, has a good house; open chimney; mud roof; beds on floor; bedding scant and dirty tool chest nearly empty. Has a cow, heifer and calf corral with haystack. Has a good stable. Has another house on the island. Has a flag-staff, and Ibis flag was up, also flag at mission and at Hudson's Bay post, all in honour of our visit. Lathlin had some potatoes, and was grubbing more land on the north side.

John David McDonald has a good house, three rooms, two beds, tables, etc.; comfortable place. His wife had been sick for ten years and never had a doctor; was absent when doctor visited reserve. I told them they, should have found out when the doctor was visiting and been at home. Wife's sister was sewing; planted half a bushel of potatoes and would have a few; worked thirty days at Grand Rapids at \$1.50 a day. Was whitewashing his house, using a piece of canvas, as he had no brush. Had a good cookstove.

Maggie Grange, widow, has two children naked and dirty; subject to fits, poor and helpless.

Win. Thomas: Small house, door frame painted, clean, new house building. Has a cow and heifer calf. The place was clean all around. Planted twenty single

potatoes being all the seed he could get. Has a little corn, is a good worker. A blind man lives here, also a sick boy and a widow. Two teepees here were dirty, children naked and dirty. Isabella Stewart, widow, thrifty and hard-working, but poor, has a cow and calf and takes good care of them. Had three tons of hay put up. Had a snug little stable. House very clean. This woman baked some bannocks for us and I gave her 50 cents; of course we supplied the flour. I met here Mr. S. Bray, who had completed surveying some more, land for the reserve at Poplar Point. Mr. Bray was about leaving for Moose Lake, where we met again.

Total crop here about one acre. Furs sold last year to the value of \$742 and fish \$300. About 30 of this band are helpless and completely destitute. and will need to be fed. Those who are able-bodied are hard-working and are doing their best to make a living. They are a nice lot of people, but some are very backward as regards cleanliness. The school is well attended. Mr. Lamb was taking a lively interest in the school.

We now proceeded down Moose River to Moose Lake. Area of this reserve is 7, 264 acres, population 122, Church of England 101, heathen 21. Crop put in about three acres. Potatoes, 1, 200 lbs. barley, 100 lbs.; corn, 15 lbs.; turnips and carrots, 2 lbs. Estimated yield 250 bushels potatoes, 15 of barley, 1 of corn, 5 of turnips and 2 of carrots. Cattle consist of ox, 1; cows, 7; heifer, 1; bull calves, 4; heifer calf, 1; total, 14. They had a bull, but it died during winter, I could find no particulars as to cause of death. The supplies received for this band were bacon, 121 lbs.; flour, 600; tea, 8; twine, 58; scythes and snaths, 5 and biscuits and soap for school. A similar supply had been received last year, also purchases of 400 lbs. of flour, 50 lbs. of bacon. Five blankets were issued. The Indians had not all moved over from their old reserve, as their crop was in the old place. I met Mr. Bray here and he was coming to survey the new reserve.

I visited all the houses, chiefly new ones, and more were being built. The chief was living in a house belonging to the Hudson Bay Company until his own was completed. He will have 70 bushels of potatoes. He says they feel the hardships of the new fishing regulations. The agent assisted them by giving them ammunition. All the fur they got went to buy food. Had to pay \$10 for a bag of flour in trade, and \$6 if paid in cash. They had to give five rat skins for a cup full of tea. He admitted they had killed a government cow last winter, as they were starving. About twenty of this band are helpless and will require assistance. Value of fish consumed last year was estimated at \$1,000, and furs sold, cash value \$767. Hunting and fishing are the main sources of making a living, and raising potatoes. Able-bodied men and women can get along very well, but the old cripples, blind, and widows with young children can do little for themselves. The proportion of such helpless and unfortunate creatures is large in this agency.

Pas Mountain.

The population is 171. There are two schools at this place, but only one recognized by the department. The other one was carried on for some time by a Mr. Dunlop, who gave biscuits and carried on the work at his own expense. Mr. Dunlop had left and Rev. Mr. Hines sent a teacher in his place, but I was told this teacher was going to Moose Lake, as the teacher there was going back to college. The contract prices for goods at Pas Mountain were: bacon, 35 cts. per pound; biscuits, 20 3/4 cts. per pound; flour, \$14.70 per sack; tea, 47 1/4 cts. per pound. About forty-five of this band will require help, more or less. The Red Earth portion of this band are enterprising and are getting along well, and take good care of their gardens and cattle. The Shoal Lake portion are more backward. Hunting and fishing are the main sources of making a living here also. Their earnings last year for fur in trade value \$2,830, and other industries amounted to \$900, and value of fish consumed, \$200 14 - 15 1/2

Grand Rapids.

The area of this reserve is 2, 752 acres; population, 110 - Church of England, 109; Roman Catholic, 1. Three acres under crop: 1,260 lbs. potatoes, 10 lbs. corn, 2 lbs. turnips and carrots; estimated yield, 150 bushels of potatoes, 1 of corn, 5 of turnips and 2 of carrots. Supplies for destitute: 106 lbs. bacon, 300 lbs. flour, 6 lbs. tea, 60 lbs. twine, 100 fish books, 5, trolling lines and 3 scythes and snaths. Cost of contract goods, 1893 - 4, was: bacon, 17 1/2 cts.; biscuits 6 3/4 cts.; flour, \$3.50; soap, 11 3/4 cts.; tea, 30 1/4 cts.

These Indians earn a good deal working for the fishing companies. Hunting, also, is followed to some extent. Six old and helpless of this band require assistance in food and clothing. The band has in cattle eleven head, department control, and one. private; total, 12.

The school building became in such had order that it was condemned. The average attendance of pupils hag been twenty. The teaching will be carried on in the church until a new building is erected, logs for which are on the grounds.

The total number of cattle in the agency is: department control, 113; private, 123; total 236; and 13 horses, 4 at the Pas and 9 at Pas Mountain.

The total population is 1, 073, and the births and deaths for twelve months were as follows: -

| ... | Births. | Deaths. | Population. |
|--------------|---------|---------|-------------|
| Grand Rapids | 7 | 3 | 110 |
| Chemawawin | 4 | ... | 139 |
| Moose Lake | 2 | 2 | 122 |
| The Pas | 16 | 12 | 392 |
| Pas Mountain | 8 | 6 | 171 |
| Cumberland | 7 | 5 | 139 |
| Totals | 44 | 28 | 1,073 |

At the time of inspection the health of the Indians was very good.

Total destitute: -

| | |
|--------------|-----|
| Grand Rapids | 6 |
| Chemawawin | 30 |
| Moose Lake | 21 |
| The Pas | 88 |
| Pas Mountain | 46 |
| Cumberland | 41 |
| ... | 232 |

names of whom were furnished the commissioner.

The distances to travel are as under, taking the Pas as a centre: -

| | |
|-----|--------|
| ... | Miles. |
| | |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|
| From Pas to Cumberland | 80 |
| From Pas to Grand Rapids | 130 |
| From Pas to Chemawawin | 50 |
| From Pas to Moose Lake | 70 |
| From Pas to Shoal Lake, Pas Mountain | 50 |
| From Pas to Red Earth, Pas Mountain | 100 |
| From Pas to agent's house | 15 |

Prices of goods have been high in this district, but competition was setting in, and these would soon right themselves. The cattle passed through last winter very well, and the Indians are now taking more care of them and stacking enough of hay, so that there is every reason to believe that such losses as occurred in 1892 - 3 will not again take place. There was room for improvement in some of the stables, and I cautioned them on this point.

After I had been over the reserves I returned to the Pas. The chief, his councillor and about seventy-five of the band met in the council house, a nice building, shingled roof; floor had been newly scrubbed. There were tables, benches and chairs. The chief said he wished to have a friendly talk about the reserve. He was glad for the help which they had received, thankful for the implements and tools. He said last winter was a hard one, and expected it would be the same this coming winter. January, February and March are the hardest months, as the fish take to deep water and they cannot get at them. The Hudson Bay Company refusing further advances, would make it still harder on them. They miss the ammunition in order to get ducks to salt down. He said that twenty-five of his young men were anxious to begin gardens of their own, and would require some implements; asked for a mower and rake. The herd on this reserve is now 99 head, and this means 300 tons of hay to be put up; and in order that there may be no excuse for a shortage, I think they should have a mower and rake. He said he liked to visit his Indians, and would like a horse and buckboard. His visits were to see about bow gardens and cattle were attended to. Would like some one to instruct them in farming, and that their children be allowed to go to school after they are fifteen years of age. He said they were to do a lot of grubbing, and were going to burn lime to whitewash all the houses. He was not extravagant in his asking.

James Cook, councillor, endorsed what the chief had said, and was thankful to the department for the aid given to the old and feeble.

Thomas Henderson, councillor, also endorsed what the chief had said, and added that dogs were getting too numerous and were annoying the cattle, and sometimes killed the calves, and would like if they had horses instead. I asked how they would feed horses in making long distances Dogs would eat fish, but horses would not. The hay would have to be taken along each trip or stacks made at many points. He said some of the people were poor, and were short of clothing, and suffered in consequence during the cold weather.

Henry Thomas endorsed all that had been said. They were all willing to work and to do what was right, but they must know how to improve their positions, and had no one to tell them or show them. I told them they were behind in their gardens, and that it was not encouraging to send seed potatoes, as had been done, at a big expense, to have them eaten up by cattle, as I had noticed in some places; that they should raise in any case more than they do, but they must use the manure, and plant them properly and hoe and weed them well, and make good fences; they had plenty of timber at their doors, and it was just as easy to make a straight fence as a crooked one. I complimented them on having the schools so well attended, and in seeing so many of them also attending church.

No one else had anything to say except Henry Cook, jr., who left the treaty some time ago; has lost one of his legs and walks on stilts; has a wife and family, and a daughter very sick, is utterly destitute, and wants to get back in to treaty. I told him to send in his application in usual form and agent would forward it; not being in treaty, agent can do nothing further, and the man is helpless. What is to be done in such cases? I asked Mr. McKay, of the Hudson Bay Company, to see that this family did not suffer during the winter. These are a pleasant lot of Indians, and, so far as I could judge, a good living lot of people.

The system of keeping accounts here is an antiquated one.

I gave the commissioner some figures and particulars regarding the purchasing and freighting of supplies for this agency. Mr. Reader is faithful and conscientious in all he does, but single-handed, it is impossible for him to oversee so many places with such long distances between them, and do the office work also, and if he were not assisted by his son, who is a clever and intelligent young gentleman, I do not see

how the work would be done at all. Mr. Reader, jr., does now all the office work and has a good idea of what is to be done on the reserves and is, therefore, of great help to the agent. I may say here that the agent does not spare himself, as he is hard working and he is familiar with all his Indians, which is only natural, having been so long amongst them. The conclusion I arrived at, after having gone over the ground, was that the agency is a good one and the Indians can and should make a good living, if they exert themselves, by hunting and fishing, while the cattle will be a source of profit to them later on. I do not think depending on grain would be a success; on the contrary it would bring them to be dependent on the government. Root crops should be raised on a larger scale than at present and more supervision is required to have these Indians advancing as they should, considering the many natural advantages they have within themselves.

I returned to Prince Albert and it took us 7 1/2 days to come up the river.

Emmanuel College
was my next point, having inspected it on 29th September, 1894.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Ven. Archdeacon Mackay, D.D., | principal. |
| Mr. Gale | asst.-principal. |
| Miss Childs, | matron. |

A new room has been added since I was here last; it is a dormitory for the girls. Ten new iron bedsteads had also been added, the new room is 30 x 24, and coiling is 8 feet high, one large. window and a sky-light, ceiling and walls sheeted with dressed lumber. The other rooms and dormitories had all been kalsomined and the whole place was in splendid shape. The beds are supplied with quilt, sheets, two blankets, wool pillow, palliasse night shirts were to be provided. The boys did all the kalsomining and did it well. Boys' dormitory, No. 1, has 7 beds; dormitory No. 2 has 3 beds (2 iron, 1 wood); dormitory No. 3 has 6 beds (4 iron, 2 wood).

The stock consists of 4 cows, 4 young cattle, 23 sheet) some fine specimens, 3 horses, poultry, geese, turkeys and chickens. Butter is regularly made. Ten acres were under crop, 5 of oats and 5 roots and garden. Four acres of new land broken, making a pretty field of 10 acres. Twenty bushels of onions were in one pit and there would be an abundance of potatoes and vegetables for the use of the house. Boys have little gardens of their own, a pleasing feature, and are allowed to sell the produce. They kept them very well; this is valuable training for these boys. The fields were neat and clean and the boys did all the work. The girls help in the house. Beef is supplied, cut up, at 5c. per lb. There is a scale of rations, but pupils get all they want, there is no stinting in food.

The garden had tomatoes, rhubarb, carrots, pease, cabbage, potatoes. These they had been using since July in the house. Currant and gooseberry bushes, red currants, parsley and other herbs and other vegetables.

The whole place and surroundings were in the best possible order, and should have a good influence on these boys in their after life. The work of the school and list with names of pupils, appears in my last annual school report. The number was 28 (boys 18, girls 10). It was the intention to enlarge the schoolrooms. This college has done, and is now doing, splendid work; its graduates are proving themselves to be competent teachers, and they are a credit to the college.

I now returned to Regina, and on 16th October left again for the north and resumed my inspection by commencing at

Moose Woods Reserve,

On 17th October, 1894, W.R. Tucker in charge, and Mrs. Tucker teacher. The-new farm stable had been completed, since I was here last. The upper part, which was intended to be used as a carpenter shop, was not found suitable for that purpose, but it makes a good hay loft in winter, and it is used as a play-room by the school children in summer.

A new storehouse 12 x 15 was about being completed. The crop put in was two bushels of wheat, six, bushels of oats, and sixty bushels of potatoes and some turnips and onions. Wheat and oats, gave no yield, and only ten bushels of; potatoes, owing to unusually dry weather.

Hay put up, 6.50 loads. Each load is said to be equal to a ton. There were eleven large stacks in four different corrals about, four or five miles from the stables. One corral with eighty tons is near the stables. The stacks are well made and fairly well fenced, and double fire-guards were ploughed around thorn. One hundred tons of hay were left over from last year. The small corrals alongside of Indian stables were filled, with, hay. These Indians are always particular in having plenty of hay put up.

The cattle were in fine condition. Some of the cows were thin, but as the calves were soon to be weaned, the cows would improve. The calves were a splendid lot. The shorthorn bull is one of the finest in the country. The herd consists of: -

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Oxen | 16 |
| Bull | 1 |
| Cows | 53 |
| Steers | 15 |
| Heifers | 21 |
| Bull calves | 21 |
| Heifer calves | 25 |
| ... | 155 |

held by eleven families, as shown by detailed sheet attached to the returns. The number on hand last year was 113. In private stock the band has five cows, five steers, two heifers and four calves, two pigs; and many have poultry. I visited all the houses and stables and found them in good shape. Not one house could be said was dirty. Some have made additions and lean-to kitchens. Stabling has been much improved and some good additions made.

Maggie had a nice new stable and calf shed neatly arranged so that cows and calves can be fed from a passage leading from hay corral. Her new house had been completed, and it was a model of neatness. There were iron bedsteads with brass knobs and mountings. Maggie subscribes for a newspaper published in the Sioux language in Santee Agency, Nebraska. I found an other Indian subscribed for the same paper. Logs were on the ground in various places for more new houses and stables.

Joe Hanke was building a new stable, 18 x 24; old stable, which is a good one, is 15 x 20, and a third one is 24 x 14. This man has 17 head of cattle, departmental control, and 7 private; total 24. He commenced six years ago with one heifer. He has some good horses, a splendid Berkshire pig, a lot of poultry and fourteen turkeys.

At Mrs. White Cap's, I noticed a lady's riding saddle. Table covers and curtains are to be seen in many of the houses. Nearly all owners of cows make butter more or less. The private earnings of the band have been about \$320. Thirty deer were killed last winter. and rabbits, chickens, and ducks were plentiful. The population is: men, 9; women, 16; children, 28. Of these, 15 are of school age, and the rest are young. The quantity of food supplied by department from 1st October, 1893, to 1st October, 1894, was as follows: flour 8,700 lbs.; bacon and pork, 878; beef, none; oatmeal, 330; beans, 510; a total of 10, 418 lbs., or about 8 1/2 ounces per day for each person, young and old, throughout the year, the bulk being used during haying time. Mr. Tucker supplied them with 50 sacks of flour during the year, besides the above departmental flour. They had also plenty of potatoes, and they purchased also, in Saskatoon, a few bags of flour themselves. The want of potatoes would be felt the coming winter, but there were 1, 260 lbs. of beans on hand, which would take the place of potatoes to some extent. There has been only one birth on the reserve since last inspection, and, no deaths, and no case of sickness. A doctor has not been called to the reserve since Mr. Tucker took charge. The

Indians attend church services regularly on Sundays when they are on the reserve, and are spoken of as being well-behaved, and all heathen practices completely abandoned. They have three government wagons, one private, and 14 carts. Most Of the Indians were away bone-gathering. I requested that a large corral be put up. The reserve is in good shape, and Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are doing good work here. The school report will appear in another place. That this reserve has made progress, there is abundant evidence. Their houses are of a good class, and their stables are particularly good ones.

Five years ago I my first visit, the herd was some thirty head, and now it is 155 and 16 private, total 171 head. They are an industrious and hard-working lot of Indians and are deserving of every encouragement. I now drove by stage to

Battleford

arriving on the 22nd, and commenced my inspection there on 23rd October.

P.J. Williams, agent.

A.J. McNeill, clerk.

S.R McAdam, medical attendant.

Wm. Smith, teamster and interpreter.

The agent's house has been undergoing some repairs which would make it more comfortable for the winter. The office, which is altogether too small, had been supplied with storm sashes. The warehouse, which is in the barrack square, was in the same condition as formerly. The first reserve visited was the

Stony, No. 109,

or Farm 11a, Mr. S. Warden being the farmer in charge. The farmhouse and out. buildings were in good order. The Indian houses here were being pulled down and the timber sold in Battleford as firewood. The only crop put in was three acres of barley, five of oats and six of potatoes, 78 bushels of potatoes were gathered and the grain was a failure, 520 tons of hay were stacked in the vicinity. The stacks were well made and strongly fenced and double fire-guards ploughed around them. The hay was of a choice quality. The new village is about five miles from the old one in an easterly direction, where there is a good supply of timber all around. Two small lakes and a large one close at hand, besides other smaller lakes in the vicinity, so that there is little chance of water becoming scarce as at the old village. There were eighteen new houses built and these had all been whitewashed outside and in a well, good roofs, and all had wooden floors but one, and this man was boards when he got his treaty money. Some had bedsteads and all if they had lumber to make them. New stables were also put up of a superior class, being roomy and good roofs and doors, some of them had stanchions and lab floors, a better class of houses and stables could not be seen anywhere, and the Indians and Mr. Warden deserved credit for having in so short a time erected so many comfortable houses and stables. A strong well-made corral was at each stable.

There are sixteen children of school age on the reserve. The school building is still at the old place and has been closed for some time. Logs were on the ground for an implement shed. The houses were clean, a marked improvement on the old houses. In addition to the eighteen houses and as many stables, three houses and five stables were burnt by a prairie fire which did a lot of damage last summer in this vicinity, having been burning more or less during the whole summer. It is a wonder the whole village was not destroyed, as the fire seems to have been close to them on all sides.

The cattle were in splendid condition. The herd numbered 148, as against 138 the previous year 14 head having been killed for beef during the year; detailed list of individual holders was sent with the returns. The band has in private stock 30 horses. The home farm, has 3 horses, 2 bulls, 1 cow, 1 steer, 1 bull calf, and 22 very fine sheep. I took an inventory of articles in bands of farmer and checked his

books, and found them neatly and correctly kept. The Indians make hay racks, ox yokes, sleighs, fork and axe handles, and they sell wood, hay and lime. They are an industrious lot of Indians.

Red Pheasant's Reserve, No. 108, or Farm 11B

was next reached, Mr. S.H. Price being farmer in charge. The new storehouse here had a shingled roof put on and a very good floor laid; windows had still to be put in and plastering to be done. Three new Indian houses and three stables had been built during they year. A new stable for the bulls had been put up next to the horse stable, 20 x 20. The whole farm premises were in capital order; large stacks of hay in corral near the stables. The crop put in, was: wheat, 65 acres; oats, 5 1/2; turnips, 1; carrots and onions, 1/8; total, 71 5/8 and 13 gardens. The home farm had 4 acres oats, 4 barley, and 1 of gardens, including potatoes. The crop harvested was: wheat, 30 bushels; potatoes, 42; turnips, 300. Home farm produce, 60 bushels potatoes; barley and oats gave no returns; 1, 200 tons of hay were stacked, and fences and fire-guards placed around them. A quantity of hay got burnt by prairie fire. Some of it was in stack, and some in cock at the time. I visited every house and stable on the reserve. The houses had all been mudded and whitewashed outside and in, and clean and comfortable; not an untidy house was noticed, but the greatest improvement was in the stables, many of these had been enlarged and otherwise fixed up, so that the cattle would have every comfort, in roomy and warm stables. Stanchions and slab floors were in many of them. The Indians were taking a livelier interest in their cattle, now that they saw the benefit of having a good herd. Some of the stables had as many as twenty stanchions, and many had separate compartments for the calves. Some have hen-houses, as many of the Indians keep poultry, and it made their places look bright and cheerful to see the lot of hens and chickens. Some good pigs were seen. Butter is made by some, and good use is made of the milk.

The herd is one of the finest in the agency, and numbers 290 head as against 249 last year, and 20 head were killed for beef during the year. There are also under departmental control 10 horses and 27 sheep - a very superior lot of sheep. In private stock the band has 30 horses, 3 cows, 2 steers, 1 heifer, 1 bull calf, 1 heifer calf, 4 sheep and 4 pigs, and a lot of poultry. Names of individual holders of cattle were sent with returns. Home farm had three horses. The Indians purchased with money derived from beef sold to the department, four sets of harness at \$13.80 a set, eight double wagons at \$65 each, and four mowers with rakes at \$95 each (mower and rake), so that notwithstanding failure in grain crops it cannot be said but these Indians are advancing. The Indians sold hay and wood to the value of \$500. I took an inventory of all property in the hands of the farmer and checked the books, and, as usual, found Mr. Price very correct in his work. He also opened a Dow ledger for Mr. Wilson, who was to succeed him in a short time. The Indians were pleasant and made no complaints. The average ration is 8 ounces of flour, 8 of beef or 4 ounces of bacon; larger rations during haying time, and no Indian has wanted during the year. The fire had made terrible havoc around and on the reserve, and one is surprised that a house or stable has been left.

Having for the past three or four years made a specialty of the cattle business, I was more than pleased to notice the increased interest that was being taken by all concerned in this industry, and the greater care in having proper shelter provided as well as hay and water secured. If the crops continue to be more or less failures, the cattle can always be relied upon, so that no Indian who wishes to work need be badly off. The Indians spent their treaty money in buying blankets and flour principally, and scarcely any in useless trinkets. This band was the only one that did not indulge in dancing around Battleford stores for the sake of getting a drink of tea and something to eat, provided by the store-keepers with the view of attracting and scouring the Indians' trade. The store-keepers should be above this kind of business and endeavour to secure trade by giving good value, instead of having a lot of Indians dancing and capering around their doors. Mr. Price was about being

removed to John Smith's Reserve, Prince Albert, and Mr. Wilson taking Mr. Pierce's place here.

My next reserve was

Sweet Grass, No. 113, or Farm, 12a,

William Dunbar being farmer in charge. The farmhouse had a stone foundation put in during the year, the cellar was also fixed up by walls on each side and a concrete floor. Some plastering has been done, and the whole house was in good order and was warm and comfortable. The ration-house had been removed on a line with the other buildings and has a stone foundation put in also. An implement shed 18 x 24 and a granary and storehouse 18 x 22, thatched roofs, had also been erected during the year. Two new corrals and a slaughter pen had been made and the windlass removed to the end of the pen. A new fence had been put around the garden. The spring had been deepened so that water now flows through a casing of wood into a large trough, where cattle and horses may drink any day in the year. The water is very fine. The buildings were all whitewashed, and in the best possible order, and looked neat and tidy, the whole reflecting credit on the good taste and management of Mr. Dunbar. The implement shed was filled with ploughs, harrows and other implements, and the stables were clean and comfortable. Tools were also neatly arranged in the small shop for making repairs.

The crop put in was: wheat, 79 acres; oats, 6 acres; barley, 5 acres; potatoes, 1 1/2 acres; turnips, 3 acres; carrots and onions, 11 acres, total 101, being 12 1/2 acres less than last year. The wheat had not been threshed, but it was estimated there would be 400 bushels; oats and barley gave no return; potatoes, besides those consumed, 200 bushels are stored in the farmhouse cellar for seed. Turnips, carrots and onions consumed, crop was poor; no new land was broken, 12 acres has been summer-fallowed; no fall ploughing. Three miles of fencing on flat and on bench had been made. Three houses and nine new stables had been built and others enlarged and repaired, corrals were at all the stables; 750 tons of hay were stacked; stacks were well made, good fences and fire-guards around them. The tops of the stacks were fastened with willow branches to keep the wind from blowing the hay away. There were 15 large stacks on the bench and 14 on the river bank or bottom. There were 25 stacks of grain, of more or less dimensions, belonging to as many Indians. The road grader had proved of much benefit and the roads up the hilt had been made much easier for the oxen.

I visited every house and stable on the reserve, and found all in excellent order, houses whitewashed outside and in, and they were without exception clean and comfortable; particular pains had been taken to have roomy and comfortable stables. The cattle were all to be wintered on the reserve the coming winter, none sent to Turtle Lake as heretofore. The herd looked very well, all being fat and sleek. The number was 185, as compared with 157 last year, and 25 had been killed for beef and sold.

In private stock, the band has 68 horses and one steer. They had also under departmental control, besides the herd, 33 sheep. Farm stock consisted of four horses and colts, two cows and one bull calf. A number of the Indians have poultry. It was reported that they looked well after their gardens. The farmer had a splendid garden, with a fine crop of cabbage, tomatoes, & c., and carried off many prizes at the show. Mrs. Dunbar made two barrels of soft soap, which were given to the Indians for scrubbing purposes.

The average ration here was 10 ozs. of flour, 8 ozs. of beef, or 4 ozs. of bacon. Mrs. Dunbar also helped the women to make dresses, coats and trousers for the children, from the étoffe, serge, and print sent in. One new wagon and a mower and rake were purchased by the Indians. The houses were fairly well supplied with bedding material, and this would be better after treaty payment, which had not then been made, but would be in a few days.

Some of the older people seemed to be badly off for clothing. The Indians burnt time for their own use, and sold some, as well as charcoal. An inventory

was taken of all government property in bands of farmer, and books checked, all of which were found satisfactory. The reserve was in capital shape, and the Indians made no complaints. Some of the Indians seeing the success of Farmer Dunbar's garden, are now using manure, and are asking for other seeds than turnip, carrot and onion, showing that a nice garden round a farm or agency has a good effect on Indians, besides being a source of profit in itself.

Poundmaker's, No. 114, and Little Pine's, No. 116, or Farm 12 B and C were next reached. F.A. Bourke, farmer and Peter Taylor, assistant. The farmhouse was in good repair. A new implement shed 18 x 20, log and thatched roof, had been put up, the store-house newly floored, and a new root-house had been made; it is 10 x 16 and 14 feet deep. Two hundred bushels of potatoes were stored in it for seed. Two new houses and five stables had been built on Little Pine's Reserve, and one house and two stables on Poundmaker's and four old ones repaired and enlarged. The blacksmith shop is attended to by Mr. Taylor, and many repairs are made. The buildings were all in good order. The crop put in on Little Pine's was: wheat, 50 acres; oats, 20; barley, 8; potatoes, 9; turnips, 4; gardens, 1 1/4; total, 92 1/4, being 20 less than the previous year. The grain had not all been threshed, this was being done at the time, but Mr. Bourke did not think he would have more than his seed. One hundred and sixty-five bushels of potatoes and 70 of turnips were secured, but Indians had consumed some during the season. Garden produce also consumed; results were poor. Crop put in on Poundmaker's was: wheat, 40 acres; potatoes, 5; turnips, 3; gardens, 1; total, 49, being 34 acres less than previous year. Grain would give about the seed and there were 85 bushels of potatoes and of turnips. Produce of garden consumed during the season. Dry weather and hail storms accounted for the poor results. The crop appeared to have been well put in. The fields looked neat and fences were good, but a lot of summer-fallowing will have to be done here, as the weeds have made great headway.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| ... | Tons. |
| Hay stacked on Poundmaker's Reserve | 200 |
| Hay stacked on Turtle Lake | 400 |
| Hay stacked on Little Pine's Reserve | 213 |
| Hay stacked on Turtle Lake | 400 |
| Total | 1, 213 |

for the two herds of cattle. A portion would be wintered at Turtle Lake. Eighteen acres of summer-fallowing had been sown on Poundmaker's and nine on Little Pine's, but not harrowed sufficiently to destroy and remove the weeds. No new breaking, but fifteen acres of fall-ploughing had been done on both reserves. Some new fencing had been made. Hay stacks had good fences and fire-guards around them. Part of proceeds of beef money had been invested in the purchase of two new wagons, three sets of ox harness and hay forks, axes, clothing and blankets. The house and stables on both reserves were visited. The houses were clean and comfortable, especially so on Little Pine's; they had been newly plastered and nearly all whitewashed, and a kiln of lime had just been burnt to complete the balance. The women and children were comfortably clothed.

On Poundmaker's, and especially in Yellow Mud's Village, the bedding in some of the houses was dirty and also the children. The gave the excuse that they had no soap.

The cattle were looking very well. Poundmaker's herd numbers 144. Last year there were 150; about 16 been killed for beef, Forty-five very good sheep. In private stock, this band had 30 horses. Home farm had two horses, three oxen, five bulls, two cows, one steer, one heifer, one bull calf and two heifer calves. Little Pine's herd numbered: 157, as against 98 previous year; about 16 had been killed for

beef. Most of the cattle missing at last inspection had turned up; they had wandered across the river. Lists of individual holders were sent with live stock returns.

The Indians appeared cheerful and contented and had no complaints. Here, as elsewhere the women were pleased to be called upon at their houses, and were always glad to show anything extra they had in the way of improvements, I found them generally doing something-sewing, knitting, making moccasins, or doing bead-work but one seldom meets with any of the lazy kind, who only sit and smoke. When such is the case, house and children are sure to be dirty and untidy, but I am glad to be able to say that, after being in every house from one end of the country to the other, this class of lazy people is getting smaller and smaller every year, and the improvement during the past four or five years is very marked. My next point was

Thunderchild's No. 115 or Farm 13b,

Mr. R. Finlayson being farmer in charge. A new store-house, log, shingled roof, good floor and building, has been willowed and plastered outside; size of building, 18 x 22, with an upper floor, two windows downstairs and one upstairs; whitewashed; a nice dry place for goods. The lumber of the old storehouse had been used to make an implement shed. The old building formerly used as an office is now used as a ration-house. A new windlass had been erected. The old stable had been pulled down and a new one built, 20 x 27; also, an implement shed, 14 x 20, and a new cattle stable, 20 x 20. The farmhouse had been painted inside and the doors and windows outside, Mr. Finlayson doing the work himself. A fence had been put around the school building. There was a good garden. Ten acres of new land had been broken and twenty-five acres summer-fallowed. Hay put up at Round Hill, 450 tons. Stables were put up at Round Hill also, as some of the cattle would be wintered there, instead of hauling the hay. These stables I will refer to after I have seen them on my way to Onion Lake. A house had also been put up for the men in charge of the cattle there.

The crops put in were, -wheat, 80 acres; oats, 1; barley, 5; potatoes, 4; turnips and gardens, 3; total, 99, being 101 acres less than the previous year. The crop harvested was, -wheat, 90 bushels; potatoes, 70 bushels; turnips, 40 bushels, and other roots, 15 bushels. Three new houses and two stables had been built and a number of old ones enlarged and repaired. Some had stanchions. The houses were all white washed but three, and they were being done. The Indians purchased with beef money four sets of ox harness, three cross ploughs and clothing.

Chief Thunderchild said his Indians were working well, I visited every house and stable on the reserve and found them all in excellent order, being clean and comfortable, and as all had fires in the open chimney the plaster, looked bright and cheerful. The chief's house is a roomy one. There were three bedsteads with a good supply of bed clothing. a large cook-stove, a table and two benches, the last named I got his son-a pupil in the industrial school to make for his father. The house was clean and fit for any one to live in.

Ottowman has a small house, it was clean, having been newly whitewashed outside and in, and one bedstead in one corner and a bed on floor in another, open chimney. There were no chairs nor table, but these old people prefer sitting on the floor.

At one house, "Meetoose" I counted fourteen fox skins. Rabbits were plentiful and it was no uncommon thing to see from twenty-five to seventy-five of these skinned and hung up. With the fair rations these Indians were receiving, along with what they could get from the hunt, they were well-off for food. The fields looked well and fences were good, but extra efforts would require to be made to keep weeds down. I took an inventory of articles in bands of farmer, and checked his books. Mr. Finlayson makes no pretensions at keeping books, but he was in the main pretty correct, and deserved credit for doing so well. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbered 162 head, as against 151 the previous year.

Twelve head had been killed for beef. In private property the band had forty horses. The farm stock consisted of two horses, one cow, one steer, three bulls and one heifer. The Indians sold wood, lime and charcoal in Battleford. This reserve I considered to be in good shape, and it was unfortunate the crops had not turned out better than they did. Names of individual holders of cattle were furnished with the stock returns.

Moosomin Reserve No. 112, or Farm 13a, was next reached, Peter Tomkins being the farmer in charge. A new store-house had been put up, one and a half story 22 x 20. Shingled roof, willowed and plastered outside and painted with lime inside; one window downstairs and two upstairs. A small blacksmith's shop had been put up and stable mudded, a shed for boiler and engine between the old and new stores had also been put up, the binder is also stored in this place, also mower and rakes. The crop put in on this reserve was: wheat, 103 acres; barley, 5; oats, 13; potatoes, 6; turnips, 3; gardens, 2 acres (or 14 gardens); total acres, 132; being 5 1/4 acres less than last year. The crop harvested was: 300 bushels of wheat, 20 bushels oats, 60 bushels potatoes, 6 bushels of onions; other roots consumed during the season; 450 tons of hay were stacked at Round Hill and on the reserve; 10 acres of new land were broken and 30 acres summer-fallowed. Three new houses were built, one with shingled roof. one new stable built and some old houses and stables had been pulled down and rebuilt. The well in the coulee gave a good supply of water, which was a convenience being near the stables and houses, a number of places had been graded and levelled with the road scraper borrowed from Sweet Grass Reserve. The horse stable had room for eight horses. The cow stable had stanchions; a good windlass had been put up for killing cattle. The Indian houses were all visited and were found in very good order, a few had not been whitewashed, but these were to be done very shortly. The old chief was very polite. White Cap had a fine new house, shingled roof, good floor, ship-lap gables, food doors, all the work of which was done by himself. Had a cook and box stoves three bedsteads, tables and chairs. Had a good well dug by himself, good stables. I found in nearly every house I entered women making moccasins, knitting or sewing; one seldom meets with those who only lie on the floor and smoke. I noticed a marked difference in this respect during the past five years. The usual inventory was taken of property in hands of farmer. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbers 109 head as against 103 last year; about 16 head had been killed for beef. Names of individual holders were sent with the returns. There were 22 very good sheep and the Indians had in private property 30 horses and one heifer. Home farm, four horses. The Indians here make various articles such as fork and axe handles, ox yokes, hay racks, & c.

The agency warehouse had been well attended to by Mr. McNeill. The building is an old one and is not worth expending much on in the way of improvements. The bacon supplied by A. MacDonald & Co., of Winnipeg, was of choice quality, also the flour from the Ogilvie Milling Co., both being satisfactory in every particular.

The office work was, as usual, well performed by Mr. McNeill.

The private earnings of the bands were as follows: -

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| Stony | \$531 75 |
| Red Pheasant | 945 67 |
| Sweet Grass | 497 99 |
| Poundmaker's | 317 70 |
| Little Pine's | 211 04 |
| Thunderchild's | 215 05 |
| Moosomin's | 419 41 |
| Total | \$3,138 61 |

The population, births and deaths were as follows: -

| ... | Population. | Births. | Deaths. |
|----------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Stony | 77 | 4 | 9 |
| Red Pheasant | 128 | 4 | 3 |
| Sweet Grass | 132 | 4 | 16 |
| Poundmaker's | 113 | 9 | 3 |
| Little Pine | 117 | 3 | ... |
| Thunderchild's | 166 | 5 | 6 |
| Moosomin's | 111 | 4 | 8 |
| Total | 844 | 33 | 45 |

The health of the Indians at the time of inspection was very good. The farmers were all doing their work well, and it is needless to say that Mr. McNeill left nothing undone in the office, and I was pleased to hear of his promotion shortly after I had left there. The agent continues to give his undivided time to the duties of his position and appeared to be more active than ever in attending to the various matters requiring supervision. I considered the agency in a good position, and the Indians making satisfactory progress. They had no complaints, which is good proof that they were well attended to.

On my way to

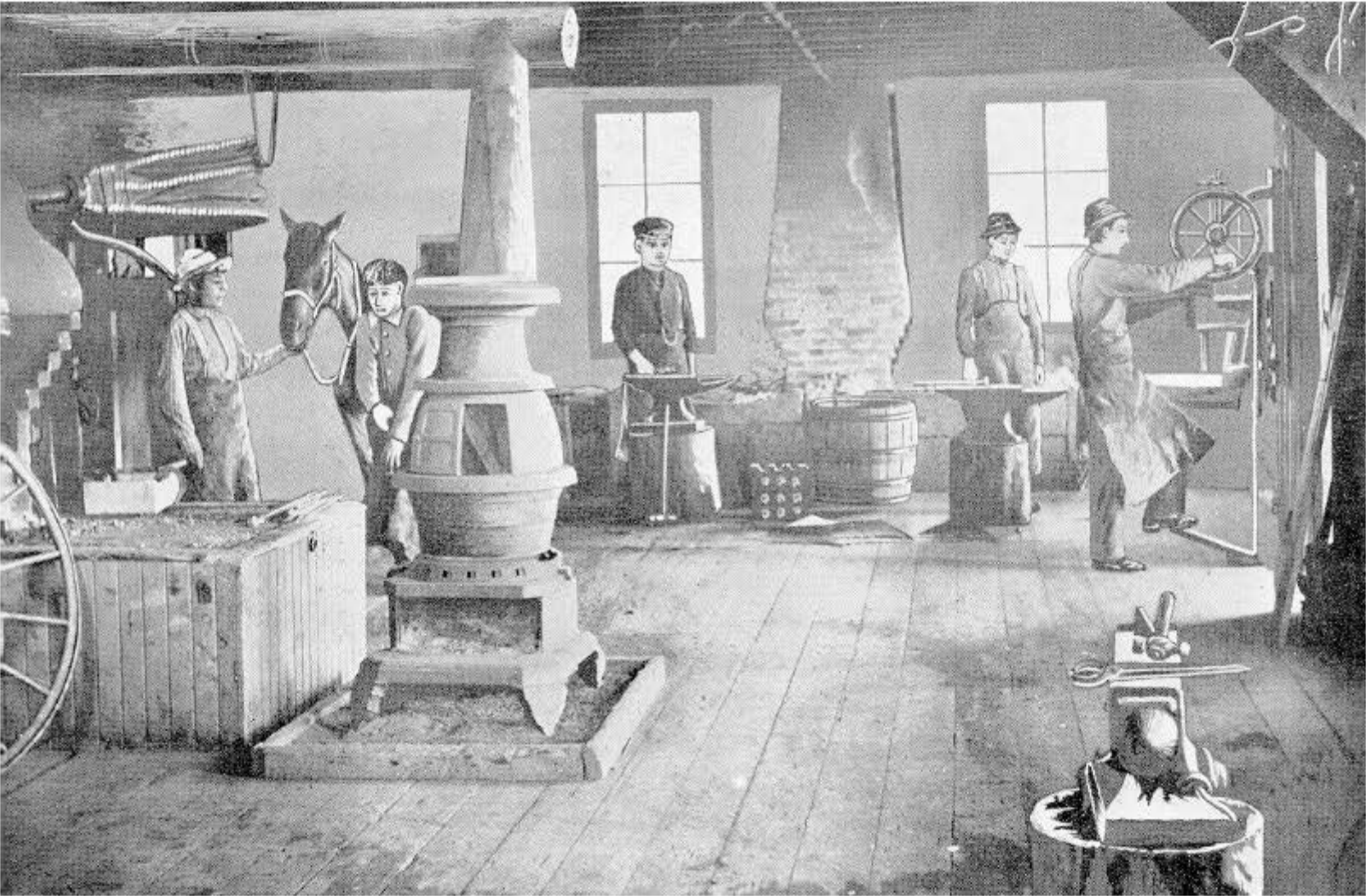
Onion Lake Agency

I visited the Round Hill stables and hay stacks, also those at Turtle Lake. I found the full quantity of hay as reported, at all the points, and the quality of hay was of the very best, having been cut and stacked at the proper time. The first place reached at Round Hill was Thunderchild's ranche, where I counted 100 head of cattle and more were to follow in a few days, to be wintered here, instead of hauling hay some twenty-five miles. A house 20 x 20 had been put up for the men in charge. A stable had also been put up, with rails and sod. It has two compartments, each 30 x 30 with rails and hay on top, good corral and a good-sized lake close to the stables. The place was well sheltered with bluffs, so that the stronger cattle could get along very well outside, whilst the cows and calves and heifers could be stabled. Three men and their families were in charge here. The cattle were looking very well, and were still feeding on the prairie. The stacks of hay were in the valley and were strongly fenced, and fire-guards ploughed around them.

About three miles further on Moosomin ranche is situated; a good sheltered spot, and a running stream from a never-failing spring passes on one side, so that the cattle have no trouble in getting the best of water. A stable, 30 x 30, had been put up and a good corral; 111 head of cattle were here - all in splendid condition. The hay was stacked all around; stacks well made, fenced and fire-guards ploughed around them. A house, 20 x 20, had been put up for the men in charge. The house was clean and comfortable. Two men and their families were in charge, but, of course, the ranches are visited regularly by the farmers, and occasionally, by the agent.

The next point reached was Turtle Lake ranche, Peter Taylor, with five Indians and their families, being in charge; 150 head of cattle belonging to Poundmaker's and Little Pine's herds were here, and more were to come - all looking very healthy and strong. Twenty-three large stacks of hay were in the vicinity, but little was being fed as the cattle could pick up good feed on the hillsides, although there was a good deal of snow on the ground. The water here, too, was plentiful and easily attained. There was a house for Mr. Taylor and two for Indians on one side of the ravine, and another for Indians on the other side, formerly used by Sweetgrass's men, who were not sending any cattle to this ranche this winter. This place affords splendid shelter, and the cattle passed through the pre-

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, BATTLEFORD INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL



vious winter without a single loss. There would be stable room for 120 head, including Sweetgrass's old stable. Mr. Taylor was taking special care of the young beasts and any not so strong as others. This is a splendid location for hay, water and shelter, and plenty of timber to put up sheds and stables. The houses were clean and comfortable and everything was in good shape. There is a halfway house and large stack of hay near a lake, where cattle can be fed and wintered going and coming from the reserve to the ranche. A separate stable for the work oxen used in hauling the hay and for the horses is also at the ranche, so that everything has been done for the comfort of man and beast, excepting not stable room enough for all the cattle.

The Industrial School, Battleford,
was the next place inspected, after the agency. The staff consisted of:

Rev. T. Clarke, principal.

J.M.R. Neely, assistant principal.

Miss C.A. Gibson, matron.

Miss M.M. Smith, governess.

Miss Nellie Hayes, Seamstress.

D.J. McKenzie, shoemaker.

A. MacDonald, farmer.

V. Taylor, cook.

L. McDonald, laundress.

Miss Wrightman, hospital nurse.

Susan Baptiste, assistant laundress.

Sarah Baptiste, assistant laundress.

A. Goodfellow, carpenter.

Gilbert Bear, printer.

Sarah Bank, baker.

Caroline Britton, assistant baker.

Susette, nurse.

Phoebe Kakasso, assistant nurse.

A. Sufferin, night watchman.

Mr. McKay, clerk and instructor of band.

The crop put in on Eagle Hill's farm was: -

Potatoes, 3 acres, yielding 75 bushels.

Barley, 1 yielding nothing

Oats, 5 yielding nothing

Wheat, 2 yielding nothing

Home farm had oats, 5 acres; barley, 3 acres; potatoes, 3 acres; turnips, 1 acre; wheat, 3 acres; pease, carrots and onions, acre. The grain was a failure. The root crop was consumed during the season. The cattle were looking very well. The list was: horses and colts, 4; oxen, 8; bull, 1; cows, 19; steers, 7; heifers, 6; calves, 12; sheep, 24 s, 21. The various building, were in good order. The baking is attended to by Sarah Bank and Caroline Britton, two of the pupils. The place was clean and the bread made was of the best quality, and the whole work was well done. The flour was from the Ogilvie Milling Company, and was of choice quality. A stone foundation has been put under the building. The laundry was also in good order, and it, too, had a stone foundation put in. The new cottage for a blacksmith has not been completed. It required to be plastered. It contains sitting-room, dining-room, two bed-rooms and kitchen. The building is framed and shingled roof and stone foundation. The pig pen was a comfortable place. The sheep had a nice place also. The stack yard contained two large stacks, equal to about 50 tons of hay. The horse and cow stable was in good order, and this had a

stone foundation put in; also, a lean-to at an end of the recreation building (now used as a carpenter shop) for the storing of implements and tools in hands of the farmer. Boys' water-closets were in good order. Blacksmith shop and shoemaker's shop were in good order. Printing room and paint shop are in the same building. The hospital was visited. The boys' ward had four beds and the girls' five. Four boys and three girls were being treated, principally, for sore eyes and ring-worm. There is a nurse's room. Dispensary also used as a dining-room and kitchen in basement.

The boys were putting a porch on the door leading to the basement. A new poultry house had been put up since last inspection, and a new porch on the front door of the principal's house. The carpenter's shop, with all its contents, had been burnt down during the year, the first loss by fire I had to record in all my I work over every agency and school in the Territories during nine years, and this speaks well for the care and management of employees generally. The produce store was in good order, also the dry goods room in the main building.

The various rooms and dormitories in the main building were examined from basement to attic, and all were found in good order.

Boys' dormitory, No. 1, had 23 beds; No. 2, 19 beds; both had been kalsomined, the work being done by the boys, and well done; matting on floors. Dormitory No. 3 had eight beds; also calcimined. Beds were clean and were neatly made each bed hacra palliasse, sheets, blankets, pillow and counterpane, and boys had nightshirts. Bath-rooms were in good order and tanks full of Water, also fire-buckets in various places in the building.

Rooms for the staff were all neat and clean. Girls' dormitory, No. 1, had three beds and washstands; this room was for the older girls. No. 2 had six beds; No. 3, five beds; No. 4, eleven beds. All these rooms had been newly kalsomined, and had matting on floor. No. 5 had five beds and No. 6 eight beds. All beds are iron, with spring mattresses. A number of the girls had pictures and mottoes on the walls near their beds, and the rooms looked bright and cheerful. Babcocks and grenades were placed at various points in the building. The dining-room contained five tables for girls and five for boys. Kitchen was in good order; range and pump working well. The meals were well cooked and were served hot. The basement was used as a recreation room for the girls. There are wash-basins and two large tables and desk for writing, & c.

The windmill was in good working order. The old clothing condemned last year had been sent to the various reserves, some thirty-five sacks full, and a similar lot would be sent after inspection.

An inventory of all property was taken and the books checked and each account balanced, after writing off worn-out clothing and other articles which had become useless. The carpenter's, blacksmith's, shoemaker's, farmer's and painter's books were also examined, to see that all issues from stores were properly accounted for. Five boys were learning shoemaking, and were. doing good work, the instructor being well pleased with their progress. Johnny Wright is the painter, and Gilbert Bear the printer. Twelve boys are learning carpentry, and some of them are excellent workmen. About as many follow the blacksmithing trade, and others are farmers. There is a tendency to put the brightest boys at trades, and making farming a second consideration. This is a mistake. If our Indians are to compete with white people, they must do it in farming as well, if not more so, than in trades, and instead of this branch having a second place, I would like to see some of our best boys take a year or two at one of the experimental farms.

The best of order is observed at meals and I noticed that Do hot dishes were placed on the table until all the pupils had been seated. Seven cows were being milked and a little butter is made, but not enough for the use of the house. The beef supplied was of very good quality, and was reasonable in price. There would be no potatoes for the pupils during winter. The number of pupils in attendance was 102 (boys 56, girls 46). The work proper of the school will appear in school report, but I would just mention that the examination was highly satisfactory. and showed carefulness on the part of Mr. Neely and Miss Smith. The discipline was

all that could be desired and the pupils were receiving the fullest justice. The classes were well arranged, and both departments, boys' and girls' are conducted in an orderly manner. Some of the elder pupils had taken situations as servants with families in Battleford.

The matron, Miss Gibson was deserving of all praise for her share of the work, and Miss Hayes, the seamstress, was doing good service in teaching the girls sewing, mending and making dresses, Miss Taylor, the cook, was also doing her work in a businesslike way.

Detailed reports with returns and statements were forwarded to the commissioner, Regina.

My next point was

- Onion Lake Agency,
- arriving there on 16th December, 1894.
- G.G. Mann, agent.
- John Carney, general assistant
- John Bangs, interpreter, and in charge of department herd at Long Lake.
- Miss Blanche Mann, acting clerk.
- Joseph Taylor, an industrial school boy, carpenter and assistant at the mill when it is in operation.

The new building for warehouse had been completed; it is commodious and has been well built; it is 60 x 22, one and a half stork, frame, shingled roof and painted One end is used as a ration-house and the other end on ground floor for storing flour, bacon and other heavy goods, and the upper flat for lighter goods, shelving and tables being provided for dry-goods and small articles. The whole place was in excellent order and things arranged in a business-like way.

A new blacksmith and carpenter shop, 40 x 18, frame, had been built and the old log house pulled down, and the old building formerly used as a blacksmith and carpenter's shop is now used for storing buckboards, mowers, rakes & c., and it had been sheeted over on the outside with dressed lumber. The old store and ration houses had been taken down. A strong new corral had also been made. The horse stable had been improved by changing the stalls: these are now so arranged that the horses can be fed from a passage running along the front. There are nine stalls The ox stable was also in good order and is a comfortable place for the cattle. The sheep shed, piggery and poultry-house, were all in good order. A large quantity of hay was stacked in the hay corral, near the stables. The whole place was in splendid shape, reflecting credit on Mr. Mann's good taste and management. The mill was also in good condition, the whole building having been thoroughly cleaned up after grinding had been completed; 1, 000 bushels of choice barley were stored in bins for next year's seed, also some wheat. A large quantity of sawn lumber was on hand, neatly piled, ready for use. About 100 tons of straw were in stack, affording capital feed for the cattle. A quantity of bran and shorts was also stored in the mill building.

The crop put in by Band 119, was as follows: -

| | |
|----------|--------|
| ... | Acres. |
| Wheat | 33 |
| Barley | 282 |
| Potatoes | 15 |
| Turnips | 10 |
| Gardens | 4 |
| Total | 344 |

being 136 acres less than the preceding year. The crop harvested was: wheat, 205 bushels; barley, 1, 452 bushels; potatoes, 900 bushels; turnips, 300 bushels. 14 - 16

Garden produce chiefly consumed during the season, but some of the Indians had onions stowed away with their potatoes and turnips for winter use.

The crop put in by Band 124, was: -

| | |
|----------|--------|
| ... | Acres. |
| Barley | 10 |
| Potatoes | 3 |
| Turnips | 1/2 |
| Gardens | 1 1/2 |
| Total | 15 |

the same as last year. Fifty bushels of barley and 1150 bushels of potatoes were harvested. Garden produce consumed during the season

Home farm had in crop: oats, 10 acres; barley, 10 1/4 acres; potatoes, turnips and garden, three quarters of an acre, and the yield was: -

| | |
|--|----------|
| ... | Bushels. |
| Oats | 150 |
| Barley | 89 |
| Potatoes | 150 |
| Turnips | 100 |
| Carrots | 15 |
| Onions | 3 |
| ... | Tons. |
| Hay cut and stacked for farm stock and departmental herd | 1,500 |
| Hay cut and stacked from Band 119 herd | 1, 200 |
| Hay cut and stacked from Band 124 herd | 700 |
| Total | 3,400 |

The stacks were well made, strongly fenced, and fire-guards ploughed around them. A quantity of hay was on hand, left over from last year. The cattle are all in good condition. band 119 herd consists of:

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Oxen | 67 |
| Cows | 121 |
| Steers | 70 |
| Heifers | 28 |
| Bull calves | 57 |
| Heifer calves | 47 |
| Total | 390 |

as against 349 head the previous year. Seventeen head had been killed for beef, 11 head sold to Saddle Lake Agency, 11 head transferred to department herd, 15 head returned to agent. In private stock the band has 57 horses.

Band 124 has 111 head as against 98 the previous year 10 head having been killed for beef. In private stock this band has: horses, 62; oxen, 13; bulls, 2; cows, 51; young cattle, 104. Names of individual holders accompanied the returns in each case.

Band 119 has 110 very fine sheep and 14 pigs. The department herd consists of: -

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| Bulls | 6 |
| Oxen | 11 |
| Cows | 223 |
| Steers | 159 |
| Heifers | 84 |
| Bull calves | 84 |
| Heifer calves | 91 |
| Total | 664 |

The number last year was 480; 51 head had been killed for beef. From a statement which I prepared (but which space will not permit to put in detail in this report) of the cost of the herd from the first to the date of inspection, and taking the, present number of cattle at a fair valuation, it showed a profit of \$15,061.12. This does not include value of stables, which are worth about \$2,000, and enough hay on band to feed the cattle until the spring of 1895.

In company with the agent I visited the various stables at Long Lake, and counted the cattle. It took us a week to go and return. We camped first night at Frog Lake, which is 20 miles from the agency. We then proceeded to No. 1 stables, or ranch, which are 40 miles further on from Frog Lake. I found the stables comfortable and suitable in every way for the purpose. Most of the cows, and all of the young heifers are kept here - over 200 head. Stanchions are provided for 150 cows, and loose stalls and shed room for double that number of cattle. The stables were clean, and everything around was in good shape. This was all the more satisfactory from the fact that our visit at the time was unexpected. Mr. Bangs and five Indians were in charge. Four of the men had their families. There are three houses for the men, and these were clean and comfortable. A house, stable, and store-house had been put up during the year. The store-house was for keeping the mowers, rakes, and other implement, and occasionally beef is stored in it. There are large hay corrals, and there is a splendid spring a quarter of a mile from the stables Where cattle can go for a drink at any time. The hay is stacked in the vicinity, and it was choice, being as green as when growing. The cattle were looking healthy and strong.

We then proceeded about four miles further on, to No. 2 ranch, where all the stronger cattle, such as steers and the older heifers, are kept - about 230 head in all. The stables here were built during the past summer, and for convenience and comfort are unsurpassed in the Territories. The stable proper is in the shape of a semicircle. The outside is 360 feet, with racks all along, and the cattle feed through an opening in the wall. The stable inside is 15 feet wide and 10 feet high. A shed adjoins the whole length. Inside this shed is 16 feet wide and 10 feet high. There is stable room for 400 head and shed room for as many more. A large corral adjoins. The stables are nicely located, being protected from the north-west winds by bluffs and from the north-east by a high hill. There is a good creek near the place and a lake eight miles long and six wide within 400 yards of the stables, so that a plentiful supply of water can always be depended upon. Hay is stacked in the vicinity. A sleigh can be taken in at one end of the stable and driven along, clean up the manure, and go out at the other end. About 100 tons of hay were stacked alongside of the hay racks, but this is kept as a reserve, to be used in stormy weather, when hauling would be difficult. The loads of hay, as they come from the stacks, are driven along and the racks are filled in unloading. There is a neat little house for the men; wooden floor. Five men, are in charge here, but all under the supervision of Mr. Bangs. The agent makes monthly visits, and oftener if required. One end of the shed is boarded off for the work oxen. I have no hesitation in saying that these stables and sheds are the finest in the, country, being strongly built and the arrangement perfect, reflecting much credit on the agent, who designed them, and on Mr. Bangs, who built them, I only wish that more of our agents and farmers 14 - 16
1/2

had the same ideas of how cattle should be housed and cared for. It is a fact pretty well understood by most people that cattle warmly housed will consume about one-half the food than if left to shiver alongside of a rail fence, and it is also getting to be understood that the farmer who does not provide proper shelter for his cattle is no farmer. The hay was of choice quality.

We now proceeded to No. 3 ranch, 15 miles further on. The stables here are exclusively for calves. The stable is the shape of the letter L, and is situated on the shore of Little Long Lake. The stable is 200 feet frontage, with racks, same as at No. 2. Hay stacked all along in front of the racks; six good doors, and when these are closed at night the place is warm and comfortable, and perfectly dry, bedding being made of waste hay. The balance of the hay was stacked within a mile of the stable. There is a large corral, but the calves were among the bluffs, and many were feeding on the long grass which could be seen above the snow. A stall for the oxen, and a good house for the men. Two men are in charge, and occasionally three. Mr. Bangs made a new road from No. 1 ranch. and brush and timber had to be cleared for nearly 20 miles. There were nearly 200 calves here, 7 cows, and 2 oxen. The calves were a splendid lot and were in the best of condition.

Some of the hay here was not so good as the rest, as from want of another mower it had to be out late. It may be asked why have so many stables so far apart? Why not have them all together? This, to my mind, is where Mr. Mann's good judgement came in. In the first place, in case of fire, if one stable were destroyed, the cattle could at once be taken to another stable. In the matter of hay, too, it is best not to depend on one locality. There are other reasons, but these two are sufficient to show the wisdom of the present arrangement. Mr. Wood returned to the agency.

In going from house to house over the reserve, I could notice a general improvement all along the line. I did not find one house that could be called dirty. Most of them had been newly scrubbed, and all had been whitewashed, and there was evidently a desire on the part of all to have nice places to live in. I noticed new doors in many. and beds and tables where none were before. The greatest improvement, however, could be seen in the stables, many had been enlarged, and now doors put on, and all had good strong corrals, and generally a stack of hay in them. The cattle were in fine shape, and each Indian seemed to be careful of his cattle. The agent and myself took a drive one night and found in every case cattle were housed, and doors properly shut.

I found many of the women busy making moccasins, some sewing, some baking and others scrubbing; in fact, one seldom meets with an idle person in this agency, and at the same time they are cheerful and happy. Not one of them had a word of complaint to make. About 100 acres of land had been summer-fallowed, and 200 acres fall-ploughed. I noticed also an improvement in the fences; few, if any, crooked ones can now be seen. The amount of work done in this, agency is good proof of the progress going on, and, if, the crops were not up to the usual standard it was not owing to any fault on the part of the agent or his Indians. Flour of their own raising, after reserving seed for next year, would serve the whole band for nearly three months. Four wells had been dug at different points on the reserve, and were giving a good supply of water. The private earnings of the two bands were \$1, 152.56. The usual industries had been carried on. Baskets could be made in any number, but there is no sale or market for them. Hay racks, sleighs, fork and axe handles and many other things were made. The hunt had been fairly good and was expected to be better than usual during the winter. The births and deaths were: -

| ... | Births. | Deaths. |
|----------|---------|---------|
| Band 119 | 26 | 15 |
| Band 124 | 10 | 3 |
| Total | 36 | 18 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| The population of Band 119 was | 512 |
| The population of Band 124 was | 176 |
| Total | 688 |

The health of the Indians at the time was good, as I only found one case of sickness and that was a young child. A few old women were complaining of sore eyes. No doctor has been here for a year. The medicines are kept in Mr. Mann's house, and are conveniently arranged in a cupboard, all bottles being neatly labelled. Mrs. Mann gives her personal special attention to this important part of the work. The "Restaurant" is a convenient place for Indians to take their meals in when working around agency or the grist and saw mills. The warehouse was in good shape. The flour from the Ogilvie Milling Company was choice, also the bacon from A. Macdonald & Company, Winnipeg. The total number of cattle killed for beef from 1st December, 1893, to 31st December, 1894, was 59 head, producing 41, 822 lbs. beef, and 1, 698 lbs. offal. The beef was of choice quality and was well butchered.

The office work was well done by Miss Mann, and books were neatly and correctly kept and were written up to date. A new building for a school at the Roman Catholic mission, was in course of construction, to take the place of the one burnt down. The Church of England mission was being improved by the addition of two porches. The implements were well cared for by the Indians, and any ploughs or other articles requiring repairs Were brought to the agency to be put in order during the winter. This is better than leaving them out in the snow.

The total number of live stock in this agency is as follows: -

| | | |
|------------------|-----|-------|
| Cattle - | ... | ... |
| Department herd | 664 | ... |
| Band 119 herd | 390 | ... |
| Band 124 herd | 111 | ... |
| Band 124 private | 170 | ... |
| ... | ... | 1,335 |
| Horses - | ... | ... |
| Agency | 39 | ... |
| Band 119 | 57 | ... |
| Band 124 | 62 | ... |
| ... | ... | 158 |
| Sheep - | ... | ... |
| Band 119 | 110 | ... |
| Pigs - | ... | ... |
| Agency | 6 | ... |
| Band 119 | 14 | ... |
| ... | ... | 20 |
| Grand total | ... | 1,623 |

This agency, looking at it from the work done - its churches, its schools, its grist and saw mills, commodious and comfortable houses and stables, and carpenter and blacksmith shops, splendid herds of cattle and every care taken of man and beast - I consider it a model agency.

The agent, Mr. Mann, continues to discharge his duties with ability and good judgment. The agency was in good shape and the Indians contented and happy The usual detailed report, with statements, returns, & c., were forwarded to the

commissioner, Regina. I now proceeded to

Saddle Lake Agency,
Mr. Mann kindly driving me, and arrived there on the 5th January, 1895.

Mr. John Ross, agent; Mr. G.H. Harpur, clerk; Norman McDonald, teamster and interpreter.

The agency horse stable had been improved by raising the walls four and a half feet and by adding a new floor, new stalls and other repairs. There was room for four horses, and it was comfortable in every way. The cow stable had also been raised in the walls and a new roof put on, also a new floor, and it was supplied with stanchions and the arrangements for feeding were good. A hen-house had also been put up. The office (the old farm building) had been repaired during the year. A porch on the front door and one on the kitchen put on. The clerk's quarters are in this building, Mr. Harpur being still a single man. Storm sashes were to be provided and the kitchen was to have a new roof put on. The ration-house, store-house, blacksmith shop, sheds and stables have all been whitewashed, and everything about the place was in excellent order. A pasture of 133 acres had been fenced in on the south side of the creek for the agency stock, and other fencing around the place had been extended and repaired. The whole place was a model of neatness and careful management.

Saddle Lake Reserve, No. 125, was the first inspected. The crop put in was 89 1/2 acres of wheat 35, barley 49, potatoes 2 1/2, turnips 2, carrots 1/2 and onions 1/2, being 7 1/2 acres less than the previous Year. The crop harvested was: wheat 110 bushels, barley 182 bushels, potatoes 80 bushels, carrots and onions 40 bushels. The Indians were reported as reading taken good care of their gardens. Hay put up, 620 tons, and 80 tons for agency stock. The hay was of a choice quality, but more ground had to be gone over than usual in order to secure the needed supply. Some new breaking had been done and 70 acres had been fall-ploughed. Fences straightened and repaired. The cattle were in good condition, the herd numbered 76 head, as against 70 the previous year, about 10 head having been killed for beef. In private stock the band had 32 horses, 2 oxen, 56 cows, 33 steers, 12 heifers and 24 calves, making 235 head of stock to be provided for. The band has some pigs and were to get some sheep shortly after I was there. Six children from this reserve attend Red Deer Industrial School, and one the Boarding School at Lac la Biche. Each house and stable on the reserve was visited. The houses, without a single exception, were whitewashed outside and in, and were otherwise clean and comfortable, and, in most cases, well furnished with stoves, bedsteads, tables and chairs; and bed clothing seemed to be plentiful. Open chimneys were the rifle in the houses. The stables I found in most cases, very good, affording ample shelter for the stock, but there were one or two places where stable and shed room had not kept pace with the increasing herd, and consequently some of the steers had to find shelter in the bluffs; but these defects were to be at once rectified. The headman had three creamers, milks ten cows and makes butter, has poultry and pigs. A number of the other Indians made butter also. The stables had been mudded and had a good corral, and good provision was made for watering the cattle.

Augustine Steinhauer, one of the band, had removed to Cache Lake about 15, miles on the way to White Fish Lake. He had his own cattle, 43 head, also those of Band 126, 27 head and 10 from agency. New stables had been put up and they are nicely situated in a well sheltered spot close to The lake. There are good hay meadows in the vicinity. Large stacks of hay were fenced in at various places. There was a good house for Mr. Steinhauer and his family; it is 22 x 16. The cow stable is 48 x 32 and had 10 stanchions, these faced each other and cattle are fed from a passage up the centre. One compartment adjoins, for more cows and calves, it is 32 x 24. There are two corrals, one for calves and one for the older cattle. The cattle were in the best of condition. Water-holes in the lake were about 100 yards from the stables.

Mr. Steinhauer was preparing to increase the stable accommodation. There was abundance of suitable timber within a mile of the place. It was late in the season before Mr. Steinhauer settled here; otherwise he would have had stabling for all the cattle, but his time was taken up getting hay cut and stacked, and he deserves credit for his enterprise, and in doing so much work in so short a time. He bids fair to make a success of his ranch.

The school building I referred to last year had been removed to a pretty spot - a short distance from the mission buildings. The building was taken down and rebuilt. Many of the logs had become rotten and new ones were supplied. It is now 23 x 32 and is one of the best school buildings I have seen made of logs. It has six windows, a ventilating shaft, instead of an open chimney, and the teacher informed me that it worked well. The removal of the building has increased the interest and attendance of the school, being now in the centre of the families interested. There were two water-closets, and a porch was to be added to the door. Sunday services are also held in this building. The teacher, Mrs. McKitrick, with the Indians, did all the work of removing and rebuilding, Mr. Ross giving his personal, practical assistance and supervision. This reserve, is under the immediate care of the agent. I now proceeded to White Fish Lake, No. 128,

Chas. DeGear being farmer in charge. The roof of the house stable had been raised, and this was pitched instead of being flat. The stable has six stalls. The cattle stable and shed were as before, both affording good shelter. A small verandah had been put on the farm house, and the cellar and basement re-arranged and made more serviceable, besides making the home warmer. Storm sashes were on the way from Edmonton for the windows. The buildings were all in good order. The implements were nicely stored away for winter. Some of the ploughs needed repairs, and Mr. Giles was to do these. When he could be spared from the mill. The crop out in here was: -

| | |
|----------|------------------|
| Wheat | 117 1 - 2 acres. |
| Oats | 20 acres |
| Barley | 185 1 - 4 acres |
| Potatoes | 19 15 - 16 acres |
| Turnips | 3 5 - 16 acres |
| Carrots | 2 3 - 32 acres |
| Onions | 18 - 32 acres |
| Total | 348 21 - 32 |

being 53 acres more than the previous year. Crop harvested was: -

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| Wheat | 607 bushels. |
| Oats | 51 bushels. |
| Barley | 533 bushels. |
| Potatoes | 595 bushels. |
| Turnips | 138 bushels. |
| Carrots | 14 bushels. |
| Onions | 5 bushels. |

Hay cut and stacked, 900 tons; the stacks, as they always are here, were well made and could be seen all along the flats. The quality of the hay was choice. New land broken, 66 acres; fall-ploughing, 78 acres; 300 acres of new fencing had been made and renewed. Six new houses had been built. I spent two and a half days visiting the houses and stables. The houses were all whitewashed, outside and in, not one left undone, and I never found them in as good order, all being clean and comfortable. Some of them were neatly furnished. The stables were, in most cases, very fair, but the accommodation had not increased in proportion to the increased number of cattle, but efforts were being made to have more stable and shed room provided. The cattle were all on band and were in splendid condition, and not an animal I had been killed since last inspection without the consent of the agent.

Peter Shirt had a large new house, 36 x 20, upper floor; boards on hand to put in partitions below, and will have rooms upstairs when he can get more lumber. Has a new stable, but not large enough to hold all his cattle, some 13 head, department and private, The old stables are of little or no use. Peter Shirt is one of the most enterprising men on the reserve. He asked me for a clock for his new house. I told him if I ever came again and found that he had stabling for all his cattle so as to be an example to the others, I would give him a clock. He said he would get logs out at once for the purpose. I will fulfil my promise so soon as I hear from the agent that the work has been done, as I am not going there this year.

John Whitford had put an open chimney in his house and he found it, as I told him last year, a great improvement. The house had beds, tables, chairs and other furniture, all very clean, and had good stable well muddled. Has 2 government cattle, 15 private. Had a mower and rake, makes butter, asked for a churn. Thrifty and comfortable-looking place.

John Hunter, head man, had a good house and stable all in good order. He is a fine old man and never gives any trouble, always willing to carry out what is wanted.

Hardisty had the neatest and most comfortable little place on the reserve, had only three head of cattle and he takes the best of care of them. I complimented him and gave him a plug of tobacco and he felt quite proud. The corral around the stable is made of brush so that his cattle are well-sheltered when not in the stable.

Peter Blood has a good house, but too, small for his large family, but had lumber on hand for a new house. Has a good implement shed, three cow stables, and one for oxen, and another for calves. Two of the stables had wooden floors and large corral, 15 head of cattle, looking very well. This man is enterprising and is a good worker. These are fair specimens of the other places visited. The house of Chief Pakan was in splendid shape, clean, neat and well furnished, with beds, tables, chairs, stoves, bedding, & c. Had some good new sleighs. Piles of boards were on hand for partitions in the house. The washing had just been done and the clothes were hung around the stoves to dry.

Has a lot of private cattle of his own and his sons', but had only stable room for half of them. Was to commence at once and provide temporary sheds, and will build sheds in the summer. I asked him how he would like to lie at the back of a rail fence when it was 25 and 30 below zero. He acknowledged it was wrong to be less careful of the cattle than of himself. The chief said he was thankful for the wagons he got last year, and for the sheep promised in the spring. He said he would see that plenty of logs would be got out for new stables.

John Sinclair had a nice house and new shed adjoining. This man makes good chairs, and supplies others with these; he asked for a few tools, which the agent was to send him; asked also for some paint, to paint the chairs. I asked him to make one and many other articles, and the agent would send them to the fair to be held at Regina. The man is a cripple, and is handy with tools, and deserves to be encouraged.

Enoch Wood has a very nice house. Had wheat and barley enough to furnish flour for the whole year. Had six head of cattle; good stabling; also a calf stable and a piggery.

The herd was as follows, all looking very well: -oxen, 34; bull, 1; cows, 49; steers, 21; heifers, 16; bull calves, 15; heifers, 17; total, 153.

The number last inspected was 113.

In private stock the band had: -130 horses, 1 bull, 71 cows, 38 steers, 27 heifers, 27 bull calves, 21 heifer calves total, 315; making 468 head of stock to be provided for, and held by 38 families. Names of holders were sent with returns.

The new store at the mill, built since last inspection, is 40 x 24, one and a half story; flooring and plastering required to be, done. Five hundred sacks of flour were ground the previous winter, which the Indians received along with the bran and shorts, and nothing kept back to pay expenses incurred in other undertakings. The mill was stopped at the time owing to the water supply being insufficient, and it was contemplated to move the mill to the shore of the lake. A well had been

dug to the depth of 30 feet, but no signs of water could be seen. Ten hundred and twenty-nine logs were got out last winter, from which 72,841 feet of lumber were sawn; 20,000 feet was the agency share, and the rest the Indians got to fix their houses, make tables, beds, partitions, & c., & c.

The agency portion was used in making repairs to the schools, and in building the store-house alt the mill, repairs to the stable, farmhouse, & c. The two schools on this reserve were in a flourishing condition. A festival provided by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Glass took place at Whitefish school at Christmas. and songs and recitations by the pupils were gone through with considerable interest and pleasure to the parents. A similar gathering was to take place at Goodfish school on the evening of the 17th January. On our return we camped at this place on the night of the 14th and the teacher had the pupils and parents assembled, when the programme was rehearsed. The children did uncommonly well, and it was amusing to hear these dusky little boys and girls sing in ringing tones the "Blue Bells of Scotland." The parents were delighted. Both school buildings were decorated with evergreens, flags, and mottoes and they looked bright and cheerful. The services at both schools on Sunday were well attended and the singing was particularly good. Apow, one of the band, conducted the service in the morning at Whitefish, and John Hunter, another member of the band, preached at Goodfish school in the afternoon; both times the places were crowded. Rev. Mr. Glass conducted a third service in the morning in the centre of the reserve and had a good attendance. The school buildings are situated one at one end of the reserve and one at the other. The Indians were fairly well clothed, excepting the children, some of them were ragged. The women as a rule were busy knitting, sewing, making moccasins and some were tanning hides - a neater, cleaner lot of houses cannot be seen anywhere. They had not as much flour of their own this year and therefore felt the want of this. Fourteen children from the reserve attend Red Door school and one the school at Lac la Biche. I found the Indians pleasant and cheerful and all were pleased to be visited. I had the interpreter with me at every house, so that all had an opportunity to say what they liked. I prefer this plan to meeting them all together, when one speaks for the lot: in fact I refused such meetings unless in very special cases. The whole reserve was in good shape and I consider it one of the most, if not the most advanced bands of Indians in Treaty Six, and so far as I have been able to verify, it gets the least assistance per capita in the way of food supplies and clothing of any band in the treaty. Mr. Ross, the agent, and Mr. DeGear deserve credit for the good state of this reserve.

Blue Quill's Reserve, No. 127,

under the immediate care of the agent, was next inspected. The crop put in here was 83 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres, being 8 $\frac{2}{3}$ more than last year. The crop harvested was: wheat, 27 bushels; barley, 177 bushels; potatoes, 80 bushels; turnips, carrots and onions, 52 bushels; hay stacked, 521 tons; now land broken, 5 acres; and 80 acres fall ploughed. Six new houses built; three of these and three stables and sheds near the river to winter cattle. Some new fences made and old ones repaired. In company with the agent and Mr. Harpur, the clerk, and the interpreter, I visited every house and stable on the reserve, and found them in good order. All the houses had been whitewashed outside and in, and all but one had wooden floors, and only in one case did I find beds on the floor. I will give one or two samples: -

"Peepeeksee" was absent, but had a clean, treat house; had a good well and a constant supply of water; children clean and well dressed. Had 12 head of cattle, ample stable and shed room and a good horse stable. Two pair of bob-sleighs and two hay racks. Rents a house to Mr. Tupper, the trader, for \$7 a month.

"Wapeenew, " nice house, clean and comfortable. He and his two sons had their cattle, 25 head, at the stables close to the creek, near the river; all their cattle and one killed for beef are the offspring of one cow given him as a present for loyalty. The house contained two beds, tables, stools and a number of other house fixings. This is a fine old man, and is living very comfortably. His wife asked for

some tea, and I gave her a pound. The two sons have each a house on the flat where the stables are near the creek, all new. The cattle looked well, scarcely stable room enough for all, but the place was well sheltered. and there was plenty of hay; a grand place for a small ranch.

Simon Packawack, house on the banks of the Saskatchewan River, occupied by Peter Bright Eyes, who was in charge of 30 head of cattle being wintered here.

"Little Crane, " good new house, and it was clean; has 22 head of cattle and had stable room for nearly all, but he keeps them in the bluffs instead. They were looking well; I told him they would consume less hay if warmly stabled.

The herd of the band numbered 143 head as against 110 last year, bold by 16 families. In private stock the band had 20 ponies. I considered this reserve, to be, in good shape.

Washatanow Band, No. 126.

A few of this band were living at their own reserve and a few are at Saddle Lake Reserve, but the cattle are at Cache Lake, as I have already stated. The number is 27 head.

Chippewayan Band, No. 130,
had 11 head of cattle.

Condemned Stock,

Sixty-six animals were killed in thirteen months, Yielding in, beef and offal 48, 391 198 as follows: -

| | | |
|--|--------|------------|
| ... | Lbs. | Lbs. |
| Of Indians - 31 animals: Beef | 24,119 | ... |
| Offal | 2,194 | ... |
| ... | ... | 26,313 |
| Average weight of animals after dressing, 778 lbs. -offal, 9 per cent. | ... | ... |
| J.C. Gordon, contractor - 16 animals: Beef | 6,765 | ... |
| Offal | 683 | ... |
| ... | ... | 7,448 |
| Average weight of animals, after dressing, 422 lbs.; offal, 10 per cent. | ... | ... |
| Onion Lake Agency - 19 animals: Beef | 13,535 | ... |
| Offal. | 1,095 | ... |
| ... | ... | 14,630 |
| Total | ... | 48,391, |
| Average weight of animals, 712 lbs.; offal, 8 per cent. Total 66. | ... | ... |
| Individual earnings of the bands have been: - | ... | ... |
| Band 125 | ... | \$315 60 |
| Band 126 | ... | 177 00 |
| Band 128 | ... | 661 45 |
| Total | ... | \$1,153 05 |

This is exclusive of cattle sold to the department as above, 31 animals.

Births and deaths have been as follows, in thirteen months

| ... | Births. | Deaths. |
|----------|---------|---------|
| Band 125 | 3 | 3 |
| Band 126 | ... | 3 |
| Band 127 | 3 | 1 |
| Band 128 | 13 | 15 |
| Band 129 | 1 | ... |
| Band 130 | 5 | 1 |
| Band 131 | 5 | 7 |
| ... | 30 | 30 |

Total population of the agency is 684.

The warehouse had been carefully attended to by Mr. Harpur, and issues correctly made.

The bacon and flour were both of choice quality, and carefully delivered as to weight and quality of sacks.

As regards the office, it is needless to say that the work was well done. Mr. Harpur is most accurate in all he does, and the smallest detail is not overlooked by him. I find everything in the best possible shape. Mr. Harpur attends also to the warehouse, issues the rations, and often makes trips over the reserves for the agent, and he oversees the farm books once a month, so that an audit of the books at the agency has become one of little trouble. The usual detailed report was sent to the commissioner, Regina. Inventories of agency store-house and farm stove-house were taken.

The total number of live stock in this agency is as under: -

| ... | Cattle | | | |
|----------|---------|----------------------|---------|-------|
| ... | Private | Departmental Control | Horses. | Pigs. |
| Band 125 | 127 | 76 | 30 | 5 |
| Band 126 | ... | 27 | 10 | ... |
| Band 127 | ... | 143 | 20 | 2 |
| Band 128 | 185 | 153 | 130 | 20 |
| Band 130 | 2 | 11 | 4 | ... |
| Agency | ... | 12 | 3 | ... |
| Farm | ... | 4 | 2 | ... |
| ... | 314 | 426 | 199 | 27 |

The agent continues to discharge his duties with earnest. He is reliable in everything he says, and does not spare himself in the performance of his work. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the various reserves in his agency, and what each Indian is doing, and the best of care is taken of all property placed under his control. My inspection was a most satisfactory. one in every respect.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

I now proceeded to Edmonton, Mr. Ross kindly driving me, and arrived at Edmonton Agency on the 28th January.

Mr. Chas. DeCazes. agent,

Mr. A.E. Lake, clerk;

James Foley, interpreter, teamster, and farmer.

The agency buildings were in the best possible order, painted, and whitewashed, all neat and tidy. Good corrals and fences, and everything in its proper place.

The agent's house had been improved during the year. It had been veneered with brick, a stone foundation put in, and the building enlarged by adding two extra bed-rooms, and bathroom and water-closet upstairs; the bath-room being supplied with hot and cold water. An office and library and a new kitchen were added downstairs. The rooms had been kalsomined and papered, a small conservatory placed on the south side of the house, a verandah on the north-east side, and a bow-window in the dining-room - the whole having a neat and comfortable appearance.

A summer-kitchen had been added to the clerk's house. The agent had a splendid garden which I will refer to later on in this report. A number of logs were on the ground for the proposed saw mill. The whole appearance of this agency and its surroundings was pleasing, and gave proof of good taste and care in the management.

Enoch's Reserve, No. 135,

was the first inspected. The general improvement reported at my last inspection had been continued during the past year. The houses had all been whitewashed outside and in, and were, without an exception, found cleanly kept. The stabling also was good. The Indians here had all good gardens, and it was reported they took good care of them. The houses had all wooden floors, and bedsteads, tables and chairs and I could notice in many of them such things as clocks lamps, smoothing irons, brooms, washboards, dishes nicely placed in cupboards, washstands, towels, home-made patched quilts on the beds, clean pillow-slips, & c., all showing improvement in housekeeping, and advancement generally. There was an air of comfort about the whole of them. Some young men had made a start in farming, and the agent had located them on desirable places, so that general progress could be noticed. I found the men busy making sleighs, stable-doors, and otherwise fixing up their places; and the women were busy knitting and making moccasins. I visited all the houses and will notice here just one or two as examples. William Ward has a good house, three stables and two sheds; takes care of 20 head of cattle for his mother, and 9 of his own; dug last year a well which gives a good supply of water, hay was plentiful, and cattle, were looking well; implements under cover, and was going to build a new implement shed this year. Lazarus has a good house, good stable, and 13 head of cattle, comfortable place. Has two children at Regina Industrial School, and says he is going to send two more.

Daniel has a double house and it was the pink of cleanliness. Has 13 head of cattle, 12 sheep and 7 pigs; good stables; a good well here too. Comfortable place and the children were well dressed and clean.

James Stony has a good house, but a poor stable. Has 10 head of cattle. Has four children at Regina school. This was the only house I noticed with beds on the floor, but he promised to make a bed as soon as he could get the lumber.

Alexander has a neat little house; painted doors. Two good stables; good doors; warm and comfortable. Has a hen-house and piggery, and shed for implements; a good well near a spring, which gives a plentiful supply of water at a depth of four feet. Had a good garden. The Indians, men and women, were cheerful and pleasant, and were pleased to be called upon. They had no complaints, and they only asked for a few nails to make stable doors.

The crop put in at this reserve was: wheat, 50 acres; oats, 47 acres; barley, 70 acres; potatoes, 6 acres; gardens and turnips, 7 acres; total, 180 acres; being 61 acres more than the previous year. The results were: wheat, 390 bushels; oats, 500 bushels; barley, 560 bushels; potatoes, 600 bushels. Turnips and garden produce, no record, but many were stored away for winter use, besides what was consumed during the season. Hay stacked, 450 tons; new land broken, 45 acres; summer-fallowed, 35 acres; new fencing, 150 acres; fall-ploughing, 180 acres. The hay was of choice quality, having been cut at the proper time.

The herd consisted of 150 head, as against 123 last year; about 15 head having been killed for beef, and sold; 37 very fine sheep and nine pigs; and, in private property, the band has 60 ponies, 4 cows and 6 steers. Names of individual holders of cattle were sent with returns. The cattle were properly branded. This reserve was in splendid shape.

Michel's Reserve, No. 132,

was next reached, during one of the stormiest days experienced in many years in this place. The agent being laid up with a very bad cold, Mr. Lake came with me instead, on this trip, and we had often to walk up to the waist in snow, as the horses could hardly get through with empty sleigh; however, we reached our destination none the worse for our tramp. We had, however, to get an Indian to go ahead on horseback to point out the road, as not a track could be seen. Some old-timers lost themselves and had to return to where they started from.

The crop put in here was: wheat, 56 acres; oats, 35 acres; barley, 50 acres; potatoes, 4 acres; gardens and turnips, 5 acres; total 150; being 11 acres more than last year. The results were: 450 bushels wheat, 600 bushels oats, 550 bushels barley, 500 bushels potatoes. No record of turnips or garden produce, but a good supply was stored away for winter. Hay stacked, 250 tons; new land broken, 10 acres; summer-fallowed, 12 acres; fall-ploughed, 100 acres. The herd numbered 65 head as against 54 previous year; 4 head were killed for beef. The band had also 10 pigs, and, in private stock, 16 horses, 3 cows, 3 steers, 9 calves and 20 pigs. There is a mower here and a wagon which have been ten years in use and both are still in good order, showing that good care is taken of implements. The houses were all visited; they are of a superior class. The only objection I had was that stable accommodation had not been increased in proportion to the increasing number of cattle.

Louis Calihoo was living in his new house and we stayed here over night, as both our horses and ourselves required a rest after ploughing through three or four feet of snow. The building is 18 x 22 with a lean-to kitchen 11 x 22, log, shingled roof, upstairs rooms, good flooring up and down, 12 foot ceiling, good doors and, nicely furnished in every way, cook and box stoves, beds, tables, chairs, clock, altogether a comfortable place. A new granary 16 x 16, a new horse stable 22 x 26 old horse stable for 6 horses, cattle stable for cows and calves. The steers have to stay in the bluffs, but sheds will be provided this year. A splendid spring close to the stables. A shed for implements was also under way. The self-binder, private property, was not under cover. Makes butter and sells it in St. Albert, has 17 head of cattle, 23 hens, 3 ducks, 5 horses and 14 pigs. Had a good garden, harvested 120 bushels wheat, 19 of barley, 140 of oats, 60 of potatoes and 4 of turnips; was busy making and fixing sleighs, preparing for freighting for Hudson Bay Company to Athabaska Landing, paid \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

A son and daughter had returned from High River Industrial School and one, I understood, was still there, I noticed that in the morning the boy and girl sat listening to the usual conversation going on in such places. I asked them if they had nothing to read? They replied that they had not. When pupils leave these institutions they should be supplied with some reading matter so as to keep them from forgetting what they had learned, as well as keep them employed during the long winter evenings. Chief Michel's house was in its usual good shape; has 19 head of cattle. His two sons, High River pupils, were working well. One is a carpenter, and was making good use of the tools given him. He makes doors, windows, sashes, and many other things for the other members of the band. The other boy attends to the cattle farm, etc. One daughter returned from High River last summer and she helps her mother in the housekeeping.

We took our dinner here and this young lady cooked it for us and kindly washed our dishes, and I had pleasure in rewarding her for her kindness. The eldest daughter, Josephine, another old High River pupil, is now married and has a nice little house close to the reserve. The other houses here were equally as comfortable, and the impression one gets in passing through this reserve is that it resembles a well-to-do district in Ontario or Quebec. We now proceeded to

Alexander's Reserve, or Farm No. 17, preceded by our Indian on horse-back to point out the way, and even he had occasionally to consider what direction to take. Mr. O'Donnel, farmer at Alexander's, was to have met us at Michel's; but he was unable to come, owing to the storm, and never expected that we would make a start until it was over. We proceeded next day to White Whale Lake, camping at Lac Ste. Anne's, leaving Alexander's Reserve to be inspected on our return.

Paul's Reserve, No. 133a, White Whale Lake, was next inspected. A marked improvement could be noticed on this reserve. Five new houses, including one by Chief Paul, on the hill, a much healthier place than his old house, which was in a hollow. Fine new stables had also been put up. A small storehouse had also been put up, where rations are issued, one portion is partitioned off as a room. We camped here for three nights. In going over this reserve we found the snow five feet deep in some places, and it was with difficulty we reached some of the houses. A new house had been built for the school teacher. The houses on the whole were in good order, being much tidier and cleaner than I ever found them, but there was room for further improvement. The stabling was also much better than the previous year. Houses were whitewashed and all had open chimneys but one, and the atmosphere in this one was anything but pleasant, and I told the man (Mr. John) that he should build a chimney for the sake of the health of his family, and it is likely he would do this. Paul's new house, as I have said, is on top of the hill; it has been well built, open chimney, whitewashed, one bedstead and one on floor - walls covered with pictures and the place was clean. Some good chairs were noticed, made by his son at the school, Mr. Blewett, the teacher, taking great pains in teaching the boys such work, as well as gardening. A good table in the school was noticed, made by the boys out of old packing cases given by Mr. Taylor, of the Hudson Bay Company, at the treaty payments. The table was painted and was really a good job. Paul has good stables, plenty of hay, and all his implements were stored away under lock and key. The ration-house I mentioned is 18 x 22, and a stable 12 x 16, both inclosed by a good fence. The mission building and school were in good order. Sunday services are held in the schools; we attended them. Mr. Luke, one of the band, preached, and several others, male and female, took part, about eighty persons were present, singing was good, and the whole services were interesting. The mission is conducted by the Methodist Church.

The crop put in on this reserve was: wheat, 5 acres; oats, 2; barley, 20; potatoes, 4; gardens and turnips, 8; total, 39 acres; being three acres less than last year. Results were: 80 bushels wheat, 30 of oats, 130 of barley and 690 of potatoes. Turnips and garden produce also but no record.

| | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Hay stacked | 254 tons. |
| New land broken | 23 acres. |
| New fencing | 100 |
| Fall-ploughing | 30 |

The cattle were in good condition. The hay was choice and there was plenty of it, although it was difficult to haul owing to the deep snow. I noticed one man bring hay packed on his horse. Some very good bob-sleighs and jumpers were noticed. These Indians are anxious to get along. The herd numbered 36 head. The number last year was 34. Some had been killed for beef and transferred to other bands. In private stock the band has 20 horses, 6 cows and 10 young cattle. Fish and rabbits were plentiful. The Indians were pleasant and cheerful and were glad to be called upon. The Rev. Mr. Somerset is the clergyman in charge.

Joseph's Reserve, No. 133,

was next inspected. This band, as I last reported, was in capital shape. The hunt had been good and was expected to keep so during the winter. Many of them had earned considerable, at the same time they had not been unmindful of work on the reserve. The houses were all well fixed up, and all had good stables, and the Indians themselves were well dressed and were cheerful. Most of the band were on the reserve at time of inspection, as they could not travel in the deep snow. The women were busy making snowshoes, and many of the men expected to leave in a few days on the hunt, leaving, of course, some at home to attend to the cattle. They were threshing the grain on the lake and fanning it in the old way by throwing it up and letting the wind blow away the chaff. Considerable waste was experienced in this way of doing the work. A small house here, occupied by one "Mary" had no wooden floor, the only one in the whole agency without a wooden floor, and I was shown boards to make a floor so soon as they could get nails. In some cases they put the floor down by boring holes with an auger, and using wooden pins. Nails being 25 cents a pound here, they have to use other devices in some instances, but they prefer the nails when they can get them. The crop put in was: wheat, 6 acres; barley, 15; potatoes, 3; gardens and turnips, 7; total, 31; being 4 acres less than last year. Results were: wheat, 7 bushels; barley, 150; potatoes, 500; no record of turnips and garden produce. Hay stacked, 200 tons; new land broken, 10 acres; new fencing, 50 acres; fall ploughing, 20 acres. The hay was of choice quality and a good deal of it was stacked near the stables. The herd numbered 38 head. Last year the number was 17. In private stock the band had 25 horses, 2 cows and 3 steers. These Indians are a nice lot, and I found them exceedingly pleasant and courteous. The reserve is a good one, and the Indians seem to have the right idea of making the best use of it, namely, hunting in winter, and taking care of their crops in summer, fixing up their houses and stables, getting hay for the cattle, & c. The houses were all clean and comfortable, and some of them were well furnished.

We now returned to

Farm 17, Alexander's Reserve, No. 134,

W.J. O'Donnell being farmer in charge, as well its of Joseph's and Paul's. The farm buildings were in their usual good condition, and were all whitewashed. A small house had been put up for Indians visiting the farm or when waiting for rations in cold or wet weather. A new hen-house and piggery under one rook had been put up. A porch and storm windows had been added to the farmhouse and a good deal of new fencing made.

The implements were neatly stored away, and all articles in use were on hand, and everything was in good shape and in its proper place. One had not to wander over the whole reserve to find articles. The farmer received a new cookstove, and his old one was given to Chief Alexander, who was very proud of it. A good many of the Indians were absent on the hunt, but enough were left on the reserve to attend to the cattle. The houses were all whitewashed but one, and this one the man said he had no means of getting white mud for, as he had neither horses nor oxen, and the mud is obtained from 40 to 50 miles from the reserve. The houses were clean and comfortable.

Beaverfoot has a nice place; good large house, new stable and new shop; has 5 head of cattle, department control, and 11 head private cattle, 7 horses 2 pigs, 14 very fine sheep, and 18 hens; makes chains jumpers and bob-sleighs, hay racks, & c.

Butter is regularly made. Had a good garden, good fences and a plentiful supply of hay. I was going to put an upper floor in his house next summer; takes the best of care of his cattle, and they were looking well; has a nice place for the sheep. This is what may be called the model farm of the agency. There were many others equally as good, if not so extensive.

The chief's house was in good shape, had 11 head of cattle and 7 sheep, good stables, but not so clean as they should have been, but he was absent himself at McLeod Lake, hunting. There was plenty of hay, but cattle had to be driven over a mile for water. A number of the Indians make butter and the women as a rule are thrifty, many were making moccasins, bead-work, and a few were knitting. I noticed an improvement all over the reserve over last and previous years. The stabling is a good deal better; but as the herd increases, these Indians must have larger ideas of how cattle should be wintered. Larger and better stables in every way with good doors must be made to keep pace with the increasing herd. The crop put in was: -

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Wheat | 60 acres |
| Oats | 35 acres |
| Barley | 75 acres |
| Potatoes | 8 acres |
| Gardens and turnips | 16 acres |
| Total | 194 acres |

being 12 acres less than last year. Results were: -

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| Wheat | 550 bushels. |
| Oats | 400 bushels |
| Barley | 760 bushels |
| Potatoes | 1,200 bushels |

Hay stacked, 600 tons; new land broken, 50 acres; summer-fallowed, 20 acres; new fencing 500 acres; fall-ploughing, 200 acres. The brush plough having arrived late in the season, nothing was done with it. The fences were well made, and were in good repair. Hay stacks were strongly fenced in, and the hay was of good quality all over the reserve. The cattle looked very well. The herd numbered 76. The number last year was 70. Some had been killed for beef, 31 sheep and 8 pigs, and in private stock the band has 40 horses, 5 cows and 14 young cattle. The usual inventory was taken and farm books checked, and all were found correct. Mr. O'Donnell is careful of the implements and other property in his charge and is hard working. The Indians were peaceful and contented. We now returned to the agency and found the roads much better returning than on coming.

The total crop put in in agency was: -

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Wheat | 177 acres. |
| Oats | 119 acres |
| Barley | 230 acres |
| Potatoes | 25 acres |
| Gardens and turnips | 43 acres |
| Total | 594 acres |
| Total harvested: - | ... |
| Wheat | 1,540 bushels. |
| Oats | 1,530 bushels |
| Barley | 2,150 bushels |
| Potatoes, | 3,490 bushels |
| Total | 8,710 bushels. |

besides turnips and garden produce, of which no record was kept.

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Total new land broken | 138 acres. |
| Total summer-fallowed | 67 acres |
| Total fall-ploughing | 530 acres |
| Total fencing | 800 acres |
| Total new houses built | 13 acres |
| Total new stables | 23 acres |
| Total hay stacked | |

The gardens were well looked after, and each Indian was liberally supplied with plants by the agent from his hot beds.

Total number of live stock: -

| Cattle. | Dept. Control. | Private. |
|-----------|----------------|----------|
| Enoch | 150 | 10 |
| Michel | 65 | 15 |
| Alexander | 76 | 19 |
| Joseph | 38 | 5 |
| Paul | 36 | 16 |
| Agency | 8 | ... |
| Farm 17 | 1 | ... |
| Total | 374 | 65 |
| Sheep | ... | 69 |
| Horses | ... | 167 |
| Pigs | ... | 47 |

The warehouse was neatly kept by Mr. Lake. The flour from Ogilvie Milling Company was choice and made capital bread and bannocks. The bacon from Lawry & Sons was also choice.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| ... | Lbs. |
| Contractors supplied 37 head of cattle, yielding in beef | 21,310 |
| in offal | 1,552 |
| Indians supplied 25 head, yielding in beef | 15,585 |
| in offal | 1,281 |
| Consumed in 13 months | 39,728 |
| ... | Lbs. |
| Average weight of Contractors' cattle | 576 |
| offal | 7.28 per cent. |
| Indian cattle averaged | 623 |
| offal | 8.21 per cent. |

The beef in all cases was of good quality and was well butchered.

The office work is well attended to by Mr. Lake and everything was in apple-pie order, books neatly, and correctly

kept, and written up to date, and it was a pleasure to audit them. Mr. Lake is very useful in going to the reserve when required.

The births and deaths during the 12 months were as follows: -

| ... | Births. | Deaths. |
|------------------|---------|---------|
| Enoch | 4 | 5 |
| Alexander | 16 | 5 |
| Michel | 4 | 2 |
| Joseph | 7 | 6 |
| Paul | 7 | 4 |
| Total | 38 | 22 |
| Total population | 1 | 729 |

Gardening.

The growing of tobacco is an interesting feature in this agency. The agent raised about 200 lbs. and many of the Indians had more or less, grown in their own gardens, from seed supplied them by the agent. That tobacco can be successfully raised has been proved beyond a doubt, and there is no reason why a paying industry should not be made by cultivating on a larger scale. The secret of success is not so much in the growing as in the curing of the leaf. As I said in the beginning of this report, the agent had a garden which was the admiration of all visitors and at the exhibition held in Edmonton 13 first prizes were obtained and three second. One first prize was for the best variety, and the number exhibited by Mr. DeCazes was 83. Three cabbages weighed 128 lbs. The agent continues to give his undivided time and attention to his Indians, and I have pleasure in informing you that they are making steady but sure progress under Mr. DeCazes' intelligent and careful management.

The usual inventory was taken, which with detailed report and returns and statements were forwarded to the commissioner, Regina. The next place reached was

Hobbema Agency,
going there by rail and arriving at the agency on the 26th February.
Mr. D.L. Clink, agent.
Mr. C.J. Johnson, clerk.
Donald Whitford, interpreter.
Gilbert Whitford, interpreter, and in charge of Sampson's cattle ranch.
Flamont, interpreter and attending the men getting out logs.
A.E. Moore, farmer, and in charge of Ermineskin's and Louis Bull's Reserve.
Vital LaRocque, interpreter and labourer.

The agency buildings were in good order and had been newly whitewashed. The stables had been plastered, also the ration-house. The clerk's house had been willowed and plastered and whitewashed. A good porch, 6 x 8, had been put on and a water-closet added since last inspection, also storm sashes; and the house was much more comfortable than formerly. There was no garden at the agency.

Louis Bull's Reserve, No. 140,
under charge of Mr. Moore, was first visited. The stables at Bear's Lake, built by Mr. Ross, were inspected and the cattle counted. The stables were in good order, being cleanly kept. A small house for the men in charge was also in good order, it had a wooden floor and was comfortable. Two men are constantly here to feed and water the cattle. The herd looked very well, a few of the oxen were old and would be turned into beef in the summer, when fat, as there were young oxen broken in to take their place. Water was close at hand and the cattle could drink at any time. Separate compartments for calves and for cows calving. The whole place was in

good shape and showed that the Indians were doing their work faithfully and well. Mr. Moore, farmer, resides, during, winter, about a mile distant, and supervises both places. I found the houses in better shape this year than last, they were cleaner, and implements were better cared for. The chief has a good house and it was whitewashed outside but not inside. Two bedsteads. The implement shed reported last year without a roof had a covering with poles, straw and earth. The stables were only used for the work oxen and ponies, the other cattle being at the ranch. The house was fairly clean, but might have been better.

Paul Bull has a nice clean house and it was whitewashed outside and in, outside with blue-tinged mud and inside with lime. Good stables, some good ox yokes were noticed here, also bob-sleighs, jumpers, hay frames, fork and axe handles.

Francis: good, clean house, whitewashed outside and in, good floor; house well furnished. Ploughs not under cover, but the man promised to have this done. I told him there would be no use in asking for implements if they did not take care of those they had; that the taxpayers could not afford to furnish ploughs and have them rot in the snow and rain. The man said he generally kept them under cover, but required the room for other things.

"Old Pagan," an old woman, lives alone in a small house not whitewashed and not clean, and a lot of rubbish lying around was to be cleaned up at once. This work is generally done coming on spring. These are samples of the houses here.

The crop put in on this reserve was: -

| | |
|----------|--------|
| ... | Acres. |
| Wheat | 45 |
| Barley | 17 |
| Oats | 12 |
| Turnips | 1 |
| Potatoes | 1 |
| Gardens | 1 |
| Total | 77 |

being four acres less than last year. The estimated results were, the threshing not having been completed: -

| | |
|----------|----------|
| ... | Bushels. |
| Wheat | 450 |
| Barley | 170 |
| Oats | 144 |
| Turnips | 150 |
| Potatoes | 200 |

This was equal to 10 bushels to the acre for wheat and barley, and 12 for oats. Hay stacked, 175 tons; this was equal to one and three-quarter tons per head of cattle, and would not suffice without the straw. It is a mistake to sail too close in the matter of hay, as it is often a reason for keeping cattle out too long before feeding on hay. Cattle thus run down and it is hard to bring them into condition again. Forty acres of fall-ploughing had been done; no now breaking nor any summer fallowing; one new house and three new stables built. The garden produce was consumed during the season. The herd numbered 103 head as against 95 previous year; 10 head having been killed for beef. The cattle are held by nine families. In private stock the band has 20 ponies and one young beast. The cattle were branded and entered in register book, a separate account being kept for each bolder. Mr. Moore was doing very well in looking after the cattle of both Ermineskin and Louis Bull's herds, as up to the time of inspection not one death had taken place. A number of

the Indians were getting out logs for the proposed new mill. Next reserve inspected was 14 - 17 1/2

Ermineskin's, No. 137,

also under charge of Mr. Moore, the cattle ranches being first visited. The old stables at Bear's Lake, built by Mr. Ross, were being used this winter for the older cattle, hay and water being easily obtained. The cattle were in good shape; in fact, the best of the three herds. A few of the old oxen will be turned into beef, and there were some fine specimens of young oxen nearly broken in for spring work. A new stable had been built about a mile from the old one, where the calves were wintering, also a few cows. This will be a good stable; it is 100 x 60, and will be all covered when completed. In the meantime four compartments, each 20 x 20, and three sheds, one 60 x 60 and two 20 x 20, are covered in, affording splendid shelter for the calves. When completed, there will be room for 250 or 300 head of cattle. Stanchions will be provided for the cows. The stable is strongly built - good square logs, and well put together, dove-tailed corners being well done. The only fault I noticed was that the roof was altogether too low. The whole reflected credit on Mr. Moore, who did the work, assisted by the Indians. A fine lot of calves were here. Hay was stacked about half a mile from the stables, and water could be had about a quarter of a mile distant. There was a neat little house for Mr. Moore and one for the Indians in charge. Five Indians and their families were in charge of the three stables, under Mr. Moore. The houses on the reserve were all visited, and, on the whole were found in good order. I can only refer to one or two as samples: -

Sam Baptiste has a good house, with porch, clean and comfortable; children also clean and well dressed. Has open chimney and a tin stove. Has tables, beds, chairs, etc. Makes bob-sleighs; would make butter, but has no churn. Has 16 head of private cattle; good stables.

Lazy Joe has a good house, whitewashed outside and inside, two bedsteads, pictures on walls, and all was clean. Walls of house raised three logs since I was here last. Makes bob-sleighs, ox yokes and other articles. Has a small stable, but cattle at ranch.

"Bobtail" has an old house, not whitewashed, and it was dirty; was going to, build a new house.

Arthur has a small shack, not whitewashed and not clean; beds on floor. One of the poorest places I had seen on my trip.

Stony Paul has a new house, shingled roof, upper floor and beams planed, good floors and doors, whitewashed inside and lime on hand to do outside; no open fire-place, and I advised him to put in a chimney. House heated with a syndicate stove loaned him by the farmer.

The mission buildings, Roman Catholic, were examined. A new church had been built since last inspection. It is 36 x 24, with chancel 18 x 12; three windows on each side, one in rear end and two in front below and a double window above, to give light to the choir gallery. It is a neat and well built building; a small tower with bell; painted inside but not outside. A new building for a boarding school was to be put up this summer.

Three sisters are in charge, one of them being the teacher, and the school had improved since the sisters came, the attendance being also much better.

Joe Ward has a good house. Some good chairs made by himself were noticed. I asked him to send a sample to the fair in Regina. House was well furnished with beds, tables, cupboards, dishes, brooms, washstands, & c. Whitewashed outside and in; tidy, thrifty-looking place. Has a good stable, but cattle at ranch; implements well cared for.

"Crane": only a small shack, put up last fall, it had no floor; the only one I found without a wooden floor, but it was said the place was only a temporary one, as a better house would be built.

Chief Ermineskin's house was in its usual good shape, being clean and tidy in every respect; walls decorated with pictures, brackets, & c. The chief was very friendly, and said what he had to say in a gentlemanly manner, all of which I reported at the time.

The crop put in on this reserve was: wheat, 147 acres; barley, 40 acres; oats, 19 acres; turnips, 3 acres; potatoes, 4

acres; gardens, 1 acre; total, 214 acres; being

18 acres more than last year. Threshing had not been done, and therefore results were only estimated, which are, as a rule, unreliable; the estimate is based on an average of ten bushels to the acre, and from what I noticed, I was of the opinion that the average would not be ten bushels; the sample was poor and half of it was weed seeds and would require a lot of cleaning. However, this is the estimate: wheat, 1,470 bushels; barley, 400 bushels; oats, 228 bushels; turnips, 500 bushels; potatoes, 600 bushels. Hay stacked, 280 tons, for 218 head of cattle being about one and a quarter tons per head, whereas three tons is the required quantity agents are told to put up. There would be the straw, which would help, but it was running a big risk in having so little hay. New land broken, 45 acres; summer-fallowed, 25 acres; new fencing, 40 acres; fall-ploughing, 100 acres.

Seven new houses and about as many stables had been built. The cattle were, as I have said, in good condition. The herd numbered 184 head as against 141 in previous year; a number had been killed for beef. In private stock the band had 40 ponies and 34 head of cattle. The 184 are held by 28 heads of families.

The farm books were examined and an inventory taken of property in hands of farmer, all of which I found in better shape than at last inspection. The farm house was in excellent order: inside had been papered and painted at Mr. Moore's own expense, and Mrs. Moore, keeps the house very neatly, and it must have a good effect on Indians visiting the place to notice what a little good taste in housekeeping can do. The house is closed during winter, as Mr. and Mrs. Moore live during the winter months at the cattle ranches. Mr. Moore is active, is thoroughly reliable and is doing his work well.

Sampson's Reserve, No. 138,

was the last inspected, the cattle ranch being the first place visited. The stables here are the same as I have described in former reports. They were getting somewhat dilapidated and would soon require a lot of fixing tip and enlarging, but it was proposed to build new stables at another point and divide the herd into two bands. The old stables had been thoroughly cleaned out during the past summer, and the road scraper was used for the purpose. There were 30 stanchions in the cow stable. There was a compartment specially for calves. Water was easily obtained in the creek running close by. The hay was of better quality than last year. Only half of the herd was at the stables, the other half being on the reserve feeding on the straw stacks. Those at the stables were the poorest lot in the agency. Some of them were very thin. The stronger cattle were sent to the straw stacks. The calves were a fair lot. Some of them were very small, being late calves. The houses for the men in charge were an improvement over what they were last inspection. I visited all the houses on the reserve, and noticed an improvement generally. I can only notice a few here. Chief's house was in good order as it always is. He helps all he can, he said, to get hay put up.

George Red-deer: small house, whitewashed inside, but not outside; rubbish, all around was to be cleaned up; two bedsteads and one bed on floor; a sick man here; children ragged and dirty; the sick man's name was Peter Kabow. Some clothing was promised to be sent to those people.

Snake Skin: small house, whitewashed inside, but not outside; three very old people here and poorly dressed; have some private cattle, poor stable.

Susie: new house; tongued and grooved floor; poles peeled of the bark for roof and sods; expects to have shingles put on next year; place clean and comfortable; old house used to store implements.

Joshua: a double house; cook-stove; house whitewashed; children not as clean as they should be.

Joe Sampson, chief's son, has a nice, clean house. I never found it otherwise; good stabling, a new one built during the year; ploughs covered with pieces of an old teepee. Most of the Indians had a good deal to say about the mill and their flour, which I reported to the commissioner.

The crop put in here was as follows: -

| ... | Acres. |
|----------|---------|
| Wheat | 179 3/4 |
| Barley | 59 1/4 |
| Oats | 11 |
| Carrots | 1 |
| Turnips | 5 |
| Potatoes | 8 |
| Garden | 2 |
| Total | 266 |

being 22 acres more than last year. Results estimated, threshing not having been completed, and I doubt if the estimate, although a low one, would be realized, from what I noticed of that already threshed: -

| ... | Bushels. |
|----------|----------|
| Wheat | 1,798 |
| Barley | 490 |
| Oats | 76 |
| Turnips | 800 |
| Potatoes | 1,000 |

Hay stacked, 450 tons for 276 head of cattle, equal to a little over 11 tons per head. The straw would of course help; otherwise there would be a scarcity of feed, and more especially if the winter would be a long and severe one. New lands broken, 44 acres; summer-fallowed, 15 acres; new fencing, 42 acres; fall-ploughing, 125 acres. Four new houses and six new stables had been built. The herd numbered 245 head, against 216 last year, about 20 head having been killed for beef. In private stock the band has 31 head of cattle and 100 ponies. The 245 head are held by 49 families. The total crop (estimated chiefly): -

| ... | Bushels. |
|-------------------|----------|
| Sampson, wheat | 1,798 |
| Barley | 590 |
| Ermineskin, wheat | 1,470 |
| barley | 400 |
| Louis Bull, wheat | 450 |
| barley | 170 |
| Total | 4,878 |
| Total oats | 448 |
| Total turnips | 1,450 |
| Total potatoes | 1,800 |
| Grand total | 8,576 |

The warehouse had been well attended to by Mr. Johnson. The bacon from Lawry & Sons, of Hamilton, Ont., was of choice quality. The office work was also well done by Mr. Johnson. The only difficulty was that he had so many outside duties to attend to that office work proper would probably get behind. I cautioned him on this, however. The cattle killed for beef from 1st February, 1894, to 28th February, 1895, was 57, yielding 36,781 lbs. of beef, 3,246 lbs.

of offal, making a total of 40,027 lbs. consumed in 13 months, less what was in store 28th February, 1895, 2,672 lbs. This number consisted of seven oxen, 5,226 lbs., or equal to 747 lbs. each;

30 steers, 20,687 lbs., or equal to 689 1/2 lbs. each; 20 cows, 10,868 lbs.; or equal to 543 1/2 lbs. each. The offal on the lot was 8.82 per cent.

Fifty-seven hides were issued to the Indians and the record of them kept. The cattle statement is as follows: Sampson's herd, 245; Ermineskin herd, 184; Louis Bull, 103; Agency, 67; private cattle, 66; calves dropped since round up and counted at inventory taken 4th and 5th March, 1895, 30; total, 695. The inventory taken on 4th and 5th March was as follows: bulls, 7; oxen, 105; cows, 178; steers, 109; heifers, 139; bull calves, 64; heifer calves, 62; private stock, Baptiste, 15; total, 679, discrepancy since, last inspection, 16. The other private cattle, besides Baptiste's, are included in the above inventory. Baptiste keeps his cattle in his own stables.

The mill was in the same condition as it was last year, with some alterations to the machinery, and the flume had been removed from the south to the north side of the mill and a new frame made. An Indian named Pierre was the miller at the time. Owing to shallow water the mill was grinding about a bag and a half a day. The strong bank of the dam had been raised from 9 to 10 feet. The frame of the flume is strong and solid, being made by a practical mechanic. Five pails of water were in the building to be used in case of fire. There was a piggery, it is in the face of the river bank near the mill; it is 30 feet square, and roof made with rails and sods. Some good specimens of Berkshire, Improved York and Poland China were to be seen. The old interpreter's house was used as a blacksmith shop, and one end is used for taking meals by the men working at the mill. The private earnings of the band during the year were \$4,760.00

There was wheat enough raised to furnish all the flour required for the three bands, and a good deal left over for next year, all of which was ground at the mill, and about 500 bushels wheat taken as toll for gristing done for the settlers. The Indians were allowed to sell some flour, also bran, proceeds of which they invested in tea, tobacco and clothing. A full statement of the working operations of the mill since the commencement, was made out and forwarded to the commissioner.

The school-houses had been plastered and whitewashed and otherwise fixed up during the year, and more care had been taken to have them supplied with wood.

The little graveyard which had been allowed to fall into ruins had been fenced in.

The fences on the whole were in fair order. It was noticed the Indians use some of these as firewood in winter and put fresh rails on in the spring.

The population, births and deaths were as follows: -

| ... | Population. | Births. | Deaths. |
|------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Sampson | 269 | 15 | 10 |
| Ermineskin | 167 | 14 | 6 |
| Louis Bull | 64 | 4 | 6 |
| Sharphead | 2 | ... | ... |
| ... | 492 | 33 | 22 |

The health of the Indians at the time was fairly good. The agency, as a whole, was in fair shape.

Detailed report, inventory and statements were forwarded in the usual way.

Red Deer Industrial School
was next reached, arriving there on 15th March.
Rev. John Nelson, principal.
James Skinner, teacher.
Mrs. Nelson, matron.

Mrs. Matheson, assistant matron.

S. Lougheed, carpenter (left Battleford on the 24th March).

Robert McLelland, farmer.

Miss Buehler, seamstress.

Miss Rodgers, cook.

A good many improvements and repairs had been made during the year, and the place was in very good shape.

I fully described the buildings in my last report and will only now describe my tour over and through the various buildings, noting any changes since I was here last. The first building was the one occupied by the carpenter and farmer; a partition had been put in here in order to divide one side from the other. This building was in good repair. Carpenter shop was in good shape, a neat little building. Tools were all nicely placed. Four boys were learning this trade. Geo. McLean, John Monias, Jos. Jackson, Lazarus Wilson or Shirt. The boys, besides doing many repairs, made window frames, doors, picture frames, repairs to laundry, made porch for main building, shelving, boxes for clothing and for groceries, and many other little jobs about the buildings. The upper part of the carpenter shop is reached by an outside stair, and is used for storing dry-goods and it was a tidy place, all goods being folded and carefully placed.

The blacksmith shop is used for storing implements, there being no blacksmith as yet. The best of care was taken of implements. The piggery was next reached; although bearing this name it has never been used for the purpose of keeping pigs in. The flour and beef are stored here, under good strong door and lock. The horse and cattle stable was in good order, room for 4 horses and 14 cows, large hay loft, compartment at one end for calves, harness room off the horse portion. On the south side there is a lean-to to the main stable, giving stall room for the working oxen and 12 other cattle, and another compartment for calves, and on the north side there is a shed large enough to hold all the cattle. There is a very good corral, 120 x 120, about 7 to 8 feet high, 11 rails in each panel, and strong posts, a substantial piece of work. All these improvements were made by the boys. Root-house had been enlarged and was in good order and the turnips and potatoes seemed to have kept well. Boys' outside water-closets were in good orders. The laundry and bakery were next reached. Upstairs was to be the drying room. The oven had been removed to the rear end of the building. The best of bread was made. The ice-house kept ice very well the past summer. The hennery was a neat clean place. The girls' outside closets are on the west side of the main building, in one corner of the play ground, which is inclosed by a board fence. The size of the play-ground is about one acre.

The main building was gone over; a good porch had been put on at the entrance to the basement, which an improvement. The wood is now put through a chute in one of the small windows, saving the trouble of carrying it round by the doors. The floor had been newly cemented, and was in good condition. The brick tank had been taken down and a wooden one put in its place. Boys' bath-room was clean. The water-closets in the basement are not used in summer. The sink had been fixed and was working well. The office is somewhat small. The sick-room was used as a bed-room. The sewing-room had two machines. All the girls except two small ones are learning to sew and to make their own dresses. One girl, Clara Nee-nee-kut-a-wap, made two shirts for the teacher after hours, and earned 75 cents. This girl also took first prize for band sewing at Red Deer fair, can out and fit dresses herself. Bella Sinclair took first prize for socks, and Ida Baldhead got third prize for bread in competition with white people. Emily Stanley got second prize for hand sewing. Miss Buehler was doing her work well, and the girls looked neat in good fitting dresses, instead of the unshapely garments one so often sees in public institutions. A dress will wear just as long to be a fitting one, and it gives these girls a better idea of neatness, not only in dress, but in all they do. The closets for clothing were in good shape.

The dining-room looked very pretty; it was decorated with evergreens, flags, mottoes and pictures, and was in perfect order; six tables for pupils, and these had

been covered with zinc. The kitchen was also clean and neat; a new range was working well. The tables here were also covered with zinc. All the girls take a share in kitchen work. The supplies were kept in a small store-room off the kitchen in boxes and bins made by the boys. Miss Rodgers was doing the work of the kitchen in a satisfactory manner an important part in an institution of this kind. Girls' bath-room was a comfortable place and it had a stove, looking glass, towels, etc.

The room of the assistant matron and seamstress was a model of neatness.

The girls' dormitory looked very well. The scarlet counterpanes gave a finish to the beds, and the room was the pink of cleanliness and neatness, reflecting credit on Mrs. Matheson, who has the dormitories in charge, and also on the girls themselves for having such good taste in keeping their room so nicely. The walls were covered with pictures, mottoes, and photographs. There were seventeen iron bedsteads; each bed had a palliasse, two sheets, two blankets, three in winter, counterpane, pillow and pillow sham; two night dresses for each girl. Some of the pillows were feather, which the girls brought with them from home. The floor was painted, and altogether there was no neater or more cheerful room to be seen anywhere.

The boys' dormitory had eighteen beds, furnished same as the girls; the room was also profusely decorated with pictures, Christmas cards, mottoes, and looked cheerful and bright. Each boy had two night shirts. Teacher's room is at one end of this dormitory.

The school-room was in good order and the ventilation was also satisfactory. The attic contained the large tank which contains water.

The crop put in was: -

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Oats | 9 1/4 acres. |
| Barley | 9 acres |
| Potatoes | 3 7/8 acres |
| Turnips | 2 1/2 acres |
| Onions, carrots and beets | 5/6 acres |
| Mangolds | 3/4 acres |
| Total | 26 acres |

which is the total land broken. There were harvested 110 bushels of oats, 55 of barley, 365 of potatoes, 794 of turnips and 6 of onions, carrots and beets; hay out and stacked 85 loads or equal to 65 tons. The quality of the hay was good, but there would be barely enough for feed till the grass got good, although the cattle were then picking up feed on bare places. Most of the land had been fall-ploughed. Fifty acres of new fencing had been made and 8,000 rails had been cut by the boys. The cattle consisted of: -

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Oxen | 5 |
| Cows | 20 |
| Steers | 4 |
| Heifers | 6 |
| Bull calves | 8 |
| Heifer calves | 11 |
| Total | 54 |

an increase of 20 over last year. There were 27 hens and one pig. Six or seven of the cows were giving milk. A few of the cows and the oxen were in poor condition and would require careful handling. The other cattle were in good order.

The time-table was the same as last year. The meals were well served and I noticed the pupils were well behaved acidic tables. The work of the school was going on in a satisfactory manner. I noticed quite an improvement in the way of spearing English. The youngest pupils will speak freely. A debate took place one evening

six boys and girls on each side. The debate was "Resolved that reserve schools are better than industrial schools." Each boy and girl spoke and argued their side of the question with considerable ability, some made very good points, which were original and amusing. Such meetings do good, they fill up a long winter evening, besides being good practice in speaking English. One of the older boys is generally chairman and presides with all the dignity becoming the position. The number of pupils in the institution was 36, (boys 20, girls 16). The health of the pupils was good. The doctor had made few visits, one sick boy, son of Jacob of Morley, was about being sent home. I notice that a good supply of Bibles and hymn books had been sent in during the year.

The accounts were carefully audited and each account balanced, after writing off worn out articles.

The principal had his accounts in good shape. The utmost economy had been observed, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson were deserving of praise for the excellent care taken of things generally, and especially of the welfare of the pupils, who all seemed happy and contented, and the progress made was in every way satisfactory.

Full statements, with detailed report, were furnished in the usual way.

My next point was

St. Joseph's Industrial School,

arriving there on 1st April.

Rev. Father Naessens, principal.

C. Dennehy, assistant principal.

W. Scullen, teacher.

Scott Magee, carpenter.

Thomas Markins, farmer.

Edward Vanloo, baker.

George Woods, shoemaker.

Sister Matchoelosse, matron.

Sister Legoff, assistant matron.

Sister Kelly, teacher.

Sister Mongrain, teacher.

Sister Mathurin, Seamstress.

Sister Leblanc, cook.

Sister Maria, assistant cook.

Rev. Father Davis assists the principal, but receives no salary.

A good many improvements had been made since last inspection, in the way of beautifying the grounds around the buildings, such as new fencing, gravel walks, & c. In going over the buildings the first place reached was the hen-house, a comfortable place, and kept in good order. Root-house had been improved, a new roof had been put on, and the space enlarged, and walls eased in with boards; it kept the roots in good form during the winter. Pig pen was also in good condition. The granary (old bakery) was clean, and the grain was nicely stored in bins and bags. The horse stable was in its usual good shape, harness-room, & c. In rear of this stable is a shed for cows calving, and a stall, or loose box, for the bull, a very superior shorthorn There is also a large corral with a high board fence around, and a covered shed at one side, affording good shelter for the cattle, and in one corner is a small building and separate inclosure for the calves. The cow stable is next to the horse stable, and has ten stalls. The upper part of the horse stable is used for storing seed grain, bran and other articles. There is also a large hay corral. The new implement shed is 120 x 22, shingled roof, with sliding door, four compartments, one for driving rigs and sleighs; one for small tools, one for double wagons and bob-sleighs, two very good pair of the latter made at the school were noticed; they were ironed by the boys. A fourth compartment was for large implements, such as mowers, rakes, ploughs, seeders, harvesters, fanning-mill, & c. This shed had not yet been painted; a new relics had been put on both sides of the avenue leading to the stables, 350 yards of picketing fencing having been put up,

which added much to the appearance of the place, besides keeping the cattle from roaming about. This fence was made out of waste lumber. A new coal shed, 33 x 14, had also been built, board roof, wooden floor. The boys' water-closets were in good order. The men's quarters were also in good shape. A shed for lumber, paint, nails, & c.

The carpenter shop is a neat place and is well lighted. Six boys are learning this trade, working alternately forenoon and afternoon, Their names are Alex. Steven, Jas. Royal, (at the time working at his trade at the McHugh ranch) S. Calihoo, L. Johnson, T.P. Wadsworth and G. Osiekyas. They did much of the work at the new buildings, fencing, made doors, windows, cupboards and many repairs. Shoemaker's shop is over the carpenter shop, entrance from outside. Ten boys are following this trade, their names are: L. Dennehy, Ben Calihoo, Wm. McGirr, Robt. Begg, Edgar Dewdney, Edward Arcand, Marcus Johnson, Ed. Beauchamp, Jack McHugh and Henry Stain. These were making capital progress and some of them were expert tradesmen and would have no difficulty in earning a living at the trade. Wm. McGirr, a Blackfoot boy, is a particularly clever lad and a good worker, and so were two others. The bakery was in good order and was clean, the best of bread was made. One boy, Willie Konan, was learning this business and was doing very well, he had been six months at it. This is the boy that plays the big drum in the band. The infirmary is now used as a dormitory and has 14 beds in it. The laundry was in good condition. The fixed-in tubs had been lined with zinc since last inspection. There were two boilers, washing machines, home-made and very good ones, mangles and stoves. The old storehouse is still used for storing dry-goods, groceries, etc.

The new building for boys was now reached. The play-ground in front has swings and is neatly inclosed by a picket fence. Trees are to be planted and there is a flower garden inside of the fence. In the centre is a flag-staff put up since I arrived, and a large 16 - foot flag proudly waves on Sunday and other extra occasions. I described this building in my last, suffice to say now that it was in the best of order from basement to attic. Sashes and double windows have been added during the year. The boys' dormitory was looking very well, the scarlet counterpanes and white pillow cases making a pretty contrast; 74 iron beds, each bed had a palliase filled with hay, 2 sheets, 4 blankets in winter, 3 in spring and fall and 2 in summer, pillow, counterpane, night shirts, one in summer. One end of the dormitory is Rev. Father Davis's room, where he can keep a watchful eye on the boys. On one side is the lavatory with 15 water basins fixed in, and two baths, and a water-closet. The schoolroom is a fine large, airy place. The band practices nearly every night, more or less, here.

The girls' building was found in its usual good condition. There is the reception-room and bed-room for visitors. In the reception-room there is a large glass cupboard, in which the medicines are placed, These are nicely arranged and bottles distinctly labelled. The other side of the hall (old school-room) is the church. This place had been extended ten feet and new flooring put on half of it; the other half was to be done later on. The dining-room had been enlarged by taking in the old kitchen and two pantries, and it is now a spacious and convenient room, There were eight large tables covered with zinc, another table for employees and one for the staff. The feature of the building, however, was the new kitchen. Sister Superior Christine, who had been transferred to St. Albert, drove all the way to Stony Plain, when I was there, to thank me for helping to get this improvement. There are four new pantries off the new kitchen, all fitted up with shelving and bins for holding groceries, and provisions. The Chicago loom was in one corner. The range is on a brick foundation in the centre of the kitchen and works well. The cooking was well done. The whole arrangements were convenient and well adapted in every way to, do the work required to be done. On the second floor is the girls' dormitory - 31 iron beds, furnished the same as the boys'; an exceedingly pretty room. Bath-room with 13 fixed-in basins and bath, and a water-closet. There is a recreation-room where the old storeroom used to be, including a small bed-room. There was a harmonium in the room, and the girls were making good use of it. The class-room was rather small. A room at farthest end is used as an infirmary for the girls

Another room, for holding linen, used as a sewing-room at present. The third flat contains Sisters' bed-rooms. The sewing-room I recommended last year was about being completed. Skylights had been put in and it is now one of the brightest rooms in the building. It is 34 x 24 and will be a capital sewing room, easily heated and good ventilation. All the sewing, knitting and mending will be done here. Fire grenades were all through the building, also fire buckets, and there are two fire escapes - one on each side of the building. All the rooms in both buildings were faultlessly clean, and everything was going with regularity and system.

The pupils are polite and well behaved and speak English very well, except the new arrivals, who of course take some time before they will venture to speak except in their own language. The crop put in on the farm was: wheat, 10 acres; oats, 55; rye, 17; potatoes, 6; turnips, 1; roots and vegetables, 3; oats for green feed, 2; total, 94 acres, being 14 acres less than the previous year. The crop harvested was: 50 bushels wheat, 843 bushels oats, 40 bushels rye, and 4 loads cut green for feed, 350 bushels potatoes, 160 bushels of turnips, produce of garden consumed during the season, 4 loads green feed from the 2 acres oats; 400 yards of old fencing repaired; hay out, 30 tons, but all this was burnt by a prairie fire, and hay had to be purchased to feed the cattle. The herd was: bull, 1; cows, 22; steers, 10; heifers, 4; bull calves, 15; heifers, 6; total, 58. The number last year was 46. There were 14 horses, mares and colts; 114 hens, and 2 pigs; 5,944 lbs. beef had been received from animals killed during the year and 1,291 lbs. pork.

The books were checked since last inspection, item by item, and I found Mr. Dennehy very careful and accurate in the office work. Each account was balanced after writing off the condemned and worn out goods.

The band, under the efficient training of Mr. Scollen, had made good progress during the year, and I told them to practice well, as they would likely have a trip to Regina during the fair. The carpenter, Mr. Magee, is a good man for the position, so were the farmer, shoemaker and baker. They were all doing their work faithfully. The deaths during the year were four, three boys and one girl. Sixty-five persons had entered their names on the visitors' book since last inspection, and some of them made very complimentary remarks. Total number of pupils, 120. The reverend principal and reverend sisters were sparing no efforts for the advancement of the pupils under their charge, and I have pleasure in reporting that I have noticed a marked improvement each year I visit here, and this was my ninth inspection of the schools; so that I can call to mind the day of small things with the present well equipped and well attended school. The boys and girls gave an entertainment during my stay, and it was quite a success. The girls sang several pieces with great taste. Some of them had fine voices and they seemed to have been well trained. The feature of the evening, however, was the club-swinging and dumb bells. The boys did splendidly and went through the performances with precision. The pupils were well dressed. They all seemed happy and contented. Detailed report with statements and inventories and returns were sent to the commissioner, Regina. I now proceeded to the

Sarcee Agency

and commenced my inspection there on 22nd April.

Mr. S.B. Lucas, agent;

Mr. A. Kemeys-Tynte, clerk;

Mr. George Hodgson, farmer, issuer and interpreter; "Old Tom," assistant issuer.

The agency and farm buildings were in good repair and the place was clean all around. Some new picket fencing had been made around the buildings. The warehouse had been improved by the addition of an upper floor. Buildings had all been whitewashed. A large pasture for agency horses had been fenced in, bordering on the creek. The crop put in by Indians, 1894, was: wheat, 24 1/4 acres; oats, 2 3/10; barley, 27 3/10; potatoes 1 1/4; turnips and carrots, one-half acre each. Results: -80 bushels wheat, 15 of turnips and 19 of carrots. Home farm had 26 acres in crop,

and the results were: 10 bushels wheat, 120 of oats, 57 of potatoes, 250 of turnips, and 20 of carrots. New land broken, 31 acres; summer-fallowed, 68 acres; fall ploughing, 8 acres; new fencing, 56 acres; hay put up for home farm, 60 tons, and for the band for sale, 120 tons. The cattle under charge of the agent were in good order, exempting the oxen, and these were very poor. The live stock was: -

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Horses and mares | 8 |
| Colts | 2 |
| Bull | 1 |
| Oxen | 16 |
| Cows | 7 |
| Steers | 9 |
| Heifers | 8 |
| Calves | 4 |
| Total | 55 |

and 11 pigs. The number of cattle in hands of Indians was 10, hold by four of the band. This was a beginning, and in private stock the band had 200 ponies. The beef supplied had been of good quality during the year, and the rationing carefully done. The crop for 1895 will be principally on the high land or bench. There were some pretty fields, and well fenced. The Indians were all living in lodges near the fields. Some were ploughing, others borrowing, and the farmer was putting the seed in with a seeder. The land appeared to be well prepared, and with reasonable moisture there was ever appearance of a good yield. The crop putting in in 1895 would be 40 acres wheat, 30 of oats, 120 of barley, 4 of potatoes, and gardens 4 acres. This would include Indian and home farm. Four new houses had been built during the year, and logs were on hand for others. I found the places in better shape than at any former inspection, as regards cleanliness of houses and surroundings; but I cannot say that I noticed any difference in the tidiness of the women. The men are more particular about their personal appearance than the women. In driving up to the timber limits more logs were noticed, cut and dressed for houses and stables. The houses at the upper village were also vacant, and the Indians camped with the others at the lower village. Two or three small fields had been broken at the upper village. There is abundance of the finest land all along the bench, and with good cultivation good crops should be the rule, and there are splendid hay meadows at the upper end or second township, and the Calgary irrigation ditch runs through it, so that with irrigation any quantity of hay could always be depended upon, and thus a secure source of profit to these Indians, as there was always a market for hay in Calgary. The Indians supplied the police last year with 60 tons (part of 120 tons put up) delivered at the barracks, for \$12 a ton, yielding \$718.45. The flour and bacon were of choice quality.

The births and deaths were: -births - males, 3; females, 7; total, 10. Deaths - males, 41; females, 6; total, 13. The population is 234. Private earnings of the band including proceeds of hay contract, \$1,793.

The warehouse was kept in good order, and the office work was well attended to by Mr. Kemeys-Tynte, who is painstaking and careful. The agent was doing his best to keep the Indians at work and was meeting with fair success.

This is a splendid reserve - best of land, abundance of hay, water and timber, and near a market for all they can produce. There is no reason why they should not be well off and soon become independent of government assistance.

The health of the Indians at the time was good. More difficulty than usual had been experienced in preventing Indians from getting liquor.

The St. Barnabas Home was found in good condition. A new school building had been built during the year - 40 x 20, frame, sheeted inside with dressed lumber, double floor and tar paper, and shingled roof, three doors, two porches and nine windows, ceiling 13 feet. It had not been painted. The mission building had a dormitory for girls - 10 iron beds, comfortably furnished. The girls' dining-room is

also in this building. The boys' building was in good shape. There was an oven put up at the private expense of the principal, at a cost \$80, but it proved of no use. The dormitory, bed-rooms, dining-room, teachers' rooms and lavatory and kitchen were all in a cleanly state. The dormitory contained 16 iron beds, in place of the old wooden ones formerly in use. Each bed had a mattress, palliasse, two sheets, one blanket, one quilt (three in winter), one pillow. The bread made by the girls was very good.

Rev. Mr. Stocken is principal; S.E. Stocken, manager; P.E. Stocken, teacher; Mrs. Canning, matron; Miss Dunlop, assistant matron. There were 27 pupils in the school - 17 boys and 10 girls. The pupils were comfortably and neatly dressed, especially the girls. The boys were not so well dressed and some of them were ragged, which should not be the case in a place like this; but I was told that new clothes were then being made for the boys. Particulars of the work will appear in school report, but I may say here that I noticed considerable progress and that good faithful work was being done, and the fullest justice to the pupils was rendered by the entire staff. The pupils were polite and well behaved, and some of them were bright and intelligent. Fifteen pupils received the grant of \$72 a year, and 12 the tuition grant only, namely, \$12 a year; also, beef and flour, as rations for the latter. The school was in a prosperous condition. Statements, with detailed reports, were sent to the commissioner, Regina.

I now returned to Calgary and took the train for McLeod, arriving, on 2nd May, at

The Blood Agency.

Mr. James Wilson, agent.

Mr. C.N. Sanders, clerk.

Dave Mills, interpreter.

E. McNeill, farmer at upper reserve.

C.H. Clarke, farmer at upper end of Bull Horn's village.

A.E. Jones, farmer at lower end of the reserve.

Heavy Head (an Indian), mail carrier.

F.X Girard, M.D., medical attendants

The agency buildings are in the best possible order, having been painted and whitewashed since last inspection. A new porch had been put on the clerk's house and a small summer kitchen added, and some plastering had been done to the house, and also the issuer's house. I spent nine days, accompanied by the agent and interpreter, in visiting the houses and fields and cattle from the farthest point at the lower end to the farthest point up the river, the upper houses and fields being about twelve miles above the Cochrane ranch. I visited over 200 houses, and with very few exceptions, found them clean and comfortable, and the surroundings thoroughly cleaned tip in every case. The fields looked well, and fencing was good and not a crooked one could be noticed. The Indians were all busy, some ploughing, some harrowing and others building houses and stables, and putting up fences and corrals, and I found everything most satisfactory, showing signs of progress and advancement all over the agency. The crop put in, 1894, was: wheat, 61 acres; oats, 211 3/4; barley, 1; potatoes, 27; gardens, 17 1/4; total, 263 3/4 acres being 28 3/4 more than the preceding year. The crop harvested was: wheat, 19 bushels; oats 699; potatoes, 546. Gardens were more or less failures, but some had vegetables during the season and to put away for winter. Home farm had in crop, 1894: oats, 16 acres; oats and pease, 14 acres; potatoes and garden, 3 acres; being 14 acres more than last year. The oats were out green; oats and pease, failure; 150 bushels potatoes and a fair yield of carrots, onions, cabbages and tomatoes. New land broken, 18 acres; new fencing, 45 acres; hay put up for Indians, 500 tons; and for home farm, 70 tons.

The Indians sold to the police 60 3/4 tons, Walrond Ranch Company 40 1/2 tons and to private parties 13 tons, in all 114 1/4 tons, the balance they sold in single loads and used for their own horses and cattle. I found in many of the corrals buy over from last year. I attended on several occasions at the killing and issuing, and found the

work was carried on in a business-like way, and the beef supplied was of the best quality. The ration-houses were cleanly kept.

The beef registers at both places were carefully examined and checked, and the terms of the contract had been fully complied with in every particular, the agent, or clerk, and issuer, being present on every occasion, as well as the representative of the contractor. Three hundred and forty-eight pounds of beef had been deducted from the vouchers, being 5 per cent on cattle killed outside of the slaughter-house.

The average ration of flour and beef during the 13 months was: flour .64 and beef 1.20 for upper reserve; and .60 and 1.19 for lower reserve. I did not hear a single complaint of any kind, and the Indians were cheerful and pleasant, and there was an air of comfort and plenty in all the houses.

The upper reserve is under the charge of Mr. McNeill, and I never found it in as good order. The cattle shed had been turned into an implement building, and all implements were stored in it. The old fences had been taken down and new ones put up, forming a square; horse stable in one corner and implement shed in the other; on the west side and on the north side the issuer's office and carpenter's shop are situated here. This building had been removed from the old place and rebuilt, and is now a convenient and comfortable place. The tools were nicely arranged, and Mr. McNeill makes many repairs for the Indians. The whole place looked exceedingly pretty, and not a particle of dirt could be noticed. There were two nice fields well ploughed and fenced, in which oats and wheat had been sown. Thirty acres of oats and two of wheat; a forty-acre field had been fenced in as a pasture for the farm horses, the fence is what is called a leaning one. The farm house was in excellent order, and Mr. McNeill had put a wire netting fence around it at his own expense. The whole arrangement about the place reflected the good taste and management of Mr. McNeill. I can only refer to a few of the Indian places in this report. The farthest at the lower end is "Calf Shirt's" village. Four houses here and a good field of seven acres, oats and potatoes and garden good, horse corral and houses clean. "White Calf Chief" had a new house and corral. "Weasel-fat," farther up, had a good, house and corral and field; a pretty place; this was a new location. "Blackfoot Old Woman" had a new house, shingled roof, good cattle shed and corral; had 10 head of cattle looking very well, and he takes the best of care of them; a pretty field of 71 acres, barley, oats and potatoes and garden; a more thrifty-looking homestead could not be seen anywhere. It is on the banks of the Belly River. There were a number of new locations all along this bottom, nice houses and fields and well fenced. Piles of wood were at most of the places, and the women were adding to them daily, showing that these Indians were looking ahead by thus early providing for the next winter. "Little Ears" had a good large house, and a neat railing around it. Seven men and women were cutting potatoes for seed when I called. The house was well furnished with stoves, beds, etc.; has a twenty-acre field, four of which were in crop, oats and potatoes; fence extended to the river; some new breaking, work done with horses; good corral, and logs on ground for a new house for "Prairie Hen." "Running Antelope" had a neat house, whitewashed, also a new house, 20 x 20, shingled roof, top windows, good cellar and wooden floor, not yet occupied root-house and two pretty fields, one of five and one of six acres. oats, wheat, barley, potatoes and garden. These were the best ploughed and harrowed fields I noticed in this part of the reserve; ploughs, harrows, mower and rake, wagons and other implements were all private. The old house will be used as a stable when he moves into the house. Had a swing for the children. Logs on hand for a cattle shed; implements all under cover; had quite a collection of tools, all private; anxious to get cattle. This desire I found to be general among the majority of Indians.

Little Shields: small, neat house; whitewashed; mud floor; beds on floor; cook-stove; women making moccasins. I found the women generally busy doing some work. Thirty-four gopher skins were dressed and hung up; nice little field, six acres in crop, new location; good stables, and clean all around.

"Takes-the-gun-on-horseback" lives in an old shack, and it was dirty, but has a new house next door, almost completed; field on bench, six acres.

Farmhouse, occupied by Mr. Jones, is prettily situated, being surrounded with trees. The house had been sheeted on the inside with dressed lumber; kitchen walls lined, two porches put on, also storm windows; good fence around the buildings, neat little garden, fence rails fastened with raw-hide; stable roof had been raised, and rail and thatch put on. There was a good well and pump. I found considerable improvement going on at this end of the reserve. The new fields started, the large quantity of fencing, the desire to have a good class of house, and the anxiety of the Indians to have cattle, all go to show advancement. Mr. Jones seems to have good influence over them, and, as far as I could see, is doing a good work here. Mrs. Jones is also interested in showing the women how to bake, knit, and other housework. Some of the women can now make very good bread. There were many other nice places visited at this end, but space will not allow me to mention them here.

At the upper end of the reserve I found the improvements even greater, on the whole, than at the lower. Red Crow village was in splendid shape, all thoroughly cleaned up. The chief's house was in its usual good condition, being comfortably furnished. A nice field of seven acres, and the old chief was working in it himself; has a nice lot of poultry, a large band of horses, and about 25 head of cattle. These were on the ranch up the river, and I will refer to them later on. The house had a carpeted floor, and there was a good sewing-machine. His youngest wife was using it, and seemed quite familiar with the work. The chief would like to exchange some ponies for some heifers. Mrs. Crow had 110 gopher skins, dressed and ready to be made into a robe; her daughter had 70 more for a similar purpose.

"Many-mules" had a clean, tidy house. He had a nice collection of paintings, which were to be sent to England by Rev. Mr. Swainson, and he was busy painting more. I asked him to prepare a collection, and send it to Regina fair; they were well worth exhibiting.

Dead Sarcee: nice house; factory beds, bureau, mirrors, lamps, pictures, small field of oats; second house used as a kitchen; new shed for cows, which he would like to have.

Day Chief: good house, shingle roof; box-stove; three beds; rocking-chair and other chairs; outside kitchen. Had a clock, lamps, and pictures; small garden in potatoes; piles of wood at hand, piles neatly made. A few more new locations and houses in this place.

Iron: neat house; two bedsteads, box-stove, pictures, lamps, tables, chairs; crop with Old Moon; has no cattle, but has a large band of horses; ceiling of house sheeted; good stable; implement shed, hay corral, and cattle shed to be built, logs for which were on the ground; set of new double harness, purchased by himself, and he paid \$25 for it; was anxious to exchange horses for cattle.

Left-hand: double house, well furnished; new stable, new shed; field, 12 acres, 8 broken and in crop; has two wagons; three sets of double harness, two of them private, paid \$25 each for them; hay rack and implements.

Tomorrow: good house, stoves, two beds, outside kitchen, building new stable, 18 x 20; field, 20 acres, 8 broken and 51 in crop; root-house, corral, large band of horses, logs on ground for cattle shed, and wants to get cattle, paid \$25 each for two sets of double harness, new house, 18 x 18; tongued and grooved floor, board roof and sods, squared logs, sashes and doors, well made, fences fastened with hide, but complained that the dogs eat the hide.

Bull Horn: good house, living in lodge; 7 acres in crop, oats and wheat; large hay field, has wagon and harness.

Single Rider: good house and outside kitchen, stable, yoke of often at work making drills for potatoes, paid \$25 for a set of double harness, logs on ground for the shed, hay loft added from last year, comfortable clean place.

Farm-house: occupied by Mr. Clarke, is situated at the upper end of Bull Horn village, house whitewashed, 12 acres had been fenced in for pasture, and a neat fence around house with good gates, trees planted inside, good well and pump, small garden, stable whitewashed, stack of hay from last year. Mr. Clarke is very tidy about his house and also in showing the Indians.

Running Crane: house was in its usual good shape, bedsteads, rocking chairs, washstands, red tablecloth on table, fancy stand-up clock, coal and cook stoves, carpet on floor, buildings inclosed by a well made fence with turnstile gates, basement of house outside built up with round stones and these were whitewashed, which looked very neat, and showed considerable taste, nice field of 6 acres, has mower, rake, 2 wagons, 2 sets of double harness, 2 hay racks, tent for haying, set of carpenter's tools, all private property, cattle shed in hollow, in the brush, anxious to get cattle, has an implement shed and hay shed full of hay, good house, stable, racks for riding saddle, and hooks for hanging other harness. This house is on the bench on the bend of the river and a magnificent view is obtained of the whole country up and down the river. The whole place showed thrift and good taste, and would put to shame many a white man's place. The man is a good worker and does what he is told, and is always agreeable and pleasant.

Big Snake: a similar place on the, bench, wants cattle also.

Black Plume: a similar place, also wants to got cattle. All these houses have piles of wood, and what struck one was, the neat way this was piled.

Owl Child and Man Who Sleeps: nice house, horse and cattle stable, hay corral; house had iron bedsteads, tables, chairs, lamps, cook-stove; has a yoke of oxen and harness, 10 acre field neatly ploughed and harrowed, leaning fence, pretty place, thrifty men and doing well. I could go on and give names of place after place equally as, thrifty, did space permit.

Low Horn has a new field on bottom opposite the Cochrane ranch, ploughed this spring and cropped with potatoes. Four horses used in plough, new located, and pretty place. A number of new places had been started all along here, and stables and sheds put up, but parties have their houses in the older villager, as well. Crop-ear has a good house, cook-stove, bedding plentiful, has a churn, and milk pans, and makes butter and bread. This house is only a temporary one. Has a fine house in Red Crow's village, in which were clocks, lamps, & c., has two fields, implement shed, government wagon, and a private one, mower and rake, private, 4 sets double harness, paid \$25 each for them, good strong, well-made harness, and good value; fancy stove, wash boards, picks, shovels, spades, augers, & c., all private. Store-house had ten milk pans gathering the cream, a well-to-do-looking place. Sleeps-on-top has a house here also. This place is about two miles above the Cochrane ranch, on the opposite side of the river, and this is where the cattle ranch is located under charge of Crop-ear and Sleeps-on-top.

| | |
|--|-------|
| ... | Head. |
| Red Crow had cows, heifers and calves | 23 |
| Crop-ear, cows, bull, heifers and calves | 23 |
| Sleeps-on-top, cows, heifers and calves | 18 |
| ... | 64 |

and the cattle were in splendid condition, they could not well be otherwise, from the fine grass and clear, sparkling, running water, and the Indians were so fond of their cattle that they would scarcely allow them out of their sight, and had their horses always saddled ready to go after them as occasion required. These 64, with Blackfoot Woman's 10 head, made 74 head of a beginning in one year, which speaks well for the enterprise of these Indians.

There were good stables and sheds, and corrals in a well-sheltered spot, and there was a stream running from a spring past the place and it never freezes up in winter; a stack of hay was on hand from last year. Some of the new cattle stables and sheds at these new locations had doors well put on with strap hinges, purchased by themselves.

Goose Chief: small field. This is the furthest up field at the upper end of the reserve.

Eagle Plume is next: 10 acre, field, 4 acres broken and 1 1/2 acres oats and 1/4 acre potatoes. A number of new places were visited also on the south side at

Bull Horn's coulee, some new houses and stables were being put up here or rather old houses and stables removed from some of the older villages. Some nice fields were noticed here also.

Rider village: Rider has a 12 acre field, 4 acres oats and 1 1/2 acres potatoes and garden, has a good neat house, asks for cattle.

White Calf Bull: small house and it was not very clean, has a boy at Elkhorn School, promised to clean up. The new saw-mill was now reached. The ditch or tail-race is 750 feet, and the average depth is 31 feet. It had not then been completed, but I heard before I left McLeod that the mill was working in good shape, very much to the delight of the Indians. Many of them were about leaving for the timber limits under charge of Mr. Clarke to get out logs and rails and float them down the river. They had a contract to supply the Cochrane ranch with a large number of rails and posts. A covering would be put on the machinery of the mill as soon as the lumber would be sawn. The new house for the schoolteacher was in good shape.

White Calf: good house, shingled roof, field in bottom, oats and wheat, and garden, logs on ground for a new house for his son, who was in jail for stealing horses, and the old man felt very badly about the disgrace.

Good Young Man: has a neat new house near Mr. Neill's, well built, panel door.

Weasel Chief has also a tidy little house here.

Black Horse: new house building, old one pulled down, good stable, 8 acres, field oats and garden.

Joe Healy, an Indian, has a neat house, whitewashed and clean all around white cotton on walls, walnut bedstead, cook-stove, two tables, one with folding sides, chest of drawers, sewing machine, fancy clock, pictures, lamps, rocking and other chairs. His wife was baking bread and very good bread was to be seen and well baked. Washstands, washtubs, smoothing irons a musical instrument, which was set a going for our special benefit, makes dresses, bead-work, has a complete set of carpenter's tools, outside shutters on house, doors and windows painted, bake pans, and there was a tin cash-box, but I could not see how much was in it, white fancy quilts on bed and scarlet covers on tables, pillow shams, had some garden crop. This was just as snug and comfortable a little place as one could wish for. Two of the man's girls attend the Kissack Home.

Bull Shield had also a good house and as well furnished as Joe Healy's. Mike's house was also equally as neat and well furnished, whitewashed and shingled roof. Has mower and rake, wagon, and double harness; field of 8 acres fenced, 4 acres broken, 21 oats, 1 1/2 potatoes. The house has a lean-to kitchen; has a set of carpenter's tools, a child's cot, a \$70 sewing machine is paying for it in instalments. An alarm clock was noticed here, also a cash-box, fancy rugs on floor. Mike feels proud of his nice house, and was much pleased, as were all the Indians, to be called upon.

The hospital was inspected on the 13th May. The various rooms were found to be in excellent order. Five patients were in the men's ward, and only one in the female ward. Book-binding is done by the sisters, also shoemaking for themselves. Soap and butter for the use of the house are also made.

The number of patients treated since 1st July, 1894, was as follows: -

| Month | Number in hospital | Admitted. | Discharged. | Died. |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------|-------------|-------|
| 1895. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| July | 13 | ... | 7 | ... |
| August | 6 | ... | 1 | ... |
| September | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| October | 7 | 2 | ... | ... |
| November | 12 | 5 | ... | ... |

| | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| December | 14 | 2 | 1 | ... |
| 1895 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| January | 17 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| February | 16 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| March | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| April | 7 | 1 | ... | 2 |
| May | 6 | 1 | ... | ... |

Of the 18 patients discharged 5 were perfectly cured, or nearly so, 9 had improved very much, and 4 went of their own accord without much improvement in their general condition, 3 of them had since died, also I who had not been completely cured, on account of a relapse. Although the number of patients had not been in general very great, yet during some of the winter months the work of nursing had been heavy on account of the serious cases under treatment, two or three of the patients at times requiring to be watched day and night for months. Unfortunately, many of the cases were consumption and affections of the lungs, badly attended to at first, and which were brought under medical treatment when it was too late to guarantee any hope of recovery.

I took an inventory of all government property in the institution.

The whole place was in splendid shape except that all the buildings required painting. The mission building and school were also in good order. The church had been supplied with a pipe organ, said to be the only one in the country. One of the sisters kindly played some piece and it was certainly a nicely toned instrument, so far as my knowledge of such things enabled me to judge. This is a pretty little church and the Indians attend the services very regularly. There was a nice garden attached to the mission. The hospital building was fully described in my last report.

The Kissock or Saint Paul's Home was inspected on 7th May.

Rev. Mr. Swainson, principal.

Mr. H. Swainson, principal boys' department.

Mr. H.F. Baker, teacher of the boys. (Mr. Foote had been teacher for the past year but was then leaving for Prince Albert.)

H. Venn, cook.

E. Hillier, charge of outside work.

Miss Alridge, teacher of the girls.

Mrs. (Rev.) Swainson, matron of girls' department.

Miss Hales, from Regina, to arrive in a few days, assistant matron.

Mrs. H. Swainson in charge of boys' building.

Mrs. Hillier, seamstress.

Number of pupils in Home: -

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|
| Boys, treaty | 33 | ... |
| Boys, non-treaty | 4 | 37 |
| Girls, treaty | 27 | ... |
| Girls, non-treaty | 3 | 30 |
| Total | ... | 67 |

The various buildings were in fine order and the whole work was going on in a most satisfactory manner. The boys' building was the pink of cleanliness and reflected much credit on Mr. H. Swainson, who had it in charge. The dining room had the floor stained, seven large tables with benches, sideboard, large picture of the Queen and other pictures, blinds, pots of flowers, making the place look cheerful and bright, kitchen was in good shape, pump in the kitchen and a never failing supply of water, a summer kitchen alongside. Bread is baked on the kitchen range, but an oven outside would soon be needed. Boys' play-room nicely fitted up, bathroom On one side, No. 1 dormitory had 17 iron bedsteads in place of the woden ones formerly in use. Each bed had a wire spring palliasse, filled with horse hair, these were brought from England, two blankets, quilt, sheets and pillows, rag carpet on floor and floor stained, red curtains on windows. Fire extinguishers and barrels of water kept in a handy place. Dormitory No. 2, 17 beds; No. 3, two beds; No. 4, four beds, all iron and furnished same as No. 1.

The school building had been supplied with two porches; the whole of the buildings had been newly painted, sides and ends slate-colour and roofs red; a new stable had been built, room for four horses, and end for tools, harness, & c. Carriage

house in rear of stable; hay-loft over both, capable of holding eight tons of hay. Old stable had been pulled down. Cow stable was further off in the bluffs. Six cows were giving milk, and butter was made for the use of the house. Teacher's house had also been painted, and a verandah put on. Girls' playground had been inclosed with picket fence eight feet high; swing and see-saw; there was a flagstaff, but no flag. A new laundry had been built since I was last here, with four large tubs. Girls do all the washing, starching and ironing, and the boys attend to the garden, cattle, milking and other work. One end of the laundry is used as a storeroom. There is a good garden; it supplied the home last year with vegetables, and a quantity were sold to outsiders; 1,500 head of cabbages were stored for winter use, besides potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions. The new root-house kept the roots very well. There is a "giant stand" for the boys, which is a great source of amusement as well as being a healthy exercise. The girls' building I have described before; it was also in the best of order, and iron bedsteads had replaced the wooden ones. The dormitories had been sheeted with dressed lumber, and they looked very well.

Sixty tons of hay had been put up, and 20 tons sold at \$8 a ton for the benefit of the home, also vegetables.

The girls knit socks and stockings, and do darning and mending; make dresses, pinafores and aprons. Some good specimens were shown. The sewing and knitting classes are held daily from three to four. I attended the children's service one Sunday, and was much pleased at the order and good behaviour of the pupils, and all joined heartily in the exercises.

The work here was in a flourishing condition, and the fullest justice was being done to the pupils, who all seemed happy and contented. They were, boys and girls, neatly and cleanly dressed. The staff and all were untiring in their respective departments.

The private earnings of the Indians in the agency have been \$7,510.11 as follows: -

| | |
|-----------------|------------|
| Mining coal | \$380 00 |
| Hauling | 725 00 |
| Freighting | 1,183 69 |
| Hay sold | 1,400 00 |
| Working, wages, | 2,000 00 |
| Sundries | 1,821 42 |
| ... | \$7,510 11 |

The amount went into the bands of 170 families, some more or less, and allowing five persons to each family would make 850 persons or more than half of the population, benefited by these earnings, 138 spayed heifers had been accepted in place of steers. These produced the choicest of beef. The population is now 1,402. The births during the past year were 81 and the deaths 103. Health of the Indians at time of inspection was good, as few cases of sickness were noticed during my visits. The Indians had displayed considerable tact in laying out their fields, and in making fences, not a crooked fence could be seen. The water wheel to irrigate the garden is an original piece of mechanism, and was working well. It was a dispute who was the inventor. Mr. Ponton claims that he is the one, whilst the agent says he was the first to give the idea, but between them the garden is irrigated and that is the main point of interest. Twenty Indians had purchased harness during the year, chiefly from Wilson, of Hudson Bay Company, representing Carson & Shore, of Calgary and McLeod, a set each at \$25 a set, and one set at \$35, making a total of \$510. I examined the harness and considered it capital value. A large number of the houses had been whitewashed.

The warehouse had been carefully attended to by Mr. Sanders and balances in store at inventory were found correct in every case. The flour from Ogilvie Milling

Company was of choice quality. The bacon was also choice, very little of this came here. The office work was also well done by Mr. Sanders, the books being neatly and correctly kept. The issuing is done by Mr. Freeman and no trouble or jarring ever takes place. The Indians have perfect confidence in his fair dealing with them. The books only show 1,800 ponies in bands of Indians, but I am satisfied 3,000 would be nearer the mark, and it is a pity these could not be disposed of and proceeds invested in cattle, now that the Indians are clamouring for cattle. It took sometime to get them in this way of thinking, but it did come, and the prospects of these Indians are now brighter than ever before. They are a fine lot of Indians and are capital workers.

There are 50 double wagons now in the agency. The farmers were doing their work well, and the agent loses no opportunity of benefiting his Indians, and I have pleasure in stating that this was the most satisfactory inspection I ever conducted here. Mr. Wilson expresses his gratitude for the hearty co-operation of his farmers and staff generally in his efforts to promote the welfare of the Indians over whom he is placed.

The usual inventories, statement and detailed report were sent to Regina.

The Piegan Agency was my next point, but I received a telegram from Regina to go to the

BLACKFOOT AGENCY,

and I arrived there on 20th May.

Mr. Magnus Begg, agent.

Mr. J. Lawrence, clerk.

Mr. Thomas Lauder, issuer of rations at North and South Reserves.

Kitchips, teamster.

The agency building, were in good repair, and the place all around was in capital order. The agent had a nice little field for a garden, but at the time there was no growth, the season being backward, cold, and dry. The issuer, Mr. Lauder, was occupying the interpreter's house, being more central for his work than living at the South Reserve. He had the house nicely fixed up, and had a nice garden, prettily laid out and neatly fenced.

The South Reserve, No. 146, or Farm 20 A,

was first inspected, G.H. Wheatly, farmer, and Old Man at War, as scout. The farm buildings were in the best of condition, a coal shed had been put up, and two porches added to the house, and a ventilator had been put in the horse stable. Mr. Wheatly had a good garden, neatly fenced, and trees planted all around; had about half an acre of wheat, and the usual assortment of vegetables, all showing promise of a good crop. I visited all the villages on the reserve houses and fields. The Indians were chiefly living in lodges, but had left their houses clean, as well as the surroundings, and not a particle of dirt could be seen. The houses, with one or two exceptions, had been whitewashed in and out. Chief Running Rabbit had carried out his promise made to me last year that he would build a new house and have bedsteads and tables. He had built a very good house, 30 x 16, shingled roof, wooden floor, panel doors, and had three bedsteads, tables, cupboard, & c. The old house will be used as a store-room. He had purchased a new wagon to haul coal. The chief had a good fur coat made from one of the hides. Some of the other Indians had similar coats.

White Wolf was building a new house, walls were up. The Roman Catholic mission building had been improved by new siding on the walls outside, and a new carriage shed had also been put up since I was here last.

High Eagle village was the farthest on the east end of the reserve, being about 15 miles below the farm buildings, and about two miles from Crowfoot station. High Eagle had a nice house, with wooden floor. There were four other houses and some stables in this village, and two very nice fields, and the grain was coming

up well, about 15 acres in all, a pretty location on the banks of the Bow River. There was a good garden, in which turnips, carrots, onions, and potatoes had been sown and planted. Weasel Calf village (Crowfoot's old place) had two houses, all clean and neat, and a good field, 18 acres, in common. Some of the houses had painted roofs. Head Bull village is a new one since I was here last. Seven houses here. This is where Scraping High was shot, and the house he died in had been pulled down, and the logs sold to Beupré for firewood.

At Eagle Rib's village, upper end, three new houses had been added on the south side of the river; one built by Bear Shields had a shingled roof. This man had a wagon, mower and rake purchased with proceeds of hay sold. Little Gift had walls up for a new house. Three pretty fields here well ploughed and harrowed. Three more houses farther up the river, Yellow-woman's, Cowskin-moccasin's, and one was vacant. Three new stables. Eagle Rib's house had a shingled roof, painted red, and had boarded ceiling. The whole village was perfectly clean, implements under cover; good hay racks were to be seen. This is a pretty village, and the land is good on the south side of the river. The school building was in good shape, but, unfortunately, it was accidentally burnt to the ground before I left the agency.

The St. John branch boarding school in White Eagle village was inspected on 28th May.

W. R. Haynes, manager,
Mrs. Haynes, matron,
W.H. Bandhill, teacher.

I can speak in terms of praise only of the good management of this institution, and the splendid shape everything was in, proving Mr. and Mrs. Haynes to be capable and painstaking managers.

The cellar was as dry and air as an ordinary room; it was boarded on the sides, and had a wooden floor. Bread of good quality, baked by the boys, was kept here.

Boys' bath-room: the bath is, a picture, and it is supplied with hot water from the kitchen range, carried through pipes. The cold water is got from a well alongside the furnace. There was a pump and a plentiful supply of water. The bathroom had three washbasins, towels, soap, and looking-glass, all very clean and tidy.

Furnace room: one furnace heats the two wings, and the schoolroom was heated by a stove. Coal was easily put into the bins alongside the furnace. Boys' play-room was a cheerful place, and had tables, benches, books, cupboard for moccasins, heated from furnace. Large porch to the entrance to the playroom.

The dining-room is a very nice one; four large tables covered with white oilcloth, and small table for staff; slide from the kitchen; shields, mottoes and flags, evergreens and wild flowers, the whole giving a pleasing and cheerful appearance. The mottoes were: "Home, Sweet Home," "Canada Forever," "Alberta Our Home," "Glory to God in the Highest," and "Behold, I Bring You Glad Tidings." Red curtains; brackets, on which were placed wild flowers, picked by the boys.

Mr. Haynes's sitting-room: a small organ was here, purchased from proceeds of a concert held in the school in September, 1894, and \$20 collected by Mrs. Wheatly.

Office and clothing-room, where the medicines are also kept, being neatly arranged on shelves.

Main hall and main entrance: a pretty plot in front; grand walks, and trees planted on both sides of carriage entrance; flower garden is here also.

Kitchen: large range; tables with zinc covering, and the pink of cleanliness, Off the kitchen is the work-room, with sewing machine, and on the other side is the pantry and store-room, all articles being neatly arranged. One thing is certain, the boys will not learn untidy habits under Mr. and Mrs. Haynes.

Boys' Dormitory No. 1. - Ten new iron bedsteads; room for twenty; each bed had spring mattress, palliasse filled with

hay,two sheets, two blankets, quilt, pillow, and the boys had night-shirts; all was perfectly clean.

Dormitory No. 2. - Seven beds; room for ten; same as No. 1, and ventilation in both was good. Mottoes in each place, such as: "God bless our Indian Home."

Dormitory No. 3. - Eighteen iron bedsteads; unoccupied; fine airy room work cupboard; linen cupboard, goods being neatly folded and arranged; assistant matron's room. A long ladder was here to reach the bell, tower and flag-staff be used in case of fire. Teacher's room and library; principal's bed-room.

A frame stable and buggy-house, with painted roof. Main building is also painted, roof red and sides and ends slate-colour. Four water-closets; also in good condition. There is a summer kitchen, and a good vegetable garden of one-quarter of an acre. There was an ice-house, also painted; belfry and bell. The school-room is at end of the building, and is roomy. There is a chancel at east end and folding doors, so that Sunday services can be held. Two Indian services are held every Sunday, and one in English. As many as 20 Indians have attended, as well as the pupils. The number of pupils in the home was 17.

The home was opened 1st September, 1894, with 3 pupils, transferred from North Reserve school. Two more came in November and December, and the rest on 22nd January, 1895, the total now being 17. The school lot is a 150 yards square; 13 maple trees had been planted, given by Mr. Wheatly, who had raised them from seed; 27 fir trees, native; 190 poplar, native; 5 Saskatoon, native; 90 gooseberry and 30 creepers. The whole place was a model of good taste and management. This home, as well as the parent one on the North Reserve, was under the superintendence of Rev. Mr. Tims, who conducted the religious services on Sundays.

The crop put in on this reserve in 1894 was: wheat, 5 acres; oats, 83; barley, 48; potatoes, 35; turnips, 7 1/8; carrots and onions, 3; total, 181 1/8. The crop harvested was: wheat, 14 bushels; oats, 95; barley, 20; potatoes, 398; garden produce consumed during the season. New land broken, 18 acres; summer-fallowed, 71 3/4. Number of new houses built, 11. Purchased by Indians, two each, mowers and rakes. Hay stacked for farm, 70 tons, and for Indians, 134 tons. Hay sold, 81 tons, and fed to Indian stock, 53 tons, consumed by farm stock, 60 tons.

Wolf Leg has two cows and two spring calves, and he had purchased three milk pans, milk pail, a strainer and cream lifter. Calf Bull has three cows and one heifer, yearling, a total of eight head of cattle in hands of Indians on this reserve; a small beginning, but it is a beginning in the right direction. The older of the Indians, headed by the chief and minor chiefs, have always been opposed to keeping cattle, and the last words of Chief Crowfoot were not to keep cattle; but these prejudices were being removed, and a better prospect existed of many of them getting rid of the useless ponies and taking cattle in place of them. The crop put in in 1895 was: wheat, 15 acres; oats, 70; barley, 30; potatoes, 20; turnips, 4; carrots and onions, 2; making a total of 141 acres. The fields were clean and neat. Land was good and had been well ploughed and harrowed, and with reasonable moisture there should be a good yield. The farm stock and working oxen were in good order. The beef supplied during the year was reported as having been good. That supplied at the time of inspection was not up to the requirements; but as the grass was getting better every day, the beef would also improve. Some allowance is always made for the beef in the spring of the year. The quality had greatly improved before I left the agency, but the animals were small.

The beef register was carefully examined and the entries were found to be correctly made. Mr. Lauder was doing the issuing in a business-like way and he was well liked by the Indians. An inventory of property in hand of farmers was taken and books examined. Mr. Wheatly keeps everything in good shape and the whole place looked exceedingly neat. The white houses of the Indians and terra cotta painted farm buildings, and green trees along the river bank in the valley, formed a pleasing contrast, and the view coming over the hill, with the winding river to the right, was a pretty one.

The North Reserve, or Farm 20 B, was next inspected. Mr. W.M. Baker, farmer, James Appokokee scout. Considerable improvements could be noticed in the way of new and better houses, and furnishing of beds, tables, & c., and also in the matter of cleanliness. The outside

of the houses had been thoroughly cleaned up. I visited all the villages, houses and fields here. I can only refer to a few, as samples, in this report.

Yellow Horse village: Yellow Horse has a nice clean house and a fence around it, posts peeled of the bark, and wired. Walls up for a new house, had lumber and shingles on hand but not sufficient to floor it, a nice 10 acre field of oats, barley, potatoes and turnips, well fenced. This is a deserving man and he is anxious to get along.

Running Crane: neat house and place very clean all around, houses all whitewashed, root-house, and logs were on ground for another new house. The field of 10 acres was in common. The frame buildings were in good shape. The implements not in actual use were stored in the large shed. The store-house is a compact little building. The flour is stored on the ground floor, and the upper flat is used for storing the smaller implements, tools, harness, & c.

Raw Eater Village

consists of four houses, a small field of 2 acres. The houses were all vacant and Indians were in their lodges. I counted one day over 100 lodges in the valley. I counted also over 100 men working on the irrigation ditch at the lower end and 18 working near Raw Eater village at the upper end, where some of the sides had fallen in and they were shovelling the earth out. I met Mr. Ponton here, and he seemed to be very busy attending to his brigade of workers.

Crow Shoe Village

has ten houses and I noticed lumber and shingles on band for new houses, a good field of 12 acres of oats, barley and potatoes. Most of the houses were whitewashed.

Old Sun's Village.

The houses here were all whitewashed and looked very well on approaching the reserve from the hill, also the mission buildings with their red roofs and green sides and over a hundred lodges, of all colours, all along the valley.

Big Road had walls up for a large new house, which was to have a shingled roof.

Red Old Man had built a large new stable and had a good field.

Yellow Fly had also a new house with shingled roof.

Boss Rib Medicine had a new stable and a food garden. House had a shingled roof and a lean-to kitchen.

White Pup has a large double house, shingled roof, 32 x 16 divided into rooms, one half the ceiling is sheeted with dressed lumber. Large field fenced, to be summer-fallowed; had a good field further on of 6 acres in crop, also well fenced; good corrals; and place tidy and clean all round.

Many Shots Village

has ten houses.

Little Axe has a good house, two bedsteads, table, oil-cloth cover, cook-stove, lamps, cupboards, walls covered with comic pictures cut from newspapers. Has mowing machine, rake, and harness. Three good stables for horses and cattle, was building a new house and was getting lumber ready for a new stable, good corrals, milks seven cows and makes butter and supplies the mission at 15 cents a pound but got 25 cents and 30 cents for it from those working on the ditch. Has a nice herd, the only one on this reserve; but his success is having a good effect, as others are now making efforts to get cattle. His herd consists of: bull, one; cows, 11 steers, 3; heifers, 2; bull calves 3; heifer calves, 7; total, 27. This is a good beginning and Little Axe feels proud of his success. He sold two animals

during the year to the department and invested the proceeds in the purchase of younger animals. A few more enterprising men like Little Axe would soon make a revolution in the working of the reserve. It may be stated, however, that this man has incurred the ill-will of some of the other Indians by keeping cattle, but he pays no attention to them. He pulls the money out of his pocket and says, "see what I have got for my butter." The agent gave him an old dash churn which had been used at the agency, but Little Axe was not satisfied with a dash churn, and at once purchased a barrel churn for himself.

Running Marten Village
has nine houses, one new one.

Appokokee has a good house and stable, a fifteen acre field, seven acres in crop, house has painted roof.

Little Chief Village,
ten houses, one field of ten acres and three smaller fields. Two new houses in course of erection

Bad Boy built a new house this spring. The fields were, well ploughed and harrowed, and growth could be noticed where the land was clamp, but where it was dry nothing had, at the time, sprouted. I walked over the irrigation ditch; about six miles in all have been dug more or less deep. The first half mile or so from the entrance from the river is unnatural channel, and only very little cutting was required. Then the beginning of the ditch really takes its start. For a short distance the cutting is twelve feet deep, then more natural channels are met with, and from that down to the bottoms, which are to be irrigated, more or less cutting was done. Stop gates have been put on at different points, and the whole promised to be a success.

The St. John's Home, or Boarding School, was inspected on 30th May, Rev. Mr. Tims, principal; L.F. Hardyman, manager; W.H. James, teacher; Miss Turner, matron; Miss Haynes, assistant matron; Miss Garlick, housekeeper and cook.

The buildings had all been painted, roofs red and sides and ends a light green, and they looked very well. A gravel walk had been made in front of the buildings. As I described these in my last annual report, I will only refer now to any changes or additions. The dining-room looked cheerful, walls being covered with pictures. A new knitting machine had just arrived. The old lavatory had been turned into a wash-room for the boys. The old play-room is now the lavatory. Bath is a fixture with three wash basins and towels and a stove. Boys have a bath once a week. A new play-room, 18 x 24, for the boys had been added, Dormitory upstairs, with the addition of the space over the play-room (18 x 24) added to the old dormitory, gives a fine large dormitory, 44 x 18. Four windows, and also a new window at the top of the stair landing and 19 beds are in this dormitory. These are iron and have replaced wooden ones during the year. Each bed has a spring mattress, a palliasse filled with hay, two sheet blanket and quilt (more covering in winter), pillow and boys have nightshirts. Pictures are hung at each bed. The room is a bright and cheerful one-ample room and ventilated well. Dormitory No. 2, for the senior boys, had nine beds, also iron, furnished same as No. 1, mottoes and pictures, and room was very neat. On the girls' side of the building a new play-room, similar to the one on the boys' side, had been put up making their dormitory also 44 x 18 - four windows. Fourteen beds were here; those were iron, in place of the old wooden ones. There was space in this room for 25 beds and shelving for clothing, each girl having a separate compartment; beds furnished same as the boys'. These dormitories are heated with pipes from stoves below; rag carpets on floor, motto Christmas cards in profusion, and all very clean, showing that the matron, Miss Turner, looked well after this part of the work.

The schoolroom, separate building, had two porches added. The work of the school will be shown in a separate report.

The new hospital was about being completed. The entrance hall is 12 x 12. Ward No. 1 is 18 x 18, 12 foot ceiling, which is sheeted with dressed lumber and the walls are lathed and plastered, a very nice room, three windows. Ward No. 5 is also 18 x 18, finished same as No. 1, two windows, dispensary and bath-room, shelving for medicines, kitchen 15 x 13 1/2. Good pantry and cellar with space for a furnace, should one be put in. Nurse's room 9 x 12. Upstairs the space is 20 x 24 over the building except the wards, nine foot ceiling, and can be used as quarters or any other purpose. The main door has stained glass, and there is a neat platform at the entrance. The whole building was painted light green on the outside and roof red. The older boys assisted in the building and were paid 25 cents a day by the contractor. Two boys were working when I was there in putting up a summer kitchen for the principal's new house. There is an avenue, running along in front of the buildings and trees planted on both sides, 125 having been planted on Arbour Day.

Rev. Mr. Tims's new dwelling had been completed. It is two story, down stairs is used as follows: sitting-room, dining-room, work-room, bed-room, kitchen and pantry. Upstairs, four bed-rooms, office and study. There is also a good cellar. The whole inside finishing is done with British Columbia lumber. Four of the boys had constant work at the building, receiving 25 cents a day, Rev. Mr. Tims making made this arrangement with the contractors

The old mission building is now used as a kind of a classroom by the young women who were formerly pupils in the home. Material is made up under the supervision of Mrs. Tims and Miss Symonds. Twelve patch quilts were made for the use of these young women, also stockings, mitts, cuffs, mufflers, dresses; men's and boys' shirts, socks & c., were also made. They are supplied with a cup of tea in the afternoon. The meetings were held regularly during the winter months and the young women take quite an interest in them. A number of the articles made were kept for me to see, when they were allowed to be taken away by those who made them.

The whole place was in very shape, being clean and neat. I attended the services on Sunday morning; these were partly in Blackfoot and partly in English and were interesting, and the singing was joined in heartily by the pupils. A few of the older Indians were also present.

The crop put in on this reserve in 1894 was: oats, 27 acres; barley, 33; potatoes, 34; total, 94 acres - almost a complete failure owing to dry weather, only 4 acres of oats and 2 of barley were worth cutting. The Indians had, however, about 1,000 bushels of potatoes; 284 tons of hay were stacked, part of which was fed to farm stock and Indian horses, and balance was sold by the Indians; 30 acres of land had been summer-fallowed; no breaking, as it was considered best to see how the irrigation ditch would work when new fields would be started. The crop of 1895 was: oats, 33 acres; barley, 25; potatoes, 12. "Crow Shoe" purchased a new mower and rake for \$90; \$65 of this was paid out of treaty money by him and his people and the balance from hay sold. "Big Road" purchased a second-hand mower and rake, for which he and his people paid \$50 out of their treaty money. In both these cases the money was first paid or advanced by Rev. Mr. Tims. There are five other mowers on the reserve owned by "Appokokee," "White Pup", "Little Calf," "Raw Eater" and "Little Axe." The one owned by "White Pup" was issued to him by the department, the others were purchased by the Indians themselves. "Boss Rib Medicine" purchased a second-hand wagon for \$50 and paid for it out of his treaty money. This makes five private wagons on the reserve and there are five government wagons, making ten in all. The farm stock were in the best of condition, the oxen being particularly fat and healthy. The slaughtering of the cattle and issuing continues to be done in a business-like way.

The beef register was carefully examined and was found correct. The farm books were also audited and an inventory taken of property in hands of farmer, and all were found correct. Mr. Baker keeps his books in good shape and is painstaking and careful in all he does, is peculiarly fitted for the position he fills, and is well liked by the Indians, who seem to have entire confidence in him.

The warehouse at agency is well looked after by Mr. Lawrence, and all was found satisfactory at the inventory. The flour from Joyner & Elkington was choice and made capital bread. The bacon from T. Lawry & Son, Hamilton, was also choice, being equal to the best breakfast.

The office work was also carefully attended to by Mr. Lawrence, books were all written up, and were correctly kept. Mr. Lawrence gives his undivided time to the duties of the office, and not a detail is overlooked by him. The individual earnings of the two reserves were, for hay sold, coal mined and sold, wages as servants, and work on irrigation ditch, \$4,747.05.

The births during the 13 months were 65, and the deaths 113. The present population is 1,251. There had been a good deal of sickness and numerous deaths during the winter and early spring and consequently a number were in mourning. I found the Indians on both reserves agreeable and pleasant; no doubt the late troubles had disturbed them; this seems to have been more noticed by the staff than by myself. The agent, Mr. Begg, continues to discharge his duties faithfully, and he has the entire confidence of his Indians; an important matter in an agency like this. I consider that the agency has made very satisfactory progress during the year. The usual inventories, statement and detailed report were forwarded to the commissioner, Regina. After reporting on one or two other matters I proceeded to Calgary, and Morley, and commenced my inspection of the

Stony Reserve

on the 11th June. P.L. Grasse, farmer in charge, but reports direct to Regina; Jacob Two-young-men and John Abraham, herders, but are paid out of Indian cattle fund.

Some improvement had been made to the farm buildings. The house had been sheeted on the outside with dressed lumber and a lining of tar paper. The outside had had two coats of paint, and inside oiled and varnished, and doors and window frames stained, and the roofs of all the buildings painted, the whole place having a neat and tidy appearance. A summer kitchen (log) had been added, and is connected with the house kitchen by a porch. There is a good ice-house. The old office building is now used for Indians to take meals in when working about the place. There is a flag-staff, but no flag. There is a good implement shed, where mowers, rakes, wagons and other bulky articles were stored. Adjoining is the horse stable, with hay loft, over both stable and shed. All have shingled roofs and walls whitewashed. Store-house, two flats, also shingled roof and painted and walls Whitewashed. Poultry-house. Some very good bob-sleighs were noticed, made by the Indians. There are cattle and hay corrals. There was a well dug at the foot of the hill near farm buildings and a good supply of water obtained at a depth of nine feet. Walls were up for a new office and to hold the medicines 20 x 20. About 2,000 feet of lumber were on hand, whipsawed by the Indians, to be used for repairs. Some good sleigh-runners were noticed in the carpenter shop (old store-house) where a lot of work is done by the Indians themselves in fixing up things. The root-house was in good order and kept the roots in good shape all winter: The whip-saw frame is in the face of a coulee. The bridge had been repaired during the year by putting in new breakwaters. The Indians did work to the amount of \$150 and supplied lumber to the value of \$300, and donated \$250 in cash, to come out of the band fund. The slaughter and ration houses were in good order. The latter is well supplied with blocks, tables and hooks. An old Indian house had been put up alongside of the ration-house to be used by Indians when they have to wait for rations. The house is 24 x 18, and has two fire-places. Two fields had been fenced in, one of 25 acres and one of 300 acres, for pasturage for the farm stock. A new fence had been put up from the bridge to the mission property, about two miles, to keep settlers' cattle off the reserve, and on the south boundary, four miles of fencing had been put up and nine miles more require to be done. The fences are the leaning kind, strong posts and rails. About two miles are pine, where rails could not be got in, owing to the roughness of the places. The fences around the farm

buildings were well made and had good gates, and everything showed enterprise and good taste on the part of Mr. Grasse, all of which had a good influence on the Indians, as I found a general desire on their part to have nice places, neat fencing, corrals, square fields, better houses, summer kitchens, small railings around their houses, and in many other ways I noticed improvements to a much greater extent than ever before.

The beef supplied was of good quality, and was well butchered.

The Indians supplied 74 head. The hides were making good winter coats, and it would be well to see more Indians supplying themselves with these.

The crop put in in 1895 was as follows: -

| | | | |
|------------|--------|-----------|----------|
| ... | Oats. | Potatoes. | Gardens. |
| ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. |
| Bear's Paw | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Jonas | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| Chiniquy | 5 | 2 1/2 | 3/4 |
| Home Farm | ... | 1/4 | 1/4 |
| ... | 14 | 11 3/4 | 3 |

The oats gave no return. Bear's Paw had 42 bushels of potatoes, Jonas 89 bushels, and Chiniquy 44 bushels. Home Farm, 6 bushels. Garden produce was trifling, and was consumed during the season.

Land summer-fallowed in 1894, 22 acres.

Hay put up by Bear's Paw, 32 tons; Jonas, 30 tons; Chiniquy, 30 tons; Home Farm, 23 tons; total, 115 tons.

Crop put in, 1895, was: oats, 43 acres; potatoes, 8 1/2 acres; gardens and turnips, 4 acres. The growth at the time of inspection was backward, owing to cold, dry and windy weather, but a three days' rain ending with a snow storm, on June 15th did a lot of good.

Seven new houses were built during the year, all of a neat style, and besides these, several old houses had been pulled down and rebuilt, and others enlarged by adding summer or lean-to kitchens, or wings, and many had new doors or windows, and other improvements, and the Indians kept their houses very clean on the whole. Two new stables had also been built. At some of the houses I noticed wind-breaks in the shape of long posts placed close to each other on the northwest sides of the houses, where the strong winds generally come from. I visited all the occupied houses on the reserve. All rubbish had been cleaned up and burnt.

Chief Bear Paw's house was in good shape, floor painted, house divided into two rooms, with an upstairs flat, new cooking-stove, and it was shining as bright as a new shilling. Good stable and corral, and field of ten acres, Summer-fallowed last year, in crop, oats, & c.; fences good.

Peter Wesley had a new house not quite finished, but found it would be too small and had commenced a larger one, and would give the other to his son. The one for himself is 30 x 24, good square logs; will have upstairs rooms; has panel doors. Window frames, and lumber, and shingles, all on hand to complete both.

There is a good spring near the house. This place is on the north side of the Bow River and Canadian Pacific railway; has five acres in crop of oats, potatoes, turnips, and garden - good stables for horses and cattle; corrals, & c.; milks three cows; is enterprising; has two children at the orphanage, and an older girl, now discharged, is cook in that institution, earning \$8 a month. He has a good stallion, and charges the other Indians for its use.

Joseph Swampee was building a nice house. Old house had bedstead, cookstove, and wooden floor; has two small fields in oats and garden. The northern boundary was here reached. Five miles; of fencing had been put up to keep the

ranchers' cattle from coming on to the reserve from this side. The ruins of the old original mission can be seen in this locality; they border on the end of a small lake.

Paul Two-young-men has a neat little house, with wooden floors and painted doors; is building a wing to the house, a stable, and a corral - a neat place.

John Two-young-men was building a new house, and had piles of whip-sawn lumber ready to complete. The roof would be slabs and sod.

Sam Cecil has a new house, wooden floor; good doors and windows, bedsteads; roof of house double-boarded, small stable.

Noah and George Cecil had walls up for new houses here also, and lumber ready to complete them. This will be a pretty little village; it is the farthest on the north side. Land is good, and hay fairly plentiful, best of pasturage, and abundance of building timber and dry wood.

John Rocky Mountain had a nice house, and it is comfortably furnished; wagons under cover; good field; building a lean-to with a good cellar. These are but samples. Most of the houses have been whitewashed, and the villages looked clean and neat, among the hills and pines and other trees.

The McDougall Orphanage was inspected on 10th June. The staff consists of: J.M. Butler, principal; Mrs. Butler, matron; Miss Kent, assistant matron; Mrs. Cassels, seamstress; S.B. Shaw, teacher; Robert Downey, farmer and carpenter; Mary Wesley (a former pupil), cook, at \$8 per month.

The crop put in this year, 1895, by the school was 32 1/2 acres of oats, and two of potatoes, turnips, and gardens. Forty acres of new land had been broken in 1894. The stables were in good condition, and the old school building was being used as a storehouse. The fences were good all around.

The cattle were in fine order; the number is as follows: one yoke of oxen, property of department, good working animals property of mission: cows, 25 (7 giving milk); heifers, 11; steers, 17; bull calves, 4; bull, 1; total, 58; horses, 17; poultry, 40; sheep, 7; lambs, 6. The bull was a thoroughbred Holstein, and although only two years old, weighed over 1,000 pounds; cost in Manitoba, \$75, and freight in bringing him up was \$85. Mr. Eaton, of Toronto, who had lately visited the orphanage, donated \$100 to be invested in the purchase of more sheep. The house had been regularly supplied with milk, and all the butter required was made in the house.

The crop put in in 1894 was: oats, 40 acres; and 1 1/2 acres of potatoes and gardens; 300 bushels of potatoes were gathered, enough to last the house for the year and for seed. The garden was destroyed by gophers the boys killed 4,000 of these, but it seemed to have little effect in stopping the ravages of these pests. Eight loads of green feed were got from the oats. Thirty-five tons of hay were cut and stacked by the boys, one man assisting.

A new roof had been put on the main building during the year, placed on top of the old roof, but with more of a pitch, and is properly water-tight; the roof is a shingled one. Storm windows had been supplied, which added much to the comfort of the place. The whole of the rooms had been kalsomined from top to bottom. The kitchen had been enlarged by removing the pantry. A new laundry (log) connecting with the kitchen, had been put up, and a small Wing alongside, also connected with the kitchen, to be used as a pantry and store-room for small articles. The office, reception-room and principal's room had rag carpets on floor. Some good mats, made by the girls, were noticed; the windows in these rooms had inside blinds. The dining-room had four tables for pupils, and one for the staff; kalsomined light green walls and white ceiling; motto: "Feed My Lambs," on one side; room wainscoted and painted drab. Basement was in good repair; the furnace is at the east side of the building, boys' bath-room is here also - the bath is a fixture, also four wash basins fixed in; one side is a play-room for the boys. On the other side of the building is the girls' bath-room, fitted up same as the boys'. There are good arrangements in the way of drainage for carrying off the waste water. Kitchen had been kalsomined light-blue on walls and white ceiling. The new pantry is 12 x 9, and is fitted up with bins for flour, oatmeal, pease, barley, beans, & c.

The girls bake the bread and it was very good, being well baked. There is a well and ump in the kitchen, but very little water is obtained. The new laundry is 18 x 20, with a covered entrance in the kitchen. Drying-room will be upstairs. The boys did all the work of building the laundry and pantry, and got out 800 pieces for fencing besides. The boys' dormitory contains 14 beds. The beds are a combination of wood and iron; each bed had a wire mattress, a palliasse filled with hay, and blanket, two quilts, pillows, no sheets, but boys had night shirts. This room was kalsomined light-blue with white ceiling and looked very well. Teacher's room at one end. Girls' dormitory, No. 1, contained 13 beds, furnished same as the boys'. Dormitory No. 2 had 6 beds; kalsomined light pink on walls, white ceiling, Cupboards for clothing, each girl having a compartment; pictures on the walls. Assistant matron's room at one end. Sewing-room kalsomined light green; two sewing machines here. The girls also do a lot of mending as well as new work. The time-table is: - 1st bell - Rise, 5.45. 2nd bell - Breakfast, 7.15. 3rd bell - Prayers, 8. 4th bell - School, 8.50. 5th bell - Dinner, 12.15. 6th bell - School, 1.20. 7th bell - Supper, 6. 8th bell - Prayers, 8.15, and go to bed. Children's service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, and attend Morley church every Sunday at 4 o'clock.

The new school building erected since last inspection is situated about 200 yards in rear of the main building on a higher bench. It is 24 x 30, 10 foot ceiling; cold air comes in at the sides and there is a cupola with ventilator in the centre of the ceiling; separate entrances for boys and girls; good space for hanging dresses, coats, etc. Six large blackboards fixed in with slating on the walls, ceiling tinted blue, plastered walls, which are white. Nine windows; wainscoted all around, double doors inside and work both ways. Stone foundation, two chimneys, roof painted slate colour, sides of building have had two coats, but were to get another. The whole building is well fitted for the purpose, and has a bright and cheerful appearance. The number of pupils in the Orphanage is 23 (boys 12, girls 11); the number on the roll was 31 (boys 15, girls 16), but some were absent or, leave and owing to sickness. A good deal of sickness had been experienced during the past winter, and the school had to be closed for six weeks and the school-room turned into an hospital; whooping cough, chicken-pox, ending in inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Lindsay attended regularly. Five deaths occurred, one boy and four girls. The building and equipment generally were all that could be desired for carrying on satisfactory work, and when the number of pupils would again reach the accustomed limit, it was expected the work would go on as efficiently as heretofore.

The cattle belonging to the Indians were in splendid condition. Band "B" has 386 head as compared with 239 last year, and bands "A" and "C" had 324 as against 207 the previous year. The cattle ranch books had been correctly kept, and the total number of cattle (710) are held by ninety-five heads of families in numbers ranging from one head to forty; one herd is on the south side of the river and one on the north side, and were all on view; the Indians taking the liveliest interest at the round-ups. The cattle were properly branded. All the Indians here are now anxious to have cattle. There were 81 good sheep. The earnings of the band were estimated at about \$900 for wood sold, hides tanned, herding, freighting, acting as guides to tourists, working for white people, putting up fences, & c.; fur sold to traders in the mountains, was estimated at \$3,000 in trade value. The office work is well done by Mrs. Grasse, books neatly and correctly kept. The flour from Ogilvie Milling Company was choice and made beautiful white bread. There was

no bacon on hand, but I was told what had been delivered was very good. Lawry & Sons, contractor. The Indians had purchased a number of articles with their own money. Amos purchased shingles and lumber to the amount of \$30; Peter Wesley, lumber for floor, doors and windows; John Abraham, doors and windows; Chief Chiniquy, lumber to the amount of \$30; Jonas Two-young-men, wagon, \$90, and a set of harness, \$30; Bear's Paw, chief, a cook-stove; John Rocky Mountain and father, purchased shingles, lumber and nails to the amount of \$20; Paul Ryder, lumber for \$11; and other smaller amounts, but all for useful articles. The health of the Indians at the time was very good. The satisfactory increase in the cattle is no doubt owing to the constant and careful herding, and also, to the introduction of thoroughbred cattle. Mr. Grasse is to be complimented on the good care bestowed on the herds as well as for his management of these Indians generally. They had no complaints to make, and all were pleasant and agreeable. The usual inventory was taken and this, with detailed report, forwarded to Regina. The inspection was a satisfactory one in every particular. Before leaving this reserve I inspected the supplies sent in on contract 1895 - 6. The standard samples, and also samples of the new deliveries were forwarded by express to me from Regina. I found the goods, with one exception, equal to the standard samples.

The births during the year were 10 and the deaths 20. The present population is 570.

I now returned to Calgary and took the train for McLeod, arriving at the

Piegan Agency

on 23rd June, Mr. Nash kindly driving me from McLeod.

Mr. H.H. Nash is agent; Mr. G.F. Maxfield, clerk and issuer; Mr. S.W. Smith, farmer for lower end of reserve; Mr. W.H. Cox, farmer at upper end of reserve; Mr. H. Dunbar, teamster and interpreter; "Benny," an Indian, assistant issuer, at \$6.50 a month; "Plenty Robes," scout; "North Peigan," scout, both at \$10 a month; "Sunday," mail carrier, at \$5 a month.

The agent's house had been sheeted on the outside with dressed lumber and tar paper and a new kitchen added. A picket fence had also been placed around the buildings. The house was also painted - walls slate colour and roof red. There were flower and vegetable gardens.

The farm buildings had been improved by the removal of the old horse stable. The cattle shed is used as a horse stable, stalls having been put in, and one end used for storing hay. A whip-saw frame had been put up near the root-house and some Sawing had been done. Considerable work had been done on the irrigation ditch commenced by Mr. Nash, and which was likely to prove of much benefit to several hundred acres of land along the bottoms. The water is brought from Old Man's River, about three or four miles from the agency. The ditch is from two to four feet deep part of the way, then natural channel for a mile or so, then cutting all along until it reaches the fields below the agency. The water from Beaver Creek also flows through the ditch. As many as fifteen teams, with scraper and plough, and thirteen men had been working on the ditch, in all, about 290 days' labour had been bestowed on the job and, when completed, it was expected its benefits would fully recoup the labour and time given to it. A good deal of rock and stone had to be taken out. Four dams had been made. Mr. Nash deserves credit for his energy and enterprise, and there was little doubt but success would attend his efforts.

Farm buildings, storehouse and office, sheds, etc., were painted, and looked very well. The whole place was in splendid shape. The same may be said about the whole agency, as I did not find a dirty house in any of the villages and all rubbish had been thoroughly cleaned up. Fields and fences were neat and tidy, all showing good care and management.

I visited all the villages and fields in the agency and can only report a few here. The houses, as a rule, were closed and Indians were living in lodges.

"Born of the Tooth" had a new field of six acres partly broken, oats, potatoes And garden, good fence, top rail and two strings wire, posts peeled of the bark.

"Iron-shirt" a neat field of eight acres of oats, potatoes, turnips and garden, good fence. "Running Wolf village," seven houses here, place thoroughly cleaned up. The old blind man who had a dirty place last year had one of the tidiest this year, and he had a nice pile of wood for the winter. Two pretty fields here, one 1 1/2 acres and one 2 1/2 acres, potatoes and gardens.

"Sunday" was building a new house. Walls were up, good stable and corral, and a pretty field of ten acres, two of which were in crop. House all whitewashed inside, but there was not lime enough to do the outside, and these would be done in the fall. Two root-houses here and these kept the potatoes very well during winter. "Running Eagle" had rails and posts and holes dug for a new fence of about five acres, a pretty place. "John Smith" has a good house and two neat little fields, usual crop. This is one of the prettiest locations in the agency. A splendid view up and down the river is obtained from the point where the house stands. Below this place and on the slope near the river there are three good fields in all, about fifteen acres, principally oats.

"Crow Shoe": new small field, one acre, roots. "Eagle Flies": small field, potatoes and garden. On the opposite side of the river is "Prairie Chicken's" camp, three houses in all, "Big Swan's" son: in-law and two old women and "Prairie Chicken" occupy them. Lower down the river there are "Wolf Robe's" house and "Bull Plume" and his son-in-law's, and at the farthest end "Potts" and "Senekin's" houses and fields. Houses have shingled roofs and are painted. "Strong Buffalo," house near St. Paul's Mission buildings, a nice place. This man had been in England The past winter with. Rev. Mr. Hinchclife. The house has a lean-to kitchen and is well supplied with pots, pans and a fine cook-stove. The main part of the house is divided into two, a parlour and a bed-room, in which are two beds, with quilts, pillows and sheets all perfectly clean. Walls covered with pictures and mottoes, wooden floor throughout. Box stand in parlour. Cupboard in which china cups and saucers, bowls and plates and a plated silver tea set purchased in England, were noticed. Tables, chairs, pictures, mirrors, rocking chairs, lamp, clocks, rag carpet on floor, two pictures of the Queen in conspicuous places, and the motto "The Wages of Sin is Death, but the Gift of God is Eternal Life Through Our Lord Jesus Christ." This motto was worked in cloth in coloured letters. "Strong Buffalo" took pains in showing his travelling grip and in showing Windsor Castle and Parliament Buildings and other noted places in England that he had seen. I asked him if he was not proud of being a British subject. He assented most heartily.

Four other houses in this place; in one a sick boy and a young girl, cared for by an old woman. The place was comfortless as compared with the house we had left but most of the things had been removed to the 10 was close at hand. Miss Brown, matron of St. Paul's Rome, and who is ever kind to the Indians and especially to the sick, was looking after this boy and girl, and supplying them with various comforts of one kind and another.

At upper end of the reserve, Mangan has a field of two and a half acres, good house, and new stable and corral. Big Weasel and the two Mrs. Turipees had good houses and a pretty field in common. The field had been rolled, and the crop was looking promising.

Big-bull, up the river: now house, well built, good stable and corral; logs on ground for another house, cow-stable and shed. This is a new place and a pretty spot, and the man is enterprising.

Muggins had two houses and field, three and a half acres, oats and roots. Wolftail and War-bonnet had logs on ground for new houses. Above this place is a small village of three houses and a new one building, and logs on ground for two more. A field of four acres, oats and root crops. Some of the new houses will have two rooms in them.

Many-chief's is the farthest up place, and it is in its usual good shape. One new house completed since my last visit; also a fine cattle-shed. About 100 logs were used in building these. Has a large number of horses - I should fancy at least 200, and nearly 50 head of cattle. Place was clean all around; house well

furnished, a new iron bedstead with brass mountings, and two other factory-made bedsteads; cooking-stove, shining brightly; a good clock; a lot of kitchen graniteware, including bread-pans. Many of the Indians here bake bread. Many-chiefs keeps a hired man to help him in looking after the cattle. Has a tool-house, buys all his own tools, and keeps them under lock and key; has a good root-house. The corral is about eight and a half feet high, and each panel has 11 to 12 strong rails. Has two fields, one on bottom and one on bench. This is a comfortable and thriving-looking place. The old man has three wives; the children were clean and neatly dressed.

Crow village contains 12 houses. The Roman Catholic mission school is here - a neat little building, painted; also painted fence around the entire property. The other houses were all in good order. One good field in common, principally potatoes and garden stuff.

Otter Above village: Crow Flag has a double house and kitchen, and bedrooms, has a nice new dairy built of logs and rails. It was clean. Shelving for holding milk pans, and cotton was placed over the shelving to keep the dust from falling into the milk. There were seven pans full of milk and a new dash churn purchased by himself, milk strainer and milking pails, and a thermometer for testing the temperature. Makes butter. Has a good garden and field, good stable and corrals for hay and cattle. Wash boards, tubs, coffee-mill and a full bag of flour was in one corner. Box stand in bed-room, three lamps and three bedsteads. This is a new place and is nicely located, and had a thriving look about it, and to my mind showed advancement. And this was only one of many such places. "Little Leaf," new village, four houses, three stables and one shed. Bob-sleighs, home-made, were noticed here. Logs were seen at many points for new houses and stables. Ploughs, mowers and rakes were under cover. "Sitting on Water," new stable and corral. North Bend: this is where the farmhouse is situated. Cox's new house was being built. Walls were up and lumber on band to complete. A good stable had been completed. This is a pretty spot and it is central for this end of the reserve. "Commodore's" house is on the opposite side of the river. Two rooms, kitchen and bed-room, good field of oats and potatoes. Three other houses here. "Pretty Face" has a good house, two rooms, well furnished, cook-stove, chairs, beds, modern floor and ceiling, cotton on walls. Good stables, one for older cattle and one for calves. Logs on ground for a cattle shed. Milk house. A good spring in the brush near the house. Good field of potatoes. A pretty place. "Crow Eagle," chief, is building a new house. Has a good field of ten acres between him and Chas. Crow Eagle. "Plenty Robes" has a good house and a field of four acres. "Bad Boy" has a new house in course of construction, and a field of four acres, I found the Indians anxious to have cattle. They are all taking great pains in having comfortable stables and sheds, and I could notice an improvement all along the line. The crop put in in 1894 was: -oats, 73 acres; barley, 13 acres; potatoes, 13 acres; turnips and garden, 21 acres; total, 120 acres, being 36 more acres than the previous year. The crop put in this year, 1895, was: -oats, 86 acres; potatoes and turnips, 17 1/2 acres; garden, 4 acres; total 107 1/2 acres, being 12 1/2 acres less than in 1894. Home farm had 5 acres oats and 2 1/2 acres potatoes and one acre garden stuff. New breaking 1894, 12 acres; summer-fallowing, 7 acres.

Hay put up, Indian, 292 tons; agency, 55 tons; total, 347 tons. New breaking, 1895, 16 acres; fallowing not yet done at time of inspection. Crop harvested, 1894: oats, 292 bushels; barley, 65 bushels; potatoes, 780 bushels. Produce of gardens chiefly consumed during season, but a good many turnips and onions were put away for winter use and for sale. The beef supplied was of good quality, and was well butchered, and great care taken in issuing.

The cattle were in good condition, being fat and sleek. The pasturage was of the best, and always fresh running water, easily obtained. The herd numbers: oxen, 30; bulls, 11; cows, 285; steers, 164; heifers, 211; bull calves, 89; heifer calves, 78; total, 868. The balance last year was 435. A year ago 435 head of cattle were held by 44 heads of families. This year the number is 868, hold by 74 heads of families, showing a gratifying increase in the interest these Indians are taking in cattle.

The private earnings of the band were \$1,459.31, exclusive of what they realized from cattle sold. One kiln of lime had been burnt, yielding 85 bushels. A number of good ox yokes, hay racks, bob-sleighs, & c., were made by the Indians. About 20 new houses and stables had been built during the year. The births were 34, and deaths 35, from 1st May, 1894, to 30th June, 1895. Number of Indians paid last treaty, 771. The health of the Indians at the time was good. The rations are issued three times a week, and average about a pound and one-eighth of beef and a little over half a pound of flour a day to each person, young and old. The office work, and issuing, and care of warehouse were well attended to by Mr. Maxfield, who is accurate and prompt in all his work. Books were written up to date. The beef register was carefully examined and found correct. The Roman Catholic mission was visited. The garden here was nicely laid out, and it was by far the neatest garden in the agency.

Fifty ponies had been exchanged for heifers. About fifty of the band were at the time working at the timber limits, cutting logs and rails.

The following were out and hauled to the reserve during the year: house logs, 2,358; stable logs, 1,574; posts for fences, 2,400; rails for fences and corrals, 9,820; total pieces, 16,152. Some of these are still unused. I found piles of them at Many points on the reserve. Mr. Smith, farmer, had made a very good potato cultivator out of old condemned machinery, and it is one of the best of the kind I had seen. It works on both sides of the drill, weeding and moulding, and can be shifted at will. The wheels are from an old sulky plough; it has a pole and is drawn by two horses. I have pleasure in stating that my inspection was a satisfactory one. I found the Indians contented and agreeable, not one word of complaint was uttered, nor did they ask for anything, but seemed perfectly satisfied. They were all working well. The staff, also, I found were performing their duties in a business-like way.

Mr. Cox was doing excellent work at the upper end, as can be seen from the nice new fields, houses and corrals, and he had shown many of the Indians how to bake bread and make butter. Mr. Smith is doing equally as well at the lower end, and is very handy with machinery. The interpreter, Mr. Dunbar, is a handy man, is a good carpenter, and takes a share in any kind of work going on, such as haying. The clerk, Mr. Maxfield, is a clever young man, and I have always found him thoroughly reliable. He attends to the office, warehouse, and the issuing; he is popular with the Indians, speaks their language very well, and altogether is a valuable assistant to Mr. Nash. The agent is energetic and hard-working, and he performs his duties with good judgment, and he is respected by his Indians as well as by his staff. That the agency as a whole is making rapid progress under his management there is abundant proof.

The St. Peter's Rome was inspected on 28th June. The staff consists of Rev. Mr. Hinchcliffe, principal; Miss Brown, matron; Miss Mason, assistant matron; J.A. Mason, teacher; Mr. Brighton, carpenter; Mrs. Brighton, housekeeper.

The buildings were much the same as at last inspection, and were in good order. A new carpenter shop had been put up. Two boys, James Knowlton and Jack, were working at this trade, and were doing very well. Part of the carpenter shop was being fitted up for a knitting machine, which had just been received. There was a stable, hay shed and corral; water-closets for boys and for girls; boys' and girls' play-grounds, a good swing for the boys. The main building I described last year. Boys' dormitory had 19 new iron bedsteads, supplied during the year in place of the wooden ones formerly used toilet sets for each bed; the room was in perfect order, clean and well lighted.

Dining-room contained three large tables, two cupboards for dishes - a comfortable and cheerful room. Kitchen contained a large cooking range, and all was clean and in good order. Wire fly-covers for dishes were noticed.

Girls' dormitory contained nine iron bedsteads; large drum heater; rag carpet on floor. Each bed had two quilts, blanket, and two sheets, pillows, and palliasse. Boys' beds the same. The walls were covered with mottoes, Christmas cards, and pictures. There were to each bed a toilet set, towels, basin, and looking-glass.

This was one of the cosiest rooms one could wish for, and reflected credit on Miss Brown and the little girls.

The girls do patching, mending, and make boys' shirts. Boys do the baking, wash dishes, do sweeping, besides outside work: cutting wood and attending to the stable and garden. The girls do the scrubbing and washing, and knit cuffs, mats, scarfs, and stockings. A large picture of the Queen was in the girls' dormitory, and there was a very handsome hanging lamp.

The boys and girls have to take baths regularly. Boys bathe in the river also, but are then always accompanied by some of the staff. With the exception of two of the older ones, all the boys have their hair cut short, which made them look neat and smart, with their jersey suits. I noticed that their footwear was also very good. The old mission building had been sheeted over with dressed lumber and tar paper, which added very much to the comfort of the place. The school-room was in good shape, but it is too small, and from the low ceiling the ventilation is defective.

A new church was about being commenced; it will be half way between the mission and agency building, and was expected to be ready for opening in September.

There is a good magic lantern in the school, also an organ. The new knitting machine was doing good work, but of course hand-knitting is not overlooked, as this will be of more use to the girls as they grow up than the use of a machine.

There was a good deal of sickness in the home during the part winter. One death, that of a little girl, occurred in the building, and four pupils died at their own homes. The number of pupils in the home was 23 (boys 17, girls 6). Two boys were absent on leave at the time of inspection. The home is very well conducted, and the fullest justice was being done in every way to the pupils. The staff, one and all, are much interested in the work. Miss Brown, who is the pioneer at this kind of work in Treaty 7, having commenced, as I remember at the North Reserve, Blackfoot Agency, the first boarding-school, with three little girls, must feel proud now to see the flourishing boarding schools, the result of her humble efforts, at North and South Blackfeet, Bloods, Sarcees, and Piegans.

Miss Brown told me that one little girl, whose parents reside a short distance from the house, asks leave occasionally to go home to fix up her mother's house. Miss Mason told me also that another little girl, who is proficient at baking, asks to go home for an hour or so, to bake bans for her mother. These are little things in themselves, but they show, that the training these children receive is turned to good account. The work of the school-room will appear in a separate report. The pupils sing very nicely. The proceedings of the day closed by singing in good style, "God Save the Queen." I was much pleased with my visit, and would like to see the buildings painted, so that the outside of the place would correspond with the neatness of the inside. There is a tower and bell. The children were happy and cheerful, and seemed to be perfectly contented. Mr. and Mrs. Nash, I may say, take a warm interest in this school and are ever ready and willing to render assistance when required.

This completed my inspection of Treaties 6 and 7, and I returned to Regina arriving there on the 6th July, and on the 15th of the same month I left Regina for Touchwood, arriving there on the 17th, and commenced my inspection of

TOUCHWOOD AGENCY.

This agency had not been inspected for 26 months, and the last time I was here was in 1889.

Mr. J.P. Wright, agent; Mr. H.A. Carruthers, clerk; George McNab, teamster and interpreter.

The agency buildings were all in good order. One hundred and fifty acres had been fenced in during the year for pasturage for agency stock. The agent had a very good garden, and crop of Vegetables was looking very well. Mr. Carruthers had also a very good garden and was the first who had cauliflowers, cucumbers, corn and new potatoes, pease, beans, etc.

An implement shed had been put up alongside of the warehouse, since last inspection by Mr. Wadsworth, It is 40 x 16, frame and shingled roof. A milk-house at one end and a small ice-house adjoins. The clerk's house had an addition made of a lean-to 15 x 16. The old root-house had fallen into ruins, and would have to be rebuilt before any use could be made of it. The first reserve visited was

Muscovequan's, No. 85, on Farm 6 B,

Wm. Lambert, farmer in charge, and Tom Greene, a treaty boy, as assistant and interpreter. I cannot say that I found much, if any, difference in the appearance of this reserve compared with what it was six years ago. Almost the same fields of crop. Same stables, and with one exception the same houses. The fences, however, were good and showed that they had been renewed and repaired. Seven ploughs were at work breaking up new land for new fields for next year. Five of the band were breaking ten acres each and one would have fifteen, making sixty-five in all, and the whole was very nearly completed. These new fields are about two miles east of the present farm buildings.

The proposed new farm-house will be located near this place, the lumber for which was all on band. The old farm buildings were in good order, and good care seemed to be taken of implements and tools, all being under cover. Some of the Indians had logs cut to build new houses near their new fields, also new stables, and fencing would be put up next spring. The crop put in in 1893 was: 41 1/2 acres yielding 113 bushels of wheat, 162 bushels oats, 164 of barley, 40 of potatoes and 150 of turnips; hay stacked, 350 tons. The crop of 1894 put in was 41 1/2 acres, and no return reported. Hay stacked, 175 tons. The crop put in this year, 1895, was: wheat, 4; oats, 34 1/2; barley, 5; potatoes, 8 1/2; turnips, 4; onions, 1; carrots, 2; gardens, 2; total, total 61 acres.

The prospects for hay were good and there would be no difficulty in procuring all that would be required.

Mahiganes, or Francis Joseph, had a field of 5 acres of oats, wheat, potatoes, and turnips; good fence, and was breaking 10 more acres; has 16 head of cattle is going to build a new house; his garden was fairly well weeded, and he promised to attend to it; visited his lodge, saw his wife's mother, who is over 100 years of age and is blind. This man attended to the burning of a kiln of lime, 250 bushels, and the lime was ready to be taken out.

Apatas-a-monie had a field of about 7 acres of oats, looking fairly well, but all the fields here were old ones, and were more or less weedy. Garden was in better shape in this respect.

Henry Bear had a pretty field of 18 acres of oats and barley, looking very well, and should give a good return. A very good garden of potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, onions, corn, lettuce, cucumbers, & c., and very well attended to. Good fences; has a good house built since I was here in 1889. I remember the walls were up then. It has upstairs rooms. On one end of the house is a carpenter-bench - this Indian is a carpenter. Thatched roof; box-stove, tables, bedsteads, and all very clean. Makes butter; milk-pans were noticed; has a good well; stable has three divisions, and is the same as when I was here last. Good gates at entrance to house and garden - altogether a comfortable and thrifty farm homestead, and, if nothing happens to destroy the crop, this man will be well rewarded for his industry. House whitewashed outside and in. Two other families on this reserve besides Bear make butter.

Pierre Desjardins had a field of 5 acres of oats, potatoes, and garden stuff. Has a good house, new cook-stove, beds and tables, good stable and corral; is going to build another house at the mountain, where he proposes wintering his cattle, hay being plentiful there.

John Desjardins: A neat little house, mudded, but not whitewashed. I visited the chief in his lodge; also Moise, and found both lodges very cleanly kept. Some women were washing.

A few more lodges and fields were visited. Mrs. Greene: A small field of 3 acres, wheat and barley. The whole reserve was looking at its best, the late rains having made everything grow most luxuriantly, and the weeds particularly so. The cattle were in fine order, they could not have been otherwise from the fine pasturage; nearly all were on view. The herd now numbers 115 head, held by 11 heads of families, names of whom were sent with the returns. The number on hand at inspection, 30th April, 1893, was 65.

In private stock the band has 42 horses, 2 oxen, 2 cows, 2 heifers, and 2 heifer calves. The farmer has one horse. Before going on to next point. I would notice that, although this reserve has been somewhat slow in the past, there were signs of more activity now to be seen. Mr. Lambert had not been long at work among Indians, and therefore not much experienced, but he is young and active, and under the energetic supervision of the agent there was every reason to believe that another year would show marked progress on the reserve. The usual inventory was taken.

The boarding school was inspected on 20th July; F. Dennehy, teacher and manager; Miss Lapierre, matron.

The number of pupils on the roll was 25 (boarders, 20; day pupils, 5), all belonging to this reserve, but one from Day Star's. There were 22 present on 20th July (boys 11, girls 11). Some good specimens of industrial work were noticed, in sewing and knitting, and more had been sent to the fair in Regina.

Trowsers, stockings, coats, dresses, in fact all clothing for the boys and girls is made in the school. The dining-room had three tables, space rather cramped for the number of pupils. Boys' dormitory contained eight iron beds. Each bed had a blanket, quilt, and pillow; palliasse is added in winter. No sheets.

The girls' dormitory had six beds furnished same as the boys'. Two pupils occupied one bed. The rooms were clean, but in many places the plaster had fallen off, which gave the place an untidy appearance, but Mr. Dennehy informed me that, as they expected a new building very soon, it was not intended to spend any money fixing up the old one. The new building will be a stone one, near the mission church. There was a good garden of two acres, and the usual assortment of vegetables looked very well, and the garden had been well weeded. The buildings besides the school were a store-house horse and cattle stables. There were 10 cows, 5 horses, 3 pigs, and 2 calves. Butter is regularly made for the use of the house. The whole place was inclosed by a good fence, and the buildings were whitewashed.

The school part of the work does not come under my inspection, but from what I could notice I believed Mr. Dennehy is doing good service among these pupils. I inclosed specimens of their writing to the commissioner. Should the new building not be ready for the winter, the old building will need a lot of repairs before it could be comfortably occupied another winter.

Poor-man's Reserve, No. 88,
or Farm 6a, was next reached. Edward Stanley, farmer in charge, and also of Day Star's, No. 87, and Chas. Favel, assistant and interpreter.

The farm-house had a lean-to kitchen added during the year. The old stable had been pulled down, and a new one built. The walls that were up for a granary in 1889 were in the same condition, except a covering of rails and straw, and the place was used for storing implements. It was proposed to have it covered this year with, a shingle roof. Walls are up for a little office. A new implement shed, 44 x 14, had been put up by Mr. Stanley, assisted by Indians. It is log, with rail and turf covering, and was almost completed. Horse and cow-stable built in 1894, roof not, quite completed; good corrals good gates at entrance, and these are easily opened and shut, as they work on the hubs of old cart-wheels. The farmer had a very nice garden, and a good showing of all kinds of vegetables - a good pattern for the Indians, being so neatly arranged and well kept.

The farmer had a field of oats on shares with the chief, of 10 acres, also a small field of his own of 2 acres - oats and few potatoes. I noticed an improvement on this reserve more particularly in a better class of houses and better stables and good gardens. The fields were all more or less weedy. Mr. Stanley had the Indian women busy working, pulling the weeds up by the roots, and piles of these could be seen all along; this method could, of course, only be followed in the case of gardens, potatoes and turnips, and was the most effectual way of coping with those troublesome pests. The garden and root crops looked well, and there was every appearance of a good yield. The wheat and oats looked at the time fairly well. The Indians were chiefly living in lodges, and I visited a number of them and generally found them clean and comfortable. Of course they move from place to place, so that dirt had not long time to accumulate. The houses had been left in a cleanly state, and all rubbish burnt up. The houses had all been whitewashed.

"Young Tobacco" has a good field of 7 acres of wheat, fences straight and strongly made; crop looking fairly well; garden near chief's field, of quarter of an acre, and it was very free from weeds. Chief has a fair house, but is building two new ones, one 22 x 20 and one 12 x 16; new stables built in 1894, two for cattle and one for horses; has 14 head in all; has a good well and plenty of water at a depth of 22 feet; good garden and well weeded; field of oats on shares with farmer, and a large portion of same field was being summer-fallowed. The chief had a nice dairy in 1889, but he gave up keeping it two years ago, and was to commence making butter again when he got into his new house. Wm. Favel has a good new house, shingled roof, log, up-stair rooms, good floors and stair-case, cook-stove, tables, chairs, children's chair sewing machine clocks, pictures frames, table covers and cupboard, with a good supply of dishes and kitchen utensils. House has three windows down-stairs and curtains, two windows up-stairs. Has a private wagon and set of double harness, mower and rake, 3 horses, 1 pony and 22 head of cattle. Has a good garden, potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, corn, beans, and all looking well being free of weeds; one stable built in 1891 with 24 stanchions, also a cattle shed and corral, a second stable with 20 stanchions, ox stable for 5 head, horse stable for 4; has a field of 51 acres, and some summer-fallowing was being done, about 6 acres. The school-house is near here, closed, but appeared to be in fair condition. There was a field of 20 acres in common which was being summer-fallowed to endeavour to kill the mustard weed which had completely overrun it.

"Fox" had a good, clean house; new stables, upright poles instead of stanchions 6 acres of wheat, looking fairly well; good garden, potatoes and vegetables; had logs on ground for a new house.

"Worms" and "Jim" built a new stable in 1894, good doors and strap-hinges; house and cattle-shed and corrals. The stable is a double one, and the cattle are fed from a passage up the centre; stanchions on one side, a good well, with six feet of water in it. Both have good houses, closed, but left in a cleanly state both inside and around outside; 4 1/2 acres of wheat, looking very well; good garden, well weeded; logs were on ground for more buildings.

Eswewin: small house and new stable, built in 1894. Has 10 head of stock: 4 - acre field in wheat; walls were up for a new house, roof still to be put on; neat place and clean.

Tah-pe-quan: new house, built in fall of 1894; square logs, thatched roof, wooden floor. Old Tobacco: neat house and good stable for 12 head; good garden, well cared-for.

Chief Poor-man's mother was living in a lodge. The old lady is blind, but was working away making mats, and it was wonderful how neatly she was doing the work. I found many of the other women making mats, and some pretty ones were to be seen. One fields of 10 1/2 acres in wheat; breaking and summer-fallowing were noticed. The wheat was good on both sides of the field, but poor in the centre, the wind having blown the seed off.

The crop put in in 1893 was 46 1/2 acres, yielding 370 bushels of wheat, 30 of barley, 162 of potatoes, 90 of turnips, 75 of carrots and onions. Of hay, 520 tons were stacked.

In 1894 the crop put in was 62 1/2 acres, and there were harvested 35 bushels of potatoes, and hay stacked 470 tons. The crop put in this year, 1895, is as follows: wheat, 36 acres; oats, 131 acres; potatoes, 12 acres; turnips, 4 1/2; gardens, 31 acres; being a total of 691 acres.

The cattle were in splendid condition. The herd numbers 122 head, all properly branded. The number on hand 30th April, 1893, was 96. The 122 head are held by 15 families. In private stock the band has 39 horses.

Since last inspection, in 1893, five new houses have been completed, and two not quite completed. Three have been repaired by raising the roofs, and a number of old houses and stables have been pulled down and rebuilt. Three wells have been dug; a number of logs cut and hauled to the reserve; 60 acres of fencing done; 7 pairs of bob-sleighs, 18 jumpers, fork and axe-handles, hay-racks, ox-yokes, & c., have been made by the Indians. There are 11 children of school age on this reserve, attending no school.

An inventory was taken of all property in hands of farmer, and his books checked since April, 1893. I found Mr. Stanley active and much interested in his work, and he does not spare himself in order to advance the interests of his Indians. He was doing his work in a most satisfactory manner, and Mrs. Stanley keeps her house in a way calculated to have a good influence on Indians visiting the farmer. I may say the same of all the farm-houses in this agency, and I consider this of importance, as Indians can be trained to habits of neatness more by example than by preaching to them. The agent, Mr. Wright, accompanied me in my visits, and although only a short time in charge of this agency he seemed as familiar with the work of each Indian as the farmer himself. A kiln of 500 bushels of lime was, under way at the time, the Indians themselves attending to the burning.

Day Star's, No. 87,

was next visited. This reserve is also under Mr. Stanley, but Favel, his assistant, lives here. The houses and stables on this reserve are of a superior class. The gardens were in good shape. No grain was sown this year, but a field of 10 acres was being summer-fallowed for crop next year. Moosomay has a neat house, and a new lean-to kitchen added last year. All the houses here have thatched roofs, and had been whitewashed. Plain Buffalo had good house and a porch, 10 x 12. Three new stables, good fences and fire-guards ploughed around the promises. Two sets of bob-sleighs, made of birch-wood and ironed by themselves, were noticed. Garden in common, and well cared for. At the north-east corner of the reserve there is stabling for 80 head of cattle, and 4 houses for those in attendance. These stables were built in the fall of 1894. There is a good-sized lake and abundance of hay in the vicinity. A few more good houses and gardens were noticed. Five wells had been dug on this reserve, and plenty of water in three of them; two are on springs and never fail.

The farmhouse (Favel's) is a good one; there is a good store and ration house and a stable for four horses, shed for implements. These were all under cover. Hay fork handles, mats, ox yokes, sleigh runners, ox collars, jumpers, hay frames, bobsleighs, wagon boxes, were to be seen, made by the Indians. A good well, 15 feet deep with 5 feet of water. A new kiln of lime; 400 bushels had been burnt. The crop put in, 1893, was: barley, 10 acres; roots or gardens, 6; total, 16 acres. Harvested: barley, 30 bushels; potatoes, 130 bushels; turnips, 185 bushels; carrots, 91 bushels; onions, 67; hay stacked, 417 tons. Crop put in in 1894 was: potatoes, 4 acres; gardens, 3 acres. Harvested: potatoes, 25 bushels; hay stacked, 508 tons. Crop put in this year, 1895: potatoes, 13 acres; turnips, 5 acres; gardens, 3 acres total, 21 acres.

The herd is a fine one and the cattle were in the best of condition. The number is 198 head; the number 30th April, 1893, was 112. Six new houses have been built, since inspection of 1893, on this reserve, and one house not yet finished. Logs

were on the ground for three new houses. Twenty-three new stables had been built and nine old ones pulled down. Three wells were dug and water obtained, and two; dug without getting water. Road cut from "Day Star's" to "Poorman's" - seven miles. Fencing large pasture of 2,000 acres, lake forming one side. A large and strongly built corral, capable of holding 250 head of cattle, had been put up, and an implement shed, 14 x 20. The reserve was in very good shape. The day school was visited and will appear in separate report. I would only mention here that the teacher, Mr. Williams, had one of the best gardens on the reserve. Mrs. Williams was doing excellent work among the Indian women, teaching them, as well as the pupils in the school, knitting, sewing and other duties connected with housekeeping. This work among the women is chiefly in winter time, when they are in their houses. A number of articles were sent from here to the fair in Regina, but it was scarcely the correct thing to place these little day schools in competition with industrial and boarding schools, where they have machines of all kinds for doing such work, but for hand knitting and sewing our day schools can hold their own even with the industrial. My next point was Gordon's Reserve, No. 86, or Farm 6c, T. Baker, farmer in charge.

The improvements on this reserve were very marked, especially in the well kept gardens, good fences and houses. I have no hesitation in saying that they were the best lot of gardens I had seen anywhere - not one good one here and there, but all were good and were a credit to the Indians and to Mr. Baker, the farmer. They were thoroughly free from weeds, and crops were looking magnificent. The Indians had been using new potatoes for some time. The fields of grain were looking fairly well, but the fields are old and were weedy. A brush plough having been sent in, new fields would be started, so that the old ones could be fallowed to get rid of the weeds. The farm-house is a good one; an outside kitchen had been added in 1894, painted and inclosed with a neat picket fence. The old well was of no use, and a new one dug twenty feet gives a plentiful supply of water. A new horse stable had been built in place of the one burnt; by a prairie fire. The stable is a good one, and has two windows and a balcony; it is frame. There is the granary and ration-house and a small store-house, all in the best of order, not a particle of dirt could be discovered lying around.

Mr. Baker has a very fine garden, in which I noticed carrots, onions, beets (very fine ones), parsnips, rhubarb, lettuce, peas, beans, turnips, cabbage, parsley, cauliflowers, cucumbers, citrons, vegetable marrows, celery and, of course, potatoes, all looking very well. Many of the Indians' gardens were just as good, perhaps not quite such a variety; but otherwise just as well cared for. I can only refer to a few of the places. Kissipass and son had two houses; closed stable with three divisions. John Anderson has a nice field of about 12 acres in all, wheat and oats, looking very well and should give a good yield. Good house, and a neat little plot in front with a fancy willow border around the walks, which were covered with gravel, all showing good taste. Piles of lumber and shingles were on hand to put a new roof on the house. A good cattle stable, but his cattle had to be wintered at some distance from the reserve, owing to the hay having been burnt by a prairie fire. The house contained cook-stove, cupboard with dishes, two tables, bedsteads, child's chair, other chairs, lamps, washstand, washtubs, pictures, curtains on windows, clock, all clean and neat, ornamental fence in front of house. Comfortable looking place. Thos. McNab: very good garden and good fence. House divided into two apartments; newly scrubbed; box and cook-stoves, two bedsteads, patched home-made quilts, tables with red table-covers. Martha, one of his daughters, who had been for some years at the "home," was now with her parents, as her mother wanted her to help in the housework. Open chimney in one room, sewing-machine, silver-plated kettle, mirrors. Square log stable built in 1893; stanchions, slab floor, good doors

with strap hinges; good corral; thrifty-looking place. Has two girls and a boy still at the school. Cattle will be sent off the reserve for the winter where hay and water would be plentiful.

Josiah Pratt has a nice place; good house with sitting, bed-rooms and kitchen and upstairs rooms. House comfortably furnished and very clean and tidy; clock, sofa, curtains and pictures, walls inside lathed and plastered. Good field of wheat and a very fine garden; potatoes and turnips were looking particularly promising, the latter were too thick, but Mr. Pratt thought it was waste to pull any out. The agent and myself told him otherwise, and he finally consented to make a trial, and then and there thinned a couple of rows as an experiment, to see which would do the best, the drills thinned or those unthinned. This man is a over the average in intelligence, being a lay-reader in the English church, and I just mention this to show how difficult it is to get them to do this thinning of roots. Has a good horse stable for 6 horses; has some fine specimens of pigs; cattle stable for 16 head of cattle; racks on both sides for feeding, square logs, stab floor, good doors with strap hinges; a calf stable. All these stables have been, built since 1893. Has poultry, also turkeys and geese; 26 head of cattle; a thrifty and industrious farm homestead and would put many a white farmer's place to shame. John Cochrane has also a good house with upstairs rooms. Houses all whitewashed here, outside and in. Good house and cattle stable; has 16 head of cattle, with stalls for each; hay loft over stable. A very fine garden; vegetables, turnips, onions and carrots in this as in all the gardens, sown in drills and looking very neat. Joe Iron Quill, A. McNab, Paschal, John Seers, White Beaver, Henry Bird and Fisher, had all similar places.

Day Bird has a nice house built in 1893, three beds, lounge, settee, tables, cook and box stoves, lean-to kitchen, upstairs rooms. A fair indication of the progress this band has made is well illustrated by the different houses built by this man. First house was a shack, flat mud roof 8 x 10, second house, 12 x 14, sloped roof of rails and sod, third house or third step of advancement, is 18 x 22, one and a half story, thatched roof and a lean-to kitchen. These three houses are to be seen; one of the old houses is used as a stable and one for storing tools and implements.

The Gordon family (late chief) have a very good house, built in 1893. Good garden, well weeded. The older houses are used partly as dwellings by other members of the family and one is used as a store-house. The stables were roomy and comfortable, manure piles, which had been allowed to accumulate for years, had been hauled out to the fields and would be completed this fall. The English church on this reserve has been completed since I was here last, and the band put it up themselves, having received very little and from outsiders. Mr. Baker was deserving of credit for his active and constant care in having the gardens in such good shape. The Indians themselves would soon see that it pays better to have a good garden than a slovenly one, and it must be a benefit to their general health to have not only potatoes, but turnips, onions, carrots, beets and cabbages for winter use. Unless in special circumstances there is no reason why any Indian should be without a supply of these; in one Pense they are more important than a supply of flour. One thing particularly noticed here was the straight fences as compared with unseemly, crooked and irregular ones formerly in use.

The crop put in here in 1893 was 107 acres, yielding 527 bushels of wheat, 646 of oats, 142 of barley, 282 of potatoes, 180 of turnips, 100 bushels of carrots, 47 of onions; hay stacked, 600 tons. In 1894 the crop put in was 106 acres, yielding 50 bushels of wheat, 120 of potatoes, 75 of turnips, 34 of carrots and 18 of onions; hay stacked, 800 tons. The crop put in this year, 1895, was: wheat, 59 acres; oats, 17 acres; potatoes, 8 acres; turnips, 1 1/2 acres; carrots, 1 1/2 acres; onions, 11; total, 88 1/2 acres.

The herd on this reserve is a particularly fine one, and numbers 254 head, held by 25 families from 2 to 26 each, as per list of names sent with return. The annual inventory of property in hands of farmer was taken, and his books examined. Mr. Baker is doing splendid work on this reserve, and has everything in good shape He is thoroughly wrapped up in his work, and gets along nicely with his Indians.

Three new milk-houses had been built during the year; a number of families make butter, and others use the milk only. Cheese was to be made this fall and samples sent to Regina. Lime is burnt; one kiln this summer of 400 bushels. Two new houses and two new stables were put up this year; 100 acres of new fencing made; 40 acres of summer-fallowing was being done. Fork and axe handles, bob-sleighs, whippletrees, neck yokes, ox yokes, baskets, mats, bead-work, moccasins, form some of the industries of the band. Some had poultry, and about 50 hens are held by a few families. Eight families milk cows and make butter. The turnips, carrots and onions were all in drills. The carrots measured in drills 10,030 yards, and onions 5,692 yards. The boarding school was inspected on 25th July. The number on the roll was 26 - 21 boarders and 5 day scholars. Number present on the 25th, 20 (boys, 12; girls, 8). The staff consists of: - Rev. Mr. Owens, principal.

Rev. Mr. Lallemand, assistant principal and teacher.

Mrs. Owens, matron.

Miss Chapman, assistant matron.

Flora McNab, a former pupil, laundress and general house servant.

The schoolroom was clean, airy and well arranged. Kitchen and dining-room were in good order. The boys' dormitory was a comfortable place; it contained 10 double factory-made bedsteads, each had a quilt, two blankets, and pillows, but no sheets. The teacher also had his bed in this room. Girls' dormitory had four double wooden bedsteads, furnished same as boys', and in another small room there was one bed; washbasins and towels in each place. As I have said, the bedsteads are double wooden ones, and I suggested that single iron ones should be substituted before going into the new building. There was a storeroom well filled with dry goods, and Mr. Owens informed me that the friends in Montreal to whom I wrote in 1886 for help in the way of clothing had continued to send supplies ever since. I may say that one of these was A.F. Gault, Esq., of Gault Bros., Montreal, and when I met him afterwards he thanked me for giving him and others at that time the opportunity of helping so deserving a cause. Some industrial work done by the pupils was shown, and move had beet, sent to the Regina Fair. The mission garden was a very good one, about two acres, and well fenced, and there would be raised ample supplies of all kinds for the use of the house. The pupils were clean, well dressed, bright and happy-looking, and most satisfactory work was being done by Rev. Mr. Lallemand, the teacher.

The new building was fast approaching completion. The inside plastering was, at the time, going on. The building is solid stone, 42 x 48, cottage style. On the ground floor there are two rooms, each 14 x 16, and a ball of seven feet; work-room 14 x 16, and a dining-room 31 x 14; class-room 30 1/2 x 15. Lavatory and stair to boys' dormitory. The basement contains a second dining-room, 38 x 14; kitchen, 14 x 30; pantry, 11 x 8; dairy and store-room, 38 x 14. Upstairs there are three bed-rooms and bath rooms; boys' dormitory, 38 x 15, five windows and three ventilators in the ceiling; girls' dormitory, 28 x 15, four windows and three ventilators. Attic is all in one; roof painted red; the ceiling in basement is eight feet; first or ground floor 9.4, and second flat 9 feet. The building is to be heated by stoves. When it is occupied, the old premise wilt be used partly as a store-room and laundry, and a portion as a sick ward.

The contrast between the appearance of this new building and what the school was in 1886, was striking. At that, time there was just the school-room, and Mr. Owens, teacher, lived upstairs, and the pupils, when I visited the schools in November, 1886, were poorly clad and some were barefooted. Now they have, or will soon have a fine stone building, and they are all comfortably and neatly dressed, and this applies to the children at the houses as well as those in the home.

The Indians killed for private use, but not paid for by the department, during winters of 1893 - 4 and 1894 - 5, 39 cows, 1 heifer, 7 Oxen and 22 steers, or a total of 69 head.

The total number of cattle held by the various bands, 30th September, 1889, was 387; total number 30th June, 1895, 699; showing an increase of 312.

The private earnings of the hand during the year ended 30th June, 1895, were: -

| | |
|---|----------|
| Day Star's, fur, \$100; other industries, \$587 | \$687 |
| Poor Man's, fur, 150; other industries, 579 | 729 |
| Gordon's, fur, 250; other industries, \$1,399, | 1,649 |
| Muscowequan fur, 200; other industries, 453 | 653 |
| Yellow Quill, fur, 6,500; other industries, 50 | 6,550 |
| Total | \$10,268 |

The births, exclusive of Nut Lake Band, from 30th June, 1894, to 30th June, 1895, were 13, and the deaths during the same period were 14. The population and religious faiths of the bands are as follows: -

| ... | Ch. of Eng. | R.C. | Pagans. | Totals. |
|---------------|-------------|------|---------|---------|
| Day Star's | 77 | 4 | ... | 82 |
| Poor Man's | 88 | 9 | ... | 97 |
| Gordon's | 125 | 18 | 17 | 160 |
| Muscowequan's | ... | 76 | 66 | 142 |
| Yellow Quill | ... | 8 | 355 | 363 |
| Totals | 290 | 115 | 438 | 844 |

The flour was of choice quality, also the bacon. The usual inventory of the warehouse and articles in use was taken, and the books checked, since last inspection. The warehouse is well kept, and goods are neatly arranged. The office work is well done by Mr. Carruthers. The books were all written up to date, and no detail was overlooked, Mr. Carruthers being painstaking, careful, and correct in all his work.

The health of the Indians was good, the doctor not having been called in since last winter. I have pleasure in informing you that after being all over the reserves (except Nut Lake), I can safely say that all is in good shape. The farmers are good, reliable men, and are doing, their work faithfully. This was the first time I had occasion to inspect Mr. Wright's work as agent, and I can speak in terms of praise as to the manner in which he performs his duties. He is active, careful, and methodical, and at the same time he is progressive, and I feel sure these Indians will make good progress under his management.

Detailed report, with inventories, returns, and statements, were forwarded to the commissioner, Regina. I now proceeded to Qu'Appelle to complete reports, and, finding that Mr. Wright was going to Nut Lake to make treaty payments, as this is the only opportunity of seeing these Indians, I proceeded to the agency and accompanied Mr. Wright and Dr. Hall to Nut Lake.

I left Qu'Appelle on 17th August, and agency on the 19th, arriving at the Indian Camp, Nut Lake, on the 20th. The Indians were in camp; there were 60 lodged in all, and four or five large tents of traders Hudson Bay Company, Fisher, Foster, and Iredale. I visited all these, and the goods offering seemed to be of a good quality and of a useful kind, competition being keen. The Indians were getting the worth of their money. Very few trinkets were noticed. The payment passed off satisfactorily. These Indians are a fine-looking lot of men, and they seemed to be well-off in clothing, and some of them had splendid horses. They live entirely by hunting.

They have two reserves: No. 89, at Fishing Lake, 34.5 square miles; and No. 90, at Nut Lake, 16.6 square miles. A few families pass the winter at Fishing

Lake, and have 10 or 12 head of cattle, but no crop. Some hay had been cut. There are three small houses and some poor stables. Fish are plentiful in the lake. At Nut Lake there are only two houses, one occupied in winter by the chief, and one by his son. I saw only one small field that had been fenced - about one acre and a half; fences were broken and useless, and only weeds in field; no crop had been put in this year. The chief had some hay cut for his ponies.

A few of the band have places off the reserve, some eighty miles distant, and have 10 or 12 head of Private cattle. There is no school or mission of any kind amongst these Indians. I believe one boy attends Qu'Appelle Industrial School. The land on both reserves is good, and there should be no difficulty in raising plenty of potatoes, and these with the fish always to be had in the lake, and what they can make at the hunt they can be comfortably off. The want of houses is felt, however, especially by the old people who cannot go on the hunting trips. There is plenty of timber to build houses. The number paid in 1884 was: 431, and there were paid in 1896, men 64, women 88, boys 104, girls, 92, total 348. The births from payment in 1894 to 1895 were 14, and the deaths 22. If these Indians would therefore build houses and have gardens to raise potatoes and turnips, they would be better off than they are now. This would not interfere with the winter bunting and this is the only time that fur has any value. Dr. Hall visited every lodge, and a number came to our tent for treatment and medicine, and the doctor left some medicines with young Fisher, who resides on the border of the Nut Lake Reserve, to be given in certain cases according to instructions put on each bottle or package. I noticed that the doctor in going from lodge to lodge was very painstaking and they seemed to have entire confidence in his treatment. The lodges were of duck. Some of them were not so clean as they might have been, but the camp would be broken up shortly after we left.

I find that I have inspected since my last annual report 14 agencies, 54 reserves, 3 industrial schools, 9 boarding and 17 day schools. Mr. Martin was with me from October until April and he gave me the best of satisfaction.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BRANDON, 16th Sept., 1895.*

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, since my last annual report, which ended with Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, on 29th September, 1894.

Moose Woods Day School,
in connection with Methodist Church, was inspected on 18th October, 1894. Mrs. Tucker, teacher; number of pupils present, 13; number enrolled, 13; number of school age on reserve, 15. Attendance very regular; two in Standard I; three in Standard II; six in Standard III; and two in Standard IV.

School is part of the main building on teacher's dwelling, and was in good condition and school material was sufficient and well cared for. There is a bell mounted on a frame outside. The examination was satisfactory and proved that faithful work was being done.

The pupils were clean and neatly dressed. Knitting, sewing, baking, washing, house-work and making baskets were the industries; would make straw hats, but had no straw.

Battleford Agency.

Day school on Red Pheasant's Reserve, in connection with Church of England, was inspected 30th October, 1894; Mrs. Price, teacher; number of pupils present, 10; number enrolled, 18; number of school age on reserve, 19. Attendance fairly regular. Ten in Standard I; four in Standard II; and four in Standard III.

Building in good repair; had been whitewashed outside and in; school material sufficient; a few readers only having been asked for. Knitting socks, mitts and cuffs ewing and crochet work were the industries.

The examination did not show any progress as having been made since last inspection.

Little Pine's Day School

was inspected on 2nd November, 1894. C.A. Lindsay, teacher. Number of pupils present, 14; number enrolled, 20; number of school age on reserve, 21; average attendance, 14. Fourteen in Standard I; six in Standard II. The building was in good condition and was comfortable; school material sufficient. Industries consisted of making baskets, also knitting and sewing. This school is in connection with the Church of England. The examination was satisfactory and fair progress was being made. Mr. Lindsay acts as lay-reader on the reserve also and is doing good work among these Indians, as well as in the school.

Thunderchild's Day School

was inspected on 6th November, 1894. C.T. Desmarais, teacher. Number of pupils present, 13; number enrolled, 17; number of school age on reserve, 26; number of teacher's own faith, 16; average attendance, 12. Eleven in Standard I; three in Standard II; three in Standard III. Building in good repair and school material plentiful. Industries are gardening and making baskets, knitting socks and mitts for themselves. The boys have had their hair cut short and looked clean and tidy. Chief Thunderchild was present and took quite an interest in the proceedings. Progress was satisfactory. School in connection with Church of England.

Moosomin's Day School

inspected on 7th November, 1894, Mr. Donovan, teacher. Number of pupils sent, 11; number enrolled, 12; number of school age on reserve, 14; of teacher's own faith, 9. Four in Standard I, two in Standard II, four in Standard III, two in Standard IV. The building was in good repair, and school material and equipment sufficient. The industries were knitting socks and mitts, and girls make their own dresses and shirts for the boys; boys knit their own socks. The school was in a satisfactory condition, and the pupils were getting along nicely under Mrs. Donovan's training. School in connection with Church of England. All the school houses in this agency have open chimneys, and are provided with water-closets for and girls.

Battleford Industrial School

was inspected on the 23rd and other days in November, 1894; Rev. Thomas Clarke principal; J.R. Neely, teacher of the boys, and Miss M.M. Smith, of the girls. Number of pupils on the roll 102 - boys, 56; girls, 46; classified as follows: -

| ... | Boys. | Girls. |
|--------------|-------|--------|
| Standard I | 17 | 8 |
| Standard II | 17 | 7 |
| Standard III | 11 | 8 |
| Standard IV | 6 | 16 |
| Standard V | 5 | 4 |
| Standard VI | ... | 3 |
| ... | 56 | 46 |

The examination of the various classes showed carefulness on the part of Mr. Neely and Miss Smith, and signs of progress were not wanting. The discipline was very good in both departments. About thirty letters were inclosed with my report as specimens of the pupils' composition and also of their handwriting, some being very good indeed. I left the school feeling that the fullest justice was being done by Mr. Neely and Miss Smith. Further details of the general work of the school will be found in my report on agencies.

The institution is in connection with the Church of England.

School-rooms are roomy, airy and well lighted and ventilated, and equipment and material sufficient. The pupils were neatly dressed and seemed, both boys and girls, particular about their personal appearance.

Onion Lake Agency

Day and Boarding School was inspected on 27th December, 1894; Mrs. Matheson, teacher; Rev. Mr. Matheson, missionary. Number of treaty pupils present, 5; number on roll, 5; number of school age on the reserve, 52; of same faith as the teacher, 6. In addition to the above, 6 children attend - 5 non-treaty, and one treaty under age, making a total of 11 who board in the building, but there is accommodation for 30.

| | | |
|--------------|---|-----|
| Standard I | 2 | 2 |
| Standard II | 1 | 3 |
| Standard III | 1 | 1 |
| Standard IV | 1 | ... |
| ... | 5 | 6 |

The new wing has been completed. School material was sufficient, a few books only having been asked for. The usual industries, knitting, sewing and house-work for the girls, who also make aprons for themselves, and shirts for the boys.

The boys do gardening, tanning hides, a little at carpentering, cutting wood and attending to the stable. The examination was satisfactory; Mrs. Matheson being an accomplished teacher; the pupils were doing very well. The mission is in connection with the Church of England.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

Good Fish Lake Day School, was inspected on 11th January, 1895; Frederick Zorhorst, teacher. Number of pupils present, 27; number enrolled, 34; number of school age on reserve, 34. All of teacher's own faith, classified as under: 18 in

Standard I; 8 in Standard II; 2 in Standard III; 6 in, Standard IV. The building was in perfect order and the school-room was decorated with evergreens, flags and mottoes for an entertainment which was to take place on the 17th, to consist of songs, recitations, etc., by the pupils. School material was sufficient, and the examination showed a marked progress over what it was last year. Rev. Mr. Glass, missionary at Whitefish Lake, takes the general oversight of the schools in this agency. The school is in connection with the Methodist Church. Knitting and sewing were the only industries, and these had been commenced since last inspection.

Whitefish Lake Day School

was inspected on 12th January, 1895. Miss Minnie S. Featherston, teacher. Number of pupils present, 10; number on roll, 18; number of school age on reserve, 18; of teacher's own faith, 17. Six in Standard I; 3 in Standard II; 3 in Standard III; 2 in Standard IV; and 3 in Standard V. The building was in excellent order, having been plastered and newly whitewashed outside and in, and the walls were decorated with evergreens, flags, and pictures. School material was sufficient, and well cared for. An entertainment took place in the school on 20th December, provided by Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Glass, and proved very enjoyable, and was much appreciated by the pupils and their parents. Singing, recitations, choruses, club-swinging, formed part, of the exercises. The examination showed that good progress had been made, and that Miss Featherston was a, worthy successor of the former teacher, Miss Whitelaw. The industries are shown by the following list: Edith Steinhauer, Peter Stamp, Susan Nenekeeteewap, Morley Steinhauer, Angeline Seenum, Emma Nenekeeteewap, Jean Apow, Amelia Sinclair, Harrison Steinhauer, Joshua Apow, Emma Stanley, Moodie Seenum, C. Seenum, Annie Bull and others making cuffs, mitts, socks and stockings, quilts, sewing, etc. A ventilator has been put in in place of an open chimney. School in connection with Methodist Church. Chief Pakan, Rev. Mr. Glass, and Agent Ross were present at the examination.

The day school on Hunter's Reserve was inspected on 16th January, 1895. A.G. McKitrick, teacher. Number of pupils presents 16; number enrolled, 21; of teacher's own faith, 18; average attendance, 13. Classified as follows: -

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Standard I | 19 |
| Standard II | 1 |
| Standard III | 1 |
| ... | 21 |

The building had been removed from the old place and was more central for the majority of the pupils. The building is fully described in my agency report. It is 23 x 32; ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber; six windows; one of the best log buildings we have. Church services are also held in this building, once a month by Rev. Mr. Glass and other Sundays by Mr. McKitrick, and the services are generally well attended. School material sufficient, a good part of it being supplied by the mission. The examination showed progress, and proved that Mr. McKitrick was a painstaking and competent teacher. The building is supplied with ventilators instead of an open chimney. Water-closets, boys' and girls', have been built at all the schools in this agency, and wood is regularly supplied by the parents. The industries consist of knitting and sewing. During the removal of the building the school was closed, and was re-opened on 26th November, since which time the attendance has been much better. Mr. McKitrick, assisted by the Indians and by Mr. Ross, agent, did all the work of taking down and re-building and at the Same time enlarging the school accommodation. The school is in connection with the Methodist Church.

Edmonton Agency.

The day school on White Whale Lake was inspected on 11th February, 1895. W.G. Blewitt, teacher; Rev. Mr. Somerset, missionary; number of pupils present, 20; number enrolled, 36; number of pupils of school age on reserve, 40, all of same faith as teacher; average attendance, 13.

School building in good repair, and material sufficient. A new dwelling had been put up for the teacher. The examination was highly satisfactory and Mr. Blewitt was doing equally as good work here as he did when at the McDougall Orphanage.

Thirty-two were in Standard I and four in Standard II. The industries were carpentry and gardening by the boys and sewing and knitting by the girls, Mrs. Blewitt having a sewing class for the girls. Three good tables and some good chairs were made by the boys. A spinning wheel had been supplied by Mr. Agent DeCazes. Four pairs of trousers, three coats, five dresses, and a number of pairs of socks had been made by the girls, and were kept to be distributed by me. The girls' names were Mary Ironhead, Mary Ann Didymus, Flora John, Maggie Whip, Mary House. The only regret I had was that I had not garments enough to go over all the pupils, many of whom were badly in need of warm clothing, so that they may attend more regularly during the cold and stormy weather, and I am happy to be able to say that this want having become known to Mr. Wm. Clendinning and Mrs. John Torrance of Montreal, a liberal supply of clothing was sent to the care of the Rev. Mr. Somerset, as the following extract from a letter I received from that gentleman shows. The letter is dated White Whale Lake, April 21st: "By last mail I received a shipping bill and a letter from Mrs. Torrance. The friends have shipped a nice lot of goods which will be very useful here." This school was in a flourishing condition. It is in connection with the Methodist Church.

The Presbyterian boarding school on Enoch's Reserve, which was closed last year, had not been re-opened as was expected, but six of the pupils were taken to the industrial school at Regina.

Hobbema Agency.

The day school on Louis Bull's Reserve was inspected on 4th March, 1895. Mr. J.A. Youmans, teacher and lay missionary. Number of pupils present, 4; number of school age on reserve, 8; number on roll, 8, all teacher's own faith. Four in Standard I, three in Standard II, and one in Standard III. Building was in good repair, having been newly plastered and whitewashed, but not willowed. Cotton was on band to put on ceiling.

Mr. Youmans is a capital teacher, and it is to be regretted that a larger attendance could not be secured. The school is in connection with the Methodist Church. Knitting mitts and socks by both boys and girls, and plaiting straw for hats, etc.

The day school on Sampson's Reserve was inspected on 6th March, 1895. Miss Shaw, teacher. Number of pupils present, 13; number enrolled, 24. Eighteen in Standard I; six in Standard II. The building was in good repair, excepting a few panes of glass being broken. It had been plastered and whitewashed, and was more comfortable than the previous two years. Miss Shaw was doing good, faithful work, and the pupils were getting along, nicely. It was proposed to move the school to a more central locality. The industries consisted of knitting socks, stockings, shoes and mitts, and some good specimens were to be seen. The girls make, dresses for themselves, and were doing the work very well. Would make trousers for the boys if they had the material. Wood was being regularly supplied by the parents. Rev. Mr. Germain is the missionary, and holds services in the school here and at Louis Bull's.

Red Deer Industrial School.

This school was inspected on 26th March, 1895. Rev. John Nelson, principal; Mr. James Skinner, teacher. Number on roll, 36; boys, 20; girls, 16, classified

as follows: Standard I, 3; Standard II, 2; Standard III, 18; Standard IV, 8; Standard V, 5 - 36.

The school equipment was complete, and material ample. The examination showed capital progress. The pupils here speak fairly in English at all times. The order of the work was the same as reported last year. Discipline was good. Several interesting debates took place during my stay, and boys and girls alike acquitted themselves very well indeed.

The whole work of this school is more fully described in my report on agencies and reserves. The institution is in connection with the Methodist Church.

Sarcee Agency.

St. Barnabas Home and School was inspected on 24th April, 1895. Rev. Gibbon Stocken, principal; Percy E. Stocken, teacher. Number of pupils present, 25; number enrolled, 27; number of school age on reserve, 35. Two boys were absent on leave. Fifteen pupils are paid for, at the rate of \$72 per annum, and 12 at \$12 per annum, also rations of flour and beef for the latter. Fifteen in Standard I; five in Standard II; five in Standard III; and two in Standard IV. The examination was highly satisfactory. The school material was sufficient and nothing was asked for. A new school building had been erected since last inspection. It is 20 x 40, frame, and sheeted inside with dressed lumber, double floor, shingled roof, coiling 13 feet high, belfry and bell, cupboard for books, and platform for teacher's desk, building not yet painted. The pupils were well dressed, and looked clean and neat. Some of them are very clever, and all of them are polite and well-behaved. The home is under the auspices of the Church of England, and is doing good work on this reserve. The home proper is more fully described in agency report.

Blood Agency.

The Kissack Home or St. Paul's Boarding School for boys and girls was inspected on 7th May, 1895. Rev. Mr. Swainson, principal, W.F. Baker, teacher in the boys' school; Miss Aldridge, teacher in the girls' department. Number of pupils present, 60 (boys 33, girls 21) and non-treaty, 7 (boys 4, girls 3) making a total of 67 in the institution. The treaty pupils are classified as under: Standard I, boys 23, girls 17. Standard II, boys 10, girls 9. Standard III, 1 girl. Total, boys 33, girls 26. The work done in both departments was very satisfactory. The building was in the best of order - material was sufficient. A sewing class is held every day for the girls from three to four, and a number of useful articles are made and the usual house work is done by the girls. The boys do carpentry and gardening and make baskets and brooms, mats, etc., and milk the cows, attend to the stables. Three deaths took place during the year brought on from measles, - Helena, Annie and Daisy. Dr. Kennedy, of MacLeod, is the medical attendant. The institution is more fully noticed in agency report. It is in connection with the Church of England and is in a most flourishing condition. The boys and girls were neatly dressed and there was an air of comfort and contentedness about the whole place.

The day school at Bull Horn's village was inspected on the 9th May, 1895. Mr. A.F.H. Mills, teacher. Number of pupils present 12, number enrolled 17, number of school age in vicinity 18, of teacher's own faith 17, average attendance 10. All in Standard I, progress fair. The building was in good condition having been plastered and whitewashed and was reported comfortable than it was last year. School material sufficient. A little had been done in knitting and making rag mats. This school is connected with the Church of England.

Day school at Red Crow's village was inspected on 13th May, 1895. C.A. McAnally, teacher. Number present none, number on roll 14, number of school age in village 16, all of teacher's own faith and all in standard I, average attendance 6. Parents were on a visit at the time to the Piegan Agency, which accounted for the absence of the pupils, and a number of families were removing to Bull Horn

coulee with a view of going into cattle raising, hay and wood being plentiful there. The building was in good repair and material was plentiful. Knitting socks and stockings, mitts, scarfs and cuffs. School in connection with Church of England.

Blackfoot Agency.

The branch of Saint John's Home on White Eagle's village for boys at the South Reserve was inspected on the 28th May, 1895, W.R. Haynes, manager; Mrs. Haynes, Matron; W.H. Bonehill, teacher; Rev. Mr. Tims, principal of both homes, North and South Reserves. Number of pupils present 17, number enrolled 17, number of school age vicinity 20, all of the teacher's own faith. Sixteen in Standard I, and one in Standard II. Progress very satisfactory. The building was in excellent order and is fully described in my agency report. School material ample. The boys were well dressed and seemed happy and contented. This is one of the best equipped schools in the country and Mr. and Mrs. Haynes keep it faultlessly clean. Rooms were decorated with flags and wild flowers. There was a good flower garden and a vegetable one, both attended to by the boys, In connection with the Church of England.

Day school at Eagle's Rib was inspected on the 29th May. 1895. There were no pupils present, as families were camped for a while at the North Reserve, and afterwards about the agency, where Mr. Mahood, teacher, was conducting classes in the lodges. The number on the roll was 26, including 9 visitors from other villages. Number, of school age in village and vicinity, 20 all of teacher's own faith. Nineteen in Standard I and one in Standard II. Building was in good repair, and it was unfortunately burned to the ground a few days after our visit, Mr. and Mrs. Mahood barely escaping with what clothing they had on. Mrs. Mahood had done good work during the winter teaching the girls, and many of the women of the village came also to get lessons in knitting and sewing. Pupil No. 01 made mitts and cuffs; 02, dress and cuffs; No. 06, cuffs, mitts and dress; 07, dress; 013, socks and dress; 014 made cuffs and dress; married women made socks and stockings, single women the same; boys made some very good brooms. These goods were all on view and were distributed to those most deserving, all feeling very proud. School in connection with the Church of England.

The St. John's Home, on Old Sun's Reserve, was inspected on 30th May, 1895; Rev. Mr. Tims, principal; L.F. Hardyman, manager; W.H. James, teacher. Number of pupils present, 28; number enrolled, 43; number of school age in village and vicinity, 69. Twenty-seven in Standard I, 13 in Standard II, 3 in Standard III. Examination was very satisfactory. The building was in good condition and material sufficient. The inside of the school building had been stained and varnished. The whole institution is fully described in agency report. The boys do gardening, basket and broom making and carpentry, and four or five boys were earning wages working at new buildings. The girls do sewing, knitting and the usual house duties. The home is doing a good work on this reserve. It is in connection with the Church of England.

The first boarding school in this agency was commenced a few years ago on this reserve by Miss Brown, now matron at the Piegans, with three little girls.

Stony Reserve.

The day school in Bear's Paw's village was inspected on 11th June, 1895; Rev. R.B. Steinhauer, teacher and missionary. Number of pupils present, 11; number enrolled, 34; number of school age on reserve, 34; all of teacher's own faith; average attendance, 10. Twenty-eight in Standard I, four in Standard II, two in Standard III. Building was in good repair. The bell had been placed on a platform. School material sufficient, most of it being supplied by the mission. The examination showed an improvement over last year, Mr. Steinhauer being an able teacher. The school is in connection with the Methodist Church. The Rev. Mr. Steinhauer

preaches also in the church at Morley in the absence of the Rev. John McDougall; Indian services in the morning and English in the afternoon.

The McDougall Orphanage was inspected on 12th June, 1895; Mr. J.W. Butler, principal; Mr. S.B. Shaw, teacher. Number of pupils present, 23; number on roll, 31. Some were absent on leave, owing to sickness; classified as under: -

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Standard I | 3 |
| Standard II | 2 |
| Standard III | 11 |
| Standard IV | 9 |

The examination showed that the work of the school was well kept up and many of the pupils were well advanced in the different subjects in the programme of studies. Discipline was good; school material plentiful. The new school building put up by the mission during the year was occupied and fully described in report on agencies and reserves. The building is 24 x 30, and the ceiling is 10 feet high; well supplied with blackboards. Stone foundation; six windows; white walls and ceiling tinted blue. A bright and cheerful school and in every way well the purpose. In connection with the Methodist Church.

The Day school in Jacob's Village was inspected on 13th June, 1895; Mr John Niddin, teacher; number of pupils, present, 17; number enrolled, 47; number of school age on the reserve, 49; all of teacher's own faith; 45 in Standard I, 2 in Standard II. Examination was very satisfactory and good live work was being done. The pupils were fairly well dressed and were clean, good use having been made of the basins, soap and towels furnished, to each school; building was a roomy one and was in capital order; discipline was good and exercises in calisthenics were well performed. Water-closets for boys and girls at each school on this reserve. This school is in connection with the Methodist Church.
Piegan Agency.

The St. Peter's Boarding and Day School was inspected on 28th June, 1895, the Rev. Mr. Hinchcliffe, principal, Mr. John Alfred Mason, teacher; number of pupils present, 21; number enrolled, 23 number of school age in vicinity, 23; two pupils were absent on leave; 22 in Standard I, one in Standard II. Progress was satisfactory. The pupils were well dressed and looked neat and clean. The school room is the same as reported last year: the efforts to have a better one had not been a success so far. School material was sufficient. The home is more fully referred to in my agency report. It is in connection with the Church of England.
Touchwood Hills Agency.

The day school on Day Star's Reserve was inspected on 23rd July, 1895. Mr. Mark Williams, teacher; number of pupils present, 6; number enrolled, 8; number of school age on reserve, 12; all of teacher's own faith; average attendance, 6; 4 in Standard II, 4 in Standard III. Examination was satisfactory and showed that Mr. Williams was a careful teacher. The school-room is a wing of the teacher's dwelling and needed some slight repairs, which I reported. School material was sufficient. The pupils were clean and fairly well dressed, except in footwear, which was ragged. The girls do knitting and sewing, and a good selection of specimens was sent to the territorial fair in Regina, but having been put in competition with industrial and boarding schools, I presume these little girls got no prizes. For handwork their exhibit was worthy of a prize. Mrs. Williams, wife of the teacher, attends to this department, as well as teaching the women on the reserve. The boys work in the garden, Mr. Williams having a very good one. This school is in connection with the Church of England.

The boarding and day school on Gordon's Reserve was inspected on 25th July, 1895. The Rev. Mr. Owens, principal; Rev. Mr. Lallemand, teacher; number of

pupils present, 20; number enrolled, 26 (21 boarders and 5 day scholars), classified as under: -

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Standard I | 7 |
| Standard II | 7 |
| Standard III | 7 |
| Standard IV | 3 |
| Standard V | 2 |
| ... | 26 |

The examination was very satisfactory, and proved Mr. Lallemand to be a competent teacher. School material was sufficient, a few articles only having been asked for. The pupils were neatly dressed and were clean, so was the school-room, and a now stone building was about being finished, and which is fully described in my agency report.

Some good specimens of industrial work in knitting, sewing, bread, butter, & c., were sent to the fair in Regina. This school is doing good work on this reserve. It is in connection with the Church of England.

Summary of Schools Inspected.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----|
| ... | Pupils enrolled. | ... |
| 1 Industrial school | 102 | ... |
| 7 Boarding schools | 214 | ... |
| 8 Day Schools | 132 | ... |
| ... | ... | 448 |
| METHODIST CHURCH. | ... | ... |
| 1 Industrial school | 36 | ... |
| 1 Boarding (orphanage) | 31 | ... |
| 9 Day schools | 235 | ... |
| ... | ... | 302 |
| Total number of pupils | ... | 750 |
| Total number of schools | ... | 27 |

In closing this report I would remark that the schools, as a whole, were well equipped and the buildings comfortable places, and the work generally was being done in a satisfactory manner, and the disposition on the part of the parents to have their children attend regularly was better than usual.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Inspector Indian Agencies and Reserves,

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE INDIAN ACT.

| | |
|---|---------|
| 1879 - 80. | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Harriet Hunt, St. Peter's | \$50 00 |
| 1880 - 81. | ... |
| Treaty No. 2. | ... |
| Isabella McAully, No. 29, Ebb and Flow Lake | 50 00 |
| Suzanne Sinclair, No. 37 Ebb and Flow Lake | 50 00 |
| Marguerite Moar, No. 28, Ebb and Flow Lake | 50 00 |
| Margaret Monkham, No. 24, Lake Manitoba | 50 00 |
| Mary Jane Garreoch, No. 12, Fairford | 50 00 |
| 1881 - 82. | ... |
| Treaty No. 2. | ... |
| Elizabeth Moar, No. 5, Fairford River | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 5. | ... |
| Elizabeth Brittain, No. 6, Cumberland | 50 00 |
| Annie Cox, No. 26, Cumberland | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Jourdain, No. 55, Cumberland | 50 00 |
| Annie McKay, No. 58, Cumberland | 50 00 |
| Josette Sais, No. 77, Cumberland | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 6. | ... |
| Mrs. T.T. Quinn, No. 42, Red Pheasant | 50 00 |
| 1882 - 83. | ... |
| Treaty No. 2. | ... |
| Mary Saunderson, Lake Manitoba | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 4. | ... |
| Marguerite Parisien, Pasquah's Band | 50 00 |
| Marie Rose Parisien, Pasquah's Band | 50 00 |
| Mame Parisien, Pasquah's Band | 50 00 |
| Françoise Parisien, Pasquah's Band | 50 00 |
| Teresa St. Denis, Pasquah's Band | 50 00 |
| Julie St. Denis, Pasquah's Band | 50 00 |
| Rosalie St. Denis, Pasquah's Band | 50 00 |
| Marie St. Denis, Pasquah's Band | 50 00 |

| | |
|---|---------|
| Françoise Desjerlais, Muscovequan's Band | \$50 00 |
| Isabelle Desjerlais, Muscovequan's Band | 50 00 |
| Caroline Blondeau, Muscovequan's Band | 50 00 |
| Melanie Blondeau Muscovequan's Band | 50 00 |
| 1883 - 84. | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Margaret McLeod, No. 146, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Margaret Pritchard, No. 357, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 2. | ... |
| Maria Misayabit, No. 20, Lake Manitoba | 50 00 |
| Margaret Misayabit, No. 21, Lake Manitoba | 60 00 |
| Shaw-aw-way-in-cit-ah-wook, No.24, Lake Manitoba | 50 00 |
| Isabella, No. 1, Lake Manitoba | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 4. | ... |
| Mary Ann McKay, No. 12, Little Black Bear's Band | 50 00 |
| Caroline Peletier, No. 27, Cowesess' Band | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Trochier or Oopeepeewahnook, No. 9, Cowesess' Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 5. | ... |
| Christie McLeod, No.184, Norway House | 50 00 |
| Catherine Swain, No.138, Norway House | 50 00 |
| Bella Morrisson, No. 81, Norway House | 50 00 |
| Rosalie Moore, No. 21, Grand Rapids | 50 00 |
| Harrie Houston, No. 15, Grand Rapids | 50 00 |
| 1884 - 85. | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Lydia Sutherland, No. 354 1/2, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Jane Whyte, No. 371 1/2, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Charlotte Desrosiers, No. 170, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Emily Isbester, No. 361, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Margaret Thom, No. 63, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| E.J. McLeod, No. 136, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Caroline McDonald, No. 388, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Victoria Young, No. 166, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Nancy Leask, No. 143, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Lucy West, No. 409, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Nancy Marsh, No. 42, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Jane Grey, No. 322, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Jane M. Snider, No. 394, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| | |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Lucy Fiddler, No. 101, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Catherine Walker, No. 401, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Rosalie Gagnon, No. 53 1/2, Fort Alexander | 50 00 |
| Charlotte Lapierre, No. 53 1/2, Brokenhead River | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 4. | ... |
| Julia Angneau, No. 71, Pasquah's Band | 50 00 |
| Nélaine Wallet, No. 66, Pasquah's Band | 50 00 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Treaty No. 5. | ... |
| Jane Shaw, No. 29, Fisher River Band | 50 00 |
| Betsy Semours, No. 26, Fisher River Band | 50 00 |
| Adelaide Garson, No. 43, Norway House | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 6. | ... |
| A. Laframboise, No. 27, Petaquakey's Band | 50 00 |
| 1885 - 86. | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Anne Favel, No. 12, Long Plain Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 4. | ... |
| Theresa Breland, Cowesess' Band | 50 00 |
| Sarah Fisher, No. 37, Muscowpetung's Band | 50 00 |
| Mary Thomas, No. 37, Muscowpetung's Band | 50 00 |
| Susie Thompson, sister of Chief Jack, Assiniboine Reserve | 50 00 |
| Mary McDonald, No. 13, Keeseekouse | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 5. | ... |
| Mary Jane Boulette, No. 82, Hollow Water River | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 6. | ... |
| Mary DeCoteau, No. 33, Red Pheasant's Band | 50 00 |
| Emilie Vivier, No. 50, Seekaskoutch's Band | 50 00 |
| 1886 - 87. | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Agnes Briere, No. 20, Fort Alexander | 50 00 |
| Jessie Spence, No. 304, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Catherine Kennedy, No. 510, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 3. | ... |
| Hannah McIvor, No. 75, Lac Seul Band | 50 00 |
| Magna Young, No. 103, Lac Seul Band | 50 00 |
| Louisa Kirkness, No. 116, Lac Seul Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 6. | ... |
| Louisa Donald, No. 57, James Seenum's Band | 50 00 |
| Annie Whitford, No. 73, Alexander's Band | 50 00 |
| Catherine Besson, No. 34, Muskegwatic's Band | 50 00 |
| Jane Collins, No. 14, Blue Quill's Band | 50 00 |
| Emma Brabant, No. 53, Red Pheasant's Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 4. | ... |
| Sally Bird, Blackfoot Reserve | 50 00 |

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|--|-------|
| 1887 - 88. | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Georgina Starke, No. 365, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Kapoosohahsohting, No. 28, Brokenhead River | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 4. | ... |
| Philomene Daniels, No. 35, Peepeekeesis' Band | 50 00 |
| Elizabeth H. Pratt, No. 10, Gordon's Band | 50 00 |
| Anne Houle, No. 123, Gambler's Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 5. | ... |
| Mrs. Mary Nod, No. 17, Black River | 50 00 |
| Jane Norquay, No. 61, Fisher River | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 6. | ... |
| Rosaline Fournier, No. 53, John Smith's Band | 50 00 |
| Peggy Favel, No. 26, Muskegwatic's Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 7. | ... |
| Lucy Cook, No. 25, Running Wolf's Band, Piegan Reserve | 50 00 |
| 1888 - 89. | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Mrs. Catherine Ann Michaud, No. 536, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clouston, No. 511, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Catherine Gilliaud, No. 77, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 6. | ... |
| Adelaide Loyer, No. 132, Michel's Band | 50 00 |
| Margaret Cardinal, No. 11, Beaver Lake Band | 50 00 |
| Matilda Cardinal, No. 41, Lac La Biche Band | 50 00 |
| Mrs. D. Leblanc, No. 99, Attakakoop's Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 7. | ... |
| Emma Jonas, Stony Reserve, Bear's Paw Band | 50 00 |
| 1889 - 90. | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Eliza Daniels, No. 295, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Ed. Kipling, No. 551, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 2. | ... |
| Maria Lamalice, No. 33, Water Hen River | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 5. | ... |
| Emma Robideaux, No. 20, Black River | 50 00 |
| Kitty Smith, No. 29, Moose Lake, | 50 00 |

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|---|---------|
| Treaty No. 6. | ... |
| Emma Higgins or Apistatim, No. 111, Thunderchild's Band | \$50 00 |
| Phoebe Jefferson, No. 189, Poundmaker's Band | 50 00 |
| Judith Boucher, No. 109, James Seenum's Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 7. | ... |
| Julia Choquette, No. 46, Blood Reserve, Running Wolf's Band | 50 00 |
| Isabella Grant, No. 59, Blood Reserve, | 50 00 |
| Running Wolf's Band | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Howard, No. 35, Blood Band N | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Murphy, No. 19, Blood Band M | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Millar, No. 34, Blood Band I | 50 00 |
| 1890 - 91. | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Matilda Asham, No. 6, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Harriet Fontaine, No. 531, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Mary Ann Johnston, No. 160, Fort Alexander | 50 00 |
| Angelique Johnston, No. 162, Fort Alexander | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 5. | ... |
| Margaret Jane Buck, No. 69, Moose Lake | 50 00 |
| Philemene Budd, No. 116, Cumberland | 50 00 |
| Margaret Mackay, No. 110, Cumberland | 50 00 |
| Margaret Saunders, No. 41, Pas | 50 00 |
| Mary J. Cochrane, No. 24, Fisher River | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 4. | ... |
| Marie Gervais, No.83, Cowesess' Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 6. | ... |
| Mrs. Charles Fiddler, No. 50, James Smith's Band | 50 00 |
| Lizzie Callihoo, No. 132, Michel's Band | 50 00 |
| Rosalie House, No. 1, Ermineskin's Band | 50 00 |
| Elizabeth St. Germain, No. 137, George Gordon's Band | 50 00 |
| 1891 - 92 | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Mrs. Joseph Moore, No. 394, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Sarah Sasford, No. 49, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Sarah Sargeant, No. 558, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Jane Mowat, No. 218, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Eliza Ann Walker, No. 393, St. Peter's | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 2. | ... |
| | |

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|---|-------|
| Marie Ste. Matte, No. 58, Lake Manitoba | 50 00 |
| Elsie Spence, No. 46, Ebb-and-Flow Lake | 50 00 |

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| Treaty No. 5. | ... |
| Sarah Clarke, No. 22, Black River | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Albert Ballendine, No. 101, Cumberland | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 4. | ... |
| Nancy Laronde, No. 54, Key's Band | 50 00 |
| Flora Chartrand, No. 26, Key's Band | 50 00 |
| Harriet Chartrand, No. 26, Key's Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 6. | ... |
| Maria Beaudry, No. 36, Mistawisis' Band | 50 00 |
| 1892 - 93. | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Nancy Harper, No. 54, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Alice Linklater, No. 130, Brokenhead Band | 50 00 |
| Annabella Gates, No. 560, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 3. | ... |
| Isabella Jette, No. 46, Grassy Narrows Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 5. | ... |
| Margaret Dorion, No. 219, Pas Band | 50 00 |
| Isabella Judd, No. 125, Cumberland Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No 4. | ... |
| Mary Field, No. 4, Key's Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 6. | ... |
| Maria Beaudry, No. 33, Mistawasis' Band | 50 00 |
| Eliza Shaw, No. 82, John Smith's Band | 50 00 |
| Isabella Pruden, No. 86, John Smith's Band | 50 00 |
| Bella, No. 101, Enoch's Band | 50 00 |
| Margaret Calder, No. 27, Enoch's Band | 50 00 |
| Isabella Blanc, No. 10, Enoch's Band | 50 00 |
| 1893 - 94. | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Lecoy, No. 157, Fort Alexander Band | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Ann Hamelin, No. 99, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Margaret Sinclair, No. 142, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Caroline Mayo, No. 490, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Esther Flett Kippling, No. 526, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Margaret Rochen, No. 374, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Juliet Kennedy, No. 569, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 2. | ... |
| | |

Jane Anderson, No. 55, Fairford Band

50 00

| | |
|--|-------|
| Treaty No. 3. | ... |
| Elizabeth Manville, No. 44, Coutcheeching Band | 50 00 |
| Maria Jourdain, No. 7, Coutcheeching Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 5. | ... |
| Maria Disbrowe, No. 142, Poplar River Band | 50 00 |
| Mary Favel, No. 66, Fisher River | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Albert Tate, No. 43, Norway House | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 4. | ... |
| Mary Murray, No. 131, Côté's Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 6. | ... |
| Maria Isabella Laliberté, No. 22, Kapahawekenum's Band | 50 00 |
| Maggie Drevor, No. 14, Ahtakakoop's Band | 50 00 |
| Julia Arcaud, No. 4, Petequakey's Band | 50 00 |
| Eliza McKay, No. 141, Mistawasis' Band | 50 00 |
| Mary McLeod, No. 91, James Robert's Band | 50 00 |
| Nancy Saunderson, No. 84, James Roberts' Band | 50 00 |
| Alice Saunderson, No. 70, James Roberts' Band | 50 00 |
| Marie Louise Grove, No. 120, Enoch's Band | 50 00 |
| Mary Paul, No. 131, Enoch's Band | 50 00 |
| Cecile Passpasschase, No. 93, Enoch's Band | 50 00 |
| 1894 - 95. | ... |
| Treaty No. 1. | ... |
| Margaret Nolin, No. 183, Rosseau River Band | 50 00 |
| Mary Ann Folster, No. 639 1/2, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Flora Bella Harper, No. 646, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Mary Minnie, No. 613, St. Peter's Band | 50 00 |
| Maria Adele Starr, No. 40, Fort Alexander Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 2. | ... |
| Sophie Napakisit, No. 18, Pine Creek Band | 50 00 |
| Maria Lacouette, No. 38, Water Hen River Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 3. | ... |
| Ann Savyard, No. 16, Islington Band | 50 00 |
| Mrs. James Swan, No. 46, Dalles Band | 50 00 |
| Mary Brown, No. 19, Nickousemenicaning Band | 50 00 |
| Sarah Park, No. 5, Wabigoon Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 4. | ... |
| Mrs. Virginia Favel, No. 54, George Gordon's Band | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Nancy LaVallie, No. 13, George Gordon's Band | 50 00 |
| Isabella Peppin, No. 157, Gambler's Band | 50 00 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Cecile Fleury, No. 160, Way-way-see-cappo's Baud | 50 00 |
| Victoria Nabbis, No. 160, Gambler's Band, | 50 00 |
| Mary Bellehurnier, No. 140, Gambler's Band | 50 00 |
| Susanne Nadeau, No. 37, Cowesess' Band | 50 00 |

| | |
|--|-------|
| Treaty No. 5. | ... |
| Elizabeth Papanakis, No. 24, Fisher River Band | 50 00 |
| Maggie Raymond, No. 190, Fisher River Band | 50 00 |
| Fanny Thomas, No. 1, Fisher River Band | 50 00 |
| Elizabeth Dahl, No. 45, Fisher river Band | 50 00 |
| Treaty No. 6. | ... |
| Nancy Howse, No. 17, Wahsatanow Band | 50 00 |
| Eliza Howse, No. 42, Wahsatanow Band | 50 00 |
| Genevieve Larocque, No. 138, James Seenum's Band | 50 00 |
| Isabella Loyer, No. 5, Michel's Band | 50 00 |
| Josephine Laderoute, No. 1, Michel's Band | 5000 |
| Susette Morin, No. 33, Kapahawekenum Band | 50 00 |
| Eliza Masketaytamay, No. 99, Mistawasis Band | 50 00 |

LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounts to 32,205.61 acres, and the sales to \$72,423.36.

The quantity of surrendered land still in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 461,613 acres.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Agents' returns (for land, timber and rent) examined and entered | 514 |
| New sales | 439 |
| Number of sales cancelled | 108 |
| Number of leases issued and entered | 101 |
| Number of timber licenses renewed | 23 |
| Number of payments on leases entered | 163 |
| Number of payments on old sales entered | 336 |
| Number of notices to purchasers in arrears prepared and sent out | 1,735 |
| Location tickets issued and entered | 37 |
| Assignments of land examined and entered. | 249 |
| Assignments of land registered | 215 |
| Descriptions for patents prepared and entered | 376 |
| Number of patents engrossed | 376 |
| Number of patents registered | 376 |
| Number of patents despatched | 376 |
| Number of patents cancelled | 2 |

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber, amounted to \$90,922.38.

The purchase money and interest thereon in arrears on land sales on the 30th June, 1895, amounted approximately to \$101,683.11.

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| Principal | \$49,831 79 |
| Interest | 51,851 32 |
| Total | \$101,683 11 |

For further details, see tabular statement No. 1 on pages 318 - 319.

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J.D. McLEAN,
In charge of Land and Timber Branch.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1895.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1 - LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Lands sold during the year ended 30th June, 1895, the total amount of Purchase Money, and the approximate quantity of surrendered 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 | 2,185 80 | 1,005 00 | 2,236 36 | Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remaining unsold according to the previous year's report |
| Amabel | Bruce | 166 00 | 6950 | 945 00 | ... |
| Eastnor | Bruce | 2,045 68 | 790 27 | 4,710 32 | ... |
| Lindsay | Bruce | 6,710 00 | 2,265 25 | 13,543 00 | ... |
| St. Edmund | Bruce | 3,383 00 | 1,140 00 | 36,183 00 | ... |
| Bury, town plot | Bruce | 25 | 30 00 | 1,767 00 | ... |
| Harwick, town plot | Bruce | ... | ... | 1,111 00 | ... |
| Southampton, town plot | Bruce | ... | ... | 26 25 | ... |
| Wiarton | Bruce | 12 15 | 75 10 | 35 85 | ... |
| Brooke | Grey | 2 75 | 110 00 | ... | ... |
| Keppel | Grey | 617 00 | 705 00 | 2,724 85 | ... |
| Saugeen Fishing Islands | Lake Huron and Georgian Bay | ... | ... | 880 50 | ... |
| Cape Hurd Islands | Lake Huron and Georgian Bay | ... | ... | 7,720 50 | ... |
| Mississauga Reserve | Algoma District | ... | ... | 1,173 64 | ... |
| Thessalon | Algoma District | 131 00 | 131 00 | 2,994 87 | ... |
| Thessalon, | Algoma | 4 36 | 304 25 | 94 83 | ... |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----|
| town | District | | | | |
| Aweres | Algoma District | ... | ... | 13,584 00 | ... |
| Archibald | Algoma District | ... | ... | 2,900 00 | ... |
| Dennis | Algoma District | ... | ... | 3,349 00 | ... |
| Fisher | Algoma District | ... | ... | 9,602 00 | ... |
| Herrick | Algoma District | ... | ... | 7,267 53 | ... |
| Havilland | Algoma District | ... | ... | 3,660 00 | ... |
| Kars | Algoma District | ... | ... | 9,479,00 | ... |
| Apaquash, town plot | Algoma District | 35 | 3 50 | 316 56 | ... |
| Laird | Algoma District | 312 24 | 283 65 | 9,267 75, | ... |
| Macdonald | Algoma District | 239 00 | 119 50 | 2,218 35 | ... |
| Meredith | Algoma District | ... | ... | 7,695 70 | ... |
| Pennefather | Algoma District | ... | ... | 18,131 00 | ... |
| Tilley | Algoma District | ... | ... | 12,691,00 | ... |
| Tupper | Algoma District | ... | ... | 2,800 00 | ... |
| Fenwick | Algoma District | ... | ... | 12,787 00 | ... |
| Vankoughnet | Algoma District | 75 00 | 37 50 | 10,675 00 | ... |
| Shingouicouse, town plot | Algoma District | ... | ... | 269 00 | ... |
| Bidwell | Manitoulin Dist | 566 60 | 119 50 | 7,441 00 | ... |
| Howland | Manitoulin District | 159 00 | 3500 | 4,803 00 | ... |
| Sheguiandah | Manitoulin District | 309 00 | 6525 | 12,355 00 | ... |
| Sheguiandah, town plot | Manitoulin District | ... | ... | 398 23 | ... |
| Billings | Manitoulin District | 200 00 | 70 00 | 5,978 00 | ... |
| | Manitoulin | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------|----------|------------|-----------------|
| Assiginack | District | ... | ... | 7,491 00 | ... |
| Campbell | Manitoulin District | 531 00 | 141 65 | 8,471 75 | ... |
| Manitowaning, town plot | Manitoulin District | ... | ... | 71 60 | ... |
| Carnarvon | Manitoulin District | 1,601 00 | 63750 | 12,5150 00 | ... |
| Tehkummah | Manitoulin District | 400 00 | 8550 | 8,051 00 | ... |
| Sandfield | Manitoulin District | 202 00 | 7525 | 7,667 00 | ... |
| Shaftesbury, town plot. | Manitoulin District | 75 | 50 00 | 147,69 | ... |
| Tolsmaville town plot | Manitoulin District | ... | ... | 1,567 31 | ... |
| Allan | Manitoulin District | 1,785 00 | 167 00 | 6,041 00 | ... |
| Burpee | Manitoulin District | 100,00 | 25 00 | 13,942 00 | ... |
| Barrie Island | Manitoulin District | 870 00 | 261 00 | 2,990 00 | ... |
| Gordon | Manitoulin District | 639,00 | 15310 | 3,787 00 | ... |
| Gore Bay, town | Manitoulin District | 1 59 | 65 80 | 5 81 | ... |
| Mills | Manitoulin District | 100 00 | 15 00 | 8,250 00 | ... |
| Cockburn Island | Manitoulin District | ... | ... | 32,445 00 | ... |
| Dawson | Manitoulin District | 10 | 56 81 | 30,014 00 | ... |
| Robinson | Manitoulin District | 730 00 | 185 50 | 49,289 00 | ... |
| Neebing | Thunder Bay District | ... | ... | 3,778 00 | ... |
| Sarnia, town | Lambton | ... | ... | 5 56 | ... |
| Anderdon | Essex | 199 08 | 1,668 00 | ... | Water frontage. |

| Town or township | County or District | Number of Acres sold | Amount of Sale | Approximate Quantity remaining unsold | Remarks |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ... | ... | ... | \$ cts. | Acres. | ... |
| Golden Lake | Renfrew | 1 94 | 98.01 | ... | Right of way of O.A. & P.S. Ry |
| Seneca | Haldimand | ... | ... | 192 71 | ... |
| Cayuga, town plot | Haldimand | 2 96 | 40 00 | 244 27 | ... |
| Cayuga | Haldimand | ... | ... | 312 60 | ... |
| Dunn | Haldimand | ... | ... | 1,571 50 | ... |
| Caledonia, town plot | Haldimand | ... | ... | 56 86 | ... |
| Brantford | Brant | 5 25 | 157 38 | 136 10 | ... |
| Bronte, town plot | Halton | ... | ... | 10 93 | ... |
| Port Credit, town plot | Peel | ... | ... | 0 25 | ... |
| Deseronto, town plot | Hastings | ... | ... | 6 50 | ... |
| Islands in the River St. Lawrence | Prov. of Ontario | 447 62 | 33,193 55 | 300 00 | ... |
| Islands in the Otonabee and Lakes | Peterborough, & c. | 3 64 | 100 00 | 2,087 00 | ... |
| Thora Island | Lake Simcoe | ... | ... | 74 00 | ... |
| White Cloud Island | Georgian Bay | ... | ... | 244 59 | ... |
| Sultana Island | Rainy River Dist | ... | ... | 421 12 | ... |
| Shannonville, town plot | Hastings | ... | ... | 0 88 | ... |
| Tyendinaga | Hastings | 86 43 | 1,693 00 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 24,849 84 | 46,258 32 | 436,128 12 | ... |
| PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. | | | | | |
| Ouiatchouan | Chicoutimi | 525 00 | 220 50 | 9,532 18 | ... |
| Colraine | Megantic | ... | ... | 1,203 00 | ... |
| Dundee | Huntingdon | 443 65 | 1,109 | 8,983 31 | ... |

[illegible]

TABULAR STATEMENT NO. 2

AGRICULTURAL and Industrial Statistics

| Province, Agency, or Band | Resident Indian Population | Immovable Property, Land Cultivated, and Fresh Land Ploughed | | | | | Personal Property | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grain and Roots Harvested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fish, Fur and Other Industries |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|-------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|-------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------------------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|------|----------------|----------|---------|-------|--------|---------|-----------|---|
| ... | ... | Houses | Barns | Stables | Land cultivated | Land newly broken up | Ploughs | Harrows | Wagons | Carts | Fanning Mills | Threshing Machines | Mowing Machines | Reapers | No. of Other Implements | Horses | Cows | Oxen | Bulls | Sheep | Pigs | Number of Young Stock | Wheat | Oats | Pease | Barley | Corn | Rye | Other Grain | Potatoes | Turnips | Beans | Apples | Hay | Value | |
| Ontario | ... | ... | ... | ... | Ac. | Ac. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Tons | \$ cts. | | |
| Grand River Superintendency - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Six Nations | 3629 | 633 | 122 | 322 | 30133 | ... | 397 | 335 | 333 | 205 | 161 | 5 | 106 | 98 | 190 | 1169 | 750 | 26 | 26 | 278 | 1282 | 977 | 46415 | 48119 | 11829 | 1296 | 19318 | 1022 | 118 | 6120 | ... | ... | ... | 3810 | 3,300 00 | |
| Mississaugas, New Credit | 242 | 94 | 60 | 45 | 4000 | 50 | 100 | 80 | 150 | 40 | 45 | 2 | 25 | 15 | 150 | 220 | 195 | 4 | 2 | 125 | 190 | 400 | 8000 | 12000 | 1800 | 1800 | 80 | 400 | ... | 600 | ... | ... | ... | 650 | 2,000 00 | |
| Mississaugas, Walpole Island | 828 | 215 | 14 | 122 | 3049 | 111 1/2 | 91 | 54 | 112 | ... | 24 | 1 | 16 | 9 | 45 | 438 | 177 | 24 | 9 | 44 | 494 | 309 | 6479 | 4532 | 136 | ... | 4183 | ... | ... | 2954 | ... | 792 | 1584 | 1154 | 7,565 00 | |
| Western Superintendency - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 1st Division | 475 | 131 | 17 | 70 | 2515 | 125 | 80 | 72 | 128 | ... | 35 | 1 | 19 | 23 | 34 | 119 | 187 | 2 | 7 | 30 | 107 | 66 | 7043 | 12379 | 365 | 727 | 3381 | ... | ... | 3546 | ... | ... | ... | 414 | 849 00 | |
| 2nd Division | 859 | 210 | 80 | 80 | 5945 | 42 | 30 | 31 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 94 | 20 | 1 | 18 | 51 | 136 | 55 | 490 | 196 | ... | 267 | ... | ... | 3980 | ... | ... | ... | 187 | 9,714 00 | |
| 3rd Division | 1150 | 152 | 44 | 55 | 2426 | 86 | 47 | 31 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 75 | 61 | 20 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 79 | ... | 542 | 140 | ... | 175 | ... | ... | 7756 | ... | ... | ... | 420 | 16,248 00 | |
| 4th Division | 1756 | 292 | 10 | 10 | 438 | 8 1/2 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 155 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 4 | ... | 4 | 24 | ... | 450 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6900 | 400 | ... | ... | 104 | 70,050 00 | |
| Golden Lake Agency | 90 | 17 | 4 | 12 | 53 | 7 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 9 | 2 | ... | 4 | 16 | 6 | ... | 250 | 120 | ... | 80 | ... | ... | 200 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 886 00 | |
| Tyendinaga Agency | 1153 | 217 | 100 | 85 | 10000 | ... | 170 | 160 | 100 | ... | 60 | 2 | 40 | 25 | 500 | 250 | 300 | ... | 10 | 100 | 250 | 300 | 6700 | 20000 | 2400 | 6000 | 2500 | 2000 | 3000 | 3000 | ... | ... | ... | 800 | 300 00 | |
| Lake Simcoe Agency | 118 | 32 | 17 | 17 | 354 | 4 | 15 | 13 | 7 | ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 29 | 40 | 18 | ... | 2 | ... | 71 | 19 | 380 | 2250 | 480 | ... | 38 | ... | 120 | 1320 | ... | ... | ... | 74 | 2,100 00 | |
| Cape Croker Agency | 392 | 109 | 45 | 55 | 1340 | 40 | 94 | 60 | 110 | 2 | 16 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1160 | 105 | 42 | 2 | 1 | 56 | 275 | 190 | 1500 | 2200 | 1300 | 80 | 375 | ... | ... | 1000 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 3,985 00 | |
| Saugeen Agency | 378 | 89 | 15 | 61 | 885 | 35 | 48 | 26 | 42 | ... | 8 | 2 | 1 | ... | 109 | 120 | 20 | 2 | ... | ... | 120 | 70 | 320 | 1600 | 250 | ... | 1300 | ... | ... | 1750 | ... | ... | ... | 150 | 3,200 00 | |
| Alnwick Agency | 229 | 54 | 21 | 10 | 2470 | ... | 25 | 23 | 17 | ... | 10 | ... | 3 | 3 | 83 | 58 | 14 | ... | 2 | 24 | 48 | 26 | 558 | 1830 | 2534 | 445 | 39 | 507 | 614 | 1428 | 2635 | 5 | ... | 88 | 7,590 00 | |
| Mud Lake Agency | 162 | 35 | ... | 18 | 125 | ... | 7 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 60 | 19 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 11 | 420 | 700 | 75 | 60 | 20 | ... | ... | 1200 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 6,908 00 | |
| Rice Lake Agency | 79 | 28 | 8 | 12 | 750 | ... | 11 | 7 | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 1 | 33 | 20 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 18 | 1180 | 1800 | 1340 | 30 | 40 | ... | ... | 465 | 1175 | ... | ... | 25 | 2,300 00 | |
| Rama Agency | 229 | 81 | 31 | 32 | 798 | 3 | 20 | 24 | 15 | ... | 7 | ... | 3 | 2 | 97 | 35 | 23 | ... | 4 | 11 | 175 | 50 | 500 | 3800 | 1200 | 80 | ... | ... | 3700 | ... | ... | ... | 208 | ... | 3,500 00 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|------|-----|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|-------|------------|
| Penetanguishene Agency | 397 | 69 | 23 | 52 | 553 | 58 | 24 | 21 | 10 | 1 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | 31 | 69 | 29 | 20 | 4 | 19 | 96 | 35 | 340 | 481 | 633 | 6 | 163 | ... | ... | 895 | ... | ... | ... | 95 | 350 00 |
| Scugog Agency | 37 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 100 | ... | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 6 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 40 | 340 | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 140 | 90 | ... | ... | 50 | 6 | 770 00 |
| TOTAL | 17611 | 3672 | 883 | 1819 | 82853 | 1103 | 1689 | 1370 | 1512 | 310 | 497 | 27 | 270 | 220 | 5029 | 4102 | 2538 | 353 | 118 | 918 | 4818 | 3470 | 97479 | 139391 | 31835 | 10677 | 44606 | 3989 | 4221 | 87028 | 4210 | 1322 | 1634 | 10994 | 167,009 00 |

NOTE - The 1st division of the Western Superintendency of Ontario includes the Chippewas or Sarnia, Kettle Creek, and Rivière aux Sables; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Chippewas and Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames; and the 3rd division of that same superintendency comprehends the Moravians or Delawares of the Thames.

The 1st division of the Northern Superintendency of that province includes the Ojibewas, Ottawas, and Nipissinguas of Manitoulin and cockburn Islands, and the Ojibewas of the north shore of Lake Huron; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Ojibewas of Parry Island, Shawanaga, Henvy Inlet, Lake Nipissing, French River, Lake Temscamingue and the Iroquois of Gibson; the 3rd division of the same superintendency comprehends the Ojibewas of Garden River, Batchewana Bay and Michipoten; the 4th division of the said superintendency takes in all the Ojibewas of Lake Superior. 14 - 21

Table, see page 320

| Province, Agency or Band | Resident Indian population | Immovable Property, Land Cultivated and Fresh Land Ploughed | | | | | Personal Property | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grain and Roots Harvested | | | | | | | | | | | | Fish, Furs, and Other Industries |
|--|----------------------------------|--|-------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|-------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|-----------------|----------|-------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---|
| ... | ... | Houses | Barns | Stables | Land Cultivated | Land Newly Broken up | Ploughs | Harrows | Wagons | Carts | Fanning Mills | Threshing Machines | Mowing machines | Reapers | Number of Other Implements | Horses | Cows | Oxen | Bulls | Sheep | Pigs | Number of Young Stock | Wheat | Oats | Pease | Barley | Corn | Other Grains | Potatoes | Beans | Garden Seeds | Hay | Value | |
| Quebec | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres | Acres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Tons | \$ cts. | |
| Lake of Two Mountains Agency | 431 | 81 | 20 | 55 | 1408 | ... | 39 | 29 | 32 | 58 | 6 | 2 | 6 | ... | 340 | 95 | 65 | ... | 12 | 31 | 105 | 78 | 133 | 2741 | 105 | 45 | 572 | 710 | 2774 | 126 | ... | 135 1/2 | 9,915 00 | |
| Caughnawaga Agency | 1897 | 428 | 100 | 287 | 4370 | 40 | 240 | 180 | 180 | 200 | 20 | 16 | 25 | 6 | 165 | 220 | 300 | 10 | 15 | 30 | 150 | 215 | 220 | 22800 | 1200 | 1560 | 600 | 1050 | 9000 | ... | ... | 1100 | 17,000 00 | |
| St. Regis Agency | 1231 | 193 | 76 | 80 | 2685 | 28 | 90 | 72 | 89 | 9 | 8 | 13 | 34 | 15 | 110 | 202 | 195 | 2 | 14 | ... | 125 | 109 | 1275 | 6520 | 400 | 2204 | 438 | 3100 | ... | ... | ... | 1000 | 10,200 | |
| Viger Agency | 114 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,558 00 | |
| St. Francis Agency | 325 | 71 | 13 | 12 | 145 | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,000 00 | |
| Lake St. John | 470 | 95 | 13 | 12 | 145 | ... | 1 | 2 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 22 | 32 | 10 | ... | ... | 41 | 25 | 130 | 700 | 121 | ... | ... | 10 | 660 | ... | 17 | 7,700 00 | |
| Maria Agency | 91 | 22 | 15 | 15 | 250 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 8 | ... | 805 | 4 | ... | ... | 150 | 1800 | ... | ... | 19 | 1,320 00 | |
| Restigouche Agency | 476 | 84 | 53 | ... | 665 | 10 | 23 | 16 | 8 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 4 | ... | 7 | 41 | 32 | 28 | ... | 20 | 126 | 44 | ... | 3750 | ... | ... | ... | 915 | 1186 | ... | ... | 119 | 1,200 | |
| River Desert Agency | 486 | 75 | 28 | 20 | 745 | 10 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 160 | 26 | 35 | ... | 1 | 20 | 30 | 65 | ... | 1200 | 160 | ... | 25 | 20 | 3100 | ... | ... | 315 | 17,000 00 | |
| Jeune Lorette | 409 | 71 | 5 | 5 | 170 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 15 | ... | 1 | ... | 20 | 4 | ... | 250 | 50 | ... | ... | 30 | 150 | ... | ... | 40 | 25,155 00 | |
| *North Shore River St. Lawrence Superintendency | 1302 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Becanour Agency | 55 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 78 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 2 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | 160 | 39 | ... | 10 | 40 | 145 | ... | ... | 35 | 900 00 | |
| Temiscamingue Agency | 139 | 60 | 11 | 17 | 140 | 10 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | 21 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 43 | 14 | 53 | 192 | 194 | ... | ... | 1165 | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 1,810 00 | |
| Total | 7426 | 1211 | 337 | 507 | 10761 | 118 | 448 | 348 | 354 | 319 | 40 | 37 | 70 | 21 | 830 | 647 | 713 | 55 | 47 | 117 | 655 | 577 | 1811 | 39118 | 2273 | 1605 | 3411 | 3363 | 23080 | 126 | ... | 2806 1/2 | 101,788 00 | |
| New Brunsiwck | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North-eastern Superintendency | 956 | 205 | 40 | 37 | 773 | 21 | 13 | 11 | 15 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 14 | 34 | 4 | ... | ... | 26 | 26 | 125 | 2180 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 6175 | ... | ... | 188 | 11,250 00 | |
| South-western Superintendency | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st Division | 475 | 71 | 10 | 5 | 163 1/2 | ... | 13 | 14 | 18 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 168 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 20 | ... | 1033 | 22 | ... | 10 | 145 | 1250 | 35 | 105 | 46 1/2 | 12,175 00 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|-----|----|----|-----------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|----|----|---|---|---|-----|----|-----|------|----|-----|----|-----|------|----|-----|------------|-----------|
| 2nd Division | 237 | 41 | 19 | 4 | 307 | 20 | 15 | 16 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 90 | 21 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 60 | 31 | ... | 1325 | 10 | ... | 20 | 600 | 1670 | 15 | ... | 115 | 13,700 00 |
| Total | 1608 | 317 | 69 | 46 | 11243 1/2 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 51 | 2 | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 286 | 49 | 59 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 110 | 77 | 125 | 4538 | 32 | ... | 30 | 765 | 9095 | 50 | 105 | 349 1/2 | 37,125 00 |

[*No statistics have been received since those sent in by Mr. L.F. Boucher, the late Indian superintendent.]

NOTE. - The North-eastern superintendency of New Brunswick includes the Micmas of the counties on the north-east side of that province. The 1st division or south-western superintendency of that province embraces the Amalecites of all the counties on the south and west side of the province, except Victoria and Madawaska, which form the 2nd division of the superintendency. 14 - 21 1/2

Table, see page 322

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|------|-----|-----|-----------|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-------|-------|------|------|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|----------|--------------|
| Lower Fraser Agency | 4177 | 1236 | 313 | 316 | 3696 | 91 | 114 | 92 | 83 | 8 | ... | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1944 | 708 | 752 | 150 | 30 | 229 | 2101 | 473 | 1872 | 6851 | 3604 | 1686 | 567 | ... | 11185 | ... | ... | ... | 1439 | 90,035 00 |
| Williams Lake Agency | 1878 | 402 | ... | 174 | 1257 | 40 | 102 | 36 | 25 | ... | 9 | 1 | 28 | ... | 535 | 2723 | 799 | ... | 29 | ... | 546 | 187 | 4942 | 5105 | 24 | 670 | ... | ... | 6580 | ... | 7 | ... | 1199 | 29,680 00 |
| Kamloops Agency | 2801 | 470 | 195 | ... | 1421 | 23 | 130 | 115 | 48 | 1 | 18 | ... | 11 | ... | 3375 | 2402 | 448 | ... | 8 | 1 | 452 | 309 | 2911 | 7082 | 469 | 278 | 273 | 250 | 10716 | ... | 233 | ... | 1200 | 92,575 00 |
| Okanagan Agency | 558 | 95 | 81 | ... | 1058 | 3 | 58 | 22 | 13 | ... | 8 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 960 | 2350 | 910 | ... | ... | ... | 359 | 240 | 2906 | 176 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2500 | ... | ... | ... | 300 | 16,355 00 |
| Kootenay Agency | 581 | 179 | 10 | 15 | 319 | 13 | 45 | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 31 | 1477 | 307 | 55 | 21 | ... | ... | 302 | 365 | 2450 | 160 | ... | ... | ... | 1370 | ... | ... | ... | 105 | 3,300 00 |
| North-west Coast Agency | 4025 | 899 | 5 | 20 | 131 1/2 | 17 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 829 | 33 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4850 | 1065 | ... | 13 | 23 | 317,080 00 |
| Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency | 2800 | 796 | ... | 61 | 178 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6040 | 325 | 167 | 41 | 16 | ... | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2205 | ... | ... | ... | 18 1/2 | 104,450 00 |
| Total | 23196 | 5269 | 809 | 723 | 10499 1/2 | 248 1/2 | 573 | 343 | 371 | 17 | 36 | 11 | 66 | 8 | 13714 | 10439 | 3750 | 338 | 124 | 950 | 3636 | 2164 | 13096 | 71664 | 4457 | 2634 | 840 | 250 | 42106 | 1065 | 240 | 13 | 5084 1/2 | 1,014,700 00 |

[*3 bushels of onions and 2 barrels of apples.]

Table, see page 324

| Province, Agency or Band | Resident Indian Population | Immovable Property, Land Cultivated and Fresh Land Ploughed | | | | | Personal Property | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Grain and Roots Harvested | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Fish,Furs and Other Industries |
|---|----------------------------------|--|-------|---------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|-------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------------------|--------|------|------|-------|-------|------|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|-----------------|----------|---------|---------|--------|----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| ... | ... | Houses | Barns | Stables | Land Cultivated | Land Newly Broken up | Ploughs | Harrows | Wagons | Carts | Fanning Mills | Threshing Machines | Mowing Machines | Reapers | Number of Other Implements | Horses | Cows | Oxen | Bulls | Sheep | Pigs | Number of Young Stock | Wheat | Oats | Pease | Barley | Corn | Beans | Other Grains | Potatoes | Turnips | Carrots | Onions | Other Roots | Hay | Value | |
| Manitoba and North-west Territories | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres | Acres | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Binders | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bus. | Bus | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Bus. | Tons | \$ cts. | |
| F. Ogletree, Agt, Treaty No. 1 | 499 | 54 | 2 | 22 | 469 | 20 | 18 | 17 | 6 | 60 | 2 | 2 | 5 | ... | 110 | 70 | 16 | 30 | 2 | ... | 5 | 25 | 4,429 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 420 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 190 | 4,925 00 | |
| A.M. Muckle, Agt, Treaty No. 1 | 1,791 | 414 | ... | 302 | 807 | 34 | 61 | 72 | 41 | 30 | 4 | ... | 75 | ... | 1,145 | 129 | 330 | 243 | 12 | ... | 171 | 481 | 1,000 | 2,300 | 55 | 2,510 | 410 | 30 | ... | 12,050 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,320 | 30,400 00 | |
| H. Martineau, Agt, Treaty No. 2 | 1,044 | 421 | 7 | 184 | 223 | 26 | 29 | 24 1/2 | 17 | 105 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 17 | 166 | 323 | 131 | 35 | 8 | 20 | 551 | ... | 155 | ... | 207 | 80 | ... | ... | 3,916 | 91 | 52 | 39 | ... | 2,349 | 7,507 00 | |
| R.J.N. Pither, Agt, Treaty No. 3 | 1,086 | 471 | 34 | ... | 104 | 7 | 11 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 583 | 36 | 35 | 23 | 4 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 322 | ... | 3 | 1,665 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 190 | 11,035 00 | |
| F.C. Cornish, Agt, Treaty No. 3 | 887 | 212 | ... | 41 | 81 1/2 | 9 1/2 | 14 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 246 | 40 | 24 | 26 | 7 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 265 | ... | ... | ... | 1,015 | ... | ... | 4,435 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 390 | 16,210 00 |
| *John McIntyre, Agt, Treaty No. 3 | 955 | 344 | 4 | 11 | 120 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 667 | ... | 15 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | 2,542 | 114 | 43 | ... | ... | 38 | 15,668 00 | |
| Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4 | 836 | 197 | ... | 73 | 474 | ... | 62 | 21 | 12 | 42 | ... | 4 | 1 | 910 | 1 | 240 | 81 | 7 | ... | ... | 365 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 375 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,933 | 10,468 00 | |
| Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty No. 4 | 678 | 251 | ... | 100 | 527 | 40 | 91 | 44 | 62 | 35 | 4 | ... | 26 | 3 | 425 | 471 | 158 | 156 | 4 | ... | ... | 235 | 56 | 29 | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | 213 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,801 | 12,375 00 | |
| Birtle Agency, Treaty No. 4 | 957 | 127 | 2 | 105 | 1,342 | 51 | 88 | 57 | 19 | 42 | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | 1,420 | 241 | 188 | 131 | 7 | 48 | ... | 254 | 9,261 | 710 | ... | ... | 550 | ... | ... | 1,666 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,297 | 14,421 00 | |
| Swan River (Fort Pelly), Treaty No. 4 | 651 | 70 | ... | 68 | 134 3/4 | 26 | 35 | 22 | 32 | 30 | 3 | ... | 14 | ... | 452 | 143 | 295 | 116 | 13 | 146 | ... | 405 | 40 | 170 | ... | 476 | ... | ... | ... | 1,127 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,092 | 11,601 00 | |
| Fire Hills Agency, Treaty No. 4 | 280 | 53 | ... | 91 | 164 1/2 | ... | 45 | 18 | 14 | 12 | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | 559 | 95 | 204 | 53 | 7 | 11 | 2 | 303 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,056 | 2,260 00 | |
| Assiniboine Agency, Treaty No. 4 | 238 | 107 | ... | 37 | 490 | 70 | 35 | 8 | 13 | 9 | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 39 | 58 | 24 | 54 | ... | 64 | ... | 56 | 520 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 748 | 1,142 | 212 | ... | ... | 650 | 837 00 | |
| Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty | 606 | 107 | ... | 92 | 686 | 52 | 80 | 40 | 9 | 26 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ... | 589 | 190 | 139 | 114 | 5 | 34 | 20 | 403 | 1,848 | 100 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 786 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,336 | 6,880 00 | |

[*739 bushels of rice.]
JOHN McGIRR,
Clerk of statistics
HAYTER REED,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs

JOHN McGIRR,
Clerk of statistics
HAYTER REED,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1895

Table, see page 326

TABULAR STATEMENT NO. 3

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1895

| School | Reserve on which situated | Agency | Teacher | Denomination | Yearly Salary or Grant Provided | From what Fund paid | Number of Roll - Boys | Number of Roll - Girls | Total Number on Roll Average | Daily Attendance | Classes of Study | | | | | | Industries | | | | | | General Remarks |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|----------|--|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Standard 1 | Standard 2 | Standard 3 | Standard 4 | Standard 5 | Standard 6 | Farmer | Carpenter | Shoemaker | Tailor | Blacksmith | Tinsmith | ... |
| ONTARIO | ... | ... | ... | ... | \$ cts. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alnwick | Alnwick | Alnwick | A.G. Millard | Methodist | 250 00 | Band and Methodist | 18 | 16 | 34 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Half salary paid by Methodist Missionary and half by band |
| Back Settlement | Caradoc | Western No. 2 | Elsie Cobban | Undenominational | 200 00 | Land | 15 | 12 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bear Creek | Caradoc | Western No. 2 | Thomas Annett | Undenominational | 200 00 | Land | 9 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Buzwahs | Manitoulin Island | Manitowaning | Ignatius Gabow | Roman Catholic | 200 00 | Band | 8 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cape Croker | Cape Croker | Cape Croker | Janet Miller | Undenominational | 300 00 | Band | 17 | 5 | 22 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Christian Island | Christian Island | Penetanguishene | John Lawrence | Methodist | 275 00 | Band and Methodist | 22 | 9 | 31 | 14 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort William (boys) | Fort William | Northern No. 4 | E.S. Donahue | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 13 | ... | 13 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort William (girls) | Fort William | Northern No. 4 | Sister M. Ambrose | Roman Catholic | 200 00 | Appropriation | ... | 15 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort William (orphanage) | Fort William | Northern No. 4 | Sister St. Helen of the Cross | Roman Catholic | 500 00 | Band | 9 | 15 | 24 | 22 | 6 | 13 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| French Bay | Saugeen | Saugeen | Helen Cameron | Undenominational | 300 00 | Band | 14 | 17 | 31 | 16 | 16 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Garden River | Garden River | Sault Ste. Marie | A.E. Wilding | Episcopal | 300 00 | Band and appropriation | 25 | 26 | 51 | 28 | 32 | 10 | 8 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Georgina Island | Georgina Island | Georgina Island | Robert Mayes | Methodist | 300 00 | Methodist and School Fund | 11 | 7 | 18 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gibson | Gibson | Parry Sound | E. Hyndman | Methodist | 250 00 | Methodist and School Fund | 16 | 10 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Half salary paid by Methodist Missionary Society and half by School Fund |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|--------|------------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Port Arthur | ... | Northern No. 4 | Sister M. Regina | Roman Catholic | ... | School | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | pays for Indian pupils at this white school |
| Port Elgin | Cape Croker | Cape Croker | Reuben Waugh | Udenominational | 300 00 | Band | 10 | 7 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rama | Rama | Rama | J. Egan | Methodist | 250 00 | Methodist and Band | 14 | 11 | 25 | 19 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Red Rock | Red Rock | Northern No. 4 | John Deschamp | Roman Catholic | 250 00 | Appropriation | 5 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| River Settlement | Caradoc | Western No. 2 | Joseph Fisher | Udenominational | 200 00 | Band | 16 | 8 | 24 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ryerson | Parry Island | Parry Sound | Mary Pace | Udenominational | 250 00 | Band | 9 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sagamook | Spanish River | Manitowaning | H. Atchitawance | Roman Catholic | 250 00 | Appropriation | 11 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saugeen | Saugeen | Saugeen | A.J. Latornell | Methodist | 300 00 | Band and Methodist | 14 | 10 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scotch Settlement | Saugeen | Saugeen | John Burr | Udenominational | 300 00 | Band | 15 | 11 | 26 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Serpent River | Serpent River | Manitowaning | Mary Cada | Roman Catholic | 250 00 | School | 8 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shawanaga | Shawanaga | Parry Sound | Mary Yates | Udenominational | 250 00 | Band and appropriation | 14 | 14 | 28 | 15 | 18 | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sheguiandah | Sheguiandah | Manitowaning | James Keatley | Episcopal | 300 00 | Band | 12 | 8 | 20 | 10 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

NOTE - For the industrial and boarding Schools the maximum attendance, and for the Day Schools the average attendance is given

Table, see page 328

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table, see page 330

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|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (Village) | St. Regis | St. Regis | J. Powell | Catholic | 200 00 | Band | 21 | 16 | 37 | 11 | 22 | 10 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Regis (Island) | St. Regis | St. Regis | Christina McKillop | Roman Catholic | 200 00 | Band | 9 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Temiscamingue | Temiscamingue | Temiscamingue | Marion J. Legge | Roman Catholic | 250 00 | Appropriation | 20 | 25 | 45 | 28 | 24 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Temiscamingue Mission | Temiscamingue | Temiscamingue | Sister St. Camille | Roman Catholic | 100 00 | Appropriation | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| NOVA SCOTIA | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bear River | Bear River | Bear River (No. 13) | John L. DeVany | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 10 | 7 | 17 | 11 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| Cow Bay (Cole Harbour) | Cole Harbour | District No. 5 | Cath. F. Langley | Roman Catholic | 200 00 | Appropriation | 4 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Eskasoni | Eskasoni | District No. 13 | Roderick McMillan | Roman Catholic | 200 00 | Appropriation | 9 | 9 | 18 | 6 | ... | 7 | 7 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Middle River (Wagamatcook) | Middle River | Victoria Co. | Mary McEachen | Roman Catholic | 200 00 | Appropriation | 6 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Germany | Lunenburg | Lunenburg | Annie S. Taylor | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 8 | 3 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Salmon River (St. Ann's) | Salmon River | District No. 9 | Daniel A. Campbell | Roman Catholic | 200 00 | Appropriation | 16 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Shubenacadie | Indian Brook | Shubenacadie | Robert J. Logan | Roman Catholic | 240 00 | Appropriation | 17 | 8 | 25 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Whycocomagh | Whycocomagh | District No. 11 | Patrick Murphy | Roman Catholic | 200 00 | Appropriation | 14 | 9 | 23 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| NEW BRUNSWICK | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Burnt Church | Church Point | North-eastern | Annie. M. Borden | Roman Catholic | 200 00 | Appropriation | 9 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Eel Ground | Eel Ground | North-eastern | Michael Flinne | Roman Catholic | 250 00 | Appropriation | 9 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kingsclear | Kingsclear | Western | Frances McGinn | Roman Catholic | 250 00 | Appropriation | 14 | 7 | 21 | 17 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| St. Mary's | St. Mary's | Western | Maria J. Rush | Roman Catholic | 250 00 | Appropriation | 11 | 8 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Tobique | Tobique | Western | Edith O'Brien | Roman Catholic | 240 00 | Appropriation | 12 | 20 | 32 | 18 | 23 | 2 | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... |
| PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lennox Island | Lennox Island | P.E. Island | C.J. Poirier | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 24 | 7 | 31 | 13 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 2 | ... | ... |

Table, see page 332

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|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------|----------------|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| Kuper Island Industrial | ... | Cowichan | Rev. G. Doneckele | Roman Catholic | 3,900 00 | Appropriation | 19 | 14 | 33 | 27 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 13 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kyuquot | Kyuquot | West Coast | H. Moulman | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 17 | 12 | 29 | 16 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lak-Alsap (Naas River) | Lac-Alsap | North-west Coast | Jessie Crosby | Methodist | 300 00 | Appropriation | 23 | 15 | 38 | 13 | 28 | 3 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Masset | Masset | North-west Coast | John H. Keen | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 9 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Metlakahtla Industrial | ... | North-west Coast | J.R. Scott | Undenominational | 5,640 00 | Appropriation | 31 | ... | 31 | 16 | 6 | 5 | 6 | ... | 5 | 4 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Boys taught farming |
| Metlakahtla Day | ... | North-west Coast | Florence Applegarth | Undenominational | 300 00 | Appropriation | 12 | 31 | 43 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 8 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nanaimo | Nanaimo | Cowichan | R.H Cairns | Methodist | 300 00 | Appropriation | 12 | 15 | 27 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nimkish (Alert Bay) | Nimkish | Kwakewlth | Elizabeth Hall | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 7 | 17 | 24 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nitnaht | Clo-oose | West Coast | Wm.J. Stone | Methodist | 300 00 | Appropriation | 11 | 18 | 29 | 11 | 26 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Port Essington | Skeena | North-west Coast | Kate Tranter | Methodist | 300 00 | Appropriation | 11 | 12 | 23 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Port Simpson Girls' Home | Tsimspshean | North-West Coast | H.M. Paul | Methodist | 300 00 | Appropriation | ... | 32 | 32 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Port Simpson Day | Tsimspshean | North-west Coast | Chas.M. Richards | Methodist | 1,200 00 | Appropriation | 41 | 32 | 73 | 26 | 30 | 18 | 17 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The pupils taught sewing, housework and gardening |
| Songhees | Songhees | Cowichan | Sister M. Berchmans | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 10 | 11 | 21 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Mary's Mission Boarding | ... | Fraser | Rev. E.M. Bunnnoz | Roman Catholic | 2,400 00 | Appropriation | 25 | 38 | 63 | 55 | 26 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 3 | ... | 16 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | Girls taught sewing, knitting and housework, and the boys farming and shoemaking |
| Uculet | Itedsu | West Coast | John W. Russell | Presbyterian | 300 00 | Appropriation | 25 | 12 | 37 | 12 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| William's Lake Industrial | ... | William's Lake | Rev. J.M.J. Lejacq | Roman Catholic | 4,550 00 | Appropriations | 22 | 19 | 41 | 37 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 8 | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Girls taught sewing and housework, and the boys farming, carpentering and printing |
| Yale (All Hallows) Boarding | ... | Fraser | Amy Sister Superior | Episcopal | 1,500 00 | Appropriation | ... | 25 | 25 | 20 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Table, see page 334

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|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|---------------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| St. Boniface Industrial | At St. Boniface | Manitoba | Sister Hamel | Roman Catholic | 10,500 00 | Appropriation | 49 | 52 | 101 | 85 | 37 | 32 | 21 | 8 | 1 | ... | 12 | 6 | 7 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | taught laundry work, sewing, knitting, cooking & c., and the boys, gardening and trades as shown |
| St. Paul's (Rupert's Land) Industrial | At Middle Church | Manitoba | J.B. Ashby | Episcopal | ... | Appropriation | 45 | 36 | 81 | 70 | 17 | 10 | 17 | 15 | 20 | ... | 13 | 8 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | 5 | All expenses paid by the department |
| St. Peter's, North | St. Peter's | Clandeboyne | Mary McLean | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 13 | 18 | 31 | 16 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Peter's, South | St. Peter's | Clandeboyne | R.F. McDougall | Episcopal | *300 00 | Appropriation | 28 | 31 | 59 | 42 | 24 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Peter's, East | St. Peter's | Clandeboyne | J.A. Wilson | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 15 | 9 | 24 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Peter's, Roman Catholic | St. Peter's | Clandeboyne | R. Chevretils | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 5 | 10 | 15 | 8 | 13 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The Dalles | Rat Portage | Rat Portage | John Kipling | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 7 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

[*Paid \$3.000 on average up to 42 pupils.]

Table, see page 336

| School | Reserve on which situated | Agency | Teacher | Denomination | Yearly Salary or Grant Provided | From what Fund paid | Number on Roll - Boys | Number on Roll - Girls | Total Number on Roll | Average Daily Attendance | Classes of Study | | | | | | Industries | | | | | | | General Remarks |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|----------------|-------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|----------|---------|---|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Standard 1 | Standard 2 | Standard 3 | Standard 4 | Standard 5 | Standard 6 | Farmer | Carpenter | Shoemaker | Tailor | Blacksmith | Tinsmith | Printer | ... |
| MANITOBA - Concluded | ... | ... | ... | ... | \$ cts. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wabigoon | Wabigoon | Savanne | Henry Johns | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 16 | 14 | 30 | 9 | 25 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wabuskang | Wabuskang | Savanne | John Evans | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 8 | 13 | 21 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Washakada Home (Elkhorn) Industrial | At Elkhorn | Manitoba | A.E. Wilson | Episcopal | 9,900 00 | Appropriation | 71 | 28 | 99 | 90 | 28 | 16 | 26 | 16 | 10 | ... | ... | 13 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 7 | Girls taught general housework, and the boys, trades, as shown |
| Water Hen River Boarding | *Water Hen River | Manitowapaw | J.H. Adam | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 10 | 6 | 16 | 13 | 12 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Water Hen River Boarding | ... | Manitowapaw | J.H. Adam | Roman Catholic | 600 00 | Appropriation | 1 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Whitefish Bay | Whitefish Bay | Rat Portage | Etienne | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 9 | 7 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

[*One schol - day and boarding.] 14 - 22 1/2

Table, see page 338

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|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Blackfoot (Many Shots Ats) | Blackfoot | Blackfoot | Spencer Collins | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 17 | 19 | 36 | 16 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blood (Bull Shields) | Blood | Blood | Henry G. Hewson | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 17 | 19 | 36 | 16 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Closed 31st Dec. 94 |
| Blood (Bull's Horns) | Blood | Blood | A.F.H. Mills | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 10 | 15 | 25 | 5 | 23 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Closed 31st Mar. 95 |
| Blood (Running Wolf) | Blood | Blood | Albertina St. George | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 12 | 6 | 18 | 9 | 17 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blood (Red Crow) | Blood | Blood | C.A. McAnally | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 11 | 9 | 20 | 11 | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blood (Heavy Shields) | Blood | Blood | Sister St. Germain | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 11 | 7 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 14 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blood (St. Paul) Boarding | Blood | Blood | F. Swainson | Episcopal | 2,880 00 | Appropriation | 20 | 23 | 43 | 41 | 24 | 16 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blood (St. Paul) Day | Blood | Blood | F. Swainson | Episcopal | ... | Appropriation | 10 | 4 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One school. tuition grant \$3 per quarter per student |
| Blue Quills | Blue Quills | Saddle Lake | F. Petitdemange | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 9 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Crowstand Boarding | Near Cotés | Swan River | C.W. Whyte | Presbyterian | 2,160 00 | Appropriation | 29 | 15 | 35 | 20 | 24 | 6 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Day Star | Day Star | Touchwood | M. Williams | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 5 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Duck Lake Boarding | ... | Duck Lake | Rev. M.J.P. Paquette | Roman Catholic | 2,160 00 | Appropriation | 9 | 21 | 30 | 22 | 22 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eagle Hills (Red Pheasant) | Near Red Pheasant | Battleford | W. Wilson | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 14 | 5 | 19 | 11 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Emmanuel College | At Prince Albert | Duck Lake | Ven J.A. Mackay | Episcopal | 2,600 00 | Appropriation | 20 | 10 | 30 | 25 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 1 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| File Hills Boarding | Okanees | File Hills | Alex. Skene | Presbyterian | 720 00 | Appropriation | 10 | 4 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Farming taught. Boys trained for school teachers. |
| Good Fish Lake | James Seenums | Saddle Lake | Frederick Zurhorst | Methodist | 300 00 | Appropriation | 21 | 15 | 36 | 14 | 16 | 9 | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gordon (Day) | Cotés | Touchwood | Rev. C.F. Lallemand | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 2 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Gordon Boarding | Cotés | Touchwood | Rev, Owen Owens | Episcopal | 1,296 00 | Appropriation | 12 | 9 | 21 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One School. tuition grant for day pupils |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | \$3 per quarter |
| Jack Fish Creek (Moosomins) | Moosomins | Battleford | Lizzie J. Donovan | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 5 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| John Smith | John Smith | Duck Lake | A.C. McGregor | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 9 | 17 | 26 | 10 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| James Smith | Jim Smith | Duck Lake | J.F.D. Parker | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 10 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Keys | Key's | Swan River | E. Harold Dee | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 5 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Keeseekouse | Keeseekouse | Swan River | G. Vendome | Roman Catholic | ... | Appropriation | 4 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lac La Biche Boarding | Lac La Biche | Saddle Lake | Rev. H. Grandin | Roman Catholic | 1,296 00 | Appropriation | 20 | 13 | 33 | 25 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lac la Rouge | Lac la Rouge | Duck Lake | Samuel Abraham | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 7 | 12 | 19 | 10 | 12 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Little Pines | Little Pines | Battleford | C.A. Lindsay | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 11 | 9 | 20 | 13 | 13 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Meadow Lake | Meadow Lake | Carlton | A.M. Venne | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 9 | 9 | 18 | 6 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Montreal Lake | Montreal Lake | Carlton | Thos. Badger | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 8 | 8 | 16 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Morley No. 1 | Morley | Sarcee | John W. Niddrie | Methodist | 300 00 | Appropriation | 23 | 26 | 49 | 11 | 47 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Morley No. 2 | Morley | Sarcee | E.R. Steinhaur | Methodist | 300 00 | Appropriation | 17 | 11 | 28 | 6 | 23 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muscowequan's Boarding | Muscowequan | Touchwood | F.W. Dennehey | Roman Catholic | 1,440 00 | Appropriation | 10 | 10 | 20 | 15 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muscowequan's (Day) | Muscowequan | Touchwood | F.W. Dennehey | Roman Catholic | 1,440 00 | Appropriation | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One school. Tuition grant \$3 per pupil per quarter. |
| Muskeg Lake (Petequakey) | Petequakey's | Carlton | A.M. Venne | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 5 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Teacher transferred to Meadow Lake |
| McDougall Orphanage | Stony | Sarcee | J.W. Butler | Methodist | 2,448 00 | Appropriation | 16 | 21 | 37 | 22 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

[*All expenses paid by the department.]

Table, see page 340

| School | Reserve on which situated | Agency | Teacher | Denomination | Yearly Salary or Grant Provided | From what Fund paid | Number on Roll - Boys | Number on Roll - Girls | Total Number on Roll | Average Daily Attendance | Classes of Study | | | | | | Industries | | | | | | | | | | | General Remarks |
|--|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|-------|----------|--|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Standard 1 | Standard 2 | Standard 3 | Standard 4 | Standard 5 | Standard 6 | Farmer | Carpenter | Shoemaker | Tailor | Blacksmith | Tinsmith | Printer | Painter | Teacher | Baker | Engineer | ... |
| NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES - Continued | ... | ... | ... | ... | \$ cts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oak River | Oak River | Birtle | C.H. Hartland | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 11 | 9 | 20 | 7 | 14 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Onion Lake | Sekascootch | Onion Lake | J.R. Matheson | Episcopal | ... | Appropriation | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | One school. Tuition grant \$3 per quarter per pupil. |
| Onion Lake Boarding | Sekascootch | Onion Lake | J.R. Matheson | Episcopal | 1,152 00 | Appropriation | 4 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Onion Lake Boarding | Sekascootch | Onion Lake | Sister St. Patrick | Roman Catholic | ... | Appropriation | 13 | 11 | 24 | 11 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Onion Lake Boarding | Sekascootch | Onion Lake | Rev. J.A.M. Therien | Roman Catholic | 1,440 00 | Appropriation | 8 | 14 | 22 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Piegan Boarding | Crow Eagle | Piegan | Rev. J. Hinchcliffe | Episcopal | 1,080 00 | Appropriation | 20 | 11 | 31 | 22 | 26 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | Boys taught gardening, shoe-making and baking; girls general house-work. |
| Piegan Day | Crow Eagle | Piegan | Rev. Donat Foisy | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 9 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 17 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Poundmaker's | Poundmaker's | Battleford | Patrick Burke | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 11 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 5 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Qu'Appelle Industrial | At Qu'Appelle | ... | Rev. J. Huggonard | Roman Catholic | 23,000 00 | Appropriation | 104 | 124 | 228 | 191 | 43 | 41 | 78 | 43 | 18 | 1 | 7 | 10 | 9 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | Boys taught trades a shown, and girls knitting sewing, cooking and |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|---|-----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | general housework. | |
| Regina Industrial | Near Regina | ... | Rev. A.J. McLeod | Presbyterian | 19,500 00 | Appropriation | 85 | 52 | 137 | 110 | 56 | 26 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 19 | 16 | 14 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Red Deer Industrial | At Red Deer | ... | Rev. John Nelson | Methodist | 7,000 00 | Appropriation | 37 | 24 | 61 | 34 | 12 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 4 | ... | 14 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Riding Mountain (Okanase) | Okanase | Birtle | Mary S. McIntosh | Presbyterian | 300 00 | Appropriation | 8 | 11 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Round Lake Boarding | At Round Lake | Crooked Lake | Rev. H. McKay | Presbyterian | 1,440 00 | Appropriation | 11 | 10 | 21 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Saddle Lake | Saddle Lake | Saddle Lake | A.E. McKitrick | Methodist | 300 00 | Appropriation | 13 | 8 | 21 | 13 | 17 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sandy Lake | Attakoop | Carlton | Louis Ahenakew | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 11 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 14 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sarcee Boarding | Sarcee | Sarcee | Rev. H.W. Gibbon Stocken | Episcopal | 1,080 00 | Appropriation | 17 | 10 | 27 | 18 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Shoal River | Keys | Swan River | E.H. Bassing | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 19 | 12 | 31 | 19 | 17 | 10 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sioux Mission (Swan River) | Near Prince Albert | Duck Lake | Annie Cameron | Presbyterian | 300 00 | Appropriation | 15 | 4 | 19 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Standing Buffalo | Standing Buffalo | Muscowpetung | Frank Jordens | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 7 | 6 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Stony Plain | Enoch | Edmonton | Ada Latulippe | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 8 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sturgeon Lake | Twatt's | Carlton | J.F.D. Parker | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Teacher transferred from Jim Smith's Reserve. | |
| Sweet Grass | Sweet Grass | Battleford | W.J. Hope | Episcopal | ... | Appropriation | 5 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Sweet Grass | Sweet Grass | Battleford | John Pritchard | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 5 | 6 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| St. Albert Boarding | At St. Albert | Edmonton | Sister Brassard | Roman Catholic | 4,680 00 | Appropriation | 33 | 37 | 70 | 63 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 16 | 14 | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | Girls taught knitting, sewing, cooking and housework, and boys trads as shown. | |
| St. Joseph's | | | Rev. A. | Roman | 16,800 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Boys taught trades as shown, and girls | | |

[illegible]

Table, see page 342

| School | Agency | Teacher | Denomination | Yearly Salary or Grant Provided | From what Fund paid | Number on Roll | | Total Number on Roll | Average Daily Attendance | Classes of Study | | | | | | General Remarks |
|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------|----------------------|--------------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Boys | Girls | ... | ... | Standard 1 | Standard 2 | Standard 3 | Standard 4 | Standard 5 | Standard 6 | ... |
| OUTSIDE OF TREATY LIMITS | ... | ... | ... | \$ cts. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Albany | ... | ... | Episcopal | 200 00 | Special grant | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No returns have been received |
| Christ Church | Peace River District | Frank Giles | Episcopal | 200 00 | Special grant | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No returns have been received |
| Fort Churchill | Hudson Bay District | J. Lofthouse | Episcopal | 200 00 | Special grant | 11 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No returns have been received |
| Fort Chippewayan | Athabasca and Mackenzie River District | H.E.A. Thompson | Episcopal | 300 00 | Appropriation | 6 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 2 | ... | ... | No returns have been received |
| Fort Resolution | Athabasca and Mackenzie River District | Grace Lawrence | Episcopal | 200 00 | Special grant | 3 | 8 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | No returns have been received |
| Fort George | East Main coast, Hudson Bay District | Wm. E. Walton | Episcopal | 200 00 | Special grant | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No returns have been received |
| Great Whale River | At Fort George | Wm. E. Walton | Episcopal | 200 00 | Special grant | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No returns have been received |
| Isle à la Crosse | ... | Sister Langlier | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 6 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | No returns have been |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | received |
| Lesser Slave Lake Boarding | Peace River District | Rev. Geo. Holmes | Episcopal | 1,000 00 | Appropriation | 12 | 10 | 22 | 16 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | No returns have been received |
| Lesser Slave Lake | Peace River District | Rev. A. Desmarais | Roman Catholic | 300 00 | Appropriation | 11 | 6 | 17 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | No returns have been received |
| Moose Fort | James Bay District | ... | Episcopal | 200 00 | Appropriation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No returns have been received |
| Rupert's House | ... | ... | Episcopal | 200 00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No returns have been received |
| Nativity Mission | Athabasca and Mackenzie River District | Sister Martin | Roman Catholic | 200 00 | Appropriation | 6 | 8 | 14 | 14 | 4 | ... | 5 | 2 | ... | 3 | No returns have been received |

Table, see page 344

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT No. 3

| Provinces | Number of Schools | Number of pupils on roll |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Ontario | 81 | 2,425 |
| Quebec | 20 | 619 |
| Nova Scotia | 8 | 146 |
| New Brunswick | 5 | 102 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1 | 31 |
| British Columbia | 29 | 1,029 |
| Manitoba | 54 | 1,612 |
| North-west Territories | 80 | 2,273 |
| Outside Treaty Limits | 13 | 112 |
| Total | 291 | 8,349 |

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs

MARTIN BENSON,
In charge of School Branch
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1895

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES

INDIAN SCHOOLS

PROGRAMME OF STUDIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS

THE Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary shall be made only with the concurrence of the department.

| Subject | Standard 1 | Standard 2 | Standard 3 | Standard 4 | Standard 5 | Standard 6 |
|-------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| 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. | Sounds reviewed. Sentence enlargement. Orthography, oral and written. Letter writing continued. Easy, oral and written, composition, reviewing general knowledge course | Enlargement and correction of sentences continued. Orthography, oral and written. Letter writing continued. easy, oral and written, composition, reviewing general knowledge course | Analysis of simple sentences. Parts of speech. Orthography, oral and written. Letter writing continued. Oral and written composition, reviewing general knowledge course. |
| 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 | Animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms continued. Uses of railways and ships. Explain manufacture of articles in common use. The races of man. | Same enlarged. Laws regarding fires, game, & c., of daily use. | Social relations. Seats of government in Canada. System of representation and justice. Commerce and exchange of products. |
| Writing | Elementary strokes and words on slates | Words, & c., on slates. Large round hand | Slates and copy book No. 1. Medium round hand | Copy books Nos. 2 and 3. Medium round hand. | Copy books Nos. 4 and 5. Small round hand. | Copy books Nos. 6 and 7. Small round hand |
| | Numbers 1 to 10: their combinations | Numbers 10 to 25: their combinations and separations, oral and written. Count | Numbers 25 to 100: their combinations and separations, oral and | | | Factors, |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| Arithmetic | and separations, oral and written. The signs +, -, x, ÷. Count to 10 by ones, twos, threes, & c. Use and meaning of 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 | to 100 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, 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 | written. Count to 100 by ones, twos, threes, & c., to tens. Use and meaning of one-twenty-sixth, one-twenty-seventh, & c., to one-one-hundredth (no figures). Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions of Standard 2. Roman numerals I to C. Simple problems, introducing seconds in minutes, minutes in hours, hours in day, pounds in bushel, sheets in quire, quires in ream. | Numeration and notation to 10,000. Simple rules to 10,000. Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions already known (figures). Introduce terms numerator, denominator, & c. Roman notation to 2,000. Graded problems, introducing remaining reduction tables. Daily practice in simple rules to secure accuracy and rapidity. | Notation and numeration completed. Formal reduction. Vulgar fractions to thirtieths. Denominate fractions. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Graded problems. Reading and writing decimals to thousandths inclusive. | measures and multiples. Vulgar fractions completed. Easy application of decimals to ten-thousandths. Easy application of square and cubic measures. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Easy application of percentage. Graded problems. |
| | | | Development of geographical notions by reference to | (a) Review of work of Standard 3. Lessons to lead to simple conception of the earth as a great ball, with surface of land and water, surrounded by the air, lighted by the sun, and with two motions. (b) Lessons on natural features, first from observation, afterwards by aid of moulding board, | 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 | (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 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|-----|--|---|---|--|
| Geography | ... | ... | geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance, extent. | pictures and blackboard illustrations. (c) Preparations for and introduction of maps. (Review of lessons in position, distance, direction, with representations drawn to scale.) Study of map of vicinity drawn on blackboard. Maps of natural features drawn from moulded forms. Practice in reading conventional map symbols on outline maps. | 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. | 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. |
|-----------|-----|-----|--|---|---|--|

Table, see page 348

| Subject | Standard 1 | Standard 2 | Standard 3 | Standard 4 | Standard 5 | Standard 6 |
|------------------------|---|---|--|---|---|--|
| Geography | ... | ... | Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance, extent. | d) General study from globe and maps. The hemisphere, continent, oceans and large islands, their relative positions and size. The continents: position, climate, form, outline, surroundings, principal mountains, rivers, lakes; the most important countries, productions, people, interesting facts and associations | Simple study of the important countries in each continent, & c., & c. | e) 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; change of the weather, wind and seasons. |
| 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. | Industry. Honesty. Thrift | Citizenship of Indians. Patriotism. Industry. Thrift. Self-maintenance. Charity. Pauperism. | Indian and white life. Patriotism. Evils of Indian isolation. Enfranchisement. Labour the law of life. Relations of the sexes as to labour, home and public duties. |
| Reading | First Primer | Second Primer | Second Reader | Third Reader | Fourth Reader | Fifth Reader |
| Recitations | To begin in Standard 2, are to be in line with what is taught in English, and developed into pieces of verse and prose which contain the highest moral and patriotic maxims and thoughts. | | | | | |
| History | ... | ... | Stories of Indians of Canada and their civilization. | History of province in which school is situated. | Canadian History (commenced) | Canadian History (continued) |
| Vocal Music | Simple songs and Hymns. The subjects of the former to be interesting and patriotic. The tunes bright and cheerful. | | | | | |
| Calisthenics | Exercises, frequently accompanied by singing, to afford variation during work and to improve physique. | | | | | |
| Religious Instruction. | Scriptur 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 understand it; unless they do the whole work of the teacher is likely to be wasted.

READING - Pupils must be taught to read loudly and distinctly. Every word and sentence must be fully explained to them, and from time to time they should be required to state the sense of a lesson or sentence, in their own words, in English, and also in their own language if the teacher understands it.

GENERAL - Instruction is to be direct, the voice and blackboard being the principal agents. The unnecessary use of

text books to be avoided.

N.B. - It will be considered a proof of the incompetency of a teacher, if the pupils are found to read in "parrot fashion" only, i.e. without in the least understanding what they read. And the following remark applies to all teaching, viz.: - Everything must be thoroughly understood, before a pupil is advanced to further studies.

Table, see page 350

EARNINGS of INDIANS, 1894 - 95

| Agency | Cattle, Horses and Sheep | Senega Root, Lime, Charcoal, Berries, Grain, and Roots. | Furs, Fish and Game. | Wood and Hay. | Manufactures. | Labour and Freighting. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | How expended. |
|----------------|--------------------------|---|----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------|-----------|---|
| Treaty No. 4 | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | ... |
| Swan River | 1,452 00 | 66 50 | 8,000 00 | ... | 3 50 | 589 90 | ... | 10,111 98 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements |
| Birtle | 1,256 81 | 1,546 94 | 3,931 50 | 140 75 | 1,808 00 | 4,616 25 | ... | 13,300 25 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements |
| Moose Mountain | 208 96 | 148 45 | 526 54 | 497 80 | 466 50 | 639 10 | ... | 2,487 35 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements |
| Crooked Lake | 2,183 98 | 2,385 51 | 275 00 | 606 75 | 801 40 | 72 50 | ... | 6,325 14 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements |
| Assiniboine | 70 70 | 71 50 | 24 00 | 346 25 | 110 00 | 167 87 | ... | 790 32 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. accounts. |
| Files Hills | 1,366 54 | 418 45 | 16 00 | 191 00 | 127 00 | 159 73 | ... | 2,278 72 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Muscowpetungs | 2,373 | 959 55 | 92 00 | 5,338 | 107 30 | 1,849 00 | 313 50 | 11,033 | Young cattle, provisions, |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-----------|---|
| | 50 | | | 95 | | | | 80 | clothing and farm implements. |
| Touchwood Hills | 1,587 58 | ... | 7,260 00 | 64 00 | 7 50 | 1,214 32 | 75 00 | 10,208 40 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| ... | 10,500 15 | 5,596 90 | 20,125 04 | 7,185 50 | 3,431 20 | 9,308 67 | 388 50 | 56,535 96 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Treaty No. 6. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Duck Lake | 1,119 56 | 630 10 | 2,273 00 | 25 60 | ... | 693 92 | 308 45 | 5,050 63 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Carlton | 619 88 | 9 90 | 2,378 00 | ... | 61 00 | 928 25 | 351 00 | 4,348 03 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Battleford | 439 92 | 217 00 | 161 25 | 1,259 60 | 60 00 | 161 75 | 29 95 | 2,329 47 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Onion Lake | 24 00 | 213 03 | 6,000 00 | 104 50 | ... | 1,254 99 | 584 08 | 8,180 60 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Saddle Lake | ... | 17 45 | 5,388 20 | ... | ... | 617 79 | ... | 6,023 44 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|--------|----------|----------|-----------|---|
| Edmonton | 383 79 | 361 50 | 8,811 00 | 46 00 | 14 00 | 976 00 | 6 00 | 10,598 29 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Hobbema | 1,548 00 | 540 40 | 3,520 00 | ... | ... | 578 00 | ... | 5,986 00 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| ... | 4,135 00 | 1,989 38 | 28,531 45 | 1,435 70 | 135 00 | 5,210 70 | 1,279 48 | 42,516 46 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Treaty No. 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Sarcee | 51 00 | 446 60 | 24 25 | 860 03 | 82 75 | 320 75 | ... | 1,785 38 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Blackfoot | 311 57 | ... | ... | 609 00 | ... | 2,466 50 | 404 08 | 3,791 75 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Blood | ... | 1,098 50 | 105 00 | 1,489 00 | ... | 4,227 24 | 9 20 | 6,928 94 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| Piegan | 2,000 82 | ... | ... | 60 00 | ... | 2,405 02 | 51 50 | 4,517 34 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |
| | | | 3,720 | | | | | 4,683 | Young cattle, provisions, |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|---------------|--|
| Stony | 265 63 | ... | 00 | 90 50 | ... | 603 25 | 4 00 | 38 | clothing and farm implements. |
| Grand Total | 17,264 32 | 9,131 38 | 52,505 74 | 11,729 73 | 3,648 95 | 24,542 13 | 2,137 36 | 120,759 21 | Young cattle, provisions, clothing and farm implements. |

TABULAR STATEMENT NO. 4

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS; DENOMINA
TIONS TO WHICH THEY BELONG, WITH APPROXIMATE
NUMBER BELONGING TO EACH DENOMINATION,
IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, BY
PROVINCES.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong, with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

| PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|--|--------|-----------------------|
| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
| Algonquins, Golden Lake | 90 | ... | 90 | ... | ... |
| Algonquins, Renfrew North | *286 | ... | ... | ... | Stragglers. |
| Chippewas of the Thames | 443 | 443 | ... | ... | ... |
| Chippewas, Walpole Island | 645 | 600 | 25 | 20 | ... |
| Chippewas, Sarnia | 453 | 453 | ... | ... | ... |
| Chippewas, Georgina and Strake Island | 118 | 118 | ... | ... | ... |
| Chippewas, Rama | 229 | 217 | 12 | ... | ... |
| Chippewas, Saugeen | 378 | 334 | 44 | ... | ... |
| Chippewas, Nawash | 392 | 264 | 128 | ... | ... |
| Chippewas, Beausoleil | 397 | 254 | 142 | 1 | 49 non-treaty Indians |
| Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District | 136 | 136 | ... | ... | ... |
| Moravians of the Thames | 304 | 304 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississaguas of Mud Lake | 162 | 162 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississaguas of Rice Lake | 79 | 79 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississaguas of Scugog | 37 | 37 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississaguas of Alnwick | 229 | 229 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mississaguas of New Credit | 242 | 242 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté | 1,153 | 1,153 | ... | ... | ... |
| Munsees of the Thames | 122 | 122 | ... | ... | ... |
| Oneidas of the Thames | 783 | 783 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pottawattamies of Walpole Island | 183 | 175 | ... | 8 | ... |
| Pottawattamies of Aux Sables | 22 | 22 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Cockburn Island | 44 | ... | 44 | ... | ... |
| Sheshegwaning | 160 | ... | 160 | ... | ... |
| West Bay | 263 | ... | 263 | ... | ... |
| Sucker Creek | 109 | 109 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-----|-----|
| Sheguiandah | 152 | 152 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sucker Lake | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... |
| South Bay | 74 | ... | 74 | ... | ... |
| Wikwemikong (unceded) | 940 | ... | 940 | ... | ... |
| Wikwemikongsing (unceded) | 196 | ... | 196 | ... | ... |
| Obedgewong | 22 | ... | ... | 22 | ... |
| Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort William | 377 | ... | 334 | 43 | ... |
| Red Rock or Helen Island | 205 | 32 | 173 | ... | ... |
| Pays Plat | 57 | ... | 57 | ... | ... |
| Lake Nepigon | 529 | ... | 203 | 326 | ... |
| Pic River | 252 | ... | 252 | ... | ... |
| Long Lake | 336 | ... | 336 | ... | ... |
| Michipicoton and Big Heads | 334 | 124 | 210 | ... | ... |
| Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thessalon River | 178 | ... | 176 | 2 | ... |
| Maganettawan | 189 | ... | 181 | 8 | ... |
| Spanish River | 619 | 62 | 492 | 65 | ... |
| White Fish Lake | 137 | 25 | 111 | 1 | ... |
| Mississaga River | 161 | 19 | 142 | ... | ... |
| Onewaiegonce | 47 | 7 | 40 | ... | ... |
| Serpent River | 116 | ... | 106 | 10 | ... |
| French River | 84 | 79 | 1 | 4 | ... |
| Tahgaiwinini | 84 | 79 | 1 | 4 | ... |
| White Fish River | 89 | 63 | 26 | ... | ... |
| Parry Island | 80 | 34 | 25 | 21 | ... |
| Carried forward | 12,809 | 6,839 | 5,153 | 531 | ... |

[*Religion unknown]

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---|--|--------|-------------|
| Brought forward | 12,809 | 6,839 | 5,153 | 531 | ... |
| Ojibbewas Lake Huron - Con. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shawanaga | 115 | 81 | 34 | ... | ... |
| Henvey's Inlet | 192 | 49 | 143 | ... | ... |
| Lake Nipissing | 183 | ... | 183 | ... | ... |
| Temogamingue | 79 | ... | 79 | ... | ... |
| Dokis | 74 | ... | 74 | ... | ... |
| Garden River | 452 | 126 | 326 | ... | ... |
| Six Nations on the Grand River | 3,629 | 2,794 | ... | 835 | ... |
| Wyandottes of Anderdon | *10 | ... | ... | ... | Stragglers. |
| Total | 17,907 | 9,909 | 6,336 | 1,336 | ... |

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----|-------|-----|---|
| Abenakis of St. Francis | 325 | 69 | 256 | ... | The decrease in population of the Abenakis of St. Francis is owing to the fact that the census has been more accurately taken than heretofore by the newly appointed agent. |
| Abenakis of Becanour | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | ... |
| Algonquins of - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Desert | 486 | ... | 486 | ... | ... |
| Temiscamingue | 139 | ... | 139 | ... | ... |
| Pontiac, unorganized | *230 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| County of Ottawa | *1,063 | ... | ... | ... | Stragglers. |
| Champlain, St. Maurice Territory | *261 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Maurice | *125 | ... | ... | ... | Stragglers. |
| Amalecites of Viger | 114 | ... | 114 | ... | Stragglers. |
| Hurons of Lorette | 409 | 5 | 404 | ... | 109 absentees returned during the year. |
| Iroquois of Caughnawaga | 1,897 | 21 | 1,876 | ... | ... |
| Iroquois of St. Regis | 1,231 | 145 | 1,086 | ... | ... |
| Iroquois and Algonquins of the | 431 | 271 | 160 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|-------|-----|-------------|
| Lake of Two Mountains | | | | | |
| Micmacs of Maria | 91 | ... | 91 | ... | ... |
| Micmacs of Restigouche | 476 | ... | 476 | ... | ... |
| Montagnais of Betsiamits | 303 | ... | 303 | ... | ... |
| Montagnais of Escoumains | 54 | ... | 54 | ... | ... |
| Montagnais of Godbout | 40 | ... | 40 | ... | ... |
| Montagnais of Grand Romaine | 304 | ... | 304 | ... | ... |
| Montagnais of Lake St. John | 470 | ... | 470 | ... | 76 Abenakis |
| Montagnais of Mingan | 158 | ... | 158 | ... | ... |
| Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence | *2,860 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Seven Islands | 353 | ... | 353 | ... | ... |
| Total | 11,965 | 511 | 6,915 | ... | ... |
| PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA | | | | | |
| Micmacs of - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Annapolis - G. Wells, Agent | 82 | ... | 82 | ... | ... |
| Digby - F. McDormand, Agent | 180 | ... | 180 | ... | ... |
| Carried forward | 262 | ... | 262 | ... | ... |

[*Religion unknown]

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|---|----------------|---|--|--------|-------------------------------------|
| Brought forward | 262 | ... | 262 | ... | ... |
| Micmacs of - Continued. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| King's - C.E. Beckwith, Agent | 77 | ... | 77 | ... | ... |
| Queen's - Rev. Thos. J. Butler, Agent | 91 | ... | 91 | ... | ... |
| Lunenburg - Rev. Thos. J. Butler, Agent | 73 | ... | 73 | ... | ... |
| Halifax - Rev. D. O'Sullivan, Agent | 119 | ... | 119 | ... | ... |
| Hants - James Gass, Agent | 199 | ... | 199 | ... | ... |
| Colchester - D.H. Muir, M.D. Agent | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | ... |
| Cumberland - F.A. Rand, M.D. Agent | 101 | ... | 101 | ... | ... |
| Pictou - Rev. R. McDonald, Agent | 206 | ... | 206 | ... | ... |
| Antigonish and Guysboro' - W.C. Chisholm, Agent | 167 | ... | 167 | ... | ... |
| Richmond - Rev. J.C. Chisholm, Agent | 146 | ... | 146 | ... | Bands at Whycocomah and Malagawatch |
| Inverness - Rev. D. McIsaac, Agent | 135 | ... | 135 | ... | ... |
| Victoria - John E. Cameron, Agent | 97 | ... | 97 | ... | ... |
| Cape Breton - Rev. A. Cameron, D.D. Agent | 243 | ... | 243 | ... | ... |
| Yarmouth | 91 | ... | 91 | ... | ... |
| Shelburne - J.J.E. deMolitor, Agent | 57 | ... | 57 | ... | ... |
| Total | 2,164 | ... | 2,164 | ... | ... |

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Micmacs of Kent County at - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Big Cove | 272 | ... | 272 | ... | ... |
| Indian Island | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | ... |
| Buctouche | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... |
| Micmacs of Northumberland County at - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Eel Ground | 136 | ... | 136 | ... | ... |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| Burnt Church | 203 | ... | 203 | ... | ... |
| Red Bank | 56 | ... | 56 | ... | ... |
| Micmacs of Gloucester County, at Bathurst | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | ... |
| Micmacs of Restigouche County, at Eel River | 52 | ... | 52 | ... | ... |
| Micmacs of Westmoreland County at - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort Folly | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | ... |
| Moncton and vicinity | 31 | ... | 31 | ... | ... |
| Shediac | 16 | ... | 16 | ... | ... |
| Micmacs of King's County at Hampton | 55 | ... | 55 | ... | ... |
| Amalecites of York County at - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St. Mary's | 131 | ... | 131 | ... | ... |
| Kingsclear | 107 | ... | 107 | ... | ... |
| Amalecites of Carleton County, at Woodstock | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | ... |
| Amalecites of Charlotte County | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | ... |
| Amalecites of St. John County | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| Amalecites of King's County, at Apohaqui | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | ... |
| Amalecites of Sunbury County, at Oromocto | 36 | ... | 36 | ... | ... |
| Amalecites of Queen's County, at Upper and Lower Gagetown | 31 | ... | 31 | ... | ... |
| Amalecites of Victoria County, at Tobique | 200 | ... | 200 | ... | ... |
| Amalecites of Madawaska County, at Edmundston | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | ... |
| Total | 1,668 | ... | 1,668 | ... | ... |

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|---|----------------|---|--|--------|---|
| PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. | | | | | |
| Micmacs - John O. Arsenault, Superintendent | 287 | ... | 287 | ... | ... |
| PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA | | | | | |
| WEST COAST AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahous-aht | 257 | ... | 40 | 217 | ... |
| Clao-qu-aht | 253 | ... | 46 | 207 | ... |
| Chaic-cles-aht | 129 | ... | 30 | 99 | ... |
| Ehatt-is-aht | 126 | ... | 28 | 98 | ... |
| Ewl-hwil-aht | 175 | ... | 20 | 155 | ... |
| Hes-qui-aht | 200 | ... | 141 | 59 | ... |
| Honchuk-lis-aht | 42 | ... | 4 | 38 | ... |
| Kel-sem-aht | 87 | ... | 20 | 67 | ... |
| Ky-uk-aht | 442 | ... | 69 | 373 | ... |
| Match-itl-aht | 67 | ... | ... | 67 | ... |
| Mooacht-aht | 216 | ... | 30 | 186 | ... |
| Nitin-aht | 191 | ... | ... | 191 | ... |
| Nooch-aht-aht | 120 | ... | 18 | 102 | ... |
| Oi-aht | 202 | ... | 53 | 149 | ... |
| Opitches-aht | 66 | ... | 15 | 51 | ... |
| Pacheen-aht | 81 | ... | ... | 81 | ... |
| To-qu-aht | 23 | ... | ... | 23 | ... |
| Tsesh-aht | 157 | ... | 38 | 119 | ... |
| Total | 2,834 | ... | 552 | 2,282 | ... |
| FRASER RIVER AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aitchelich | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | The decrease in the numbers, the agent states, is owing chiefly to the fact that he has been able to obtain a more accurate census on most of the reserves. |
| Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve | 34 | ... | 34 | ... | ... |
| Cheam | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-----|
| Chehalis | 127 | 16 | 111 | ... | ... |
| Coquitlam | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | ... |
| Douglas | 111 | ... | 111 | ... | ... |
| Ewa-woos | 99 | ... | 99 | ... | ... |
| False Creek | 64 | ... | 64 | ... | ... |
| Homalko | 103 | ... | 103 | ... | ... |
| Hope | 119 | ... | 119 | ... | ... |
| Hastings Saw-mill | 103 | 103 | ... | ... | ... |
| Katsie | 73 | ... | 73 | ... | ... |
| Klahoose | 110 | ... | 110 | ... | ... |
| Kapilano | 60 | ... | 60 | ... | ... |
| Kwaw-kwan-piet | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... |
| Langley | 77 | ... | 77 | ... | ... |
| Mission, Burrard Inlet | 253 | ... | 253 | ... | ... |
| Musqueam | 133 | 9 | 124 | ... | ... |
| Matsqui | 52 | ... | 52 | ... | ... |
| New Westminster | 71 | ... | 71 | ... | ... |
| Nicomen | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| Ohamil | 85 | 42 | 43 | ... | ... |
| Pemberton-Meadows | 197 | ... | 197 | ... | ... |
| Popkum | 22 | 22 | ... | ... | ... |
| Semi-ah-moo | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | ... |
| Sechelt | 228 | ... | 228 | ... | ... |
| Sumass | 132 | 46 | 86 | ... | ... |
| Carried forward | 2,521 | 248 | 2,273 | ... | ... |

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|---|----------------|---|--|--------|---------------|
| Brought forward | 2,521 | 248 | 2,273 | ... | ... |
| Scowlitz | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | ... |
| Squiahla | 17 | 4 | 13 | ... | ... |
| Skweahm | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | ... |
| Sliammon | 290 | ... | 290 | ... | ... |
| Slumach | 69 | ... | 69 | ... | ... |
| Squatits | 76 | 26 | 50 | ... | ... |
| Skw-amish, Howe Sound | 228 | 94 | 134 | ... | ... |
| Skwah | 90 | ... | 90 | ... | ... |
| Skookum Chuck | 120 | ... | 120 | ... | ... |
| Skulteen | 122 | ... | 122 | ... | ... |
| Skulkayer | 26 | 26 | ... | ... | ... |
| Skawah-looks | 66 | ... | 66 | ... | ... |
| Seymour Creek | 40 | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| Skway | 52 | ... | 52 | ... | ... |
| Texas Lake | 45 | ... | 45 | ... | ... |
| Tche-wassan | 62 | ... | 62 | ... | ... |
| Tsoo-wah lie | 51 | 45 | 6 | ... | ... |
| Tyeach-ten | 46 | 33 | 13 | ... | ... |
| Wharnock | 47 | ... | 47 | ... | ... |
| Yale | 87 | 33 | 54 | ... | ... |
| Yu-kwea-kwi-oose | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | ... |
| Total | 4,177 | 549 | 3,628 | ... | ... |
| BABINE AND UPPER SKEENA RIVER AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kit-wang-agh, Kit-ksun Division, Upper Skeena River | 148 | 50 | ... | 98 | ... |
| Kit-wan-cool | 72 | ... | ... | 72 | ... |
| Kit-se-quak-la (Old and new village) | 83 | 13 | ... | 70 | ... |
| Git-an-max (Hazelton) | 242 | 60 | ... | 182 | ... |
| Kits-piouse | 225 | 40 | ... | 185 | ... |
| Kits-ge-goos | 273 | ... | ... | 273 | ... |
| Gol-doe | 44 | ... | ... | 44 | ... |
| Moricietown (Lach al sap) Ho-quel-get Division | 149 | ... | 149 | ... | Babine Group. |
| Ho-quel-get | 153 | ... | 153 | ... | ... |
| Fort Babine | 163 | ... | 163 | ... | ... |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-------|-----|-------|-----|----------------|
| Old Fort Babine | 153 | ... | 153 | ... | ... |
| Yu-cutoce (Portage) | 22 | ... | 22 | ... | Carrier Group. |
| Thatce | 40 | ... | 40 | ... | ... |
| Grand Rapids | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... |
| Tsis-tlam-lee (Lake Trembleur) | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... |
| Pintee | 35 | ... | 35 | ... | ... |
| Stuart's Lake Village | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | ... |
| Fraser's Lake Village | 57 | ... | 57 | ... | ... |
| Stony Creek | 102 | ... | 102 | ... | ... |
| Fort George | 122 | ... | 122 | ... | ... |
| Tsis-tlatho | 68 | ... | 68 | ... | ... |
| McLeod's Lake, Nomadic | 95 | ... | 95 | ... | Sikanees. |
| Fort Grahame, Nomadic | 99 | ... | 99 | ... | ... |
| Connolly Lake, Nomadic | 119 | ... | 119 | ... | ... |
| Na-anee Bands [(2)north of Connolly Lake], some nomadic | 147 | ... | 147 | ... | ... |
| Total | 2,800 | 163 | 1,713 | 924 | ... |

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|----------------|---|--|--------|----------|
| WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alexandra | 51 | ... | 51 | ... | ... |
| Alkali Lake | 149 | ... | 149 | ... | ... |
| Aneham | 197 | ... | 197 | ... | ... |
| Anderson Lake No. 1 | 65 | ... | 65 | ... | ... |
| Bridge River | 92 | ... | 92 | ... | ... |
| Canoe Creek | 152 | ... | 152 | ... | ... |
| Cayoosh No. 1 | 22 | 22 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cayoosh No. 2 | 29 | ... | 29 | ... | ... |
| Clinton | 37 | ... | 37 | ... | ... |
| Dog Creek | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| Fountain | 194 | ... | 194 | ... | ... |
| High Bar | 50 | ... | 50 | ... | ... |
| Kenim Lake | 72 | ... | 72 | ... | ... |
| Lillooet No. 1 | 89 | 89 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lillooet (Chinook) No. 2 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Pavilion | 61 | ... | 61 | ... | ... |
| Quesnelle | 68 | ... | 68 | ... | ... |
| Seaton Lake No. 1 | 66 | ... | 66 | ... | ... |
| Seaton Lake No. 2 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Seaton Lake No. 5 | 32 | ... | 32 | ... | ... |
| Seaton Lake No. 6 | 49 | ... | 49 | ... | ... |
| Soda Creek | 77 | ... | 77 | ... | ... |
| Stones | 98 | ... | 98 | ... | ... |
| Taasey | 53 | ... | 53 | ... | ... |
| William's Lake | 151 | ... | 151 | ... | ... |
| Total | 1,878 | 11 | 1,767 | ... | ... |
| NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Masset Haida Nation | 264 | 364 | ... | ... | ... |
| Skidegate | 171 | 171 | ... | ... | ... |
| Clew | 58 | 58 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kincolith Nishgar Nation | 218 | 218 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kitlax | 76 | ... | ... | 76 | ... |
| Lach-als-ap | 82 | 82 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kitangataa | 51 | ... | ... | 51 | ... |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| Kitwintshilth | 87 | ... | ... | 87 | ... |
| Aiyaush | 104 | 104 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kitlachdamax | 170 | 170 | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort Simpson Tsimsean Nation | 716 | 716 | ... | ... | ... |
| Metlakahtla | 163 | 163 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kitkatla | 213 | 213 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kitkaata | 86 | 86 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kitsumkalem | 64 | 64 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kitsalas | 91 | 91 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kitimatt | 298 | 298 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kitlope | 95 | 95 | ... | ... | ... |
| China Hat Oweekayno Nation | 99 | 99 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bella Bella | 283 | 283 | ... | ... | ... |
| Oweekayno | 152 | 152 | ... | ... | ... |
| Quassella | 44 | ... | ... | 44 | ... |
| Kinisquit Tallion Nation | 89 | ... | ... | 89 | ... |
| Bella Coola | 208 | 38 | ... | 170 | ... |
| Tallion | 43 | ... | ... | 43 | ... |
| Total | 4,025 | 3,465 | ... | 560 | ... |

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|------------------------------|----------------|---|--|--------|--|
| KOOTENAY AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Columbia Lake Upper Kootenay | 68 | ... | 68 | ... | ... |
| St. Mary's | 209 | ... | 209 | ... | ... |
| Tobacco Plains | 90 | ... | 90 | ... | ... |
| Flat Bow (Lower Kootenay) | 162 | ... | 162 | ... | ... |
| Kinbaskets (Shuswap tribe) | 52 | ... | 52 | ... | ... |
| Total | 581 | ... | 581 | ... | ... |
| COWICHAN AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sooke | 25 | ... | ... | ... | The decrease in numbers is owing chiefly to the prevalence of la grippe last spring which carried off a number of old people. 26 Indians belonging to this agency were drowned when the sealing schooner 'Earle' was lost with all on board. |
| Cheerno | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Esquimalt | 24 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Songhees | 114 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Malakut | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tse-kum | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pan-que-chin | 61 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tsart-ilp | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tsaw-out | 89 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kil-pan-lus | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Comeakin | 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Clem-clem-a-lats | 141 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Khe-nip-sim | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kok-si-lah | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Quamichan | 270 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Somenos | 110 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hellelt | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sic-ca-meen | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-----|-----|-----|
| Ly-ach-sun | 69 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kul-leets | 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ll-malche | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Penel-a-kut | 131 | The majority of these Indians have been baptized into the Roman Catholic Church. Many attend R.C. Missions, Wesleyan and English church, as they may feel inclined; but a very large number attend no church whatever, and are, in fact, pagans. | | | ... |
| Tsussie | 49 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nanaimo | 167 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sno-no-wus | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Qual-i-cum | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Galiano Island Fishing Station | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Punt-ledge, Sail-up-sun and Comox | 67 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mayne Island | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Haitch Point | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Discovery Islands | 32 | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cowichan Lake | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Newcastle Townsite | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1,945 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| KAMLOOPS AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Spuzzum Spuzzum Group | 142 | 89 | 52 | 1 | ... |
| Kekalus | 25 | 14 | 11 | ... | ... |
| Skuwha | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| Chataway | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| Tqwayaum Boston Bar Group | 134 | 58 | 73 | 3 | ... |
| Kapatsitsan | 39 | 24 | 15 | ... | ... |
| Mpatkam | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| Skuzzy | 69 | ... | 69 | ... | ... |
| Carried forward | 442 | 196 | 242 | 4 | ... |

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|------------------------------|----------------|---|--|--------|----------|
| Brought forward | 442 | 196 | 242 | 4 | ... |
| Chomok Bothroyd Group. | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kamus | 59 | 56 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Speyam | 29 | 29 | ... | ... | ... |
| Snuk | 29 | 29 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nkatsam | 111 | 111 | ... | ... | ... |
| Hlukhlukatan (Kanaka Bar) | 75 | 75 | ... | ... | ... |
| Siska Siska Group | 31 | 31 | ... | ... | ... |
| Halaha | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| Skappa (Skappa) | 23 | 23 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tikumcheen Lytton Group | 160 | 123 | 37 | ... | ... |
| Kittsawat | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nkya | 48 | 48 | ... | ... | ... |
| Spapium | 25 | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nhumeen | 22 | 21 | ... | 1 | ... |
| Nquakin | 49 | 46 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Stryune | 51 | 51 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nkaih | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Yeut | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| Snahain | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... |
| Skaap | 14 | 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nesikeep | 37 | 37 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nikaomin Nicomen Group | 24 | 24 | ... | ... | ... |
| Shhahanih | 92 | 92 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nkumckeen Cook's Ferry Group | 84 | 80 | ... | 4 | ... |
| Piminos and Pakeist | 46 | 46 | ... | ... | ... |
| Spatsin | 25 | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepa Oregon Jack Group | 20 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| Paska | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| Stlahl (Ashcroft) | 57 | 57 | ... | ... | ... |
| Naaik Nicola Group | 115 | 61 | 52 | 2 | ... |
| Quinshaatin | 23 | ... | 23 | ... | ... |
| Quiskanaht | 25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... |
| Yoht | 17 | 17 | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|------------------|
| Nyiskat | 17 | ... | 17 | ... | ... |
| Tluhtans (Bonaparte) | 133 | ... | 133 | ... | Shuswap Tribe |
| Skichistan (Deadman's Creek) | 70 | ... | 70 | ... | ... |
| Kamloops (Kamloops) | 231 | ... | 231 | ... | ... |
| Chukchuqualk (North Thompson) | 125 | ... | 125 | ... | ... |
| Halaut (South Thompson) | 128 | ... | 128 | ... | ... |
| Haltkum (Adams Lake) | 145 | ... | 145 | ... | ... |
| Kualt Lake (Little Shuswap Lake) | 71 | ... | 71 | ... | ... |
| Spallumcheen (Spallumcheen) | 63 | ... | 63 | ... | ... |
| Total | 2,801 | 1,418 | 1,362 | 21 | ... |
| OKANAGAN AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nkamaplix (Okanagan Lake) | 159 | ... | 159 | ... | ... |
| Penticton (Penticton) | 135 | ... | 135 | ... | ... |
| Nkamip (Osoyoos) | 28 | ... | 28 | ... | ... |
| Keremeus (Similkameen) | 41 | ... | 41 | ... | ... |
| Shennosquankin (Similkameen) | 43 | ... | 43 | ... | ... |
| Spahamin (Douglas Lake) | 152 | ... | 152 | ... | ... |
| Total | 558 | ... | 558 | ... | ... |

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------|----------------|---|--|--------|----------|
| KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ah-wha-mish | 105 | 105 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kos-ki-mu | 127 | ... | ... | 127 | ... |
| Kea-wit-sis | 74 | ... | ... | 74 | ... |
| Kwat-seno | 32 | ... | ... | 32 | ... |
| Kwaw-shela | 57 | ... | ... | 57 | ... |
| Kwaw-kewlth | 33 | 33 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kwi-kah | 56 | 56 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ma-til-pi | 63 | 63 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mama-lil-li-kulla | 149 | 149 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ne-kwak-ta | 107 | ... | ... | 107 | ... |
| Nim-kish | 145 | 145 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nu-witti | 74 | ... | ... | 74 | ... |
| Ta-nak-tenk | 136 | ... | ... | 136 | ... |
| Tsa-wan-ti-e-neuh | 146 | 146 | ... | ... | ... |
| Wan-lit-sum Liew-kwil-tah | 69 | ... | ... | 69 | ... |
| Wi-wai-ai-kum | 108 | ... | 108 | ... | ... |
| Wi-wai-ai-kai | 116 | 116 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1,597 | 813 | 108 | 676 | ... |

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

| | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|
| CHIPPEWAS AND CRESS OF TREATY NO. 1 AT - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rosseau River, including Rapids | 250 | ... | 72 | 178 | ... |
| Long Plain | 127 | 2 | 125 | ... | ... |
| Swan Lake and Indian Garden at Hamilton's Crossing | 122 | ... | ... | 122 | ... |
| St. Peter's | 1,098 | 939 | 125 | 34 | ... |
| Broken Head | 224 | 113 | 52 | 59 | ... |
| Fort Alexander | 469 | 221 | 237 | 11 | ... |
| Sandy Bay (Agent Martineau) | 258 | 65 | 167 | 26 | ... |
| Total, Treaty No. 1 | 2,548 | 1,340 | 778 | 430 | ... |
| CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2 AT - | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lake Manitoba | 107 | 4 | 62 | 41 | ... |
| Ebb and Flow Lake | 81 | 10 | 64 | 7 | ... |
| Fairford | 170 | 170 | ... | ... | ... |
| Little Saskatchewan | 104 | 99 | ... | 5 | ... |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Lake St. Martin | 102 | 79 | ... | 23 | ... |
| Crane River | 49 | 7 | ... | 42 | ... |
| Water Hen River | 115 | ... | 115 | ... | ... |
| Total, Treaty No. 2 | 728 | 369 | 241 | 118 | ... |

Bands not visited, about 2,500. These are mainly some detached bands of Stickeen, Chilcats and some small Tinnie tribes, on the head of waters of the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Laird and Dease Rivers.

RECAPITULATION, B.C.

Population, 25,696; Protestant, 6,519; Roman Catholics, 10,269; Pagans, 4,463; There are 4,445 of which the department has no returns as to religions.

| 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 | ... |
| Hungry Hall, No. 2 | 23 | ... | ... | 23 | ... |
| Long Sault, No. 1 | 46 | 1 | ... | 45 | ... |
| Long Sault, No. 2 | 59 | 1 | ... | 58 | ... |
| Manitou Rapids, No. 1 | 87 | ... | ... | 87 | ... |
| Manitou Rapids, No. 2 | 34 | ... | ... | 34 | ... |
| Little Forks | 63 | 5 | ... | 58 | ... |
| Coutcheeching | 128 | 3 | 99 | 26 | ... |
| Stangecoming | 43 | ... | ... | 43 | ... |
| Niacatchewenin | 56 | ... | ... | 56 | ... |
| Nickickonesemenecaning | 67 | ... | ... | 67 | ... |
| Rivière la Seine | 148 | ... | ... | 148 | ... |
| Lac la Croix | 96 | ... | 8 | 88 | ... |
| Lac des Mille Lacs | 81 | 4 | ... | 77 | ... |
| Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake) | 26 | ... | ... | 26 | ... |
| Eagle Lake | 62 | ... | ... | 62 | ... |
| Wabigoon | 91 | ... | ... | 91 | ... |
| Lac Seul | 314 | 302 | 2 | 10 | ... |
| Wabushkang | 75 | 23 | 7 | 45 | ... |
| Grassy Narrows | 97 | 23 | 41 | 33 | ... |
| Islington | 161 | 149 | ... | 12 | ... |
| Rat Portage | 74 | ... | ... | 74 | ... |
| Shoal Lake, No. 39 | 74 | ... | ... | 74 | ... |
| Shoal Lake, No. 40 | 62 | ... | ... | 62 | ... |
| North-west Angle, No. 37 | 120 | ... | ... | 120 | ... |
| North-west Angle, No. 33 | 54 | ... | ... | 54 | ... |
| North-west Angle, No. 34 | 23 | ... | ... | 23 | ... |
| Buffalo Bay | 55 | ... | ... | 55 | ... |
| Big Island | 135 | ... | ... | 135 | ... |
| Assabasca | 195 | ... | ... | 195 | ... |
| White Fish Bay | 57 | ... | 4 | 53 | ... |
| The Dalles | 60 | 31 | 15 | 14 | ... |
| Frenchman's Head | 209 | 128 | 77 | 4 | ... |
| Total, Treaty No. 3 | 2,928 | 670 | 253 | 2,005 | ... |
| CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CRESS OF TREATY NO. 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-----|-----|------------------------|
| AT - | | | | | |
| Black River | 61 | 60 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Hollow Water | 104 | 7 | 19 | 78 | ... |
| Loon Straits | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| Blood Vein | 97 | ... | 4 | 93 | ... |
| Fisher River | 345 | 345 | ... | ... | ... |
| Jack Head | 83 | 20 | 15 | 48 | ... |
| Berens River | 228 | 185 | 43 | ... | ... |
| Poplar River | 150 | 34 | ... | 116 | ... |
| Norway House | 555 | 555 | ... | ... | ... |
| Cross Lake | 236 | 235 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Grand Rapids | 171 | 114 | ... | 57 | ... |
| Pekangekum | 71 | ... | ... | 71 | ... |
| Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux) | 11 | 110 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Chemawawin (Crees) | 135 | 124 | ... | 11 | ... |
| Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux) | 119 | 101 | ... | 18 | ... |
| The Pas (Crees and Saulteaux) | 389 | 365 | 6 | 18 | ... |
| Pas Mountain (Crees) | 173 | 107 | ... | 66 | ... |
| Cumberland (Crees) | 142 | 138 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Birch River (Crees) | ... | ... | ... | ... | Reserve unoccupied. |
| Total, Treaty No. 5 | 3,185 | 2,515 | 94 | 576 | ... |

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|--------|---|
| NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. | | | | | |
| Treaty No. 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| BIRTLE AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kee-see-koo-wenin's | 129 | 111 | 15 | 3 | ... |
| Way-way-see-cappo | 170 | 29 | 30 | 106 | Religious belief of 5 absentees not given. |
| Valley River | 68 | 19 | 5 | 42 | Religious belief of 2 absentees not given. |
| Gambler's | 43 | ... | 21 | 2 | Religious belief of 20 absentees not given. |
| Rolling River | 121 | ... | 16 | 100 | Religious belief of 5 absentees not given. |
| Bird Tail Sioux | 81 | 45 | ... | 36 | ... |
| Oak River | 281 | 167 | ... | 114 | ... |
| Oak Lake | 40 | ... | ... | 40 | ... |
| Turtle Mountain | 24 | ... | 5 | 19 | ... |
| Total | 957 | 371 | 92 | 462 | ... |
| SWAN RIVER AGENCY (FORT PELLY) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Coté | 278 | 156 | 15 | 107 | ... |
| Key | 228 | 127 | 8 | 93 | ... |
| Kisickouse | 145 | 27 | 50 | 68 | ... |
| Total | 651 | 310 | 73 | 268 | ... |
| MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pheasant Rump | 56 | ... | 13 | 43 | ... |
| Striped Blanket | 56 | 1 | 1 | 54 | ... |
| White Bear | 125 | 4 | 7 | 114 | ... |
| Total | 237 | 5 | 21 | 211 | ... |
| CROOKED LAKE AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ochapowace | 122 | 10 | 15 | 97 | ... |
| Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw | 131 | 24 | 10 | 97 | ... |
| Cowesess | 149 | 17 | 111 | 21 | ... |
| Sakimay | 204 | 8 | 8 | 188 | ... |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total | 606 | 59 | 144 | 403 | ... |
| ASSINIBOINE AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Carry-the-Kettle | 238 | 13 | 14 | 211 | ... |
| FILE HILLS AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Little Black Bear | 73 | ... | 27 | 46 | ... |
| Star Blanket | 51 | ... | 2 | 49 | ... |
| Okanees | 74 | ... | 11 | 63 | ... |
| Pee-pee-kesis | 82 | ... | 35 | 47 | ... |
| Total | 280 | ... | 75 | 205 | ... |

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|---|----------------|---|--|--------|----------|
| TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Day Star | 82 | 78 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Poor Man | 98 | 89 | 9 | ... | ... |
| George Gordon | 160 | 125 | 18 | 17 | ... |
| Muscowequan | 142 | ... | 76 | 66 | ... |
| Yellow Quill | 354 | ... | 8 | 346 | ... |
| Total | 836 | 292 | 115 | 429 | ... |
| MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pasquah | 181 | 16 | 81 | 84 | ... |
| Muscowpetung | 119 | 10 | 7 | 102 | ... |
| Piapot | 217 | 11 | 22 | 184 | ... |
| Standing Buffalo (Sioux) | 161 | ... | 97 | 64 | ... |
| Total | 678 | 37 | 207 | 434 | ... |
| PINE CREEK (Agent Martineau) | 58 | ... | 57 | 1 | ... |
| *Total in Treaty No. 4 | 4,541 | 1,087 | 798 | 2,624 | ... |
| Treaty No. 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| DUCK LAKE AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| One Arrow | 107 | 17 | 26 | 64 | ... |
| Okemasis | 21 | 1 | 18 | 2 | ... |
| Beardy | 126 | 2 | 22 | 102 | ... |
| John Smith | 139 | 125 | 14 | ... | ... |
| James Smith | 133 | 74 | ... | 27 | ... |
| Bands 100 and 100 A | 101 | 74 | ... | 27 | ... |
| Total | 627 | 313 | 80 | 234 | ... |
| CARLTON AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake) | 148 | 5 | ... | 143 | ... |
| Petequahey (Muskeg Lake) | 69 | 1 | 68 | ... | ... |
| Mistawasis (Snake Lake) | 146 | 111 | 35 | ... | ... |
| Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake) | 212 | 189 | 19 | 4 | ... |
| Kapahawekeenum (Meadow Lake) | 71 | ... | 29 | 42 | ... |
| Kenemotayoo (Stony and Whitefish Lakes) | 101 | 71 | ... | 30 | ... |
| Pelican Lake Indians | 43 | ... | ... | 43 | ... |
| Wah-spa-ton Sioux, non-treaty (Round Plain) | 37 | ... | ... | 37 | ... |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| James Roberts (Lac la Ronge) | 411 | 411 | ... | ... | ... |
| William Charles (Montreal Lake) | 114 | 114 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 1,352 | 902 | 151 | 299 | ... |

[*Religious belief of 32 absentees in Birtle Agency not given.]

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|----------------|---|--|--------|----------|
| BATTLEFORD AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mosquito Stony | 93 | 93 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bear's Head | 93 | 93 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lean Man | 93 | 93 | ... | ... | ... |
| Red Pheasant | 137 | 118 | 13 | 6 | ... |
| Sweet Grass | 123 | 46 | 75 | 2 | ... |
| Poundmaker | 125 | 8 | 117 | ... | ... |
| Little Pine and Lucky Man | 116 | 62 | 42 | 12 | ... |
| Moosomin | 105 | 26 | 64 | 15 | ... |
| Thunderchild | 162 | 82 | 73 | 7 | ... |
| Total | 861 | 435 | 384 | 42 | ... |
| HOBBEA AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ermineskin | 173 | 6 | 165 | 2 | ... |
| Sampson | 285 | 184 | 81 | *19 | ... |
| Louis Bull | 56 | 53 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Sharphead (Cheepoostequan) | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 516 | 245 | 249 | 21 | ... |
| ONION LAKE AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| See-kas-kootch | 173 | 88 | 557 | 28 | ... |
| Sweet Grass (attached) | 18 | 88 | 557 | 28 | ... |
| Weemisticooseahwas | 105 | 88 | 557 | 28 | ... |
| Ooneepowhayo | 68 | 88 | 557 | 28 | ... |
| Puskeeahkeewin | 29 | 88 | 557 | 28 | ... |
| Keeheewin | 111 | 88 | 557 | 28 | ... |
| Kinoosayo (Chippewayan) | 169 | 88 | 557 | 28 | ... |
| Total | 673 | 88 | 557 | 28 | ... |
| EDMONTON AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Enoch | 148 | 21 | 126 | 1 | ... |
| Alexander | 219 | 19 | 200 | ... | ... |
| Joseph | 145 | ... | 145 | ... | ... |
| Paul and Sharphead | 137 | 128 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Michel | 79 | ... | 79 | ... | ... |
| Orphans of St. Albert | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------------------------------|
| Total | 736 | 168 | 567 | 1 | ... |
| SADDLE LAKE AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saddle Lake | 91 | 73 | 18 | ... | ... |
| Wahsatanow | 23 | 18 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Blue Quill | 87 | 6 | 81 | ... | ... |
| James Seenum | 312 | 280 | 32 | ... | ... |
| Lac La Biche | 19 | ... | 19 | ... | ... |
| Chippewayan | 69 | ... | 69 | ... | ... |
| Beaver Lake | 100 | ... | 100 | ... | ... |
| Total | 701 | 377 | 324 | ... | ... |
| Total in Treaty No. 6 | 5,466 | 2,528 | 2,312 | 625 | *Religion of 1 unknown. |

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|---|-------------------|--|---|--------|----------|
| Treaty No. 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sarcee Agency | 236 | 3 | 5 | 228 | ... |
| *Stony reserve (P.L. Grasse, Farmer) | 576 | 576 | ... | ... | ... |
| BLACKFOOT AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (t)Running Rabit and Old Sun | 1,267 | 140 | 1,127 | ... | ... |
| BLOOD AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (tt)Bloods | 1,427 | ... | ... | 1,427 | ... |
| PIEGAN AGENCY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Piegan | 781 | 1 | ... | 780 | ... |
| Total in Treaty No. 7 | 4,287 | 720 | 1,132 | 2,435 | ... |
| UPPER M'KENZIE DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rampart House | ... | 400 | No return. | ... | ... |
| EASTERN ATHABASCA DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Green Lake | ... | No return. | 14 | 32 | ... |
| Ile à la Crosse | ... | No return. | 500 | ... | ... |
| Portage la Loche | ... | No return. | 220 | ... | ... |
| Water Hen Lake | ... | No return. | 4 | 111 | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 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 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 700 | 1,358 | ... | ... |
| GREAT SLAVE LAKE DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Providence | ... | 100 | 482 | ... | ... |
| Fort Rae | ... | ... | 800 | ... | ... |
| Fort Resolution | ... | 30 | 503 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 130 | 1,785 | ... | ... |
| RIVIÈRE AUX LIARDS DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Fort Liards | ... | ... | 205 | ... | ... |
| Fort Nelson | ... | ... | 172 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 377 | ... | ... |

[*Population in 1894 given by Farmer Grasse at 612, should have been 573.] [(t)Although 140 are claimed as being Protestant and 1,127 as being Roman Catholic, all are virtually Pagans.] [(tt)The large decrease of 67 is explained by the agent as follows: - deaths over births,3; adults died, 39; difference between those who left for the United States and those who returned, 25; total 67.]

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|--|-------------------|---|---|--------------|----------|
| ATHABASCA DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort Smith | ... | ... | 280 | ... | ... |
| Fort Chippewayan | ... | ... | 641 | ... | ... |
| Fond du Lac | ... | ... | 260 | ... | ... |
| Fort McMurray | ... | ... | 150 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 1,331 | ... | ... |
| PEACE RIVER DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort Dunvegan | ... | 2 | 98 | No ret'n. | ... |
| Smoky River | ... | 3 | 135 | No ret'n. | ... |
| Grand Prairie | ... | ... | 72 | 3 | ... |
| Fort St. John | ... | ... | 125 | 25 | ... |
| Fort Vermillion | ... | 52 | 145 | No ret'n. | ... |
| Hay River | ... | 1 | 122 | 1 | ... |
| Red River | ... | 20 | 64 | 25 | ... |
| Total | ... | 116 | 964 | 138 | ... |
| YUKON DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Forty Mile Creek | ... | 400 | No return. | 2,000 | ... |
| Selkirk or Pelly River | ... | 200 | No return. | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 600 | ... | 2,000 | ... |
| NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pelican Narrows | ... | No return. | 211 | No ret'n. | ... |
| Nelson River | ... | No return. | 115 | No ret'n. | ... |
| Churchill | ... | No return. | No return. | No ret'n. | ... |
| Lac Caribou | ... | No return. | 525 | No ret'n. | ... |
| Esquimaux | ... | No return. | 1 | No ret'n. | ... |
| Total | ... | ... | 852 | ... | ... |
| PROVINCE OF MANITOBA | | | | | |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| Treaty No. 1 | 2,548 | 1,340 | 778 | 430 | ... |
| Treaty No. 2 | 728 | 369 | 241 | 118 | ... |
| Treaty No. 3 | 2,928 | 670 | 253 | 2,005 | ... |
| Treaty No. 5 | 3,185 | 2,515 | 94 | 576 | ... |
| Grand Total | 9,389 | 4,894 | 1,366 | 3,129 | ... |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------|
| Eastern Rupert's Land | 4,016* |
| Labrador, Canadian Interior | 1,000* |
| Arctic coast, Esquimaux | 1,000* |

[*Religion unknown.]

| Indians. | Census Return. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant. | Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic | Pagan. | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---|--|--------|--|
| NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES. | | | | | |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | |
| Treaty No. 4 | 4,541 | 1,087 | 798 | 2,624 | Religion of 32 absentees not given. |
| Treaty No. 6 | 5,466 | 2,528 | 2,312 | 625 | Religion of 1 unknown. |
| Treaty No. 7 | 4,287 | 720 | 1,132 | 2,435 | ... |
| Non-Treaty Indians | 364 | ... | ... | ... | Religion unknown. |
| Grand Total | 14,658 | 4,335 | 4,242 | 5,684 | ... |
| RECAPITULATION | | | | | |
| Ontario | 17,907 | 9,909 | 6,336 | 1,336 | Religion of 296 unknown. |
| Quebec | 11,965 | 511 | 6,915 | ... | Religion of 4,539 unknown. |
| Nova Scotia | 2,164 | ... | 2,164 | ... | ... |
| New Brunswick | 1,668 | ... | 1,668 | ... | ... |
| Prince Edward Island | 287 | ... | 287 | ... | ... |
| British Columbia | 25,696 | 6,519 | 10,269 | 4,463 | Religion of 4,445 unknown. |
| Manitoba | 9,389 | 4,894 | 1,366 | 3,129 | ... |
| North-west Territories | 14,658 | 4,335 | 4,242 | 5,684 | Religion of 397 unknown. |
| Upper McKenzie District | 400 | 400 | ... | ... | The census of these Indians is not perfectly accurate. |
| Eastern Athabaska District | 881 | ... | 738 | 143 | ... |
| Lower McKenzie District | 2,058 | 700 | 1,358 | ... | ... |
| Great Slave Lake District | 1,915 | 130 | 1,785 | ... | ... |
| Rivière Aux Liards District | 377 | ... | 377 | ... | ... |
| Athabasca District | 1,331 | ... | 1,331 | ... | ... |
| Peace River District | 893 | 78 | 761 | 54 | ... |
| Lesser Slave Lake District | 1,218 | 116 | 964 | 138 | ... |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-------------------|
| Yukon District | 2,600 | 600 | ... | 2,000 | ... |
| Nelson and Churchill River District | 852 | ... | 852 | ... | Religion unknown. |
| Eastern Rupert's Land | 4,016 | ... | ... | ... | Religion unknown. |
| Labrador, Canadian Interior | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | Religion unknown. |
| Arctic Coast, Esquimaux | 1,000 | ... | ... | ... | Religion unknown. |
| Total | 102,275 | 28,192 | 41,413 | 16,977 | ... |

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR, Clerk of Statistics.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th JUNE, 1895.

NOTE - The religious belief of the various bands throughout the Dominion can only be given approximately, and more especially in the case of those bands residing in the more uncivilized parts of the country.

WHEREABOUTS of Sioux and Straggling Indians in N.W.T. (not reported in Agents' Tabular Statements).

| Name of Band. | Located. | Tribe. | Number. |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------|
| (None) | Birtle District | Sioux | 75 |
| White Cap | Moose Woods | ... | 54 |
| (None) | Moosejaw and Regina | ... | 115 |
| (None) | Stragglers in vicinity of Swift | Cree and Saulteaux. | 120 |
| ... | Current, Maple Creek and | ... | ... |
| ... | Medicine Hat | ... | ... |
| ... | Total | ... | 364 |

RETURN showing implements, tools, vehicles, harness, & c., the private property of Indians, acquired by earnings from labour, sale of live stock, hay, wood, & c.

| Agency. | Mowers. | Horse rakes. | Wagons. | Carts. | Buckboards. | Sleighs. | Cutters. | Harness. | Binders. | Reapers. | Rollers. | Fanning mills. | Seeders. (Drill) | Ploughs. | Forks. | Shovels. |
|--------------------|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Swan River | 12 | 8 | 23 | 5 | ... | 7 | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Birtle | 38 | 25 | 44 | 29 | ... | 33 | ... | 40 | 14 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 20 | ... | ... |
| Moose Mountain | 6 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Crooked Lake | 23 | 18 | 35 | 20 | ... | 26 | ... | 35 | 8 | ... | 7 | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Assiniboine | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| File Hills | 9 | 5 | 5 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muscowpetungs | 20 | 15 | 57 | 7 | 18 | 46 | 1 | 54 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... |
| Touchwood Hills | 13 | 10 | 14 | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | 21 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| Duck Lake | 4 | 6 | 15 | 24 | 15 | 26 | ... | 61 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Carlton | 4 | 4 | 14 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Battleford | 22 | 20 | 73 | ... | 6 | 87 | ... | 88 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Onion Lake | 7 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saddle Lake | 15 | 15 | 19 | 35 | 7 | 39 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Edmonton | 5 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 18 | ... | 23 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hobbema | 3 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 21 | ... | 56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sarcees | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| Stony Reserve | ... | ... | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blackfoot | 8 | 8 | 13 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | ... |
| Bloods | 13 | 13 | 22 | ... | 4 | 20 | ... | 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Piegans | 8 | 8 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 215 | 171 | 387 | 155 | 96 | 363 | 1 | 577 | 27 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 29 | 50 | 5 |

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER, 1895.

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED

| BIRTLE AGENCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|--------|---------|----------------------------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|----------------|----------|
| Number. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Corn. | Pease. | Garden. | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Corn. | *Garden stuff. | Hay cut. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. |
| 57 | Bird Tail Sioux | Bird Tail Creek | None | ... | 279 3/8 | 347 | 400 | 272 | 59 | ... | 5 3/4 | ... | 9 3/8 | ... | 1 5/16 | ... | 6444 | 1444 | ... | 428 | ... | 370 | 160 | 222 |
| 58 | Oak River Sioux | Oak River | R.W. Scott | ... | 736 1/4 | 520 | 4500 | 416 | 83 | 1 | 12 1/4 | ... | 6 | ... | 2 9/32 | ... | 11674 | 1836 | 34 | 1105 | ... | 233 | 73 | 617 |
| 59 | Oak Lake Sioux | Pipestone Creek | None | ... | 87 3/4 | 70 | 40 | 56 | 11 | ... | 1 3/4 | ... | 1 3/8 | ... | 17/32 | ... | 1020 | 170 | ... | 140 | ... | 56 | 22 | 38 |
| 60 | Turtle Mountain Sioux | Turtle Mountain | None | ... | 7 | 18 | 20 | ... | 9 3/4 | ... | 4 3/4 | ... | 3 7/16 | ... | 15/16 | ... | ... | 150 | ... | 348 | ... | 53 | ... | 67 |
| 61 | Kee-See-Koo-Wenin's | Riding Mountain | None | ... | 43 7/8 | 62 | 1000 | 12 | 32 | ... | 7 3/4 | ... | ... | ... | 15/16 | ... | 300 | 750 | ... | 620 | ... | ... | 26 | 375 |
| 62 | Way-way-see-cappo's | Lizard Point (Bird Tail Creek) | None | ... | 12 5/8 | 20 | 300 | 5 | ... | ... | 14 3/4 | ... | ... | ... | 7/8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1095 | ... | ... | ... | 790 |
| 62 1/2 | Valley River | Valley River | None | ... | 5/16 | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 3 1/4 | ... | ... | ... | 3/8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 260 | ... | ... | 60 | 148 |
| 63 | Gambler's | Silver Creek | None | ... | 1/4 | 8 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1/8 | ... | 45 | 80 | ... | 80 | ... | ... | 2 | 79 |
| 67 | Rolling River | Rolling River | None | ... | 6 1/8 | 5 | 100 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | 2 7/8 | ... | ... | ... | 5/16 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | 230 | ... | ... | 25 | 148 |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | ... | 1173 9/16 | 1054 | 6365 | 766 1/2 | 198 3/4 | 1 | 54 1/8 | ... | 20 3/16 | ... | 8 1/16 | ... | 19523 | 4430 | 34 | 4306 | ... | 712 | 368 | 2484 |
| MOOSE MOUNTAIN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number. | Name of | Location. | Name of Farmer | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|------------------------|----------|--|
| | Band. | | in Charge. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Corn. | Pease. | Garden. | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips | Corn and Garden stuff. | Hay cut. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | |
| 68 | Pleasant Rump | Moose Mountain | C. Lawford | ... | 89 | 89 1/2 | 600 | 71 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 1/2 | ... | 326 | 55 | ... | 108 | 276 | 27 | 233 | |
| 69 | Striped Blanket | Moose Mountain | C. Lawford | ... | 86 | 130 | 210 | 99 | 16 | 8 | 3 1/2 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 505 | 60 | ... | 168 | 314 | 43 | 158 | |
| 70 | White Bear | Moose Mountain | Indian Agent acts as farmer as well | ... | 27 1/2 | 46 | 128 | 30 | 1 | ... | 7 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 449 | ... | ... | 433 | 416 | 69 1/2 | 374 | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | ... | 202 1/2 | 265 1/2 | 938 | 200 | 24 | 12 | 14 | 9 | 2 | ... | 4 1/2 | ... | 1280 | 115 | ... | 709 | 1006 | 139 1/2 | 765 | |

[*Garden stuff consists of onions and carrots.]
NOTE - One-half acre of turnips sown after 30th June. One acre of oats omitted from June Return, Band No. 70.

Table, see page 372

[illegible]

MOOSE MOUNTAIN

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------|---|-----|-----|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|----------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----|--------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styes. | Sheep Pens. | Hen Houses. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | ... |
| 68 | Pheasant Rump | Moose Mountain | C. Langford | 43 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 15 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 69 | Striped Blanket | Moose Mountain | C. Langford | 34 | ... | ... | 13 | 11 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 | White Bear | Moose Mountain | Indian Agent acts as farmer as well | 113 | 1 | ... | 24 | 39 | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | J.J. CAMPBELL, Indian Agent | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | 190 | 2 | 4 | 58 | 65 | ... | 7 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Table, see page 374

| FILE HILLS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--|
| Reserve No. | Name of Instructor. | Location. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced during year. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Corn. | Garden. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | Hay cut. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | |
| 84 | ... | File Hills | 25 | 42 | 52 | 52 | 43 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 60 | 190 | 117 | ... | ... | ... | 487 | |
| 83 | ... | File Hills | ... | 4 | 14 1/2 | 14 1/2 | 11 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 66 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 155 | |
| 82 | ... | File Hills | 40 | 56 | 75 | 75 | 53 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 198 | 620 | ... | 320 | 190 | ... | ... | ... | 442 | |
| 81 | ... | File Hills | 10 | 40 | 23 | 23 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 469 | ... | ... | 184 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 310 | |
| ... | ... | Total | 75 | 142 | 164 1/2 | 164 1/2 | 127 1/2 | 16 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 667 | 620 | 60 | 760 | 307 | ... | ... | ... | 1394 | |

| MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--|
| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced during year. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Corn. | Garden. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | Hay cut. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | |
| 9 | Home Farm | Qu'Appelle Valley | J.H. Gooderham | ... | 10 1/8 | 7 1/4 | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 1/4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 95 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | |
| 75 | Piapot | Qu'Appelle Valley | J.H. Gooderham | ... | 118 | 107 | 20 | 90 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | 1137 | 104 | 92 | 471 | 593 | 41 | ... | ... | 900 | |
| 4b | Home Farm | Qu'Appelle Valley | John Nichol | ... | 17 1/2 | 12 | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | 1/2 | ... | 125 | 100 | 35 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 20 | |
| 80 | Muscowpetung | Qu'Appelle Valley | John Nichol | ... | 59 | 51 | ... | 42 | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 640 | ... | ... | 380 | 160 | 8 | ... | ... | 515 | |
| 4a | Home Farm | Qu'Appelle Lakes | S. Hockley | ... | 14 | 13 | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 1/2 | 1/4 | ... | ... | 1/4 | ... | 210 | 200 | 30 | 40 | ... | 20 | ... | 14 | |
| 79 | Pasquah | Qu'Appelle Lakes | S. Hockley | ... | 115 1/3 | 87 | ... | 70 | 7 | 3 | 4 1/2 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 1/2 | 1364 | 444 | 250 | 268 | 67 | ... | 70 | ... | 340 | |
| 78 | Standing Buffalo | Qu'Appelle Lakes | S. Hockley | ... | 71 3/4 | 55 1/2 | ... | 42 | 2 | ... | 5 1/2 | 2 | ... | 3 | 1 | 515 | 50 | ... | 755 | 170 | ... | 50 | 37 | 200 | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | ... | 406 1/12 | 332 3/4 | 20 | 244 | 26 | 23 | 21 1/4 | 10 1/4 | 1 | 3 | 4 1/2 | 3656 | 1033 | 737 | 1994 | 1030 | 55 | 140 | 37 | 2009 | |

NOTE - Hay stacked for fodder; barley, good; yield of oats, good sample, splendid. Total number of tons of hay put up for whole agency, 1,394. approximate estimate of grain not threshed.

Table, see page 376

FILE HILLS

| Reserve No. | Name of Instructor. | Location. | Approximate number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed, including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------|---------------------|------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|-----|-----------------------------------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Given under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styes. | ... | ... | ... |
| 84 | ... | File Hills | 74 | ... | 2 | 17 | 37 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 83 | ... | File Hills | 49 | ... | ... | 6 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 82 | ... | File Hills | 70 | ... | 6 | 14 | 26 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 81 | ... | File Hills | 76 | ... | ... | 15 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | A.J. McNeill, Acting Indian Agent |

MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.

| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Instructor in Charge. | Approximate number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed, including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Held under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styes. | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Home Farm | Qu'Appelle Valley | J.H. Gooderham | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 75 | Piapot | Qu'Appelle Valley | J.H. Gooderham | 160 | ... | ... | 49 | 206 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4b | Home Farm | Qu'Appelle Valley | John Nichol | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 80 | Muscowpetung | Qu'Appelle Valley | John Nichol | 81 | ... | ... | 31 | 77 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4a | Home Farm | Qu'Appelle Lakes | S. Hockley | ... | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 79 | Pasquah | Qu'Appelle Lakes | S. Hockley | 97 | ... | ... | 47 | 119 | ... | 6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 78 | Standing Buffalo | Qu'Appelle Lakes | S. Hockley | 102 | ... | ... | 23 | 110 | ... | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | 440 | 3 | 9 | 150 | 512 | ... | 17 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | J.B. LASH, Indian |

[illegible]

Table, see page 378

| SWAN RIVER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------------------------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Instructor. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced during year. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Rye. | Pease. | Garden. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Rye. | Pease. | Garden. | Hay cut. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. |
| 64 | Coté | Swan River Agency | W.E. Jones | ... | 35 | 62 1/4 | 65 | 1 | 29 | 11 1/4 | 11 | 4 | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | 4 | 15 | 565 | 220 | 855 | 105 | ... | ... | ... | 1465 |
| 65 | Key | Swan River Agency | W.E. Jones | ... | 19 1/2 | 30 | 30 | ... | 12 1/2 | 7 3/4 | 5 3/4 | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 250 | 155 | 465 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 770 |
| 66 | Kisickouse | Swan River Agency | W.E. Jones | ... | 32 | 42 1/2 | 44 | ... | 17 | 11 1/2 | 6 1/2 | 1 3/4 | 4 3/4 | 3/4 | 1/4 | ... | 350 | 220 | 470 | 105 | 35 | ... | ... | 820 |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | ... | 86 1/2 | 134 3/4 | 139 | 1 | 58 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 23 1/4 | 6 3/4 | 6 1/4 | 1 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 15 | 1165 | 595 | 1790 | 270 | 35 | ... | ... | 3055 |
| ASSINIBOINE AGENCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. Reserve. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Instructor. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | Onions. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay cut. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. |
| 76 | Carry Kettles | Indian Head | Jas.C. Halford | ... | 208 | 243 | 10 | 181 | 15 | ... | 20 | 15 | 3 | ... | 7 | 2 | 2325 | 300 | ... | 1570 | 1875 | 150 | 91 | 650 |

NOTE - Grain not being threshed is given approximately.

Table, see page 380

SWAN RIVER

| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Instructor. | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed, including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Given under Treaty or on Loan. | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Roots Houses. | Pig Styes. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 64 | Coté | Swan River Agency | W.E. Jones | 218 | ... | ... | 57 | 69 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 65 | Key | Swan River Agency | W.E. Jones | 161 | ... | ... | 10 | 36 | 5 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 66 | Kisickouse | Swan River Agency | W.E. Jones | 139 | ... | ... | 34 | 38 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Certified correct. W.E. JONES, Indian Agent |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | 518 | ... | ... | 101 | 143 | 10 | 10 | 13 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY

| No. Reserve. | Name of Band. | Location. | name of Instructor. | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | men employed, including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | BUILDINGS ERECTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-------|--------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----|---------------------------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Held under Treaty or on Loan. | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styes. | Sheep Pens. | Hen Houses. | ... | ... |
| 76 | Carry Kettles | Indian Head | Jas.C. Halford | 190 | 2 | 2 | 54 | 56 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | W.J. GRANT, Indian Agency |

Table, see page 382

| TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Instructor. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced during year. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Garden. | Hay cut. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. |
| 85 | Muscowequan's | Little Touchwood Hills | W.M. Lambert | ... | 41 | 61 | 61 | 4 | 34 1/2 | 5 | 8 1/2 | 4 | 2 | ... | 3 | 6 | 910 | 85 | 72 | 135 | 39 | ... | ... | 392 |
| 86 | George Gordon's | Little Touchwood Hills | Thos.F. Baker | ... | 105 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 100 | 59 | 17 | ... | 8 | 1 1/2 | 1 1/2 | ... | 1/2 | 180 | 495 | ... | 704 | 212 | 156 | 53 | ... | 795 |
| 87 | Day Star's | Big Touchwood Hills | Ed. Stanley | ... | 10 1/2 | 21 | 65 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 5 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 483 | 367 | 37 | 7 | ... | 544 |
| 89 and 90 | Yellow Quill's | Fishing and Nut Lakes | ... | ... | 1 1/2 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | ... | 223 | 238 3/4 | 365 | 99 | 65 | 5 | 41 1/2 | 15 | 3 1/2 | ... | 9 3/4 | 386 | 1505 | 85 | 1910 | 1108 | 334 | 120 1/2 | ... | 2152 |

SADDLE LAKE.

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|---|-----|----|-----|---|---|---|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-------|
| ... | ... | ... | Total | ... | 1/2 | 411 | 2,384 | 235 | 5 | 145 | 19 | ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 442 | 30 | 237 | 594 | ... | 81 | 42 | ... | 2,427 |
|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|---|-----|----|-----|---|---|---|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-------|

Table, see page 384

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY

| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Instructor. | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed, including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Given under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styes. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 85 | Muscowequan's | Little Touchwood Hills | W.M. Lambert | 151 | 1 | ... | 12 | 49 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The grain is estimated, as the threshing is not yet done. |
| 86 | George Gordon's | Little Touchwood Hills | Thos.E. Baker | 151 | 1 | 1 | 32 | 72 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 87 | Day Star's | Big Touchwood Hills | Ed. Stanley | 77 | 1 | ... | 16 | 39 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 89 and 90 | Yellow Quill | Fishing and Nut Lakes | ... | 348 | ... | ... | 2 | 92 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | JOHN P. WRIGHT, Indian Agent |

SADDLE LAKE

[illegible]

[illegible]

Table, see page 386

| ONION LAKE AGENCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------|---------|----------------------------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|--|
| Number and Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Timothy Hay. | Garden. | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Hay cut. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | ... | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | |
| Seekaskootch, No. 119 | Onion Lake, Sask. | Geo.G. Mann, Agent | ... | 344 | 545 | 581 | 110 | 6 | 400 | 15 | 10 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 736 | 36 | 3750 | 891 | ... | ... | ... | 1200 | |
| Home Farm | Onion Lake | Geo.G. Mann, Agent | ... | 21 | 21 | 25 | ... | 19 | ... | 1/2 | 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | ... | ... | 99 | ... | 100 | 20 | ... | ... | 1800 | |
| Kinoosayo Chippewayan, No. 124 | Onion Lake, Sask. | Geo.G. Mann, Agent | ... | 15 | 24 | 24 | ... | ... | 12 | 8 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 125 | 420 | ... | ... | ... | 800 | |
| ... | ... | Total | ... | 380 | 590 | 630 | 110 | 25 | 412 | 23 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 1/4 | 1/2 | 6 1/2 | ... | 736 | 135 | 3875 | 1411 | 20 | ... | ... | 3800 | |

| BATTLEFORD AGENCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------------------------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|--|
| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Instructor. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Total acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Garden. | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay cut. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | ... | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | |
| 109 | Stony | Eagle Hills | S. Warden. | ... | 12 | 25 | 614 | ... | 8 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 186 | 57 | 610 | 350 | 50 | ... | 600 | |
| 108 | Red Pheasant's | Eagle Hills | J. Willson | ... | 72 | 23 9/16 | 100 | 1/2 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 1/2 | 1 1/6 | 1 1/6 | 3 1/2 | ... | 5 | 186 | 100 | 698 | 186 | 2 3/4 | 1 | 1075 | |
| 113 | Sweet Grass | Battle River | F.A.D. Bourke | ... | 101 | 35 | 400 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 45 | 160 | 15 | 200 | 125 | 12 1/2 | 2 1/2 | 750 | |
| 114 | Poundmaker's | Battle River | C. de Gear | ... | 49 | 40 | 800 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 4 1/2 | 1/2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 20 | 60 | 13 | ... | 325 | |
| 116 | Little Pine's | Battle River | C. de Gear | ... | 92 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 700 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 1/2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109 | 84 | ... | ... | 325 | |
| 112 | Moosomin's | Saskatchewan River | R. Mair | ... | 120 | 51 | 610 | 40 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 434 | 50 | ... | 305 | 30 | 4 | ... | 450 | |
| 115 | Thunderchild's | Saskatchewan River | R. Finlayson | ... | 83 1/2 | 53 | 60 | 23 | 11 | 9 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 40 | 56 | ... | 318 | 291 | ... | ... | 400 | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | ... | 530 | 270 | 3284 | 96 1/2 | 69 | 49 | 31 | 17 | 2 1/16 | 1 1/16 | 18 1/2 | ... | 530 | 638 | 172 | 2260 | 1126 | 82 1/4 | 3 1/2 | 3925 | |

Table, see page 388

| ONION LAKE AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|-----|----------|--|
| Number and Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed, including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR. | | | | | | | Remarks. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Held under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styas. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Seekaskootch, No. 119 | Onion Lake, Saskatchewan | Geo. G Mann, Agent | 360 | 2 | ... | 11 | 51 | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The potatoes were a light crop. Although a fair size, there were few in a hill. The Indian houses and stables have all ben repaired, enlarged. The number remains the same. 54 oxen, shown as private property of Indians, are the offspring of cattle loaned. |
| Home Farm | Onion Lake, Saskatchewan | Geo.G. Mann, Agent | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kinoosayo, Chippewayan, No. 124 | Onion Lake, Saskatchewan | Geo.G. Mann | 152 | ... | ... | ... | 62 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Band No 124 - These Indians do not put in much crop but live chiefly by hunting, fishing and stock raising. |
| ... | ... | Total | 512 | 2 | ... | 11 | 113 | 69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Certified correct, GEO. G. MANN, Indian Agent |

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| BATTLEFORD AGENCY | |
|--------------------------|--|

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|--------------------|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 109 | Stony | Eagle Hills | Warden | 93 | 1 | ... | 45 | 45 | ... | 7 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 108 | Red Pheasant's | Eagle Hills | J. Willson | 135 | 1 | 12 | 52 | 35 | ... | 5 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 113 | Sweet Grass | Battle River | F.A.D. Bourke | 126 | 1 | ... | 35 | 45 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Onions and carrots acreage under garden |
| 114 | Poundmaker's | Battle River | C. de Gear | 123 | 2 | ... | 26 | 40 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 116 | Little Pine's | Battle River | C. de Gear | 129 | ... | ... | 31 | 30 | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | All grain was destroyed by fire from steam thrasher |
| 112 | Moosomin's | Saskatchewan River | R. Mair | 119 | 1 | ... | 26 | 30 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 115 | Thunderchild's | Saskn. River | R. Finlayson | 176 | 1 | ... | 50 | 43 | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | P.J. WILLIAMS |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | 901 | 7 | 12 | 265 | 268 | ... | 28 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Table, see page 390

| PIEGAN AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|---------|----------|--|
| Number and Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Pease. | Hay cut. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | |
| Agency | Piegan Reserve | J.W. smith | ... | 18 | 8 1/2 | 15 | ... | 5 | ... | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 30 | ... | 225 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | |
| Piegan, No. 147 | Piegan Reserve | J.W. Smith and W.H. Cox | ... | 116 | 107 1/2 | 289 | ... | 86 | ... | 17 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 602 | ... | 1,550 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 330 | |
| ... | ... | Total | ... | 134 | 116 | 304 | ... | 91 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 632 | ... | 1,775 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 385 | |
| BLACKFOOT AGENCY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reserve No. | Location. | Name of Instructor. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced during year. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Garden. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Garden. | Hay cut. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | |
| 146 | South Blackfoot Reserve | G.H. Wheatley | ... | 181 | 143 1/2 | 332 | 15 | 72 | 30 | 20 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 1 | 1 | ... | 16 | 150 | 142 | 2410 | 288 | 32 | 20 | ... | 275 *136 | |
| 146 | North Blackfoot Reserve | W.M. Baker | ... | 113 | 89 | 237 | ... | 33 | 25 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 600 | 60 | 5 | 5 | ... | 322 *130 | |
| ... | ... | Total | ... | 294 | 232 1/2 | 569 | 15 | 105 | 55 | 32 1/4 | 4 1/4 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 16 | 150 | 142 | 3100 | 348 | 37 | 25 | ... | 863 | |

[*Grain crop cut green for hay]
 NOTE - Grain crop very light. Potatoes good. Plenty of seed stored for next year's planting.

Table, see page 392

PIEGAN AGENCY

| Number and Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed, including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|--------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Held under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styes. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agency | Piegan Reserve | J.W. Smith | ... | 3 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Piegan, No. 147 | Piegan Reserve | J.W. Smith and W.H. Cox | 750 | ... | ... | 28 | 506 | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | Total | 750 | 3 | 6 | 28 | 506 | ... | 5 | 7 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | H.H. NASH, Indian Agent |

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

| Reserve No. | Location. | Name of Instructor. | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed, including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-----|-----|---|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Given under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Cows. | Horses. | Cows. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styes. | Fowl House. | ... | ... | ... |
| 146 | South Blackfoot Reserve | G.H. Wheatley | 595 | 2 | ... | ... | 1094 | 21 | 9 | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | A quantity of grain which could not ripen on account of wet weather was cut green and shown as straw. A number of old houses were used as firewood. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------------|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|----|----|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Nine more cows have been taken by Indians this year, making, with the increase of the former, six, 21 head on this reserve. |
| 146 | North Blackfoot Reserve | W.M. Baker | 600 | 2 | ... | ... | 979 | 55 | 15 | 8 | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | Fifteen new houses have been built; some old ones were pulled down. None of the grain ripened. It was cut green, and the straw shown in bulk. Turnips, carrots and onions were very poor, and, with the exception of Little Axe's, none were harvested. He has 60 bush. of turnips, 5 bush. of carrots and 5 of onions stored for winter. The 19 acres gardens were omitted |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-------|------|---|-----|-----|------|----|----|----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | from June work return. Little Axe owns 33 of the 55 head of cattle. There is no increase in the number of acres fenced (201), some old fields having been abandoned. |
| ... | ... | Total | 1195 | 4 | ... | ... | 2073 | 76 | 24 | 12 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | Examined. MAGNUS BEGG, Indian Agent. |

Table, see page 394

| SARCEE AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--|
| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Instructor. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced during year. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Beets. | Garden. | Green Feed. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Beets. | Garden. | Hay cut. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Tons. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | |
| 145 | Bull Head's | Sarcee Reserve | ... | ... | 56 | 88 1/4 | 34 | 21 1/2 | 19 | 45 | 2 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 | ... | ... | 150 | 117 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 | |
| ... | ... | Home Farm | ... | ... | 35 | 88 3/4 | 55 | 13 | 11 | 60 | 1 | 2 | 1 1/4 | 1/2 | ... | 168 | 51 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 95 | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | ... | 91 | 177 | 89 | 34 1/2 | 30 | 105 | 3 1/4 | 2 1/4 | 1 1/2 | 1/2 | ... | 318 | 168 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 205 | |

| STONY AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|-----|----------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------------|----------|--------|----------|
| Number and Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | ... | Wheat | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Garden Stuff. | Carrots. | Pease. | Hay cut. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | ... | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. |
| Home Farm | Stony Reserve | P.L. Grasse | ... | 4 1/2 | 1 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | 3/4 | ... | ... | ... | 1/4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 45 |
| 142, 143, 144 | Morley, Alta. | ... | ... | 28 1/2 | 60 3/4 | 525 | ... | 47 | ... | 10 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | 3 3/4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 394 | 36 | ... | ... | 150 |
| ... | ... | Total | ... | 33 | 61 1/2 | 625 | ... | 47 | ... | 11 1/4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 410 | 36 | ... | ... | 195 |

| BLOOD AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|-----|----------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|----------|
| Number and Name of Band | Location. | Name of Farmers in Charge. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during | Acres under crop last | Acres under crop this | Acres fenced. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Hay cut. |

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Table, see page 396

| SARCEE AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|-----|----------|---|
| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Instructor. | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed, including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Given under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styas. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 145 | Bull Head's | Sarcee Reserve | ... | 226 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 462 | ... | 11 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | Home Farm | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Certified correct, SAMUEL B. LUCAS, Indian Agent. |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | 226 | 2 | 8 | 22 | 462 | ... | 11 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| STONY AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-------|------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|-----|----------------------|
| Number and Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed, including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | NEW BUILDINGS ERECTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Held under Treaty or on Loan. | Private Property of Indians. | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styas. | ... | ... | ... |
| Home Farm | Stony Reserve | P.L. Grasse | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 142, 143, 144 | Morley, Alta. | ... | 570 | 1 | ... | 6 | 900 | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | Total | 570 | 1 | ... | 6 | 900 | ... | 9 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | P.L. GRASSE, Farmer. |

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Table, see page 398

| CROOKED LAKE AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--|
| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced during year. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Onions. | Hay cut. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | |
| ... | Ochapowace | Crooked Lake | Isaac Pollock | ... | 3 | 3 1/2 | 6 | ... | 3 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | |
| 71 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 1/2 | 101 | 350 | 76 | 18 1/2 | ... | 4 1/2 | 1 1/8 | ... | ... | 3/4 | 140 | 200 | ... | 275 | 250 | ... | ... | ... | 350 | |
| ... | Kahkewistahaw | Crooked Lake | James Pollock | ... | 3 | 4 | 5 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | |
| 72 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 113 1/2 | 124 5/6 | 300 | 117 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | 5/8 | 1,330 | ... | ... | 415 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 350 | |
| ... | Cowesess | Crooked Lake | J.A. Sutherland | ... | 6 | 6 | 20 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | |
| 73 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 255 3/4 | 253 1/8 | 800 | 200 | 36 | ... | 13 3/4 | 7/8 | ... | ... | 2 1/2 | 1,590 | 1,040 | ... | 1,240 | 250 | ... | ... | ... | 605 | |
| ... | Sakimay | Crooked Lake | Malcolm Calder | ... | 7 | 5 | 5 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | |
| 74 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 1/2 | 96 1/4 | 150 | 81 | 10 | ... | 3 1/4 | ... | ... | ... | 2 1/4 | 250 | 200 | ... | 152 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 481 | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | ... | 572 | 593 1/2 | 1636 | 474 | 83 | ... | 27 1/2 | 3 | ... | ... | 6 1/8 | 3,310 | 2,040 | ... | 2,082 | 525 | ... | ... | ... | 1,832 | |

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-------|
| 97 | Beardy's | Duck Lake | Law. Lovell | ... | 244 1/2 | 170 | ... | 130 | 20 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 1/2 | 1/2 | ... | 165 | 39 | 6 | 158 | 259 | 14 | ... | 7 | 700 |
| 99 | John Smith's | South Branch, Sask. | J.H. Price | ... | 202 1/2 | 246 | 10 | 70 | 153 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 1/8 | 1/8 | 3 3/4 | 927 | 2,491 | 275 | 235 | 25 | 10 | ... | 5 | 900 |
| 100 | James Smith's | Fort à la Corne | Jno. H. Gordon | ... | 31 | 49 | 31 | 37 | 5 | ... | 5 1/2 | 1 | 1/2 | 1/4 | ... | 262 | 21 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 393 |
| 100a | Big Head's | Fort à la Corne | Jno. H. Gordon | ... | 18 | 20 | 2 | 17 | ... | ... | 2 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/4 | 1/8 | ... | 95 | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 266 |
| 100a | Cumberland | Fort à la Corne | Jno. H. Gordon | ... | 11 | 20 | ... | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 1/8 | 1/2 | 1/4 | 1/8 | ... | 31 | 52 | 10 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 262 |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | ... | 679 7/8 | 673 | 72 | 403 | 193 | 28 | 27 3/4 | 13 3/4 | 2 1/16 | 2 1/16 | 3 3/4 | 2,302 | 2,671 | 291 | 808 | 488 | 55 3/4 | ... | 24 | 3,121 |

Table, see page 400

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed, including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Held under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styes. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Ochapowace | Crooked Lake | Isaac Pollock | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The wheat threshed is a mixed sample, some good, some fair, and some very poor, only fit for pig and poultry feed. The percentage of good is, however, the largest. |
| 71 | ... | ... | ... | 117 | ... | ... | 20 | 38 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Kahkewistahaw | Crooked Lake | James Pollock | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 72 | ... | ... | ... | 133 | ... | ... | 31 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Cowesess | Crooked Lake | J.A. Sutherland | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The produce of gardens was chiefly consumed during the summer, although most Indians have each some carrots and onions in their cellars. |
| 73 | ... | ... | ... | 158 | ... | ... | 24 | 60 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Sakimay | Crooked Lake | Malcolm Calder | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 74 | ... | ... | ... | 208 | ... | ... | 21 | 64 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | 616 | 4 | 13 | 96 | 192 | 7 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Certified Correct, A. McDONALD, |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Indian Agent. |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|--|
| DUCK LAKE AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed, including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Held under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styas. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 95 | One Arrow's | 5 miles from Batoche | Louis Marion | 69 | 1 | ... | 27 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 96 | Okemasis | Near Duck Lake | Law. Lovell | 14 | 1 | ... | 9 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | At John Smith's the grain was very good. |
| 97 | Beardy's | Near Duck Lake | Law. Lovell | 81 | ... | ... | 31 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | The small average of grain put in at La Corne shows a poor yield owing to unfavourable weather, but the quality is fair. |
| 99 | John Smith's | South Branch, Sask. | J.H. Price | 95 | 1 | ... | 32 | 29 | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 100 | James Smith's | Fort à la Corne | Jno. H. Gordon | 106 | 1 | ... | 20 | 39 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | An abundance of hay has been secured on all the reserves. |
| 100a | Big Head's | Fort à la Corne | Jno. H. Gordon | 42 | ... | ... | 19 | 30 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 100a | Cumberland | Fort à la Corne | Jno. H. Gordon | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Certified correct R.S. MCKENZIE, Indian Agent |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | 447 | 4 | ... | 138 | 168 | 5 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Table, see page 402

| EDMONTON AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------|--|
| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced during year. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | Hay cut. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | ... | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | |
| 135 | Enoch | Stony Plain | ... | ... | 180 | 171 | 100 | 88 | 30 | 39 | 6 | 3 | ... | ... | 5 | 642 | 446 | 255 | 730 | 130 | ... | ... | 600 | 500 | |
| 132 | Michel | Sturgeon River | ... | ... | 150 | 118 | 20 | 44 | 40 | 25 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | 295 | 480 | 360 | 500 | 150 | ... | ... | 250 | 300 | |
| 134 | Alexander | Riviere qui barre | W.J. O'Donnell | ... | 188 | 219 | 200 | 113 | 16 | 80 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 686 | 230 | 592 | 1,400 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 700 | |
| 133 | Joseph | Lac Ste-Anne | ... | ... | 28 | 39 | 25 | 10 | ... | 26 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 90 | ... | 230 | 400 | ... | ... | ... | 1,000 | 180 | |
| 133a | White Whale Lake | White Whale Lake | ... | ... | 35 | 65 3/4 | 60 | 21 | 2 | 35 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 2 3/4 | 220 | 30 | 296 | 800 | ... | ... | ... | 1,470 | 200 | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | ... | 581 | 610 3/4 | 405 | 276 | 88 | 205 | 22 | 6 | ... | ... | 15 3/4 | 1,933 | 1,186 | 1,733 | 3,830 | 280 | ... | ... | 4,320 | 1,880 | |
| HOBBEMA AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | Hay cut. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | ... | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | |
| 138 | Samson | Battle River | D.L. Clink, Indian Agent | ... | 296 | 312 | 547 | 211 | 7 | 75 | 10 | 5 | 2 | ... | 2 | 2,110 | 140 | 1,125 | 1,500 | 800 | ... | ... | ... | 600 | |
| 137 | Ermineskin | Bear's Hills | A.E. Moore | ... | 214 | 238 | 426 | 178 | 12 | 41 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 1,780 | 240 | 615 | 600 | 350 | ... | ... | ... | 400 | |
| 140 | Louis Bull | Bear's Hills | A.E. Moore | ... | 77 | 93 | 188 | 68 | 8 cut Green. | 14 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 680 | 160 | 210 | 150 | 150 | ... | ... | ... | 200 | |
| ... | Home Farm | ... | A.E. Moore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 25 | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | ... | 557 | 643 | 1,161 | 457 | 30 | 130 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4,570 | 540 | 1,950 | 2,250 | 1,300 | ... | 15 | ... | 1,225 | |

Table, see page 404

EDMONTON AGENCY

| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Held under Treaty or on Loan. | | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styes. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 135 | Enoch | Stony Plain | ... | 130 | ... | ... | 37 | 60 | ... | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Gardens include carrots, onions, beets, beans, cabbage and tobacco. |
| 132 | Michel | Sturgeon River | ... | 37 | ... | 2 | 2 | 16 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 134 | Alexander | Rivière qui barre | W.J. O'Donnell | 160 | 1 | ... | 27 | 49 | ... | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Certified correct, |
| 133 | Joseph | Lac St-Anne | ... | 60 | ... | ... | 9 | 30 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | CHS. DE CAZES, |
| 133a | White Whale Lake | White Whale Lake | ... | 90 | ... | ... | 13 | 20 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Indian Agent. |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | 477 | 1 | 2 | 88 | 175 | ... | 13 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

HOBBERMA AGENCY.

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|------|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| 140 | 'Louis Bull' | Hill | Moore | 55 | ... | ... | 17 | 25 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Home Farm | ... | A.E. Moore | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | 522 | 1 | ... | 105 | 185 | 3 | 12 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | D.L. CLINK, Indian Agent. |

Table, see page 406

| CARLTON AGENCY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|---------------|----------|--|
| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Instructor. | GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | | | GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Total Acres broken during year. | Acres under crop last year. | Acres under crop this year. | Acres fenced during year. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Garden. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Garden roots. | Hay cut. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Bush. | Tons. | |
| 101 | Twatt | Sturgeon Lake | H. Richardson | ... | 46 1/2 | 60 | 75 | 40 | 10 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 177 | ... | ... | 185 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 430 | |
| 102 | Petaquakey | Muskeg Lake | ... | ... | 54 5/8 | 52 1/2 | 180 | 34 | 2 | 8 | 4 1/2 | 1 1/2 | ... | ... | 2 1/2 | ... | ... | ... | 159 | 14 | ... | ... | 12 | 189 | |
| 103 | Mistawasis | Snake Plain | ... | ... | 115 1/2 | 166 1/2 | 275 | 125 | 14 | 17 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 2 1/2 | 95 | 66 | 48 | 259 | ... | ... | ... | 54 | 600 | |
| 104 | Ahtahkakoop | Sandy Lake | L. Couture | 21 | 196 | 231 | 325 | 184 | 19 | 15 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2320 | 205 | 167 | 441 | 140 | 16 | 3 | ... | 972 | |
| 106 | Kenemotayoo* | Stony Lake and Whitefish Lake | ... | 18 | 1 1/4 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | |
| 94a | Sioux, Wahspaton | Round Plain | H. Richardson | 10 | 4 | 29 3/4 | 30 | 20 | 5 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1 3/4 | 290 | 90 | ... | 171 | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 75 | |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | 49 | 417 7/8 | 541 3/4 | 887 | 403 | 50 | 40 | 35 1/2 | 1 1/2 | ... | ... | 11 3/4 | 2882 | 361 | 215 | 1323 | 154 | 16 | 3 | 156 | 2326 | |

[*No reserve yet set apart.]

Table, see page 408

CARLTON AGENCY.

| Reserve No. | Name of Band. | Location. | Name of Farmer in Charge. | Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve. | Men employed including Instructor. | HORSES AND CATTLE. | | | | BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------|-----|-----|---|
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Held under Treaty or on Loan. | Private Property of Indians. | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Horses. | Oxen. | Horses. | Oxen. | Houses. | Stables. | Store Houses. | Root Houses. | Pig Styas. | ... | ... | ... |
| 101 | Twatt | Sturgeon Lake | H. Richardson | 124 | 33 | ... | 15 | 60 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 102 | Petaquakey | Muskeg Lake | ... | 40 | 13 | ... | 13 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Several houses improved. |
| 103 | Mistawasis | Snake Plain | ... | 114 | 22 | 1 | 33 | 35 | 2 | 2 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Additions, new roofs and upper floors have been made in several houses. |
| 104 | Ahtahkakoop | Sandy Lake | L. Couture | 200 | 32 | 1 | 56 | 46 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Additions, new roofs and upper floors have been made in several houses. |
| 106 | Kenemotayoo* | Stony Lake and Whitefish Lake | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 94a | Sioux, Wahspaton | Round Plain | H. Richardson | 38 | 7 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | HILTON KEITH, |
| ... | ... | ... | Total | 516 | 107 | 2 | 123 | 152 | 7 | 10 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Indian Agent. |

[*No reserve yet set apart.]

Table, see page 410

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Birtle Agency, season of 1895.

BIRD TAIL SIOUX RESERVE, No. 57.

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------|------------------|
| Bull | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 2 | ... | |
| Wagin Nopin | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 154 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | J.A. MARKLE, | |
| Total | 272 | 59 | ... | ... | 5.76 | ... | ... | ... | 9.40 | 1.43 | 6444 | 1444 | ... | ... | 428 | ... | ... | ... | 370 | 222 | 160 | Indian Agent. |

OAK RIVER SIOUX RESERVE, No. 58.

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Tanka | 10 | 5 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .07 | 340 | 83 | ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 20 | 2 | ... |
| He Waste | 4 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 126 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 10 | 2 | ... |
| William Wamdiska | 10 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 232 | 225 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 22 | 2 | ... |
| Charlie Dowan | 40 | 10 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | 309 | 285 | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 18 | 4 | ... |
| Canh-deska Sapa | 6 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 188 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | 2 | ... |
| Wambdi-na | 7 | 5 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 160 | 124 | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 14 | 2 | ... |
| Sunkaska | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Turara | 26 | 4 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 705 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | 2 | ... |
| John McLeod | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nepan Hanska | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Sam Hobannia | 14 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 428 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 10 | 2 | ... |
| Carried forward | 320 | 63 | ... | ... | 8 00 | ... | ... | ... | 3.98 | 1.84 | 7082 | 1255 | ... | ... | 740 | ... | ... | ... | 163 | 442 | 53 | ... |

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. | |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|-------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Pease. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Mangel Wurzel. | Corn. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Pease. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Mangel Wurzel. | Corn. | Hay-Tons. | Gardens. | ... |
| Brought forward | 320 | 63 | ... | ... | 8.00 | ... | ... | ... | 3.98 | 1.84 | 7082 | 1255 | ... | ... | 740 | ... | ... | ... | 163 | 442 | 53 | ... |
| Chaske Jackson | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | Volunteer crop. |
| Tacalipi Waste-ste | 30 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 832 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 8 | 2 | ... |
| Coot Ape | 6 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 16 | ... | ... |
| John Little Crow | 4 | 6 | 1 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 77 | 282 | 34 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 20 | 2 | ... |
| Tuyombena | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 310 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Koksidan Ska | 12 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | 135 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Wan Duta | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Mrs. Tanin-yahdinazin | 3 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Tacah-piyuh-nazin | 16 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | 441 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 10 | ... | ... |
| Tunkan-cekiya-na | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .13 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | 80 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 10 | 4 | ... |
| Top-ah-di-nazin | 5 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 152 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 7 | 2 | ... |
| Mini-waho-hanon | 16 | 6 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 386 | 161 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Wasicun-na | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | 222 | 17 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Saste-na | 3 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | 54 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ahanziya | 12 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 212 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 10 | 2 | ... |
| Skudan | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | R.W. SCOTT, |
| Kinyan Wakan | 16 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | 265 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 16 | 2 | Farmer. |
| Caske Hanska | 50 | 7 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .07 | 1176 | 121 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 16 | 2 | J.A. MARKLE, |
| Total | 516 | 83 | 1 | ... | 12.27 | ... | ... | ... | 6.18 | 2.53 | 11674 | 1836 | 34 | ... | 1105 | ... | ... | ... | 243 | 617 | 73 | Indian Agent. |

OAK LAKE SIOUX RESERVE, No. 59.

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|------------------|-------------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|-------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|----------------|-------|-----------|----------|---|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Pease. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Mangel Wurzel. | Corn. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Pease. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Mangel Wurzel. | Corn. | Hay-Tons. | Gardens. | ... |
| Sunka Waste | 8 | 3 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | 150 | 50 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 10 | 5 | Garden stuff consisted of onions and carrots. |
| Ampetu Wambai | 15 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .07 | 270 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 3 | ... |
| Waoke | 25 | 8 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .04 | 450 | 120 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Mato-Cuwin Yuksa | 8 | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | .04 | 150 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | 2 | ... |
| Ka-iyo waza | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 8 | 2 | ... |
| Hepan Chistena | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | ... |
| Chat Ka | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | ... |
| Old Woman | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | J.A. MARKLE, |
| Total | 56 | 11 | ... | ... | 1.76 | ... | ... | ... | 1.38 | .59 | 1020 | 170 | ... | ... | 140 | ... | ... | ... | 56 | 38 | 22 | Indian Agent. |

TURTLE MOUNTAIN SIOUX RESERVE, No. 60.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|---|
| Hda Mani | ... | 5 1/4 | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | 2.25 | .25 | ... | 80 | ... | ... | 75 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 12 | ... | Quantity of oats approximate. Do not intend to thresh, but to feed to stock in straw. |
| Bogaga | ... | ... | ... | ... | .75 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 12 | ... | ... |
| Old Marry | ... | 4 1/2 | ... | ... | 1.25 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | ... | 70 | ... | ... | 55 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 15 | ... | ... |
| Custo Pitowan | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 10 | ... | ... |
| Kilbana Hota | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 10 | ... | Garden stuff used when growing corn damaged by early frosts. |
| Patonkanopa | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .07 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 9 3/4 | ... | ... | 4.75 | ... | ... | ... | 3.45 | .84 | ... | 150 | ... | ... | 348 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | 67 | ... | ... |

KEE-SEE-KOO-WE-NIN'S RESERVE, No. 61.

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | Remarks. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|---|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Hay-Tons. | Gardens. | ... |
| George Bone | ... | ... | .75 | .07 | ... | ... | 60 | 80 | 2 | Oats to be fed to stock in straw. The quantity approximate. |
| Blackbird | ... | ... | .50 | .07 | ... | ... | 40 | 40 | 2 | ... |
| Antoine Bone | ... | ... | .75 | .07 | ... | 60 | 30 | 2 | ... | ... |
| William Bone | ... | 20 | .50 | .07 | ... | 500 | 40 | 20 | 2 | Garden staff consisted of carrots and onions. |
| John Bone | ... | 10 | .75 | .07 | ... | 250 | 60 | 50 | 2 | ... |
| David Burns | ... | ... | .50 | .07 | ... | ... | 40 | 25 | 2 | ... |
| George Flett | 12 | ... | .75 | .07 | 300 | ... | 60 | 30 | 2 | ... |
| Kee-See-Koo-We-nin | ... | ... | .75 | .07 | ... | ... | 60 | 20 | 2 | ... |
| Alex Bone | ... | ... | .50 | .07 | ... | ... | 40 | 20 | 2 | ... |
| Ambrose Bone | ... | ... | .25 | .07 | ... | ... | 20 | 10 | 2 | ... |
| Kee-Sha-Kessic | ... | ... | .75 | .07 | ... | ... | 60 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Joseph Boyer | ... | ... | .75 | .07 | ... | ... | 60 | 50 | 2 | ... |
| Mrs. Cook | ... | ... | .25 | .07 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 2 | J.A. MARKLE, |
| Total | 12 | 30 | 7.75 | .91 | 300 | 750 | 620 | 375 | 26 | Indian Agent. |

WY-WAY-SEE-CAPO'S RESERVE, No. 62.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| As-ta-Keesic | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 45 | ... | ... |
| Sengoose | ... | ... | .75 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 20 | ... | Wheat frozen and useless. |
| Way-way-see-capo | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| Manito-Wig-Wam | ... | ... | .50 | .07 | ... | ... | 40 | 50 | ... | Garden stuff used when growing. |
| Kee-way-tin-capo | ... | ... | .50 | .07 | ... | ... | 40 | 30 | ... | ... |
| J. Andrews | 5 | ... | 2.00 | .07 | ... | ... | 150 | 90 | ... | ... |
| Es-can-a-gat-egin | ... | ... | .75 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 90 | ... | ... |
| Kay-tos-Kanit | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | ... | ... |
| Jim-es-ca-a-gat-agin | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| John Baptiste | ... | ... | .75 | .25 | ... | ... | 60 | 20 | ... | ... |
| Billy Long-Claws | ... | ... | 1.00 | .13 | ... | ... | 80 | 35 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|
| George Bird | ... | ... | .75 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 35 | ... | ... |
| Sandy | ... | ... | .75 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 40 | ... | ... |

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | Remarks. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------------|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Hay-Tons. | Gardens. | ... |
| John Long-Claws | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sha-Manito-Wig-Wam | ... | ... | .75 | .07 | ... | ... | 60 | 30 | ... | ... |
| Old Long-Claws | ... | ... | .50 | .07 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tawabet | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 50 | ... | ... |
| Wa-poos | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... |
| Oge-Magh | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 35 | ... | ... |
| Ka-pe-cappo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... |
| Kee-we-cappo | ... | ... | .75 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 40 | ... | ... |
| Norman Brandon | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 30 | ... | ... |
| John Thomas | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 8 | ... | ... |
| Es-can-a-gat | ... | ... | .75 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 40 | ... | ... |
| Wa-Ka-too | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 10 | ... | ... |
| Pascal J. Andrew | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| Charlie Wa-Ka-too | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | J.A. MARKLE, |
| Total | 5 | ... | 14.75 | .86 | ... | ... | 1195 | 790 | ... | Indian Agent. |

VALLEY RIVER RESERVE, No. 62 1/2.

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | Remarks. |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|----------|--------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|--|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Hay-Tons. | Gardens. | ... |
| John Rattlesnake | ... | ... | .75 | .07 | ... | ... | 60 | 30 | 10 | Garden stuff consisted of onions and carrots, and they were good. |
| Myse-cho-che-cappo | ... | ... | .75 | .07 | ... | ... | 60 | 10 | 10 | ... |
| Wa-ta-Kass | ... | ... | .39 | .07 | ... | ... | 30 | 15 | 10 | ... |
| Messequot | ... | ... | .39 | .07 | ... | ... | 30 | 8 | 10 | Oats not threshed, quantity approximate. |
| Hector Mentuck | ... | ... | .75 | .07 | ... | ... | 60 | 10 | 10 | ... |
| Jim Rattlesnake | ... | ... | .25 | .07 | ... | ... | 20 | 12 | 10 | ... |
| Ka-we-ta-penace | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... |
| Alex Ka-ka-quash | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... |
| Muckata-we-ass | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... |
| Joseph Mentuck (Band No. 61) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | This Indian belongs to Kee-see-koo-we-nin's Band. Put in his crop on this reserve. |
| Total | ... | ... | 3.28 | .42 | ... | ... | 260 | 148 | 60 | ... |

GAMBLER'S RESERVE, No. 63

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|--|
| Otter Skin | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 25 | ... | Wheat and oats frozen; not threshed; quantity approximate. |
| John Tanner | 3 | 4 | .75 | .13 | 45 | 80 | 60 | 54 | 2 | ... |
| Total | 3 | 4 | 1.00 | .13 | 45 | 80 | 80 | 79 | 2 | J.A. MARKLE, Indian Agent. |

ROLLING RIVER RESERVE, No. 67.

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | Remarks. |
|------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|---|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Hay-Tons. | Gardens. | ... |
| Ottakin (A Horn) | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 30 | ... | Gardens consisted of onions and carrots. Several others had small patces of onions and carrots, but these were consumed when growing. |
| Ka-ka-kopenace | 2.50 | ... | .25 | .07 | 40 | ... | 20 | 30 | 5 | ... |
| Penace | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 20 | ... | ... |
| Wa-pa-cappo | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Baptiste Dujarlais | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | 10 | 20 | 5 | ... |
| Paul Dujarlais | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | 10 | 20 | 5 | ... |
| Joseph Dujarlais | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | 10 | 15 | 5 | ... |
| Manito Wahina | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 18 | ... | ... |
| Pa-te-quaquo-ne-ass | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ka-ka-si-way-way-sing | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 5 | ... |
| Ka-kan-enap-enin | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ah-tam-as-cum-ke-wenin | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tepe-coo-kee-she-quape | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Qui-go-e-pa-gean | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ka-ko-penace | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | ... | ... |
| Wa-poos-wean | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | J.A. MARKLE, |
| Total | 2.50 | ... | 2.91 | .35 | 40 | ... | 230 | 228 | 25 | Indian Agent. |

RECAPITULATION of Crops Harvested, 1895.

CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.

| Reserve No. | Band. | Farm. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Pease. | Onions. | Gardens. | Remarks. |
|-------------|------------------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---------|----------|---|
| 71 | Ochapowace | 3C. | 140 | 200 | 275 | 250 | ... | ... | ... | ... | The produce of gardens was chiefly consumed during the summer, although most Indians have some carrots and onions in their cellars. |
| 72 | Kah-ke-wis-tahaw | 3B | 1,330 | ... | 415 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 73 | Cowesess | 3A. | 1,590 | 1,040 | 1,240 | 250 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Certified correct, |
| 74 | Sakimay | 3D. | 250 | 200 | 152 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | A. McDONALD, |
| ... | Total | ... | 3,310 | 1,440 | 2,082 | 525 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Indian Agent. |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Crooked Lake Agency, season of 1895.

COWESESS' RESERVE, No. 73.

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | Remarks. |
|------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|---------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------|---|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Hay-Tons. | Gardens. | ... |
| Nepahpeness | 22 | 8 | .75 | .13 | .13 | 350 | 200 | 75 | 50 | ... | There was about 340 bushels of garden produce, which was mostly consumed during the summer, but most of these Indians have several bushels of carrots and onion in their cellars. |
| O'Soup | 12 | 8 | .75 | .13 | .13 | ... | 250 | 150 | 50 | ... | ... |
| Kanaswagnetung | 6 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Aisaican | 18 | ... | 1.00 | .13 | .25 | 175 | ... | 150 | 50 | ... | ... |
| Esquequanape | 12 | ... | .75 | ... | .13 | 75 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... |
| B. Henri | 7 | ... | .75 | .13 | .13 | 15 | ... | 25 | 20 | ... | ... |
| Zac Le Rat | 9 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| A. Gaddie | 38 | 15 | 1.50 | .13 | .13 | 800 | 450 | 250 | 50 | ... | ... |
| Wapamoose | 5 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| H. Peltier | 7 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| Angelique Contois | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| A. Delorme | 14 | 5 | 1.00 | .13 | .13 | 100 | 140 | 100 | 20 | ... | ... |
| E. Peltier | 8 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| M. La Vallée | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| A. Peltier | 5 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| T. Gopher | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mrs. Le Rat | ... | ... | .75 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pierreriche Peltier | 5 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| F. Delorme | 11 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mrs. Ne-ka-ne-qua-nape | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| N. Delorme | 6 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|------------------|
| J.B. Sparvier | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | J.A. Sutherland, |
| Wah-pe-kane-waup | 6 | ... | .75 | .13 | .13 | 60 | ... | 65 | 10 | ... | Farmer. |
| Patrick Redwood | 3 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mrs. A. O'Soup | 2 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | A. McDONALD, |
| Ambrose Le Rat | 5 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Indian Agent. |
| Total | 200 | 36 | 13.63 | .91 | 2.46 | 1,590 | 1,040 | 1,240 | 250 | ... | ... |

KAH-KE-WIS-TA-HAW'S RESERVE, No. 72.

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| Total | 117.00 | ... | 6.03 | 1.05 | .69 | 1330 | ... | 415 | ... | ... | Indian Agent. |
|-------|--------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|

OCHAPOWACE'S RESERVE, No. 71.

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | Remarks. |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------|-----------|----------|--|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | ... |
| Kah-te-kin-a-coos | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | Carrots and onions included in gardens. |
| Kee-kwa-hao-wasis | 6.00 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .07 | 30 | ... | 50 | ... | ... |
| Kanawas-quahum | 5.00 | 3.50 | .65 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 25 | 10 | ... |
| Kesecowawasis | 7.50 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Old Englishman | 5.50 | ... | .13 | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... |
| Pinden | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | Out of the 140 bushels of wheat threshed, 50 are good. |
| Pierre Belanger | 9.00 | 1.50 | .65 | .13 | ... | .07 | 60 | ... | 5 | 25 | ... |
| John | 3.00 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | .07 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Little Assiniboine | 5.25 | 1.50 | .39 | ... | ... | .07 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| George | 4.00 | ... | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Nah-na-okemah | 4.00 | ... | .25 | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | 50 | 20 | ... |
| Neh-he-ma-we-new | 4.25 | ... | .25 | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... |
| Kah-ah-saug-was-se-we-new | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kee-say-manito-a-wasis | 3.00 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jacob Bear | 4.50 | 12.00 | .13 | .25 | .07 | .07 | ... | 200 | 40 | 150 | ISAAC POLLOCK, |
| Kah-soo-quay-we-new | 4.50 | ... | .25 | .13 | .07 | .07 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | Farmer. |
| Louis Henry | 4.50 | ... | .13 | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | 25 | ... | A. McDONALD, |
| Total | 76.00 | 18.00 | 4.36 | 1.19 | .14 | .90 | 140 | 200 | 275 | 250 | Indian Agent. |

SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|---|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | ... |
| Acoose | 24.00 | 10 | .50 | ... | .25 | 250 | 200 | 25 | 15 | ... | 25 bushels of turnips grown in gardens. |
| Kesickanecuinicoot | 7.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nowekeseswape | 11.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 20 | 10 | ... | ... |
| Ah-ka-ah-ka- wausa | 3.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| Muskaykoo | 10.50 | ... | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ajecoutay | 7.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| I-inte-cum-i- petung | 5.50 | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ken-nowekese- quape | 7.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ka-qua-che-cappo | 6.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | M. CALDER, Farmer. |
| Young Sauteaux | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | A. McDONALD, |
| Total | 81.00 | 10 | 3.25 | ... | 2.25 | 250 | 200 | 152 | 25 | ... | Indian Agent. |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Moose Mountain Agency, season of 1895.

PHEASANT RUMP'S RESERVE, No. 68.

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|----------------|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Corn. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Hay. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bush. | Tons. | ... |
| Echwayatonka | 12 | ... | ... | .39 | .25 | ... | .13 | 16 | ... | 15 | 40 | 2.00 | 43 | ... |
| Eahnchack | 12 | ... | ... | .39 | .39 | ... | .39 | ... | ... | 20 | 75 | 2.00 | ... | ... |
| Washejimaije | 12 | ... | ... | .39 | .39 | ... | .25 | 50 | ... | 11 | 13 | 4 00 | ... | ... |
| Etayonappy | 10 | 3 | ... | .39 | .50 | ... | .13 | 60 | 55 | 12 | 60 | 7.00 | ... | ... |
| Red Thunder | 9 | ... | ... | .39 | .39 | ... | .13 | 80 | ... | 16 | 8 | 3.50 | 37 | ... |
| Rupert | 13 | ... | ... | .39 | .50 | ... | .13 | 30 | ... | 10 | 19 | 1 50 | 41 | ... |
| Etonshon | 10 | ... | ... | .39 | .39 | ... | .13 | 45 | ... | 14 | 11 | 2.00 | 15 | ... |
| Jim | 5 | ... | ... | .39 | .25 | ... | .13 | 45 | ... | 10 | 50 | 2.00 | 10 | ... |
| Bad Hand and Son (with farmer) | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 3.00 | 18 | ... |
| Farm | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... |
| Ishanskootah | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... |
| Little Soldier's widow | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | J.J. CAMPBELL, |
| Total | 71 | 7 | 4 | 3.12 | 3.06 | ... | 1.55 | 3.26 | 65 | 108 | 276 | 27.00 | 233 | Indian Agent. |

STRIPED BLANKETS RESERVE, No. 69.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|----------------|
| Papa | 5 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | .13 | 25 | ... | 10 | 50 | 3 | 27 | ... |
| Old Men | 10 | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | .13 | 50 | ... | 25 | 30 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Washtay-oakshid | 22 | 10 | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | .07 | 140 | 20 | 15 | 25 | 3 | 33 | ... |
| Dick | 6 | ... | ... | .50 | .13 | ... | .07 | 50 | ... | 11 | 55 | 3 1/2 | ... | ... |
| Fred | 9 | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | .07 | 50 | ... | 23 | 22 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Camminie hay | 10 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | .13 | 40 | ... | 15 | 25 | 7 | 33 | ... |
| Tokakooi | 5 | ... | ... | .21 | .25 | ... | .07 | 100 | ... | 20 | 40 | 2 | 27 | ... |
| Shahoakshid | 5 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | .13 | 100 | ... | 14 | 12 | 2 1/2 | ... | ... |
| Sammy | 5 | ... | ... | .07 | .25 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | 9 | 17 | 3 1/2 | 5 | ... |
| Ewack | 10 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 11 | 13 | 4 1/2 | ... | ... |
| White Man | 12 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | .07 | 100 | ... | 15 | 25 | 4 | 33 | J.J. CAMPBELL, |
| Farm | ... | 6 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Indian Agent. |
| Total | 99 | 16 | 8 | 3.28 | 2.51 | ... | 1.07 | 505 | 60 | 168 | 314 | 43 | 158 | ... |

WHITE BEARS RESERVE, No. 70.

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|----------|-------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|--------|---|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Corn. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Hay. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Bush. | ... | Tons. | ... |
| Shahwahakoos | 3.00 | ... | ... | .50 | .13 | .13 | .13 | 52 | ... | 27 | 35 | 6.00 | 21.50 | One half acre turnips sown after 30th June. |
| Jack | 3.00 | ... | ... | .50 | .13 | .13 | .07 | 60 | ... | 45 | 16 | 4.50 | 30.00 | ... |
| Shewack | 3.50 | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | .13 | .07 | 36 | ... | 14 | 12 | 3.00 | 35.00 | ... |
| Sheepskin | 2.50 | ... | ... | .50 | .75 | .13 | .13 | 41 | ... | 24 | 47 | 7.00 | 34.00 | ... |
| Weechahwajin | 6.00 | ... | ... | 1.00 | .25 | .13 | .07 | 88 | ... | 76 | 15 | 2.00 | 64.00 | ... |
| Ka-ka-ke-way | 2.50 | ... | ... | .67 | .50 | .50 | .39 | 39 | ... | 50 | 100 | 5.00 | 42.00 | ... |
| Shemogonish | 2.50 | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | .13 | 15 | ... | 12 | 11 | 3.00 | 20.00 | ... |
| Egg and Jimmy | 2.50 | ... | ... | .58 | .13 | .25 | .13 | 29 | ... | 12 | 24 | 3.50 | 38.50 | ... |
| John | 7.00 | ... | ... | 1.00 | .25 | .13 | .25 | 98 | ... | 65 | 42 | 6.00 | 20.00 | ... |
| White Bear | ... | ... | ... | .75 | .25 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | 14 | 13 | 3.00 | ... | ... |
| Jimmy | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 18 | 15 | 3.00 | ... | ... |
| Bob | ... | ... | ... | .33 | .13 | .13 | .13 | ... | ... | 20 | 13 | 3.00 | 9.00 | ... |
| Nokohoot | ... | ... | ... | .33 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 2.50 | ... | ... |
| Big Stone | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | 10 | 18 | 1.00 | ... | ... |
| William | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .07 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 10.00 | ... | J.J. CAMPBELL, |
| Oldsquaws | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .50 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | 17 | 55 | 7.00 | ... | Indian Agent. |
| Band | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agency | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60.00 | ... |
| Total | 30.00 | 1 | ... | 7.91 | 3.54 | 2.04 | 2.10 | 449 | ... | 443 | 416 | 69.50 | 374.00 | ... |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in File Hills Agency, season of 1895.

PEEPEEKESIS RESERVE, No. 81.

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|---|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Hay, tons. | ... |
| Buffalo Bow | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | 255 | ... | ... | 66 | ... | Band. | Potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions grown in gardens. Carrots and onions eaten while green. 310 tons of hay cut and stacked for band. |
| Mequanis | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | 59 | ... | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tommy | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | 136 | ... | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... |
| Young Chief Hawk | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Red Bird | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Keewish | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | ... | ... | ... |
| Playing Child | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Shave Tail | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | A.J. McNEILL, |
| Total | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.00 | 469 | ... | ... | 184 | ... | 310 | Indian Agent. |

OKANEES RESERVE, No. 82.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-------|---|
| Moostoosekope | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | 293 | ... | 52 | 40 | Band. | Vegetables frown in gardens. Onions and carrots eaten while green. Oats are a splendid sample. 442 tons |
|---------------|---|---|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-------|---|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | of hay cut and stacked for the whole band. |
| Flag | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | 103 | ... | 9 | 26 | ... | ... |
| Moostahtik | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 9 | ... | ... |
| Crow Bear | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | 56 | ... | ... | 25 | 7 | ... | ... |
| Keewaydin | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 36 | ... | ... |
| Squahapew | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | 69 | ... | ... | 47 | 19 | ... | ... |
| Tuckwaynow | 6 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | .50 | 26 | 224 | ... | 29 | 15 | ... | ... |
| Assimawasis | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | 47 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| Yellow Belly | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 38 | ... | A.J. McNEILL, |
| Total | 53 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 6.00 | 198 | 620 | ... | 320 | 190 | 442 | Indian Agent. |

STAR BLANKET'S RESERVE, No. 83.

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|------------|--|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Hay, tons. | ... |
| Ohoo | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 35 | Turnips, carrots and onions grown in gardens and eaten by Indians during summer. Potatoes grown in gardens. Wheat cut and stacked for fodder. 155 tons of hay put up for band. |
| Pimotat | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 15 | ... |
| Star Blanket | 2.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... |
| Star Child | 2.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 30 | ... |
| Red Dog | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Powaston | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 40 | A.J. McNEILL, |
| Total | 11.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | 66 | ... | 155 | Indian Agent. |

BLACK BEAR'S RESERVE, No. 84.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----|---|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----|----|----|-------|--|
| Peekutch | 8 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1.50 | ... | ... | 60 | 45 | 30 | Band. | Potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions grown in gardens. Onions and carrots consumed while green. wheat was cut and stacked |
|----------|---|-----|---|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----|----|----|-------|--|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | and will be fed to work cattle in the straw. 487 tons of hay put up for the whole band. |
| Jno. Bellgarde | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | 62 | 26 | ... | ... |
| Reuben | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .75 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Money Trail | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.25 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 19 | ... | ... |
| Pierre | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 20 | ... | ... |
| Akapen | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 17 | ... | ... |
| Nokatorse | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Petwakshane | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | A.J. McNEILL, |
| Total | 43 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 6.00 | ... | ... | 60 | 190 | 117 | 487 | Indian Agent. |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Swan River Agency, season of 1895.

COTÉ RESERVE, No. 64.

| Name of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|------|-----------|---|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Pease. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Rye. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Rye. | Hay-Tons. | ... |
| A. Caldwell | 1 | 2.00 | ... | .25 | .50 | .25 | Band. | ... | 15 | 45 | ... | 60 | 15 | ... | 110 | ... |
| J. Severight | ... | 3.50 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 75 | ... |
| Pete Fiddler | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | 1 00 | ... | 40 | ... | 35 | 15 | ... | 35 | ... |
| Alex. Cook | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... | 60 | ... |
| Singuish | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | 25 | ... |
| Alex Côté | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 60 | The grain not being threshed yet, the quantities are given approximately. |
| Wm. Hornie | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 20 | 45 | 15 | ... | 90 | ... |
| Bald Head | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 10 | 25 | ... | ... | 55 | ... |
| White Hawk | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | 1.00 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 15 | 40 | ... | ... | 110 | ... |
| Mrs. Pelly | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 35 | ... |
| J. Friday | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 15 | 25 | ... | ... | 60 | ... |
| Cheatam | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 20 | ... |
| J. Côté, chief | ... | 5.00 | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 125 | 20 | 35 | ... | ... | 80 | ... |
| Charles Kesick | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 60 | ... |
| Mooso and Ackaygun | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| John Singuish | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 50 | ... |
| Ben Côté | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 65 | ... |
| H. Waymes-ti-goosh | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 20 | ... |
| S. Manitoose | ... | 5.00 | 1.00 | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 20 | 25 | 15 | ... | 65 | ... |
| Thomas Singuish | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 60 | ... |
| Ka Kaymiass | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | 1.00 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 35 | 15 | ... | 60 | ... |
| Bill Fiddler | ... | 2.00 | .50 | ... | 1.00 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 15 | 45 | 15 | ... | 65 | ... |
| Iron Quill | ... | 2.50 | 1.00 | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | .50 | ... | 45 | 20 | 35 | 15 | ... | 75 | ... |
| Mrs. Favel | ... | ... | 3.00 | .25 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 | 30 | ... | ... | 65 | ... |
| Chanaymenay | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... | ... | 20 | ... |
| Bill Crow | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... | 30 | W.E. JONES, |
| Total | 1 | 29.00 | 6.50 | .50 | 11.00 | 4.01 | 4 | 1.50 | 15 | 565 | 220 | 855 | 105 | ... | 1,465 | Indian Agent. |



KEY'S RESERVE, No. 65.

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| Mrs. Contois | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 35 | ... |
| Mrs. McLeod | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 54 | ... |
| Total | ... | 17 | 11.50 | .75 | 6.50 | 1.75 | .25 | 4.75 | ... | 350 | 220 | 470 | 105 | 35 | 820 | W.E. JONES, Indian Agent. |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Muscowpetung's Agency, season of 1895.

FARM 9, PIAPOT'S RESERVE, BAND No. 75.

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|------------------|---|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Hay-Tons. | ... |
| Lame Fox | 9.00 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | 24 | 30 | ... | Cut by the Band. | Grain not threshed. Approximate estimate. |
| Chas. Fox | ... | 3 | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 104 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thunder Child | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Muskeg | 5.00 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 60 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Te-pee-skotch | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| Two Horns | 9.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | ... | ... | 31 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| A. Rock | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| Rock Thunder | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| George Gopher | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| We-hear-him-Calling | 4.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | 12 | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| Young Head-Man | 6.00 | ... | 1 | .25 | .50 | ... | 75 | ... | 30 | 19 | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| Wolverine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Iah-say-Watum | 6.00 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 30 | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| Little Shoe | 4.00 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 80 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| White Star | 7.00 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | .13 | 130 | ... | ... | 25 | 27 | 4 | ... | ... |
| Dead Body | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rock Chief | 4.50 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .25 | 62 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| Watatep | 4.00 | ... | ... | .13 | .25 | .13 | 75 | ... | ... | 18 | 24 | 5 | ... | ... |
| White Eagle | 2.50 | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 15 | 50 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kanouse | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------|
| Moose Thunder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| Chee- Chuse | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kah-pay- tay-Kah- See | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bear Speaker | 3.00 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 60 | ... | ... | 25 | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nacot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Carrier | 5.00 | ... | 2 | .25 | .25 | ... | 100 | ... | 50 | 30 | 35 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nee-poo- we-nin | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Masquah | 6.00 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sitting Back | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thunder | 5.00 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 75 | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ka-na- too-ca- wat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | J.H. GOODERHAM, |
| Carried forward | 80.50 | 3 | 3 | 4.26 | 3.50 | .51 | 1027 | 104 | 80 | 413 | 443 | 16 | ... | Farmer. |

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|------------------------|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Hay-Tons. | ... |
| Brought forward | 80.50 | 3 | 3 | 4.26 | 3.50 | .51 | 1027 | 104 | 80 | 413 | 443 | 16 | ... | ... |
| Chief Piapot and son | 3.50 | ... | ... | .50 | .50 | .50 | 10 | ... | ... | 40 | 150 | 25 | ... | ... |
| Haul-him-along | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oke-we-how | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Two Hearts | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Big Sky and son | 6.00 | ... | 1 | .25 | ... | ... | 100 | ... | 12 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Day Buffalo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | J.H. GOODERHAM, Farmer |
| Total | 90.00 | 3 | 4 | 5.01 | 4.00 | 1.01 | 1137 | 104 | 92 | 471 | 593 | 41 | 900 | J.B. LASH, |
| Home Farm No. 9 | ... | 3 | 4 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 100 | 95 | 55 | ... | ... | 20 | Indian Agent. |

MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE, No. 80, (Farm 4 - B).

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL'S HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|---|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Hay-Tons. | ... |
| Muscowpetung | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | Grain approximately estimated; not threshed. |
| Thunder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Muscowcappo | 7 | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .50 | 140 | ... | ... | 20 | 70 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Echewas | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | Onions very small yield, and eaten during season. |
| Apiskenew | 4 | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | 60 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fiddler | 4 | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .50 | 80 | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Gambler | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Manitoowasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| James Keepeness | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | 25 | 50 | ... | ... | ... |
| Duncan | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Naokatepeness | 1 | ... | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stone Bear | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Kakepeness | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Takawashk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bowlegs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mrs. Keesick | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mrs. Ankusk | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Anakwad | 9 | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | 124 | ... | ... | 70 | ... | ... | ... | J. NICOL, |
| Band No. 80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 515 | Farmer. |
| Total | 42 | ... | ... | 5.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 640 | ... | ... | 380 | 160 | 8 | 515 | J.B. LASH, |
| Home, Farm, 4 - B | ... | 5 | 6 | .50 | ... | .50 | ... | 125 | 100 | 35 | ... | 6 | 20 | Indian Agent. |

FARM No. 4a. PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79.

| Name of Farmer. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Hay-Tons. | Gardens. | ... |
| S. Hockley, Home Farm No. 4a | ... | 6 | 6 | .50 | .25 | .25 | ... | 210 | 200 | 30 | 40 | 14 | 20 | S. HOCKLEY, Farmer. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | J.B. LASH, Indian Agent. |
| PASQUAH'S RESERVE, No. 79. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... |
| Gotoess | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Cut by the Band. | Eaten by Indians during summer. | ... |
| James Lamack | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .13 | ... | 259 | ... | ... | 20 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Geordy Thorn | 5 | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | .25 | 117 | ... | ... | 15 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Netowsquitawa | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wm. Dubois | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tom Horsefall | ... | ... | ... | .39 | .13 | ... | 86 | ... | ... | 20 | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| Nonchanguoss | 6 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 99 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ant. Cyr | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| George Asham | 13 | ... | ... | .50 | .13 | .50 | 185 | ... | ... | 30 | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| Tom. Stevenson | 15 | 6 | 3 | .50 | .13 | .50 | 463 | 428 | 250 | 40 | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pachapace | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Echawascomequapoo | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ka-ka-keesic | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Albert Asham | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| John Asham, jr | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Joe Faurnie | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Big Margaret | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Peter Dubois | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | S. HOCKLEY, Farmer. |
| Alex. Matoney | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | J.B. LASH, |
| Francis Matoney | 12 | 1 | ... | .50 | .13 | .13 | 125 | 16 | ... | 25 | 10 | ... | ... | Indian Agent. |
| Total | 70 | 7 | 3 | 4.53 | 1.04 | 1.51 | 1364 | 444 | 250 | 268 | 67 | 340 | 70 | |

STANDING BUFFALO'S RESERVE, No. 78.

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|-------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|--------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Corn. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Corn. | Gardens. | ... |
| Standing Buffalo | 2 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | .25 | 30 | ... | ... | 60 | ... | frozen | Eaten by Indians during summer. | ... |
| Mowdee | 2 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | .25 | 30 | ... | ... | 60 | ... | frozen | ... | ... |
| We-an-a-tappe | 5 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | .13 | 100 | ... | ... | 75 | ... | frozen | ... | ... |
| Mapewasta | ... | ... | .50 | .13 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 15 | frozen | ... | ... |
| Weycanewhaw | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 10 | frozen | ... | ... |
| Frank | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 | frozen | ... | ... |
| Wazoata | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | frozen | ... | ... |
| Humpa-nishedoka | 2 | ... | .75 | ... | ... | .25 | 30 | ... | ... | 110 | ... | frozen | ... | ... |
| Chunta | 2 | ... | .75 | ... | ... | .25 | 30 | ... | ... | 110 | ... | frozen | ... | ... |
| Matokeppe | 3 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .13 | frozen | ... | ... | 50 | ... | frozen | ... | ... |
| Moses | 5 | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | .13 | 75 | ... | ... | 35 | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Wazonka | 5 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | .13 | 75 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Shundoseeche | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| Nehepshaw | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | frozen | ... | ... |
| Radanna | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 6 | ... | Grain not threshed yet. |
| Towacca | 5 | 1 | .13 | ... | .13 | .13 | 75 | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | 6 | ... | Approximate estimate. |
| Tom and Hoodota | 3 | ... | .13 | ... | .25 | .13 | frozen | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Laswiss | 5 | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | 25 | frozen | ... | ... | 60 | 20 | 6 | ... | ... |
| Chau-haw | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | frozen | ... | S. HOCKLEY, |
| Patreep | 5 | 1 | .75 | .50 | .25 | .25 | 100 | 20 | ... | 100 | 50 | frozen | ... | Farmer. |
| Wasinna | 2 | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | J.B. LASH, |
| Total | 42 | 2 | 5.54 | 2.01 | 1.02 | 3.05 | 515 | 50 | ... | 755 | 170 | 37 | 50 | Indian Agent. |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, season of 1895.

CARRY KETTLE'S RESERVE, No. 76.

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | BUSHEL'S HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|--|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay-Tons. | ... |
| Gee-gus | 14 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 200 | ... | 41 | 43 | 4 | 5 | 38 | Gardens consumed during summer and fall. |
| Dry Walker | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 38 | 34 | 4 | ... | 36 | ... |
| Carry Kettle | 8 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 100 | ... | 42 | 37 | 5 | 6 | 34 | ... |
| Joe Stone | 4 | ... | .25 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 50 | ... | 21 | 36 | 6 | 6 | 10 | Grain not being threshed is given approximately. |
| Black Foot | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hi-way-he | 7 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | .25 | 90 | ... | 39 | 40 | 4 | ... | 11 | ... |
| Big Darkness | 12 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 170 | ... | 43 | 35 | 4 | 7 | 40 | ... |
| Artist | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | .13 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 22 | 32 | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| Dragon Fly | 8 | ... | .25 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 140 | ... | 20 | 34 | 5 | 4 | 25 | ... |
| Wes-e-can | 10 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 140 | ... | 46 | 33 | 6 | 6 | 38 | ... |
| Broken Eye | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Runs-with-another | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Walks by River | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Pretty Shield | 8 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | ... | 90 | ... | 36 | 32 | 5 | 6 | 12 | ... |
| E-chas-ho-pah | 10 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 130 | ... | 42 | 36 | 6 | 5 | 10 | ... |
| Ho-po-kie | 12 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 160 | ... | 43 | 39 | 7 | 5 | 12 | ... |
| Rabbit Skin | 8 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 70 | ... | 41 | 34 | 7 | 6 | 25 | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| White Walker | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| White Face | 10 | ... | .25 | .25 | .13 | ... | .25 | 120 | ... | 18 | 35 | 8 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Red Eagle | 15 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 200 | ... | 40 | 32 | 8 | 6 | 40 | ... |
| A-cha-za | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Charlie Rider | 7 | 15 | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 110 | 300 | 40 | 31 | 6 | 7 | 11 | ... |
| Little Mountain | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Crooked Arm | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 43 | 33 | 8 | ... | 38 | ... |
| Winter Bird | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 33 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| Dog Skin | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| White Cap | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Richard | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moon Face | 8 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 120 | ... | 46 | 40 | 7 | 5 | 45 | ... |
| Two Bears | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Crooked Legs | 6 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 80 | ... | 44 | 34 | 7 | 6 | 30 | ... |
| E-ash-abbe | 5 | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | 75 | ... | 21 | 31 | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| Oak-shippie | 10 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | .25 | 80 | ... | 43 | 31 | 8 | ... | 10 | ... |

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------|-------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay-Tons. | ... |
| Chaw-o-gath | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stands-in-Water | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nest Bird | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 33 | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| Eagle Man | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 31 | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| Cut Nose | 7 | ... | .25 | .25 | .13 | ... | .25 | 60 | ... | 24 | 32 | 6 | ... | 10 | ... |
| We-oak-shin | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 41 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| O-to-mony | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Runner | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .13 | .25 | ... | ... | 41 | 30 | 8 | 5 | 25 | ... |
| Frank | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Black Mane | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 18 | 32 | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| Liar | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 19 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| E-ah-sich | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 36 | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| Pretty Bear | 12 | ... | .50 | .50 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 140 | ... | 40 | 31 | 10 | 6 | 40 | ... |
| Rattle Snake | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| The Turtle | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 18 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | JAS.C. HALFORD, |
| Old Widows | ... | ... | 4.75 | 3.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 310 | 360 | ... | ... | ... | Farmer |
| Agency | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | W.S. GRANT, |
| Total | 181 | 15 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 3.12 | 2.08 | 7.00 | 2325 | 300 | 1570 | 1875 | 150 | 91 | 650 | Indian Agent. |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, season of 1895.

FARM 6a, POOR MAN'S RESERVE, No. 88.

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|------------|---|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay, tons. | ... |
| C. Favel, junior | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | The Indians have been using vegetables from their gardens since latter end of July. |
| Young Chief | ... | 7.50 | ... | 1.00 | .50 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | 70 | ... | 55 | 40 | 9 | 6.00 | 31 | ... |
| Worm and sons | 6 | ... | ... | 2.50 | .75 | ... | ... | .50 | 80 | ... | ... | 130 | 75 | 16 | 9.00 | 55 | ... |
| Fox and son | 10 | ... | ... | 1.50 | .75 | ... | ... | .25 | 120 | ... | ... | 78 | 45 | 11 | 4.00 | 35 | ... |
| W. Favel | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 30 | 7 | 6.00 | 95 | ... |
| Machigwones and family | 12 | 6.00 | ... | 2.00 | .50 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | 30 | ... | 95 | 35 | 6 | 5.00 | 55 | ... |
| Stone | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | 7 | 3.00 | 6 | ... |
| Tobacco | ... | ... | ... | .75 | .25 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 42 | 14 | 11.00 | 24 | ... |
| Widow Mary's son | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 20 | 8 | 2.00 | 15 | ... |
| Mahpootikan | 8 | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 23 | 5 | 4.00 | 25 | Mahpootikan's wheat cut for feed 18 loads. |
| Widow Qui Chisk | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Widow Tacluoke | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 22 | 4 | 2.50 | ... | ... |
| Ronak | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | JOHN P. WRIGHT, |
| Keahkewaypen | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 18 | 6 | 3.00 | ... | Indian Agent. |
| Ewimie | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 16 | 9 | 5.00 | 22 | EDWARD STANLEY, |
| Total | 36 | 13.50 | ... | 12.00 | 4.50 | ... | ... | 3.26 | 200 | 100 | ... | 651 | 394 | 102 | 60.50 | 403 | Farmer. |

FARM 6a, DAY STAR'S RESERVE, No. 87.

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | | BUSHEL'S HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|------------|--|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay, tons. | ... |
| P. Buffalo | ... | ... | ... | 1.50 | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 29 | 1 1/2 | 50 | 63 | The Indians have been using more or less vegetables since they were eatable. |
| Keewistootin | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 18 | 2 | 25 | 24 | ... |
| Machechuck and Mehingin | ... | ... | ... | 1.50 | .50 | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 34 | 5 | 50 | 115 | ... |
| Kinequon | ... | ... | ... | 1.25 | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 23 | 3 1/2 | 50 | 50 | ... |
| Mootie | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 36 | 2 1/2 | 25 | 45 | ... |
| Ittitahkoose | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 39 | 2 | 75 | 74 | ... |
| Crow Buffalo | ... | ... | ... | .75 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 17 | 1 1/2 | 25 | 26 | ... |
| Moostoose | ... | ... | ... | .75 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 15 | 1 | 25 | 42 | ... |
| Mahpaysis | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 41 | 24 | 3 | 75 | 24 | ... |
| Mrs. Day Star | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 19 | 1 1/2 | 50 | ... | ... |
| Old Mrs. Mootie | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 11 | 2 | 25 | ... | ... |
| Fine Mud | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 7 | 1 1/2 | 25 | ... | ... |
| Joe Tahpayswaytum | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 21 | 1 1/2 | 25 | 25 | ... |
| John Kinequon | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 18 | 1 | 50 | 20 | ... |
| Widow Keewaytin | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 13 | 2 | 25 | ... | JOHN P. WRIGHT, |
| T. Moosomay | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 26 | 4 | 75 | 36 | Indian Agent. |
| Wanapayah | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 17 | 1 1/2 | 25 | ... | EDWARD STANLEY, |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 13.00 | 5.02 | ... | 3.06 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 483 | 367 | 37 | 7 00 | 544 | Farmer. |

GEORGE GORDON'S RESERVE, No. 86.

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------------------------|
| Band | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1.50 | 1.50 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | WRIGHT, Indian Agent. |
| Total | 59.00 | 17 | ... | 8.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | .50 | ... | 180 | 495 | ... | 704 | 212 | 156 | 53 | 795 | THO. E. BAKER, Farmer. |

MUSCOWEQUAN'S RESERVE, No. 85.

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|------------|-----------------|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips | Carrots. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay, tons. | ... |
| John Desjarlais | ... | ... | ... | .50 | 1.00 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 10 | 10 | ... | 12 | ... |
| Henry Bear | ... | 13.00 | 4 | .75 | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | 700 | 75 | 15 | 25 | 2 | ... | 50 | ... |
| Windegoquiass | 2 | 2 00 | ... | 75 | 25 | 13 | 07 | ... | 6 | 30 | ... | 5 | 10 | 2 | ... | 50 | ... |
| Chief Muscowequan | ... | 4.00 | ... | .75 | .25 | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 5 | 5 | 2 | ... | 40 | ... |
| Moïse and Blind Man | 2 | 3.00 | 1 | .00 | .25 | .25 | .07 | ... | ... | 30 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 3 | ... | 40 | ... |
| Jos. Muscowequan | ... | 2.00 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 2 | 5 | 1 | ... | 20 | ... |
| Ap-it-osa-mona | ... | 4.00 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 5 | 10 | 2 | ... | 45 | ... |
| Pierre Desjarlais | ... | 4.00 | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | 50 | ... | 5 | 25 | 5 | ... | 50 | ... |
| Ma-hin-ga-neas | ... | 2.50 | ... | .75 | .50 | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 7 | 20 | 4 | ... | 60 | ... |
| Old Hunter | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fire Flames | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| Mamaquay | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | JOHN P. WRIGHT, |
| Souarnox | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | Indian Agent. |
| Mrs. Green | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | 1 | ... | 25 | W.M. LAMBERT, |
| Total | 4 | 34.50 | 5 | 8.50 | 4.00 | 2.05 | 1.10 | ... | 6 | 910 | 85 | 72 | 135 | 39 | ... | 392 | Farmer. |

RETURN showing Crop sown and harvested by individual Indians in Saddle Lake Agency, season of 1895.

BLUE QUILL'S RESERVE, No. 127.

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|--|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Carrots. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay-Tons. | ... |
| Blue Quill, Headman | ... | ... | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | Rain fell on this reserve in July, and the crop is better than at Saddle Lake. |
| Albert Paul | ... | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... |
| Kahkeesim | ... | ... | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... |
| Alexis | ... | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| Peepeekeesis | 2 | ... | 2.00 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 5 | 20 | ... | ... | 55 | ... |
| Oskineek | 1 | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... |
| Red Crow | 2 | ... | 4.00 | .17 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 15 | 6 | ... | ... | 63 | ... |
| Jos. Wahpawaise | 3 | ... | 2.50 | .17 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 18 | 5 | ... | ... | 33 | ... |
| Mooswah | 3 | ... | 3.00 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 6 | 27 | ... | ... | 52 | ... |
| Puskwack | ... | ... | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 63 | ... |
| P. Bright-eyes | ... | ... | 4.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| L. Doghead | 2 | ... | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... |
| J.B. Doghead | ... | ... | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... |
| John Lepotack | 2 | ... | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| Wah-pee-in-ew and sons | 2 | ... | 2.50 | .17 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 10 | 8 | ... | ... | 63 | ... |
| Horse-Thief | ... | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| Benjamin Quinn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Band | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | 17 | ... | JOHN ROSS, |
| Total | 17 | ... | 41.00 | 1.01 | 1 | 1 | ... | 56 | ... | 128 | 66 | 29 | 17 | 500 | Indian Agent. |

SADDLE LAKE RESERVE, No. 125.

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|---|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Carrots. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay-Tons. | ... |
| Job Lepotack | 6.00 | ... | 10 00 | .17 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 96 | ... |
| Little Crane | 2.50 | ... | 5.00 | .17 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 78 | ... |
| Mr. John | 2.00 | ... | 3.50 | .17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 | ... |
| David Makookis | 1.00 | ... | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... |
| Louis | 4.00 | ... | 2.00 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 39 | ... | ... | 54 | ... |
| Oseemeemas | 4.00 | ... | 3.00 | .17 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 | ... |
| John Makookis | ... | ... | 3.00 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 10 | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| Moses | 5.00 | ... | 3.50 | .17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | ... |
| Thos. Hunter and son-in-law | 13.50 | ... | 11.00 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | 125 | ... |
| Augustine Steinhauer | ... | ... | ... | .17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 175 | Grain put in at Whitefish Lake Reserve. |
| Samuel Steinhauer | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... |
| Band | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 12 | ... | JOHN ROSS, |
| Total | 38.00 | ... | 44.00 | 2.02 | 1 | 1 | ... | 62 | ... | 51 | 79 | 32 | 12 | 757 | Indian Agent. |

JAMES SEENUM'S RESERVE, No. 128.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|---|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Carrots. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay-Tons. | ... |
| 12 | Peter Apow | 5.00 | ... | ... | .34 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | Pekan and sons | 6.50 | ... | 5.00 | .34 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 133 | Jacob Bull | 32.00 | ... | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | * | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Cut for hay. |
| 101 | Elias Jackson | 4.00 | ... | 4.00 | .34 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | David Seenum | 2.00 | ... | 3.00 | .34 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 106 | Joe Makookis | 4.00 | ... | ... | .34 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Thomas Sinclair | 4.00 | ... | ... | .34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 117 | John Bull | 4.50 | ... | ... | .68 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Jacob Hairline | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (t) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (t)Total failure |
| 32 | Arthur Steinhaur | 33.00 | 5 | ... | 3.34 | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 30 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Sam Steinhauer | 7.00 | ... | 2.50 | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 52 | Peter Blood | 3.00 | ... | 3.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 | Mrs. Wm. Baldhead | 2.00 | ... | ... | .11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 79 | Kwee Kis | 4.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | John Half, jun | 4.00 | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 51 | Achip Half | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | John White | 2.00 | ... | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | One acre grain stuffs sown by band was consumed during summer by Indians. |
| 75 | Ahkumusinese | 1.00 | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 114 | Alexis | 1.00 | ... | 4.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 78 | Peter Breast | 3.00 | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | The most of the amounts |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 65 | Erastus | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | herein shown are only estimated, as some of the grain is not yet threshed. |
| 136 | Jonas Rose | 4.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 72 | Albert Cardinal | 2.00 | ... | ... | .11 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 82 | Baptiste Cardinal | 5.50 | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 127 | H. Cardinal | 1.50 | ... | ... | .22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | E. Wood | 4.00 | ... | 6.00 | .68 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 123 | A. Gaint | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 47 | Peter Shirt, Headman | 5.00 | ... | 2.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 74 | John Whiteford | 1.50 | ... | 2.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Moïse Jackson | 5.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 135 | Sam Bull | 2.00 | ... | ... | .22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 99 | Mathew Houle | 4.00 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | John Sinclair | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Carrots. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay-Tons. | ... |
| 39 | Nathaniel Leg | 3.00 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | John Hunter, Headman | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 58 | Wm. Stamp | 3 00 | ... | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | John Hunter, jun | 3.00 | ... | 2.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | E. Kinnowin | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 130 | John Baptiste | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Sam Saulteaux | 3.50 | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 63 | Tanny Bald Head | 2.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 57 | R. Hardisty | 2.00 | ... | 2.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | E. Houle | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 115 | Kah Kwaynum | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 100 | Paysis | 1.00 | ... | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 121 | John Sunday | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 48 | Thos. Jackson and Son | 3.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | P. TOMKINS |
| 107 | Moses Jackson | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Farmer |
| 2 | Jacob Jackson | 4.00 | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 16 | Paul Beryard | 5.00 | ... | 3.00 | .34 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Band | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 13 | 1100 | JOHN ROSS, |
| ... | Total | 180.00 | 5 | 60.00 | 10.08 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 324 | 30 | 58 | 149 | 20 | 13 | 1100 | Indian Agent. |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1895.

ENOCH'S RESERVE, No. 135.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|------------------|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | ... |
| 98 | Gordon | 6 | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .21 | 50 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 30 | ... |
| 26 | Alexander | 8 | 2 | 4 | .50 | .13 | .21 | 24 | 67 | 20 | 70 | 8 | 26 | ... |
| 128 | Jos. Lalouise | 4 | ... | ... | .13 | .07 | .39 | 16 | ... | ... | 25 | 2 | 35 | ... |
| 126 | Tom Stony | 4 | ... | 1 | .50 | .21 | .21 | 12 | ... | 10 | 30 | 9 | 20 | ... |
| 114 | Jas. Stony | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | .25 | .21 | 20 | ... | 12 | ... | 16 | 25 | ... |
| 40 | Mr. Jim | 3 | ... | 2 | .13 | .13 | .21 | 21 | ... | 10 | 10 | 4 | 26 | ... |
| 68 | Daniel | 8 | 4 | 6 | 2.25 | .21 | .75 | 80 | 100 | 85 | 200 | 8 | 150 | ... |
| 11 | Lazarus | 6 | 3 | 4 | .25 | .21 | .13 | 40 | 37 | ... | 25 | 12 | 15 | ... |
| 4 | Wm. Ward | 8 | 6 | 6 | .50 | .13 | .25 | 100 | 135 | 50 | 50 | 4 | 20 | ... |
| 143 | Felix Lalouise | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 10 | ... |
| 77 | Tom Saulteau | 4 | ... | ... | .13 | .21 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 12 | 10 | ... |
| 89 | Little Antoine | 5 | 2 | 2 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 30 | ... | 9 | 25 | 8 | 50 | ... |
| 16 | A. Bighead | 4 | 2 | ... | .25 | .21 | .25 | 50 | 25 | ... | 30 | 10 | 40 | ... |
| 138 | Alexis Charlo | 4 | 2 | ... | .13 | .13 | .21 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 4 | 30 | ... |
| 82 | Joseph | 4 | ... | 3 | .25 | .07 | .25 | 35 | ... | 20 | 50 | 3 | 40 | ... |
| 61 | B. Shortlegs | 4 | 3 | 3 | .13 | .13 | .25 | 30 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 5 | 20 | ... |
| 41 | Charlo | 6 | 4 | 3 | .25 | .07 | .25 | 71 | 56 | 14 | 75 | 2 | 15 | ... |
| 30 | Grasshopper | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .13 | .21 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 3 | 8 | ... |
| 7 | Louis Ward | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | .21 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 4 | 10 | ... |
| 37 | Long Tom | ... | ... | ... | ... | .21 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 10 | ... |
| 80 | Felix | 5 | 2 | 3 | .13 | .21 | .13 | 40 | 3 | ... | 25 | 3 | 10 | CH. DE CAZES, |
| ... | Total | 88 | 30 | 39 | 6.04 | 3.23 | 5.21 | 642 | 443 | 255 | 730 | 130 | 600 | Indian Agent. |

MICHEL'S RESERVE, No. 135.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | ... |
| 1 | Michel Callihoo | ... | 15 | 6 | .75 | .75 | .50 | ... | 180 | 100 | 100 | 30 | 50 | Gardens include carrots, onions, beets, beans, cabbage, tobacco, etc. |
| 5 | Gladu | 15 | 12 | 4 | .50 | .50 | .25 | 100 | 100 | 50 | 80 | 24 | 30 | ... |
| 22 | B. Callihoo | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 70 | 16 | 20 | ... |
| 25 | Louis Callihoo | 10 | 10 | 6 | .75 | .75 | .50 | 80 | 160 | 100 | 110 | 36 | 46 | ... |
| 27 | Pierre Valade | 4 | ... | 5 | .50 | .25 | .13 | 40 | ... | 60 | 50 | 14 | 20 | ... |
| 67 | Albert | 5 | 3 | 4 | .50 | .25 | .25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 50 | 18 | 44 | ... |
| 76 | Timothy | 8 | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | .25 | 45 | ... | ... | 40 | 12 | 44 | CH. DE CAZES, |
| ... | Total | 42 | 40 | 25 | 4.00 | 3.00 | 2.01 | 295 | 480 | 360 | 500 | 150 | 254 | Indian Agent. |

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, No. 134.

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------------|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | ... |
| Manatowais | 2 | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | 20 | ... | 15 | 20 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Narbort | 8 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | 80 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Alexander | 12 | 2 | 4 | .50 | ... | .13 | 40 | 25 | 30 | 100 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Jacob | 1 | 1 | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | 8 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... | 5 | ... |
| Philip | 3 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | 40 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 5 | ... |
| John | ... | ... | 3 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 40 | 15 | ... | 5 | ... |
| John (Headman) | ... | ... | 3 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 30 | 40 | ... | 15 | ... |
| Joseph | 8 | ... | 4 | .25 | ... | .13 | 80 | ... | 40 | 60 | ... | 25 | ... |
| Isaac | 4 | ... | 4 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 10 | 25 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Thomosis | 4 | 4 | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | 40 | 60 | 20 | 15 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Edward | 6 | ... | 4 | .13 | ... | .13 | 60 | ... | 40 | 15 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Narbort | 4 | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Michelis | 4 | ... | 4 | .13 | ... | .13 | 30 | ... | 25 | 15 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Paul | 2 | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 5 | ... |
| Nancy | 2 | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Asawanaskeo | 2 | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 15 | ... |
| Pierre | 4 | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... | 10 | ... |
| John Left Handed | 2 | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | 20 | ... | 30 | 30 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Cannamacheo | ... | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | ... | 15 | ... |
| François | 4 | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | 20 | ... | 30 | 15 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Thomas | 5 | 2 | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | 50 | 30 | 20 | 50 | ... | 15 | ... |
| John | 3 | 2 | 3 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | 30 | 10 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Baptiste Wolf | ... | ... | 8 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 80 | 10 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Thomo | 3 | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | 8 | ... | 12 | 35 | ... | 15 | ... |
| Abraham | 3 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | 8 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 10 | ... |
| Antoine | 5 | ... | 1 | .13 | ... | .13 | 22 | ... | 10 | 40 | ... | 15 | ... |
| Pischaskoos | 1 | ... | 1 | .25 | ... | .25 | 10 | ... | 10 | 30 | ... | 5 | ... |
| Beaver Foot | 12 | 2 | 8 | .50 | ... | .13 | 80 | 40 | 60 | 150 | ... | 200 | ... |
| Henry | 1 | 1 | 1 | .13 | ... | .13 | 10 | 15 | ... | 50 | ... | 60 | ... |
| Baptiste | 3 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | 30 | ... | 10 | 100 | ... | 250 | ... |
| Peter | ... | ... | 4 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 40 | 100 | ... | 200 | W.J. O'DONNELL, |
| Samuel | 2 | ... | 3 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 125 | ... | ... | Farmer. |
| Moïse | 3 | 2 | 1 | .75 | ... | ... | 30 | 20 | 10 | 100 | ... | ... | CH. DE CAZES, |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-----|----|----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|---------------|
| Total | 113 | 16 | 80 | 6.13 | ... | 4.15 | 686 | 230 | 592 | 1,400 | ... | 1,000 | Indian Agent. |
|-------|-----|----|----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|-------|---------------|

JOSEPH'S RESERVE, No. 133.

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------------|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay, tons. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Hay, tons. | Gardens. | ... |
| Painted Stone | 4 | ... | 2 | .25 | ... | .25 | 40 | ... | 20 | 50 | ... | 140 | ... |
| Peter | 1 | ... | 1 | .13 | ... | .13 | 10 | ... | 10 | 40 | ... | 50 | ... |
| Narcisse | 1 | ... | 4 | .13 | ... | .13 | 10 | ... | 40 | 30 | ... | 60 | ... |
| Alexis Louison | ... | ... | 4 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 40 | 60 | ... | 80 | ... |
| Louison | ... | ... | 1 | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 10 | 55 | ... | 100 | ... |
| Michel Paul | ... | ... | 1 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 6 | 20 | ... | 40 | ... |
| Michel Small | ... | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 18 | 30 | ... | 40 | ... |
| François | 1 | ... | 4 | .13 | ... | .13 | 10 | ... | 28 | 40 | ... | 15 | ... |
| Alexis | 1 | ... | 1 | .13 | ... | .13 | 10 | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 25 | ... |
| Michel Petewasin | ... | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 20 | 15 | ... | 80 | ... |
| Pierre Paul | 2 | ... | 2 | .25 | ... | .25 | 10 | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 60 | ... |
| Josse Paul | ... | ... | 1 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | 100 | W.J. O'DONNELL, |
| Alexis Paul | ... | ... | 1 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 8 | 10 | ... | 100 | Farmer. |
| Rosalie and Ann | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 110 | CHAS. DE CAZES, |
| Total | 10 | ... | 26 | 3.04 | ... | 2.06 | 90 | ... | 230 | 400 | ... | 1000 | Indian Agent. |

PAUL'S RESERVE No. 133A.

| No. of Band. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|---------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|---------|----------|--------------------|
| | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Pease. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Mangel Wurzel. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Pease. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Mangel Wurzel. | Onions. | Gardens. | |
| ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | Paul, Head Man | 4 | 2 | 4 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | 60 | 30 | 60 | ... | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 | ... |
| ... | Simon, Head Man | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| ... | Thomas | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | 30 | ... | 20 | ... | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... |
| ... | Peter | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 | ... |
| ... | Luke | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | 30 | ... | 20 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| ... | Dydimus | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | 40 | ... | 20 | ... | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | ... |
| ... | Burnt Stick, Head Man | ... | ... | 2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... |
| ... | Mr. John | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | 14 | ... | 12 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... |
| ... | John Susann | ... | ... | 2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | 7 | ... | 10 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| ... | Joseph Susann | ... | ... | 2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... |
| ... | François | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | 10 | ... | 15 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| ... | Isaac | ... | ... | 2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... |
| ... | John Bull | ... | ... | 1 1/2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | ... |
| ... | John Sharphead | ... | ... | 1 1/2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... |
| ... | John Bearshead | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... |
| ... | William Bearshead | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | 5 | ... | 10 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200 | ... |
| ... | Susann | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 | ... |
| ... | Nancy | ... | ... | 1 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | W.J. O'DONNELL, |
| ... | D. Yellowhead | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | 4 | ... | 8 | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | Farmer. |
| ... | Susann Ironhead | ... | ... | 2 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | CHAS. DE CAZES, |
| ... | Total | 21 | 2 | 35 | ... | 3.08 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2.84 | 220 | 30 | 296 | ... | 800 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1470 | Indian Agent. |

SAMSON'S RESERVE, No. 138.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | There was a very fair return of produce form |

[illegible]

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Hobbema Agency, season of 1895.

ERMINEKIN'S RESERVE, No. 137.

[illegible]

LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE, No. 140.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------|
| 16 | Louis Bull | 15.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .4 | 150 | 30 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | John Bull | 11.00 | 3.00 | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .4 | 110 | 60 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Paul Bull | 8.00 | 1.00 | 2.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .3 | 80 | 20 | 37 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Francis | 4.00 | 1.00 | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .2 | 40 | 20 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Moonias | 3.00 | ... | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .3 | 70 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | John Ward | 7.00 | ... | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .2 | 50 | ... | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | Sabaptiste | 5.00 | ... | 1.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .1 | 50 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Louison | 5.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .1 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Big Joe | 6.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .2 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 123 | Lazarus | 4.00 | 1.50 | 2.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .1 | 40 | 30 | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Old Wives | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Bobtail | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | D.L. CLINK, |
| ... | Total | 68.00 | 8.00 | 14.00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3.0 | 680 | 160 | 210 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Indian Agent. |

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 138 | Samson | 211 | 7 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 2110 | 140 | 1125 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | There was a very fair return of produce from the gardens, part of which was consumed during the summer and autumn, and a quantity stored for winter use and seed. |
| 137 | Ermineskin | 178 | 12 | 41 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1780 | 240 | 615 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 140 | Louis Bull | 68 | 8 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 680 | 160 | 210 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Home Farm | ... | *3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | *Oats cut green for feed. |
| ... | Total | 457 | 30 | 130 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 4570 | 540 | 1950 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | D.L. CLINK, Indian Agent. |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Battleford Agency, season of 1895.

MOOSOMIN'S RESERVE, No. 112.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | TONS. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|------|-------|---|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay. | ... | |
| ... | White Cap | 8 | ... | ... | 2.50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 110 | ... | ... | 20 | 10 | 4.00 | ... | ... | | Hay was all cut by band at Round Hill - 450 tons. |
| ... | Towkesick | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| ... | Oosecap | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 64 | ... | ... | 10 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| ... | Blackstar | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | | Cannot say what acreage of potatoes, turnips, & c., was seeded, as they were in small patches. |
| ... | Assassay | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| ... | Jossie | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| ... | Nanekutch | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| ... | Kookoos | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | 2 1/2 acres of potatoes sown on home farm by Indians yeilded 250 bushels, which was divided among the band. |
| ... | Kapatuaymat | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... |
| ... | Band | ... | 8 | 7 | 2.50 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 50 | ... | 250 | ... | ... | ... | 450 | | ... |
| ... | Total | 40 | 8 | 7 | 5.00 | 4 | ... | ... | 2 | 434 | 50 | ... | 305 | 30 | 4.00 | ... | 450 | | R.H. MAIR, Farmer. |

SWEET GRASS' RESERVE, No. 113.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Onions, carrots and turnips all |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|-----|---|
| ... | Nokosit | ... | 5 | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | 80 | ... | 16 | 10 | 2.00 | .50 | ... | grow in gardens. A good deal of garden stuff eaten while green; also about 100 bushels of potatoes eaten by Indians in August, September and October. |
| ... | Sweet Grass | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 5 | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Baptiste | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 10 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... |
| ... | Ploughman | ... | ... | 4 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | 7 | 15 | 12 | 1.00 | .50 | ... | ... |
| ... | Mussanan | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 15 | 2.00 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Mistaysa | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 8 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... |
| ... | Fine Day | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | 20 | 75 | ... | ... | 6 | 1.00 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Sakemayo | ... | 5 | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 10 | 1.00 | .25 | ... | ... |
| ... | Luckwenow | 3 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | 10 | ... | ... | 15 | 8 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... |
| ... | Big Thunder | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 8 | .50 | ... | ... | Hay all put up together by band. |
| ... | Niske Snoot | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 12 | 1.00 | .25 | ... | F.A.D. BOURKE, |
| ... | Kyasakan | 2 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | 15 | ... | ... | 15 | 6 | 1.00 | .25 | ... | Farmer. |
| ... | Coming Day | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | 8 | 11 | 15 | .50 | ... | ... | P.J. WILLIAMS, |
| ... | Total | 8 | 10 | 8 | 5.00 | ... | ... | ... | 4.00 | 45 | 155 | 15 | 200 | 125 | 12.25 | 2.50 | 750 | Indian Agent. |

THUNDERCHILD'S RESERVE, No. 115.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | TONS. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|------|-------------------|----------|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay. | ... | |
| ... | Thunderchild | 5 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | 25 | ... | ... | 400 | ... | |
| ... | Yellow Head | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Chipayan | 3 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 8 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Jimmie | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Peter | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Ahanias | 5 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Paddy | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Ohinny | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Alexander | 6 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 8 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Josey | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Ochepanay | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Wapas | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | R. FINLAYSON, | |
| ... | Angus | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | Farmer. | |
| ... | Home Farm | ... | 11 | 9 | 2.00 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | 56 | ... | 150 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | P.J. WILLIAMS, | |
| ... | Total | 19 | 11 | 9 | 6.00 | ... | ... | 4.00 | ... | 40 | 56 | ... | 318 | 291 | ... | ... | 400 | Indian Agent. | |

RED PHEASANT'S RESERVE, No. 108.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| ... | Wattanee and Thomas | ... | ... | ... | 1 | .25 | .04 | .04 | 1.35 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 5 | .50 | .07 | ... | These families have their gardens in common. |
| ... | Isaac Wattanee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 50 | .25 | .07 | ... | ... |
| ... | Baptiste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 15 | .25 | .07 | ... | ... |
| ... | Sarah | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Pecnawis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 4 | .25 | .07 | ... | ... |
| ... | Okooshaysis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | .25 | .07 | ... | ... |
| ... | John Armstrong | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | .25 | .07 | ... | ... |
| ... | Koopepequanacit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 4 | .25 | .07 | ... | ... |
| ... | Nepayhat | ... | ... | ... | 2 | .13 | .04 | .04 | 2.21 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 2 | .07 | .20 | ... | These families have their gardens in common. |
| ... | Jean Baptiste | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 3 | .07 | .04 | ... | ... |
| ... | Soonias | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 6 | .07 | .04 | ... | ... |
| ... | Nustetemacappo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 2 | .07 | .04 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|
| ... | Jacob Nustetemacappo | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | .07 | .04 | ... | ... |
| ... | Spogonish | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 1 | .07 | .04 | ... | ... |
| ... | Mywian | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 1 | .07 | .04 | ... | ... |
| ... | Peaychew | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 5 | .07 | .04 | ... | ... |
| ... | Kapayeekanmot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 2 | .07 | .04 | ... | ... |
| ... | Kytstaho | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 2 | .07 | .04 | ... | ... |
| ... | Okunowkapit | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 2 | .07 | .04 | ... | ... |
| ... | John Thomas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 2 | .07 | .04 | ... | ... |
| ... | Carried forward | ... | ... | ... | 3 | .38 | .08 | .08 | 3.56 | ... | ... | ... | 483 | 110 | 2.84 | 1.13 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| 100 | Jack | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | and 14 acres barley sown on farm 12 B & C. |
| 5 | Jacob | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Najopiskepaween | ... | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Nicicawases | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | CHAS DEGEAR, |
| 40 | Samogonish | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | Farmer. |
| 67 | Shooting Eagle | ... | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | P.J. WILLIAMS, |
| ... | Total | 15 | 10 | 5 | 2.00 | 4.50 | .52 | 1.06 | 2.00 | 6 | ... | ... | 20 | 60 | 13 | ... | 325 | Indian Agent. |

LITTLE PINE'S RESERVE, No. 116.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | TONS. | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|------|-----------------|---|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay. | ... | |
| 140 | Bemmie | 2 | Control of farm. | Control of farm. | .25 | .50 | .07 | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 10 | Failure. | ... | ... | ... | Garden stuff consumed by Indians. |
| 152 | Sapustagan | 2 | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .07 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 154 | Boness | 1 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 159 | Wenmie | 2 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 88 | Musqua | 2 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | .13 | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 163 | Napayhen | 1 | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | .07 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 90 | Tatapooch | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .50 | .07 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 143 | Tchuqunow | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 205 | Okennow | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | .07 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 145 | Kescotagun | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 116 | Kaykaykavao | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 84 | Kamakootao | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 146 | Uskenukappo | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .25 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 118 | Okitchewin | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 6 | ... | ... | 325 | CHAS DEGEAR, | |
| ... | Total | 10 | 12 | 9 | 3.01 | 4.00 | .55 | ... | 3.00 | ... | ... | ... | 109 | 84 | ... | ... | 325 | Farmer. | |

STONY RESERVE, Nos. 109, 110 and 111.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|--|
| ... | Bostogoon | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | 20 | 3 | ... | Band. | ... | |
| ... | Tibio or Lean Man | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 40 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Ink John's Wife | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Skeena Sappa | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 30 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Tat-tongon | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Wa-to-caw | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | 45 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Pahasic Skeecha | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | 50 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Wa-nobin | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Hoskishuce | ... | ... | ... | .13 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Jew Qesh | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Togan-sa-bosh | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Mosquito | ... | ... | ... | .50 | 1.50 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Nipahox | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | Tat-togi-unk | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| ... | Peas Conthay | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Tat-tonga-seat | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Oshin | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Stench Iaco | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | We-box-sin | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Utombehegia | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Hooboskoskos | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | S. WARDEN, |
| ... | Isak Molke | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Farmer. |
| ... | Home farm | ... | 8 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 186 | 57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | P.J. WILLIAMS, |
| ... | Total | ... | 8 | 6 | 6.03 | 4.01 | .90 | ... | ... | ... | 186 | 57 | 610 | 350 | 50 | ... | 600 | Indian Agent. |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Onion Lake Agency, season of 1895.

SEEKASKOOTCH RESERVE, No. 119.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Gardens. | |
| ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | Band 119. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Jonas Vivier | 5 | ... | 5 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | 63 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Antoine Muskago | ... | ... | 13 | .50 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 228 | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Wm. Seecose | 2 | ... | 6 | .50 | .39 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 121 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | Nickawasis | ... | ... | 3 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Augustine Vivier | 18 | ... | 6 | .65 | .25 | ... | ... | 189 | ... | 103 | 95 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 59 | Whetstone | ... | ... | 10 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | Chocan-o-son | 3 | ... | 15 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | 245 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 59 | Menokutchewais | ... | ... | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | Waskahat | ... | ... | 12 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 101 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 67 | Kee-chay-new | 10 | 3 | 18 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | 82 | 20 | 143 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 68 | Yah-yah-e-chewan | 5 | ... | 17 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | 33 | ... | 335 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 | Little Wolf | ... | ... | 6 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 72 | Patagan | 11 | ... | 9 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | 89 | ... | 83 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 75 | Antoine Jebleaux | ... | ... | 11 | .50 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 77 | Gilbert Myowasis | 5 | ... | 9 | .39 | .39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 78 | Mis-see-hayo | ... | ... | 14 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 241 | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 79 | Ah-kee-new | ... | ... | 8 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 81 | Cane-potato | 5 | ... | 8 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | 22 | ... | 84 | 29 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 86 | Misatimawasis | ... | ... | 9 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 80 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 90 | O'pesinow | 4 | ... | 4 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | 29 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 91 | Sam Myowasis | 4 | ... | 9 | .50 | .13 | ... | ... | 19 | ... | 28 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Manetonekick | ... | ... | 12 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 97 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Albert | ... | ... | 8 | .50 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 131 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Band 120. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | Young Chief | ... | ... | 15 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Isadore Moyat | 5 | ... | 9 | .50 | .50 | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 73 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Sahwayo | ... | ... | 11 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 116 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Alexcee and Son | 3 | ... | 10 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 50 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Moochewinees | 3 | ... | 9 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | 38 | ... | 52 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 38 | John Baptiste | ... | ... | ... | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
|----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------------|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Gardens. | ... |
| 39 | Matuce | ... | ... | 10 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 83 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Montana | ... | ... | 7 | .13 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 48 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Ka-mee- was-sit | ... | ... | 5 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Band 121. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 47 | Francis Monson | 5 | ... | 9 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 53 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | John Belly | 5 | ... | 8 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 36 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Band 122. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Nee-pow- quay-tou | ... | ... | 8 | .25 | .25 | ... | Band. | ... | ... | 45 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24 | Na-ta-mis- na-wat | ... | ... | 10 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Gustave and Thunder | 9 | 3 | 28 | 1.00 | .50 | ... | ... | 63 | 16 | 198 | 36 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 52 | Ah-ma- hoose | 5 | ... | 11 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 64 | Badger | 3 | ... | 14 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 96 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 | Sam John | ... | ... | 5 | .13 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 72 | Sam Woskwitch | ... | ... | 14 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 146 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Nisayin Ree | ... | ... | 5 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Total | 110 | 6 | 400 | 15.30 | 10.00 | ... | 4 | 736 | 36 | 3,750 | 891 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Band 124. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Chippewayan | ... | ... | 12 | 8.00 | 2.00 | ... | 2.00 | ... | ... | 125 | 420 | ... | ... | ... | GEO.G. MANN, |
| ... | Agency | ... | 19 | ... | .50 | .25 | .25 | .50 | ... | 99 | ... | 100 | 20 | 10 | ... | Indian Agent. |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blackfoot Agency, season of 1895.

NORTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE, No. 146.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|---|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oat straw, tons. | Barley straw, tons. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay, tons | ... |
| E 1 | Old Sun | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | Band. | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Old Brass | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Calf Flying | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Old Fox | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Moving Camp | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Total | ... | ... | ... | 1.01 | ... | 2.25 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Garden. |
| I 62 | Yellow Horse | ... | 5 | 4 | .25 | ... | Band. | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | One acre of turnips, carrots and onions put in by band. |
| 49 | Pheasant | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 63 | Many-turning- robes-over | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | These were consumed during summer months. |
| 66 | Little Person | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 68 | Not Good | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 67 | Water Chief | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Also 5 tons barley straw. |
| ... | Total | ... | 5 | 4 | 1.02 | ... | 2.25 | ... | .15 | .25 | 98 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| K 6 | Crooked Meat String | ... | 5 | 3 | .50 | ... | Band. | ... | 6 | 3 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | Turnips, carrots and onions were sown in gardens and consumed |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | during summer months. |
| 14 | Running Kilfox | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18 | Chief's Leggings | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 40 | Little Calf | ... | 2 | 1 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 2 | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... |
| 43 | Medicine Traveller | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | James Appikokie | ... | 3 | 2 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... |
| 47 | Yellow Fly | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 52 | Low Horn's Son | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Wolf Ear | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 17 | Red Blanket | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | W.M. BAKER, |
| 28 | Running Rabbit | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Farmer. |
| 9 | Wolf Head | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | MAGNUS BEGG, |
| ... | Total | ... | 10 | 6 | 4.00 | ... | 3.13 | ... | 14 | 9 | 136 | ... | ... | ... | 70 | Indian Agent. |

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|--------------|---|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oat straw, tons. | Barley straw, tons. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay, tons | ... |
| L 1 | White Pup | ... | 3 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | Turnips, carrots and onions were sown in gardens and produce consumed during summer months with the exception of that belonging to 'Little Axe.' |
| 3 | Greasy Forehead | ... | 3 | 2 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 3 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Boss Rib Medicine | ... | ... | 1 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| 7 | Bull Shoe | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26 | Black Boy | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... |
| 34 | Nose Cutter | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | Spotted One | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39 | Tried-to- Fly-but- Couldn't | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | Big Road | ... | 3 | 2 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 3 | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 51 | Old Crow | ... | 1 | 1 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | Little Axe | ... | ... | ... | .75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 60 | 5 | 5 | 50 | ... |
| 65 | Iron Horn | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| ... | Total | ... | 10 | 6 | 2.05 | ... | 3.13 | ... | 24 | 9 | 171 | 60 | 5 | 5 | 127 | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Turnips, carrots and onions sown in |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|----------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| M 3 | Calf Child | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | gardens and consumed during the summer months. |
| 26 | Red Old Man | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| 29 | Many Good | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 48 | Only Owl | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 | Yellow Tail Feathers | ... | ... | 2 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Total | ... | ... | 2 | .65 | ... | 2.13 | ... | ... | 5 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| R 1 | Weazel Child | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Many Shots | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Snowshoe Walker | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Total | ... | ... | ... | .39 | ... | 2.13 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| N 47 | Running Marten | ... | 3 | 2 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22 | Wolf Tail | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Many Times Going In | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 48 | Crane Chief | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 62 | Shooting Down | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Turnips, carrots, & c. |
| 33 | Raw Eater | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| ... | Total | ... | 3 | 2 | .77 | ... | 1.13 | ... | 6 | 2 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| O 1 | Big Plume | ... | ... | 1 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Old Cree | ... | 3 | 1 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Skunk Tallow | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | W.M. BAKER, |
| 69 | The Calf | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Farmer. |
| 71 | Stabbed Last | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | MAGNUS BEGG, |
| ... | Carried forward | ... | 3 | 2 | 1.01 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Indian Agent. |

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|----------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------|----------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oat straw, tons. | Barley straw, tons. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Onions. | Hay, tons | ... |
| ... | Brought forward | ... | 3 | 2 | 1.01 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 85 | Crow Shoe | ... | 2 | 3 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 6 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 55 | ... |
| 99 | Wolf Child | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 100 | The Sun | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 102 | Northern Eagle | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 106 | Crane Bear | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 110 | True Horse | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 111 | Peacemaker | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Total | ... | 5 | 5 | 2.29 | ... | 3.13 | ... | 12 | 9 | 140 | ... | ... | ... | 55 | ... |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | Band E | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | 2.13 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Band L | ... | 5 | 4 | 1.00 | ... | 2.13 | ... | 15 | 25 | 98 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Band K | ... | 10 | 6 | 4.00 | ... | 3.13 | ... | 14 | 9 | 136 | ... | ... | ... | 70 | ... |
| ... | Band L | ... | 10 | 6 | 2.00 | ... | 3.13 | ... | 24 | 9 | 171 | 60 | 5 | 5 | 127 | ... |
| ... | Band M | ... | ... | 2 | .65 | ... | 2.13 | ... | ... | 5 | 42 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... |
| ... | Band R | ... | ... | ... | .39 | ... | 2.13 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | W.M. BAKER, |
| ... | Band N | ... | 3 | 2 | .75 | ... | 1.13 | ... | 6 | 2 | 48 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | Farmer. |
| ... | Band O | ... | 5 | 5 | 2.25 | ... | 3.13 | ... | 12 | 9 | 140 | ... | ... | ... | 55 | MAGNUS BEGG, |
| ... | Total | ... | 33 | 25 | 12.04 | ... | 19.04 | ... | 71 | 59 | 690 | 60 | 5 | 5 | 272 | Indian Agent. |

SOUTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE, FARM No. 20A.

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------------|------|-------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|----------------|
| 12 | Big Snake | .25 | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 27 | Elk Getting Up | ... | .50 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 47 | The Moon | .25 | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Dog Child, son of | .25 | 1.50 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| A 44 | Comming-over-the-hill | .25 | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38 | One-that-will-fly | .25 | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| H 3 | Little Bear | ... | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 | Black Fever | .25 | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | Medicine Shield | ... | 2.00 | .50 | .25 | .25 | .07 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 25 | 3 | 2.00 | 42 | 10 | ... |
| 4 | Poor Eagle | ... | .50 | .50 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Dried Limb | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | G.H. WHEATLEY, |
| 43 | Spring Chief | ... | .50 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Farmer. |
| 36 | Brave Bull | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | MAGNUS BEGG, |
| ... | Carried forward | 3.01 | 26.50 | 9.75 | 6.08 | 1.50 | .40 | .40 | 16 | 150 | 38 | 844 | 175 | 13 | 9.00 | 67 | 55 | Indian Agent. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|
| 65 | Bad Old Man, son of | ... | .50 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 66 | Crow Chief, son of | ... | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 68 | The Sleigh | ... | .50 | .50 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| D 1 | Running Rabbit | 1.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | .75 | .25 | .13 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 20 | 4 | 2.00 | ... | 20 | ... |
| 2 | Spotted Calf | .50 | 1.25 | .50 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Wolf Shoe | ... | .50 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | Many Bears | ... | 1.00 | .50 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 25 | Bear Hat | .50 | .25 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | Old Woman at War | .50 | .50 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Chief Duck | .50 | .50 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 42 | Bear Robe | .50 | .50 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 43 | Calf Bull | ... | 5.50 | .50 | .75 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 | 30 | ... | ... | 25 | 7 | ... |
| 68 | Black Face Chief | ... | .50 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|----------------|
| 64 | Feathers | ... | .50 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| A 58 | Little Chief | .25 | .50 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Q 11 | Three Eagles | .25 | 2.00 | 1.00 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 10 | 2 | 1.50 | 12 | 10 | ... |
| 25 | Little Good Man | .25 | .50 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 44 | Wolf Tail | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 46 | Only Chief Running | ... | .50 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Y 22 | Good Young Man | .25 | 1.50 | .25 | .25 | .25 | .07 | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 8 | 2 | 1.50 | 20 | ... | ... |
| 10 | Big Eye | ... | ... | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Tail-with-the-hair-off | .25 | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Bad Old Man | .25 | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | Brass Plate Man | .25 | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | G.H. WHEATLEY, |
| 13 | Only Eagle | ... | .50 | .25 | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Farmer. |
| 9 | Little Skunk | .25 | .50 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | MAGNUS BEGG, |
| H 23 | Wolf Leg | .25 | .50 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | Indian Agent. |
| ... | Total | 14.01 | 70.50 | 29.64 | 20.44 | 4.25 | 1.07 | 1.07 | .16 | 150 | 142 | 2410 | 288 | 32 | 20.00 | 205 | 146 | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Kaquits | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Ben Kaquits | ... | 2 | ... | .13 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Stephen Jonas | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Amos Jonas | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Ebenezer | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Thos. Two Young Men | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Nancy Bear's Paw | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Annie Bear's Paw | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| John Mark | ... | 1 | ... | .13 | ... | .01 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Ezra Left Hand | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| David Bear's Paw | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Rabbit | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Philip Adam | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mark Dixon | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Samuel Ryder | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... |

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------|
| Poucette | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Widow John Wesley | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Emma House | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | P.L. GRASSE, |
| Total | ... | 15 | ... | 4.19 | ... | 1.76 | ... | ... | ... | 140 | ... | 45 | ... | Farmer. |

STONY RESERVE, No. C.

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Hay - Tons. | Gardens Stuff. | ... |
| Chiniquay | ... | 1 | ... | .13 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| George Two Young Men | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| George Crawler | ... | 1 | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Ben Chiniquay | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| George Hunter | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Jonas Two Young Men | ... | 3 | ... | .13 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 11 | ... | ... |
| Thomas Chiniquay | ... | 3 | ... | .13 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Simeon | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Joseph Chiniquay | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Isaac Rolling Mud | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jacob Two Young Men | ... | 2 | ... | .04 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| George Cecil | ... | ... | ... | .04 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Noah Hunter | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| William Hunter | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Hector Crawler | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Ann Chiniquay | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mary Cecil | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Daniel | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Joshua Hunter | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Paul Two Young Men | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Luke Powder Face | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... |
| Enoch Wildman | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |
| John Two Young Men | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| John Bear's Paw | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... |
| Noah Dixon | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Sam Cecil | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| John Two Young Men | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Paul Crawler | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Jonah Chiniquay | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Wm. Powder Face | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mark Two Young Men | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| John Big Woman | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

| Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|--------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Hay - Tons. | Gardens Stuff. | ... |
| Thomas Rolling Mud | ... | ... | ... | .04 | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Noah Cecil | ... | ... | ... | .04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 2 | ... | P.L. GRASSE, |
| Total | ... | 10 | ... | 2.74 | ... | 1.62 | ... | ... | ... | 82 | ... | 67 | 4 | Farmer. |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A Band | ... | 22 | ... | 4.18 | ... | 1.49 | ... | ... | ... | 152 | ... | 43 | 25 | ... |
| B Band | ... | 15 | ... | 4.19 | ... | 1.76 | ... | ... | ... | 160 | ... | 40 | ... | ... |
| C Band | ... | 10 | ... | 2.74 | ... | 1.62 | ... | ... | ... | 82 | ... | 67 | 4 | P.L. GRASSE, |
| Grand total | ... | 47 | ... | 11.11 | ... | 4.87 | ... | ... | ... | 394 | ... | 150 | 29 | Farmer. |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Piegan Agency, season of 1895.

PIEGAN RESERVE, A.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | ACRES HARVESTED. | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|---------|----------|------------------|-------|-----------|---------|------------|----------|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Onions. | Hay, tons. | ... |
| 3 | Chief White Cow | ... | 2 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Dog Child | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Crow Flag | ... | 2 | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | 15 | 45 | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Running Eagle | ... | 1 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Otter Above | ... | 3 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | 45 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Gopher | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Medicine Antelope | ... | 2 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| 45 | Crow Shoe, M.C. | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 45 | ... | ... | ... |
| 51 | Man Who Travels | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... | ... | ... |
| 74 | Points Back | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Total | ... | 10 | 4.00 | ... | .52 | ... | 70 | 375 | ... | ... | ... |

PIEGAN RESERVE, B.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|-------|------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 7 | Travelling | ... | 1.00 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 6 | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Little Wolf | ... | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Sore Legs | ... | 1.50 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15 | War Bonnet | ... | 3.00 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 21 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 29 | Crow Round | ... | 1.00 | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | 8 | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| 32 | Bull Plume, M.C. | ... | 3.00 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 20 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Total | ... | 10.00 | 2.00 | ... | .52 | ... | 70 | 165 | ... | ... | ... |

PIEGAN RESERVE, C.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | Big Sloan, M.C. | ... | 3 | .75 | ... | .25 | ... | 15 | 90 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | North Piegan | ... | 2 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 12 | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Little Plume | ... | 4 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Many Chiefs | ... | 2 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 15 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Manyan | ... | 3 | .75 | ... | .13 | ... | 25 | 70 | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----------|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| 14 | The Crow | ... | 2 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
|----|----------|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | ACRES HARVESTED. | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------|-----------|---------|----------|------------------|-------|-----------|---------|------------|----------|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Onions. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Potatoes. | Onions. | Hay, tons. | ... |
| 18 | Pretty Face | ... | 2 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 16 | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| 19 | Big Bull | ... | 4 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 20 | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20 | Little Leaf | ... | 4 | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | 35 | 50 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Commodore | ... | 2 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Total | ... | 28 | 4.00 | ... | 1.03 | ... | 196 | 375 | ... | ... | ... |

PIEGAN RESERVE, D.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | Running Wolf, M.C. | ... | 2 | 1.00 | ... | .13 | ... | 20 | 100 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Striped Eagle | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | H. Potts | ... | 2 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 15 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Bear Bull | ... | 2 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 9 | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Plain Eagle | ... | 2 | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 6 | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| 30 | Plenty Robes | ... | 1 | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | 4 | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| 31 | Take Enemies' Arms | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | 40 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35 | Striking With a Gun | ... | 3 | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | 30 | 50 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Total | ... | 12 | 3.50 | ... | 1.04 | ... | 84 | 310 | ... | ... | ... |

PIEGAN RESERVE, E.[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|------------------|
| ... | Total | ... | 26.00 | 4.00 | ... | 1.04 | ... | 182 | 325 | ... | ... | ... |
| RECAPITULATION. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | A | ... | 10 | 4.00 | ... | .52 | ... | 70 | 375 | ... | Band. | ... |
| ... | B | ... | 10 | 2.00 | ... | .52 | ... | 70 | 165 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | C | ... | 28 | 4.00 | ... | 1.03 | ... | 196 | 375 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | D | ... | 12 | 3.50 | ... | 1.04 | ... | 84 | 310 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | E | ... | 26 | 4.00 | ... | 1.04 | ... | 182 | 325 | ... | ... | H.H. NASH, |
| ... | Total | ... | 86 | 17.50 | ... | 4.15 | ... | 602 | 1550 | ... | 330 | Indian Agent. |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Blood Agency, season of 1895.

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | ... |
| 1 | Bellows | ... | 1.50 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | Consumed during summer. | ... |
| 1 | Scabby Head | ... | 1.50 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 1 | Crooked Legs | ... | 2.00 | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Man Talks | ... | 2.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Fire Steele | ... | 2.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Wolf Tail | ... | 2.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Red Tail Feathers | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | Hollering Among Them | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Under Beaver | ... | 2.50 | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Bad Bush | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Turns his Head - | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5 | Little Ears | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4 | Green Grass | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Blackwater | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6 | Never- goes-out | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Crow Chief | ... | 1.50 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7 | Bumble Bee | ... | 1.50 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8 | Running Antelope | 1.50 | 16.00 | 2.00 | .50 | .25 | .13 | 20 | 70 | 20 | 10 | 10 | ... | ... |
| 8 | Shot Close | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | Long White Eagle | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .07 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 9 | Little Shield | ... | 2.00 | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | 15 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 9 | Plaited Hair | ... | 2.00 | ... | .13 | ... | .07 | ... | 15 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Scabby Bull | ... | 2.00 | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Little Shine | ... | 2.00 | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | 8 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10 | Bottle | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 11 | The Ox | ... | 1.50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Takes-a-gun-on-horseback | ... | 3.00 | 1.00 | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 | Little Eyes | ... | 3.00 | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | 20 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Falling-over-a-bank | ... | 2.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 20 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| 13 | Tallow | ... | 2.00 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 14 | Sweet Grass | 1.50 | 6.00 | 2.00 | .50 | .13 | .25 | 15 | 50 | 20 | 20 | 10 | ... | ... |
| 14 | Piegan Frank | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... |

[illegible]

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------|--------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 6 | Chief | .25 | 1.50 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | 5 | 12 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 46 | White Calf | .25 | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 46 | Morning Bird | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Carried forward | 7.50 | 151.25 | 11.50 | 17.17 | .51 | 10.45 | 75 | 1520 | 86 | 823 | 30 | ... | ... |

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | ... |
| ... | Brought forward | 7.50 | 151.25 | 11.50 | 17.17 | .51 | 10.45 | 75 | 1520 | 86 | 823 | 30 | ... | ... |
| 47 | Weazel Eagle | ... | 3.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 45 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| 47 | Running Fisher | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| 48 | Dead Sarcee | ... | 1.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 15 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | Heavy Shield | ... | 4.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 12 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 49 | Strangle Shield | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 50 | Small Leggings | ... | 1.50 | ... | 25 | ... | .13 | ... | 20 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 51 | Wolf Sitting | ... | 3.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 10 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 51 | Spotted Eagle | ... | 2.00 | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | 20 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 51 | Lizard Hips | ... | 1.00 | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | 8 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 52 | Steel | ... | 2.00 | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 52 | Walking Around | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Red Beads | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Man They Talk About | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Big Throat | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Medicine Calf | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Gamoose | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Bob Tailed Chief | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Many Mules | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Many Bad Horses | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 53 | Many Different Horses | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 53 | Sitting Bull | ... | ... | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 54 | Wolf Child | ... | 3.00 | ... | .50 | ... | .50 | ... | 10 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 55 | Wolf Bull | ... | 3.50 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... |
| 56 | White- man- running- around | ... | 2.50 | ... | .13 | ... | .13 | ... | 30 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 57 | Tomorrow | ... | 6.00 | ... | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 58 | Packing- his-tail | ... | 1.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 15 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 59 | Bull Horn | 1.00 | 4.00 | ... | .50 | ... | .25 | 10 | 60 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| 60 | Heavy Runner | ... | 3.00 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| 61 | Young Pine | ... | 2.50 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| 62 | Single Rider | ... | 3.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | 35 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| 63 | Old Man | ... | 2.50 | ... | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | 15 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 64 | Pulling- up-grass | ... | 3.00 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... |

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | ... |
| 65 | Looking Cross | ... | 2.00 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... |
| 66 | Prairie Chicken Old Man | ... | 2.50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 67 | Spotted Eagle | ... | 2.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 25 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| 68 | Sleeps- on-top | ... | 3.00 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 69 | Three Persons | ... | 2.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 70 | Long Time | ... | 2.50 | ... | .25 | ... | .50 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 | Crop Eared Wolf | ... | 6.00 | ... | .50 | ... | .75 | ... | 70 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 72 | Calf Child | ... | 2.50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | 11 | ... | ... | ... |
| 73 | Low Horn | ... | 2.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 30 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... |
| 74 | White- man- sleeps | 1.50 | 7.00 | ... | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | 84 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| 75 | Black Plume | ... | 2.50 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 76 | Running Crane | ... | 4.50 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 77 | Big Snake | ... | 2.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 25 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 78 | Med. White Horses | ... | 3.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | 40 | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... |
| 79 | Striped Wolf | ... | 3.00 | ... | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | 40 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| 80 | Sullivan | ... | 3.00 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 81 | Eagle Child | ... | 6.00 | ... | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | 60 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... |
| 82 | Left Hand | ... | 4.00 | ... | .75 | ... | .25 | ... | 45 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| 83 | White Buffalo | ... | 4.50 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 46 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|---------------|
| | Chief | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84 | The Gambler | ... | 2.00 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | 25 | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| 85 | Old Moon | 1.00 | 4.00 | ... | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... | ... | JAS. WILSON, |
| 86 | White Man Left | ... | 1.50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | Indian Agent. |
| ... | Total | 11.00 | 274.75 | 11.52 | 31.50 | .51 | 17.68 | 85 | 2582 | 86 | 1428 | 30 | ... | ... |

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Carlton Agency, season of 1895.

WM. TWATT'S RESERVE, No. 101.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|---|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Gardens. | Hay, tons. | ... |
| 1 | Wm. Twatt | ... | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... | ... | 3 | 35 | Mr. Richardson, the present farmer, was not appointed until after this crop was harvested. |
| 47 | Alex Badger | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | .15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| 13 | Ni-kis-che- katch | 2.00 | 2 | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| 4 | Nee-shoo-egah- na-goos | 2.50 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | 24 | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 2 | 85 | ... |
| 8 | See-seep | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 41 | Kah-wee-chy- may-tah-way- mat | 2.00 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 36 | Quays-kis- kummik | 4.00 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | 7 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 2 | 35 | ... |
| 86 | Wee-chee-hin | ... | ... | ... | .75 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... |
| 32 | Ka-nos-ka-wee- in-coo | 3.00 | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | .13 | 24 | ... | ... | 37 | ... | ... | ... | 75 | No. 25. - Very heavy crop on new land; did not ripen before frost. |
| 9 | Kai-sik-won- ayo | 5.00 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... |
| 5 | Thoma Ay-at-a- wayo | 5.00 | ... | ... | 1.00 | ... | .25 | 63 | ... | ... | 38 | ... | ... | 2 | 60 | ... |
| 80 | Daniel | 5.00 | 2 | ... | .25 | ... | .13 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | H. RICHARDSON, |
| 83 | Omee-nah-hoo- winin | 1.50 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .13 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | Farmer. |
| 25 | Na-na-tay-wan- pew | 10.00 | 6 | ... | 1.00 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | H. KEITH, |
| ... | Total | 40.00 | 10 | ... | 8.00 | ... | 2.04 | 177 | ... | ... | 185 | ... | ... | 10 | 430 | Indian Agent. |

PETAQUAKEY'S RESERVE, No. 102.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|
| ... | Band (for seed) | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | Grain crop eaten by gophers. |
|-----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 103 | Sam Wolf | 5 | ... | 2 | .50 | .25 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | 1 | 24 | Up to end of July this crop looked very promising. The land was clear and free from weeds. |
| 4 | Isidore Wolf | ... | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| 100 | Okemow | 5 | ... | 1 | 1.00 | .25 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 2 | ... | 4 | 13 | ... |
| 110 | Dan Wolf | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... |
| 98 | Antoine Wolf | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... |
| 109 | Basil | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| 16 | Manitokan | 3 | ... | ... | .50 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 85 | Neeaneemiss | ... | ... | ... | .25 | ... | .25 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | 18 | ... |
| 13 | Long-neck and son | 6 | ... | ... | .25 | .50 | .25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 35 | ... |
| 96 | Lafond | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1.00 | .50 | .50 | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 4 | ... | 3 | 34 | ... |
| 105 | Paskokopaweein | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | H. KEITH, |
| ... | Total | 34 | 2 | 8 | 4.50 | 1.50 | 2.50 | ... | ... | ... | 159 | 14 | ... | 12 | 189 | Indian Agent. |

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHELS HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|--------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|------------------|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Gardens. | Hay, tons. | ... |
| MISTAWASIS' RESERVE, No. 103. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 95 | Ambrose Wolf | 1.7 | ... | ... | .2 | ... | .1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 25 | ... |
| 110 | Baptiste | 5.3 | ... | 1 | .2 | ... | .1 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 21 | ... |
| 115 | Campbell | 3.2 | ... | ... | .2 | ... | .1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 2 | 19 | ... |
| 24 | J. Ledoux | 10.5 | ... | 1.4 | .3 | ... | .1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | 10 | 35 | ... |
| 66 | D. Okeemahsis | 6.3 | ... | ... | .2 | ... | .2 | ... | ... | ... | 27 | ... | ... | 9 | 20 | ... |
| 29 | Ayataskays | 7.3 | ... | ... | .2 | ... | .1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 4 | 25 | ... |
| 22 | John Duncan | 10.1 | ... | ... | .3 | ... | .1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... |
| 142 | Waychan | 9.7 | ... | ... | .4 | ... | .1 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 45 | ... |
| 127 | Dubois | 7.0 | ... | 2.3 | .5 | ... | .2 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... |
| 97 | G. Dreever | 12.5 | 7.6 | 4.5 | .5 | ... | .2 | 8 | 66 | 29 | 8 | ... | ... | 3 | 50 | ... |
| 86 | Thos. Muchahoo | 8.2 | 1.2 | 2.6 | .3 | ... | .1 | 4 | ... | 12 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | ... |
| 123 | John Muchahoo | 2.6 | ... | ... | .2 | ... | .1 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| 83 | Old Muchahoo | ... | ... | ... | .2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 124 | Peter Muchahoo | 4.4 | ... | 1.8 | .1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23 | ... |
| 12 | John Black | 6.5 | ... | .9 | .4 | ... | .2 | 4 | ... | 4 | 8 | ... | ... | 3 | 40 | ... |
| 99 | Aiskahchass | 2.4 | ... | ... | .2 | ... | .1 | 3 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| 32 | Duquette | 8.4 | ... | 2.5 | .6 | ... | .1 | 36 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 5 | 26 | ... |
| 65 | Wop-ah- soos | 2.6 | 5.2 | ... | .2 | ... | .1 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 27 | ... |
| ... | Band | ... | ... | ... | 1.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 111 | Massan | ... | ... | ... | .5 | ... | .2 | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... | ... | 7 | 20 | ... |
| 136 | W. Badger | 8.6 | ... | ... | .2 | ... | .1 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | ... | ... | 2 | 25 | ... |
| 11 | Jacob | 1.5 | ... | ... | .1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 17 | ... |
| 89 | Lagraisse | ... | ... | ... | .1 | ... | .1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... |
| 131 | P. Badger | 6.2 | ... | ... | .1 | ... | .1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 2 | 18 | ... |
| 14 | Sakemow | ... | ... | ... | .1 | ... | ... | 11 | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | H. KEITH, |
| ... | ... | 125.00 | 14.00 | 17 | 8.0 | ... | 2.5 | 95 | 66 | 48 | 259 | ... | ... | 54 | 600 | Indian Agent. |

RETURN showing crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Carlton Agency, season of 1895.

AHTAKAKOOP'S RESERVE, No. 104.

| Nos. of Pay Tickets. | Names of Indians. | ACRES SOWN. | | | | | | BUSHEL HARVESTED. | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|---|
| ... | ... | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Gardens. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Carrots. | Gardens. | Hay - Tons. | ... |
| 3 | Pay-kee-koot | 4.8 | ... | ... | 1.8 | ... | ... | 78 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... |
| 128 | Isaac Mah-sis-kah-pud | 1.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... |
| 116 | Alex. Sassa-kamoos | 6.4 | ... | 1.0 | ... | ... | ... | 125 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | ... |
| 125 | W. Cardinal | 5.1 | ... | 1.9 | .5 | ... | ... | 53 | ... | 16 | 16 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... |
| 126 | Albert Snake | 4.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 | ... | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... |
| 137 | Tah-wah-tah-pitta-ween | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | ... |
| 106 | John Jimmick | 15.2 | ... | 2.1 | .3 | ... | .3 | 78 | ... | 11 | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 48 | ... |
| 4 | Meena-waw-chawk-way | 5.1 | ... | ... | .4 | ... | ... | 55 | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 33 | ... |
| 104 | Simon | 6.1 | ... | ... | .2 | ... | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 37 | ... |
| 24 | Ka-may-asstotin | 4.0 | 11.6 | ... | 1.0 | ... | ... | 50 | 109 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 52 | ... |
| 23 & | Kah-ka-soo | 16.2 | 1.4 | 2.7 | .4 | ... | .6 | 122 | ... | 16 | 12 | 50 | 5 | 1/2 | 37 | ... |
| 124 | and Norbert | ... | 1.4 | 2.7 | .4 | ... | .6 | 122 | ... | 16 | 12 | 50 | 5 | 1/2 | 37 | ... |
| 113 | Grey eyes | 2.7 | ... | 1.0 | .5 | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 12 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | ... |
| 112 | John Iman | 8.2 | 5.2 | 1.9 | .2 | ... | .2 | 50 | 46 | ... | 10 | ... | 2 | 1/2 | 30 | ... |
| 129 | Mayatis | 4.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... |
| 22 | Nay-nu-ka-sim | 4.3 | ... | ... | .2 | ... | ... | 37 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... |
| 39 | Pee-wee-nis | 8.2 | ... | ... | .2 | ... | .3 | 66 | ... | ... | 26 | 15 | ... | 1 | 38 | ... |
| 135 | Kanahoowatum | 4.3 | ... | ... | .3 | ... | ... | 28 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 |
| 100 | Chicken | 3.2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... |
| 102 | Wos-ke-too-ey | 2.2 | ... | ... | .3 | ... | .2 | 26 | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... |
| 96 | Baptiste | 13.2 | 1.0 | 1.9 | .3 | ... | .2 | 78 | 20 | 38 | 55 | 25 | 6 | 1 | 25 | ... |
| 5 | *Wansayskoot | 6.3 | ... | ... | .5 | ... | .3 | 204 | 20 | 37 | 28 | 10 | 3 | ... | 40 | *Oats and barley were seeded on other Indians' land. |
| 98 | Michel | 6.3 | ... | ... | .2 | ... | ... | 46 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 30 | ... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|
| 121 | Rigesis and Soo-man- awuyo | 5.9 | ... | .7 | .5 | ... | .3 | 219 | 10 | 15 | 68 | 30 | ... | ... | 33 | ... |
| 139 | Jacob | 3.0 | ... | ... | .4 | ... | .1 | 95 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... |
| 35 | Way-mu-kos- awayo | 3.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 | ... |
| 115 | Thos Knife | 10.3 | ... | 1.8 | .7 | ... | .1 | 135 | ... | 10 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| 117 | Jas. Knife | 5.2 | ... | ... | .4 | ... | .2 | 68 | ... | ... | 12 | 10 | ... | ... | 43 | ... |
| 118 | Peter G. Knife | 1.5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| 138 | Pay-murstick | ... | ... | ... | .2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| ... | Ayataskase | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| 127 | Mac Pierre | 8.7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .2 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... |
| 120 | Black Head | 2.8 | ... | ... | .3 | ... | ... | 51 | ... | ... | 20 | ... | ... | ... | 18 | ... |

RETURN A (1)**OF Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895.****HEADQUARTERS - INSIDE SERVICE.**

| Name. | Rank. | Branch or Duties. | Annual Salary. | Date of Appointment to Department. | Dat of First Appointment to Civil Service. |
|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---|--|
| Hon. T. Mayne Daly | Superintendent | ... | \$ | ... | ... |
| ... | General. | ... | ... | Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior. | ... |
| Hayter Reed | Dep'y Supt. General | ... | 3,200 | Feb. 1, 1881 | Feb. 1, 1881 |
| Duncan C. Scott | Chief Clerk and Accountant | ... | 1,850 | 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. | 1st Class Clerk | Correspondence | 1,800 | July 1, 1874 | July 1, 1874 |
| John D. McLean | 1st Class Clerk | Land and Timber | 1,800 | Oct. 1, 1876 | Oct. 1,1876 |
| William McGirr | 1st Class Clerk | Correspondence | 1,800 | June 14, 1883 | June 14, 1883 |
| Frederick W. Smith. | 1st Class Clerk | Accountant's | 1,550 | Sept. 1, 1873 | Oct. -,1870 |
| Samuel Stewart | 1st Class Clerk | Registry. | 1,550 | July 1, 1879 | July 1, 1879 |
| John McGirr | 1st Class Clerk | Statistics and supply. | 1,550 | July 1, 1883 | Aug. 1, 1877 |
| Robert G. Dalton | 1st Class Clerk | Accountant's | 1,460 | July -, 1871 | July -, 1871 |
| William A. Orr | 1st Class Clerk | Land and Timber | 1,400 | Nov. 24, 1883 | Nov. 24, 1883 |
| T.F.S. Kirkpatrick | 2nd Class Clerk | Registry | 1,400 | Aug. 6, 1873 | Aug. 6, 1873 |
| Martin Benson | 2nd Class Clerk | School | 1,400 | April 1, 1876 | April 1, 1876 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Henry C. Ross | 2nd Class Clerk | Printing and Translating | 1,400 | Jan. 10, 1883 | Jan. 10, 1883 |
| Samuel Bray, D.L.S. | 2nd Class Clerk | Technical | 1,400 | June 14, 1884 | June 14, 1884 |
| Jas. A.J. McKenna | 2nd Class Clerk | Correspondence | 1,400 | Nov. 28, 1887 | July 1, 1887 |
| James J. Campbell | 2nd Class Clerk | Correspondence | 1,400 | Dec. 30, 1886 | Dec. 30, 1886 |
| Edwin Rochester | 2nd Class Clerk | Accountant's | 1,300 | June 5, 1890 | Jan. - , 1882 |
| Hiram McKay | 2nd Class Clerk | Accountant's | 1,100 | Feb. 15, 1884 | July 9, 1880 |
| Henry J. Brook | 3rd Class Clerk | Accountant's | 1,000 | Jan. 1, 1871 | Jan. 1, 1871 |
| Joseph Delisle | 3rd Class Clerk | Registry | 1,000 | June 23, 1880 | June 23, 1880 |
| Alfred E. Kemp | 3rd Class Clerk | Land and Timber | 1,000 | Feb. 1, 1884 | Feb. 1, 1884 |
| Fannie Yeilding | 3rd Class Clerk | Registry | 1,000 | April 3, 1882 | April 3, 1882 |
| John W. Shore | 3rd Class Clerk | Accountant's | 1,000 | Mar. 24, 1884 | Mar. 24, 1884 |
| Caroline Reiffenstein | 3rd Class Clerk | Accountant's | 1,000 | Nov. 24, 1883 | Nov. 24, 1883 |
| Louis A. Dorval | 3rd Class Clerk | Land and Timber | 1,000 | July 1, 1886 | July 1, 1886 |
| Lizzie D. McMeekin | 3rd Class Clerk | Accountant's | 900 | Dec. 31, 1887 | Dec 31, 1887 |
| Ida H. Wilson | 3rd Class Clerk | Registry | 850 | Jan. 29, 1887 | Jan. 29, 1887 |
| George M. Matheson | 3rd Class Clerk | Registry | 700 | June 21, 1888 | June 21, 1888 |
| Edith H. Lyon | 3rd Class Clerk | Land and Timber | 650 | May 31, 1890 | May 31, 1890 |
| Helen G. Ogilvy | 3rd Class Clerk | Land and Timber | 650 | June 30, 1890 | June 30, 1890 |
| Floretta K. Maracle. | 3rd Class Clerk | Accountant's | 650 | Jan. 31, 1891 | Jan. 31, 1891 |
| Robert B.E. Moffat. | 3rd Class Clerk | Deputy Minister's Stenographer | 650 | Feb. 7, 1891 | Feb. 7, 1891 |
| Mary D. Maxwell | 3rd Class Clerk | Accountant's | 600 | May 31, 1890 | May 31, 1890 |
| Annie C. Taylor | 3rd Class Clerk | Typewriter | 600 | June 30, 1890 | June 30, 1890 |
| Frederick | 3rd Class Clerk | Registry | 600 | Mar. 26, 1891 | Mar. 26, 1891 |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----|----------------|----------------|
| R. Byshe | | | | | |
| Louisa E. Dale | 3rd Class Clerk | Registry | 600 | July 21, 1891 | July 21, 1891 |
| James Guthrie | 3rd Class Clerk | Registry | 550 | July 21, 1891 | July 21, 1891 |
| Thomas P. Moffat | 3rd Class Clerk | Registry | 550 | Oct. 14, 1891 | Oct. 14, 1891 |
| Alice M.S. Graham | 3rd Class Clerk | School | 550 | Nov. 28, 1893 | Nov. 28, 1893 |
| Frederick H. Byshe | 3rd Class Clerk | Accountant's | 450 | Feb. 6, 1893 | Feb. 6, 1893 |
| Emma S. Martin | 3rd Class Clerk | Land and timber | 400 | Sept. 11, 1894 | Sept. 11, 1894 |
| Benjamin Hayter | Packer | Statistics and Supply | 460 | July 26 1892 | July 26, 1892 |
| Thomas Starmer | Messenger | ... | 500 | July 1, 1883 | July 1, 1883 |
| William Seale | Messenger | ... | 360 | Mar. 18, 1893 | Mar. 18, 1893 |

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

| | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-------|---------------|---------------|
| J.C. Nelson, D.L.S. | In charge of Surveys of Indian Reserves in Manitoba, Keewatin, North-west Territories, and part of Ontario formally called 'disputed territory.' | 2,190 | June 14, 1883 | June 14, 1883 |
| Jas. Ansdell Macrae. | Inspector of Indian Agencies an 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, 1895.****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 | Indian Agent | 500 00 | Highgate | ... |
| Edmund Bennett | Indian Agent | 60 00 | Castile | ... |
| Chas. J. Blomfield | Indian Lands Agent | ... | Lakefield | 7 1/2 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. |
| Alex. B. Cowan | Indian Lands Agent. | 250 00 | Gananoque | ... |
| John Crowe | Indian Agent | 500 00 | Chippewa Hill | ... |
| John P. Donnelly | Indian Agent | 800 00 | Port Arthur | With \$130 a year for rent, light and fuel. |
| Wm. Geo. Egar | Indian Agent | 500 00 | Deseronto | ... |
| Adam English | Indian Agent | 500 00 | Sarnia | ... |
| Samuel Hagan | Indian Land Agent. | ... | Thessalon | 5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 212 per cent on collections in excess of that sum. |
| Alex. M. Ironside | Clerk and Interpreter | 720 00 | Manitowaning | With free house. |
| John W. Jermyn | Indian Agent | 500 00 | Cape Croker | With free house. |
| Peter E. Jones, M.D. | Indian Agent | 600 00 | Hagersville | ... |
| Alex. McKelvey | Indian Agent | 500 00 | Wallaceburg | With \$60 a year for rent. |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------|---|
| Duncan J. McPhee. | Indian Agent | 750 00 | Atherley | ... |
| Win. H. Price | Indian Lands Agent. | 600 00 | Gore Bay | With 5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2 1/2 per cent on collections in excess of that amount. |
| Benjamin W. Ross | Indian Supt | 800 00 | Manitowaning | With 5 percent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2 1/2 per cent on sums in excess of that amount. |
| Wm. Simpson | Indian Lands Agent. | ... | Wiarton | 5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 4 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. | 125 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. |

| QUEBEC. | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---|
| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
| ... | ... | \$ cts. | ... | ... |
| Antoine O. Bastien | Indian Agent | 200 00 | Jeune Lorette | ... |
| Alex Brosseau | Indian Agent | 600 00 | Caughnawaga | With \$60 a year for office rent. |
| C.O.H. Desilets, M.D | Indian Agent | 100 00 | Bécancourt | ... |
| Rev. Jacob Gagné | Indian Agent | 50 00 | Maria | ... |
| Narcisse LeBel | Indian Agent | 150 00 | Cacouna | With 5 per cent commission on land sales up to \$2,000, and 2 1/2 per cent on collections in excess of that amount. |
| George Long | Indian Agent | ... | St. Regis | 10 per cent commission on collections; 2 1/2 percent on disbursements. No other remuneration. |
| A. McBride | Indian Agent | 50 00 | N. Temiscamingue | ... |
| James Martin | Indian Agent | 600 00 | Manimaki | With \$50 a year for office rent. |
| A.A. Mondou, N.P. | Indian Agent | 200 00 | Pierreville. | ... |
| Ladislav E. Otis | Indian Agent | 400 00 | Pointe Bleue | ... |
| V.J.A. Venner. M.D | Indian Agent | 200 00 | Campbellton, N.B. | ... |

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services to Indians during Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895.

| ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|--|
| Name. | Address. | Annual Salary. | Denomination. | Remarks. |
| ... | ... | \$ cts. | ... | ... |
| Rev. G.A. Anderson | Deseronto | 400 00 | Church of England | Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté. |
| Rev. G. Giroux | Lorette | 225 96 | Roman Catholic | Missionary to the Hurons of Lorette. |
| Rev. John Jacobs | Baby's Point | 400 00 | Church of England | Missionary to the Chippewas of Walpole Island. |
| Rev. M. Mainville | St. Regis | 303 32 | Roman Catholic | 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 | Church of England | Missionary to the Abenakis of St. Francis. |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|--------|----------------------|--|
| Rev. A.G. Smith | Munceytown | 400 00 | Church of England | Missionary to the Chippewas of the Thames. |
| Rev. John Tucker | Pierreville | 140 00 | Church of England | Missionary to the Abenakis of St. Francis |

RETURN A (2) - MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895, showing the Bands that they attend.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

| ONTARIO AND QUEBEC. | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| Name. | Name of Band Attended. | Annual Salary. | Remarks. |
| ... | ... | \$ | ... |
| Geo. Bowman | Chippewas of Beausoleil | 150 | Salary paid by the band. |
| G.H. Corbett | Chippewas of Rama | 150 | Salary paid by the band. |
| R.M. Fisher | Chippewas of Nawash | 350 | Salary paid by the band. |
| W.H. Howey | Whitefish Lake Indians | 300 | Salary paid by the band. |
| P.E. Jones | Mississaguas of the Credit | 250 | Salary paid by the band. |
| J.A. Langrill | Six Nations | 2,000 | Salary paid by the band. |
| W.F. Langrill, Asst | Six Nations | 850 | Salary paid by the band. |
| T. Clark Lapp | Mississaguas of Alnwick | 275 | Salary paid by the band. |
| Jas. A. McEwan | Oneidas of the Thames | 300 | Salary voted by parliament. |
| Delaski Marr | Moravians of the Thames | 300 | Salary paid by the band. |
| Geo. Mitchell | Walpole Island Indians | 500 | Salary paid by the band. |
| E.A. Mulligan | River Desert Indians | 200 | Salary paid by the band. |
| John Newton | Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté | 250 | Salary paid by the band. |
| J.A. Reid | Garden River and Batchewana | 100 | Salary paid by the band. |
| P.J. Scott | Chippewas of Saugeen | 260 | Salary paid by the band. |
| J.M. Shaw | Mississaguas of Rice Lake | 150 | Salary paid by the band. |
| D. Sinclair | Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames | 260 | The Chippewas pay \$200, and \$60 is voted by parliament. |
| N.C. Smillie | Micmacs of Gaspé | 80 | Salary paid from province of Quebec fund. |
| R.M. Stephen | Tribes on Manitoulin Island | 1,000 | Salary paid by the band. Allowed \$150 additional for rent. |
| V.J.A. Venner | Micmacs of Restigouche | 100 | Salary paid from province of Quebec fund. |
| G.A. Whiteman | Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté | 250 | Salary paid by the band. |

RETURN A (2) Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1895.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

| NOVA SCOTIA. | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|----------------|----------|------------|
| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
| ... | ... | \$ cts. | ... | District - |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------------------------------|--|
| Chas. E. Beckwith | Indian Agent | 50 00 | Steam Mills | No. 2, King's County. |
| Rev. Thos. J. Butler | Indian Agent | 100 00 | Caledonia | 3, Queen's County. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4, Lunenburg County. |
| Rev. A. Cameron, D.D. | Indian Agent | 100 00 | Christmas Island | 13, Cape Breton County. |
| John E. Campbell | Indian Agent | 50 00 | Baddeck | 12, Victoria County |
| Rev. J.C. Chisholm | Indian Agent | 100 00 | St. Peters, C.B. | 10, Richmond County |
| Wm. C. Chisholm | Indian Agent | 100 00 | Heatherton | 9, Antigonish and Guysboro' Counties. |
| J.J.E. de Molitor | Indian Agent | 50 00 | Shelburne | 15, Shelburne County. |
| James Gass | Indian Agent | 50 00 | Shubenacadie | 6a Hants County. |
| Rev. R. McDonald | Indian Agent | 100 00 | Eureka | 8. Pictou County. |
| F. McDormand | Indian Agent | 50 00 | Bear River | 1b Digby County. |
| Rev. D. McIsaac | Indian Agent | 100 00 | Glendale, River Inhabitants. | 11, Inverness County |
| D.H. Muir, M.D. | Indian Agent | 50 00 | Truro | 6b Colchester County, |
| Rev. D. O'Sullivan | ... | 50 00 | Sheet Harbour | 5, Halifax County. |
| F.A Rand, M.D. | Indian Agent | 50 00 | Parrsboro | 7, Cumberland County. |
| Geo. R. Smith | Indian Agent | 50 00 | Yarmouth | 14, Yarmouth County. |
| Geo. Wells | Indian Agent | 50 00 | Annapolis | 1a Annapolis County. |
| M.A. McDonald, M.D. | Medical Officer | 100 00 | Sydney | 13, Cape Breton County. |
| J. McMillan, M.D | Medical Officer | 75 00 | Pictou | 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 | Indian Supt. | 300 00 | Fredericton | South-western superintendency. |
| Jas. Farrell | Acting Supt. | 200 00 | ... | Victoria and Madawaska, Counties. Allowed \$50 a year for office, also actual travelling expenses. |
| Rev. E.J. Bannon | Missionary | 100 00 | Big Cove | ... |
| Rev. L.C. D'Amour | Missionary | 40 00 | Edmundston | ... |
| Rev. J.P. Kiernan | Missionary | 100 00 | St. Mary's | ... |
| Rev. W. Morrisey | Missionary | 100 00 | Oak Point | ... |
| Rev. M.A. O'Keefe | Missionary | 100 00 | Tobique | ... |
| Rev. W. O'Leary | Missionary | 100 00 | Kingsclear | ... |
| J.W. Begg, M.D. | Medical Officer | 25 00 | Dalhousie | ... |
| J.S. Benson, M.D. | Medical Officer | 100 00 | Chatham | Northumberland County. |
| H.A. Fish, M.D. | Medical Officer | 100 00 | Newcastle | Northumberland County. |
| W.G. King, M.D. | Medical Officer | 20 00 | Tobique | ... |
| R.A. Olloqui, M.D. | Medical officer | 100 00 | Big Cove | Kent County. |
| J.C. Vanwart, M.D | Medical Officer | 200 00 | Tobique | ... |
| John Simon | Constable | 20 00 | Eel Ground | Northumberland County. |
| Peter Pennais | Constable | 24 00 | Eel Ground | ... |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------|--------------|---|
| John O. Arsenault | Indian Supt | 300 00 | Higgins Road | Salary as superintendent \$200; allowance for travelling expenses, \$100. |
| [illegible letter]assimir J. Poirier | Teacher | 300 00 | Higgins Road | ... |

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| | | | | |
|------------------|--|----------|----------|-----|
| Arthur W. Vowell | Indian Superintendent for British Columbia | 3,000 00 | Victoria | ... |
| Joseph W. Mackay | Senior Clerk | 1,800 00 | Victoria | ... |
| Wm.B. McLaughlin | Clerk | 900 00 | Victoria | ... |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------------|-----|
| J. Cameron | Messenger | 600 00 | Victoria | ... |
| Peter O'Reilly | Indian Reserve Commissioner | 3,500 00 | Victoria | ... |
| Ashdown H. Green | Surveyor | 1,800 00 | Victoria | ... |
| Ewen Bell | Indian Agent | 900 00 | Clinton | ... |
| Frank Devlin | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | New Wesminster | ... |
| R.L.T. Galbraith | Indian Agent | 900 00 | Fort Steele | ... |
| Harry Guillod | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Alberni | ... |
| Wm.H. Lomas | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Quamichan | ... |
| Richard E. Loring | Indian Agent | 1,100 00 | Hazelton | ... |
| Richard H. Pidcock | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Alert Bay | ... |
| Chas. Todd | Indian Agent | 1,800 00 | Metlakahtla | ... |
| Wentworth F. Wood | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Kamloops | ... |
| Jas. Langley | Engineer on steamer 'Vigilant' | 900 00 | Metlakahtla | ... |

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|---------------------------|--|----------------|----------|----------|
| ... | COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA. | \$ cts. | ... | ... |
| A.E. Forget | Assist. Indian Commissioner | 2,400 00 | Regina | ... |
| T.P. Wadsworth | Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves | 2,200 00 | Regina | ... |
| Alex. McGibbon | Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves | 2,200 00 | Regina | ... |
| A.W. Ponton, D.L.S. | Assist. Surveyor | 1,400 00 | Regina | ... |
| G.A. Betournay | Inspector of Roman Catholic Indian Schools | 1,200 00 | Regina | ... |
| W.B. Pocklington | Storekeeper | 1,300 00 | Regina | ... |
| F.H. Paget | Clerk | 1,300 00 | Regina | ... |
| J.A. Mitchell | Clerk | 1,200 00 | Regina | ... |
| J.W. Jowett | Clerk | 1,000 00 | Regina | ... |
| A.W.L. Gompertz | Clerk | 900 00 | Regina | ... |
| A.P. Vankoughnet | Clerk | 900 00 | Regina | ... |
| S. Swinford | Clerk | 900 00 | Regina | ... |
| E.C. Stewart | Clerk | 840 00 | Regina | ... |
| J.R. Marshallsay | Clerk | 720 00 | Regina | ... |
| T.J. Fleetham | Clerk | 720 00 | Regina | ... |
| J.R.C. Honeyman | Clerk | 720 00 | Regina | ... |
| W. Graham | Clerk | 720 00 | Regina | ... |
| N. Campbell | Clerk | 480 00 | Regina | ... |
| D.N. McLachlan | Clerk | 420 00 | Regina | ... |
| A.H. Look | Clerk | 360 00 | Regina | ... |
| D. McAra | Clerk | 360 00 | Regina | ... |
| Peter Hourie | Interpreter | 900 00 | Regina | ... |
| G.S. Collier | Caretaker | 420 00 | Regina | ... |

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|----------|---------------------|--|
| J.K. McCallum | Messenger | 420 00 | Regina | ... |
| Mrs. Jane Quinn | Pensioner | 144 00 | Regina | ... |
| ... | SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG. | ... | ... | ... |
| E. McColl | Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency | 2,400 00 | Winnipeg | ... |
| L.J.A. Lévêque | Clerk | 1,400 00 | Winnipeg | ... |
| G. Emile Jean | Clerk | 900 00 | Winnipeg | ... |
| A. McLean | Clerk | 300 00 | Winnipeg | ... |
| Michael Fee | Caretaker | 250 00 | Winnipeg | ... |
| G.T. Orton, M.D. | Medical Officer | 800 00 | ... | Attends Indians of St. Peter's, Fort Alexander and Broken Head River Reserves. |
| ... | MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Treaty No. 1. | ... | ... | ... |
| F. Ogletree | Indian Agent | 1,050 00 | Portage la Prairie. | ... |
| A.M. Muckle | Indian Agent | 900 00 | Clandeboyne | ... |
| ... | Treaty. No. 2. | ... | ... | ... |
| H. Martineau | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Manitoba House | ... |

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|------------|
| ... | Treaty No. 3. | ... | ... | ... |
| R.J.N. Pither | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Rat Portage | ... |
| F.C. Cornish | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Fort Frances | ... |
| J. McIntyre | Indian Agent | 900 00 | Savanne | ... |
| Thos. Hanson, M.D. | Medical Officer | 700 00 | Rat Portage | ... |
| W.W. Birdsall, M.D | Medical Officer | 450 00 | Fort Frances | ... |
| ... | Treaty No. 5. | ... | ... | ... |
| Angus McKay | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Grand Rapids, | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | Berens River | ... |
| Joseph Reader | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | The Pas | ... |
| ... | NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | Treaty No. 4. | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | BIRTLE AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| J.A. Markle | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Birtle | ... |
| S.M. Dickenson | Clerk | 720 00 | Birtle | ... |
| W. Nabbis | Interpreter | 420 00 | Birtle | ... |
| ... | SWAN RIVER AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| W.E. Jones | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Côte | ... |
| F. Fisher | Clerk and Farmer | 720 00 | Côte | ... |
| W. Thomas | Labourer | 180 00 | Côte | ... |
| ... | MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| John J. Campbell | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Cannington Manor | ... |
| H.R. Halpin | Clerk | 720 00 | Cannington Manor | ... |
| C. Lawford | Farmer | 600 00 | Cannington Manor | ... |
| W. Murison | Interpreter | 360 00 | Cannington Manor | ... |
| ... | CROOKED LAKES AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| A. McDonald | Indian Agent | 1,400 00 | Broadview | ... |
| D. Pierce | Clerk | 720 00 | Broadview | ... |
| J.A. Sutherland | Farmer | 600 00 | Broadview | ... |
| M. Calder | Farmer | 420 00 | Broadview | ... |
| Jas. Pollock | Farmer | 420 00 | Broadview | ... |
| Isaac Pollock | Farmer | 420 00 | Broadview | ... |
| Henry Cameron | Interpreter | 300 00 | Broadview | ... |
| T. Gopher | Mail Carrier | 60 00 | Broadview | ... |
| ... | FILE HILLS AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| A.J. McNeill | Acting Indian Agent | 800 00 | Qu'Appelle | ... |
| Wm. McNab | Farmer | Farmer and Interpreter | 360 00 | Qu'Appelle |



| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|--|
| ... | MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY. | \$ cts. | ... | ... |
| J.B. Lash | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Regina | ... |
| W. Anderson | Clerk | 720 00 | Regina | ... |
| S. Hockley | Farmer | 600 00 | Regina | ... |
| J.H. Gooderham | Farmer | 600 00 | Regina | ... |
| J. Nicol | Farmer | 480 00 | Regina | ... |
| J.D. Finlayson | Herder | 480 00 | Regina | ... |
| John Larocque | Interpreter | 360 00 | Regina | ... |
| M.M. Seymour, M.D. | Medical Officer | 600 00 | Regina | Also receives \$600 for attendance Qu'Appelle Industrial School. |
| ... | TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| J.P. Wright | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Kutawa | ... |
| H.A. Carruthers | Clerk | 500 00 | Kutawa | ... |
| Thos. E. Baker | Farmer | 480 00 | Kutawa | ... |
| E. Stanley | Farmer | 420 00 | Kutawa | ... |
| W. Lambert | Farmer | 360 00 | Kutawa | ... |
| Chas. Favel | Labourer | 360 00 | Kutawa | ... |
| Geo. McNab | Interpreter | 300 00 | Kutawa | ... |
| Thos. Green | Interpreter | 60 00 | Kutawa | ... |
| ... | ASSINIBOINE AGENCY | ... | ... | ... |
| W.S. Grant | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Indian Head | ... |
| J.C. Halford | Farmer | 480 00 | Indian Head | ... |
| 'Jack's Son' | Mail Carrier | 60 00 | Indian Head | ... |
| ... | DUCK LAKE AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| R.S. McKenzie | Indian Agent | 1,100 00 | Stobart | ... |
| W. Sibbald | Clerk | 720 00 | Stobart | ... |
| Jos.H. Price | Farmer | 600 00 | Stobart | ... |
| Louis Marion | Farmer | 480 00 | Stobart | ... |
| Lawrence Lovell | Farmer | 480 00 | Stobart | ... |
| John H. Gordon | Farmer | 480 00 | Stobart | ... |
| Sandy Thomas | Interpreter | 420 00 | Stobart | ... |
| A.B. Stewart, M.D. | Medical Officer | 100 00 | Stobart | ... |
| ... | CARLTON AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |

| | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|----------|------------|-----|
| Hilton Keith | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Aldina | ... |
| H.W. Halpin | Clerk | 480 00 | Aldina | ... |
| W. Giles | Miller and Blacksmith | 660 00 | Aldina | ... |
| Louis Couture | Farmer | 600 00 | Aldina | ... |
| A.J. Coburn | Farmer | 300 00 | Aldina | ... |
| Rupert Pratt | Interpreter | 420 00 | Aldina | ... |
| ... | SIOUX. | ... | ... | ... |
| R.W. Scott | Farmer, Oak River | 480 00 | Griswold | ... |
| W.R. Tucker | Overseer and Issuer, Moose Woods. | 144 00 | Saskatoon | ... |
| ... | BATTLEFORD AGENCY | ... | ... | ... |
| P.J. Williams | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Battleford | ... |
| Justus Willson | Farmer | 480 00 | Battleford | ... |
| F.A.D. Bourke | Farmer | 360 00 | Battleford | ... |
| P. Tomkins | Farmer | 360 00 | Battleford | ... |
| S. Warden | Farmer | 360 00 | Battleford | ... |

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------|
| ... | BATTLEFORD AGENCY - Continued. | ... | ... | ... |
| R. Mair | Farmer | 360 00 | Battleford | ... |
| Wm. Smith | Teamster | 480 00 | Battleford | ... |
| Peter Taylor | Labourer | 360 00 | Battleford | ... |
| S.T. Macadam, M.D. | Medical Officer | 750 00 | Battleford | ... |
| ... | ONION LAKE AGENCY | ... | ... | ... |
| G.G. Mann | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Onion Lake | ... |
| John Carney | Storekeeper | 720 00 | Onion Lake | ... |
| John Bangs | Farmer and Interpreter | 360 00 | Onion Lake | ... |
| Joseph Taylor | Millwright | 60 00 | Onion Lake | ... |
| ... | SADDLE LAKE AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| John Ross | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Pakan | ... |
| G.H. Harpur | Clerk | 420 00 | Pakan | ... |
| Chas. de Gear | Farmer | 420 00 | Pakan | ... |
| Norman McDonald | Interpreter | 300 00 | Pakan | ... |
| ... | EDMONTON AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| Chas. de Cazes | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Edmonton | ... |
| A.E. Lake | Clerk | 720 00 | Edmonton | ... |
| W.J. O'Donnell | Farmer | 600 00 | Edmonton | ... |
| John Foley | Farmer and Interpreter | 420 00 | Edmonton | ... |
| ... | HOBBEA AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| D.L. Clink | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Hollbrooke | ... |
| C.J. Johnson | Clerk | 720 00 | Hollbrooke | ... |
| A.E. Moore | Farmer | 360 00 | Hollbrooke | ... |
| Gilbert Whitford | Interpreter | 360 00 | Hollbrooke | ... |
| R. Beer | Labourer | 300 00 | Hollbrooke | ... |
| ... | Treaty No. 7. | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | SARCEE AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| S.B. Lucas | Indian Agent | 1,200 00 | Calgary | ... |
| A. Kemeys-Tynte | Clerk | 720 00 | Calgary | ... |
| P.L. Grasse | Farmer | 600 00 | Morley | ... |
| Geo. Hodgson | Interpreter | 420 00 | Calgary | ... |
| 'The Sarcee' | Scout | 120 00 | Calgary | ... |
| Tom Godin | Assistant Issuer | 60 00 | Calgary | ... |
| ... | BLACKFOOT AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| Magnus Begg | Indian Agent | 1,400 00 | Gleichen | ... |
| J. Lawrence | Clerk | 900 00 | Gleichen | ... |
| W.M. Baker | Farmer | 600 00 | Gleichen | ... |
| G.H. Wheatley | Farmer | 540 00 | Gleichen | ... |

| | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|----------|-----|
| Thos. Scott | Interpreter | 420 00 | Gleichen | ... |
| Thos. Lauder | Issuer | 360 00 | Gleichen | ... |
| Kitchips | Teamster | 180 00 | Gleichen | ... |
| 'Old-Woman-at-War' | Scout | 120 00 | Gleichen | ... |
| Jas. Appikokie | Scout | 120 00 | Gleichen | ... |

| Name. | Office. | Annual Salary. | Address. | Remarks. |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|----------|
| ... | BLOOD AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| James Wilson | Indian Agent | 1,100 00 | Macleod | ... |
| C.W.H. Sanders | Clerk | 900 00 | Macleod | ... |
| Ed. McNeil | Farmer | 480 00 | Macleod | ... |
| A.E. Jones | Farmer | 360 00 | Macleod | ... |
| F.D. Freeman | Issuer | 540 00 | Macleod | ... |
| D. Mills | Interpreter | 480 00 | Macleod | ... |
| C.H. Clarke | Labourer | 420 00 | Macleod | ... |
| 'Heavy Head' | Mail Carrier | 120 00 | Macleod | ... |
| 'Running Crane' | Scout | 120 00 | Macleod | ... |
| 'Bobtailed Dog' | Scout | 120 00 | Macleod | ... |
| Sister St. Eusèbe | Hospital Nurse | 75 00 | Macleod | ... |
| Sister Z. St. Louis | Hospital Nurse | 75 00 | Macleod | ... |
| F.X. Girard, M.D. | Medical Officer | 1,000 00 | Macleod | ... |
| ... | PIEGAN AGENCY. | ... | ... | ... |
| H.H. Nash | Indian Agent | 1,000 00 | Macleod | ... |
| Geo.F. Maxfield | Clerk and Issuer | 480 00 | Macleod | ... |
| J.W. Smith | Farmer | 420 00 | Macleod | ... |
| W.R. Cox | Issuer | 420 00 | Macleod | ... |
| H. Dunbar | Interpreter | 420 00 | Macleod | ... |
| 'North Piegan' | Scout | 120 00 | Macleod | ... |
| 'Plenty Robes' | Scout | 120 00 | Macleod | ... |
| 'Dog's Head' | Assistant Issuer | 78 00 | Macleod | ... |
| 'Take-enemies-arms' | Mail Carrier | 60 00 | Macleod | ... |

RETURN B (1) - INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

| ... | | Grant. | Expenditure. | Grant not used. | Grant Exceeded. |
|---|------------|----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ... | ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Salaries under 57 Vic., c.2 | ... | 1,200 00 | 1,200 00 | ... | ... |
| Relief and seed grain under 57 Vic., c.2 | ... | 3,000 00 | 2,070 83 | 929 17 | ... |
| Medical attendance and medicines under 57 Vic., c.2 | \$2,000 00 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical attendance and medicines under 58 Vic., c.2 | \$1,000 00 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 3,000 00 | 2,997 23 | 277 | ... |
| Miscellaneous under 57 Vic., c.2 | 250 00 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous under 58 Vic., c.2 | 319 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 569 25 | 513 53 | 55 72 | ... |
| ... | ... | 7,769 25 | 6,781 59 | 987 66 | ... |

RETURN B (2) - INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

| ... | | Grant. | Expenditure. | Grant not used. | Grant Exceeded. |
|---|------------|----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ... | ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Salaries under 57 Vic., c. 2 | ... | 1,705 00 | 1,703 95 | 1 05 | ... |
| Relief and seed grain under 57 Vic., c. 2 | ... | 2,700 00 | 2,699 14 | 0 86 | ... |
| Medical attendance and medicines under 57 Vic., c.2 | \$1,295 00 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical attendance and medicines under 58 Vic., c.2 | \$700 00 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1,995 00 | 1,981 04 | 13 96 | ... |
| Miscellaneous under 57 Vic., c. 2 | ... | 300 00 | 279 06 | 20 94 | ... |
| ... | ... | 6,700 00 | 6,663 19 | 36 81 | ... |

RETURN B (3) - INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

| ... | Grant. | Expenditure. | Grant not used. | Grant Exceeded. |
|---|----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Salaries under 57 Vic., c. 2 | 300 00 | 300 00 | ... | ... |
| Relief and seed grain under 57 Vic., c. 2 | 1,125 00 | 777 82 | 347 18 | ... |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|--------|-----|
| Medical attendance and medicines under 57 Vic., c.2 | 350 00 | 346 48 | 3 52 | ... |
| Miscellaneous under 57 Vic., c. 2 | 75 00 | 9 30 | 65 70 | ... |
| ... | 1,850 00 | 1,433 60 | 416 40 | ... |

RETURN B (4) - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

| ... | Grant. | Expenditure. | Grant not used. | Grant Exceeded. |
|---|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Annuities and commutations under 57 Vic., c.2 | 128,575 00 | 122,180 00 | 6,395 00 | ... |
| Implements and tools under 57 Vic., c.2 | 9,481 00 | 9,473 24 | 7 76 | ... |
| Field and garden seeds under 57 Vic., c.2 | 4,200 00 | 4,191 85 | 8 15 | ... |
| Live stock under 57 Vic., c.2 | 7,001 00 | 6,674 71 | 326 29 | ... |
| Supplies for destitute under 57 Vic., c.2 | 216,093 00 | 215,416 91 | 676 09 | ... |
| Triennial clothing under 57 Vic., c.2 | 5,182 00 | 4,299 22 | 882 78 | ... |
| Day, boarding and industrial school, under 57 Vic., c.2 | 233,400 00 | 230,160 58 | 3,239 42 | ... |
| Surveys under 57 Vic., c.2 | 4,000 00 | 3,888 42 | 111 58 | ... |
| Farm wages under 57 Vic., c.2 | 24,713 00 | 24,254 09 | 458 91 | ... |
| Farm maintenance under 57 Vic., c.2 | 11,484 00 | 11,405 48 | 78 52 | ... |
| Sioux under 57 Vic., c.2 | 4,597 00 | 4,597 00 | ... | ... |
| Buildings under 57 Vic., c.2 | 5,953 00 | 5,842 20 | 110 50 | ... |
| General expenses under 57 Vic., c.2 | 114,256 00 | 114,250 52 | 5 48 | ... |
| Grist and saw-mills under 57 Vic., c.2 | 4,471 00 | 4,471 00 | ... | ... |
| ... | 773,406 00 | 761,105 22 | 12,300 78 | ... |

RETURN B (5) - INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

| ... | Grant. | Expenditure. | Grant not used. | Grant Exceeded. |
|--|------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Salaries under 57 Vic., c. 2 | ... | 19,140 00 | 17,505 61 | 1,634 39 |
| Relief of distress under 57 Vic., c. 2 | ... | 5,000 00 | 4,664 57 | 335 43 |
| Seed, Implements and tools under 57 Vic., c. 2 | ... | 1,700 00 | 1,595 25 | 104 75 |
| Medical attendance and medicines under 57 Vic., c. 2 | \$6,000 00 | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical attendance and medicines under 58 Vic., c. 2 | \$4,000 00 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 10,000 00 | 9,995 62 | 4 38 |
| Day and Boarding Schools under 57 Vic., c. 2 | ... | 10,000 00 | 6,340 13 | 3,659 87 |
| Industrial Schools under 57 Vic., c.2 | ... | 43,200 00 | 35,532 70 | 7,667 30 |
| Travelling expenses under 57 Vic., c.2 | ... | 5,000 00 | 4,405 31 | 594 69 |
| Office and miscellaneous expenses under 57 Vic., c.2 | ... | 4,400 00 | 3,372 28 | 1,027 72 |
| Steamer 'Vigilant' expenses under 57 Vic., c.2 | ... | 2,000 00 | 2,000 00 | ... |
| Surveys under 57 Vic., c.2 \$9,672 00 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Surveys under 58 Vic., c.2 | 500 00 | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 10,172 00 | 10,167 00 | 5 00 |
| Reserve Commission under 57 Vic., c. 2 | ... | 8,000 00 | 5,957 53 | 2,042 47 |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---------------|------------|-----------|-----|
| ... | ... | 118,612 00 | 101,536 00 | 17,076 00 | ... |
|-----|-----|---------------|------------|-----------|-----|

RETURN B (6) - INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

| No. of account. | ... | Grant. | Expenditure. | Grant not used. | Grant exceeded. |
|-----------------|--|-----------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ... | ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| 78 | Surveys | 1,000 00 | 608 20 | 391 80 | ... |
| 86 | Relief of distress in Ontario | 800 00 | 842 08 | ... | 42 08 |
| 87 | Blankets | 1,600 00 | 1,600 00 | ... | ... |
| 88 | Removal of Lake Two Mountains Indians | 1,000 00 | 25 60 | 974 40 | ... |
| 89 | Travelling Expenses | 600 00 | 600 00 | ... | ... |
| 111 | Relief of distress and purchase of seed grain | 4,500 00 | 4,564 32 | ... | 64 32 |
| 118 | Purchase of Islands Nos. 82 & 83 Stony Lake from Messrs. Strickland and Burnham | 228 20 | 228 20 | ... | ... |
| 119 | Legal Expenses | 350 00 | 325 29 | 24 71 | ... |
| 128 | Schools | 30,862 50 | 30,816 91 | 45 59 | ... |
| 136 | Salaries | 2,550 00 | 2,550 00 | ... | ... |
| 139 | Grant to Muncey Agricultural Society | 90 00 | 90 00 | ... | ... |
| 144 | Annuities, Robinson Treaty | 17,806 00 | 17,806 00 | ... | ... |
| 145 | Repairs to Buildings | 75 00 | 74 77 | 0 23 | ... |
| 205 | Repair to Roads Bridges and Building School-house Caughnawaga Reserve | 3,500 00 | 3,390 73 | 109 27 | ... |
| 207 | Bonnechere Bridge | 200 00 | 200 00 | ... | ... |
| 208 | A.C. MacRae for overpayment on Lots 24 & 25 Con. 9, Gordon | 162 07 | 162 07 | ... | ... |
| ... | Grant to assist Indian Land Management Fund, Province of Quebec Account and Indian School Fund Account | 14,000 00 | 14,000 00 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 79,323 77 | 77,884 17 | 1,546 00 | 106 40 |

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1895.
D.C. SCOTT.
Accountant,

INDEX TO INDIAN TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS.

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| Bella Coola Band, B.C | 200 |
| Betsiamits Band, P.Q | 137 |
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| Big Island Band, Man | 105 |
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| St. | ... |
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| St.Mary's Band, N.B. | 93 |
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| S. | ... |
| Saddle Lake Indians, N.W.W. | 201 |
| Sakimay's Band, N.W.T. | 199 |
| Salmon Arm Reserve, B.C. | 153 |
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| U. | ... |
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| Y. | ... |
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INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C with Subsidiary Statements showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended 30th June, 1895.

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 3,539,943 22 |
| Collections on account of land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fine and fees | ... | 108,317 18 |
| Interest accrued during the year on funds in hands of the Dominion Government | ... | 160,635 04 |
| Outstanding cheques | ... | 25 36 |
| Grants by Parliament to supplement the fund | ... | 31,806 00 |
| Expenditure during the year | 246,520 60 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1895 | 3,594,206 20 | ... |
| ... | 3,840,726 80 | 3,840,726 80 |

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1895.
D.C. SCOTT
Accountant.
Batchewana Indians, Ont. (No. 1)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 10,978 04 |
| Land and timber sales | ... | 2,552 56 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Fund | 255 26 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1895 | 13,275 34 | ... |
| ... | 13,530 60 | 13,530 60 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 13,530 60 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 512 15 |
| Wm. Van Abbott, refund of interest sent for distribution | ... | 25 86 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 402 16 |
| Rents | ... | 588 00 |
| To Nubenagooching, chief, salary from April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 100 00 | ... |
| Rev. V. Artus, teacher, salary 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894 | 200 00 | ... |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| J.B. Ahguhbsonquai, Ratkobshing, Showonebeness, Lapoint, Oquais and Kuratahgiwik, interest for 1/2 year, 30th September, 1895 | 18 60 | ... |
| Wm. Van Abbott, arrears of interest for fall, 1893, due absentees | 14 88 | ... |
| Wm. Van Abbott, interest for distribution | 450 00 | ... |
| Angelique Boyer,relief grant | 5 00 | ... |
| Mishkeosh,relief grant | 5 00 | ... |
| Mishkeosh, relief grant | 5 00 | ... |
| Percentage of collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 35 28 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1895 | 694 41 | ... |
| ... | 1,528 17 | 1,528 17 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 694 41 |

Chippewas of Beausoleil, Ont. (No. 2)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 55,546 38 |
| Land sales and timber dues | ... | 100 50 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 10 03 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1895 | 55,636 85 | ... |
| ... | 55,646 88 | 55,646 88 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 55,636 85 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 807 47 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2,658 40 |
| Refund of interest moneys | ... | 150 20 |
| To Interest for distribution | 2,693 90 | ... |
| Mary Assance, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1885 | 12 00 | ... |
| Mary Assance, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Sarah Monague, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Amelia Kewatin, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 4 50 | ... |
| Sarah Assance, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 6 00 | ... |
| David Assance, secretary, salary, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 35 00 | ... |
| J.B. Onwahtin, messenger, salary, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Geo. Bowman, M.D., physician, salary, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 150 00 | ... |
| Samuel Assance, chief salary, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Wesley Montague, sexton salary, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 16 00 | ... |
| W. Montague, contract for outbuildings Christian Island school | 116 00 | ... |
| R.M. Stephen, M.D., part of salary for year ended July 1st, 1894 | 23 52 | ... |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 8 85 | ... |
| Wm. Payshegab, arrears of interest, (December, 1891, to June, 1894) | 18 82 | ... |
| Rev. J. Lawrence, sundry articles for school | 1 53 | ... |
| Wesley Montague, repairing school-house | 3 25 | ... |
| D. Wakakouce, arrears of interest | 3 40 | ... |
| Thos. Birkett, locks for school desk | 2 10 | ... |
| Wm. Steers, drawing declaration | 2 00 | ... |
| Rev. A. Sutherland, for half salary of teacher, from 1st April 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 103 14 | ... |
| Eugène Brunelle, hay | 47 25 | ... |
| Adolphe Deroche hay | 12 00 | ... |
| Louis Gagnac hay | 9 00 | ... |
| Louis Brunelle hay | 58 00 | ... |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Colbert Tessier hay | 9 00 | ... |
| Télesphore Deroche hay | 47 25 | ... |
| Elzéar Gignac hay | 9 00 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1895 | 140 56 | ... |
| ... | 3,616 07 | 3,616 07 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 140 56 |

14 - 2 1/2*

Chippewas of Nawash, Ont. (No. 3)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| To Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 388,369 89 |
| Land and timber sales and dues | ... | 6,107 99 |
| Refund of part of amount advanced for road-work | ... | 30 40 |
| Transfer from interest account of part of loan to Pay, Creighton Brothers | ... | 63 82 |
| Transfer from interest on account of loan to pay Creighton debts | ... | 81 60 |
| To S. Irwin and Peter-McVicar, balance of grant for repair of roads in Saugeen Peninsula. | 560 00 | ... |
| J.E. Murphy, balance of grant for repairs of roads in Saugeen Peninsula | 1 98 | ... |
| Transfer to interest account of amount erroneously deducted from interest on account of debts | ... | ... |
| Percentage of collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 610 80 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1894 | 392,024 75 | ... |
| ... | 394,653 70 | 394,653 70 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 392,024 75 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 3,688 63 |
| Refund of over-payment on road work | ... | 20 |
| William Simpson, fees | ... | 34 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 16,092 88 |
| J.W. Jermyn refund of interest moneys of absentees, &c | ... | 120 46 |
| J. Masson, rent of Cove Island | ... | 30 00 |
| J.W. Jermyn rents collected | ... | 20 00 |
| Transfer from capital account of amount erroneously deducted on account of debts | ... | 1,456 17 |
| C. Parker moiety of liquor fine (Desjardins) | ... | 25 00 |
| To P.T. Jermyn, teacher, Cape Croker, salary, part of September quarter and December quarter, 1894 | 103 85 | ... |
| Chief Nawash, transfer to capital on account of loan to pay Creighton debts | 81 60 | ... |
| J. Goodfellow, teacher, Cape Croker, salary, June quarter, 1895 | 75 00 | ... |
| Janet Miller, teacher, Cape Croker, salary, March quarter, 1895 | 75 00 | ... |
| J.McIvor, teacher, Sidney Bay, salary from April 1st, 1894, to March 31st, 1895 | 300 00 | ... |
| David Craddock, teacher, Port Elgin, salary, June quarter, 1894 | 62 50 | ... |
| R. Waugh, teacher, Port Elgin, salary, part of september quarter and December quarter, 1894, and March quarter, 1895 | 166 15 | ... |
| H. Trout, forest bailiff, services and travelling expense | 180 74 | ... |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| J.W. Jermyn, travelling expenses | 106 80 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 13,396 89 | ... |
| Expenses W. McGregor, A. Elliott, and T. Lamorandière, visiting Ottawa | 30 00 | ... |
| James Weatherhead, forest bailiff, services and travelling expenses | 125 99 | ... |
| Michael Belrose, forest bailiff, services and travelling expenses | 125 99 | ... |
| Micheal Belrose, forest Bailiff, services and travelling expenses | 143 99 | ... |
| R.M. Fisher, M.D., vaccination | 25 00 | ... |
| Expenses, W.B. McGregor and Abner Elliott to grand council | 80 00 | ... |
| M.M. Fisher, M.D., medicine and medical attendance | 502 37 | ... |
| J.H. Gimby, M.D., medicine and medical attendance | 10 00 | ... |
| H. Wigle, M.D., medical attendance | 104 05 | ... |
| Edward Jones, repairs to Sydney Bay, Cape Croker and Port Elgin schools | 30 55 | ... |
| H. Jermyn, building stable | 200 00 | ... |
| J.W. Falls, plans and specifications for stable | 15 00 | ... |
| Thos. Kelly, travelling expense re saw-mill | 24 05 | ... |
| Mary Ann York, pension, from 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Margaret Dusonagon, pension, from 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| George Ashkiwie, pension, from 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Jane Pahbomash, pension, from 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Mary Kaikaike, pension, from 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Alex. King, pension, from 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Elizabeth King, pension, from 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Margaret Tomau, pension, from 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895 | 40 00 | ... |
| Carried Forward | 16,019 53 | 21,467 34 |

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 16,019 53 | 121,467 34 |
| INTEREST - Concluded. | ... | ... |
| To W. Simpson, commission on timber collections | 43 87 | ... |
| W.B. McGregor, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 200 00 | ... |
| Abner Elliott, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 100 00 | ... |
| F. Lamorandiere, secretary, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 250 00 | ... |
| Jos. Wahbooke, chief councillor, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 17 50 | ... |
| Moses Kaikaike, councillor, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| James Solomon, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| Peter Elliott, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| Edwin Keeshig, caretaker, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| John Akiwenzie, sexton, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| John Snake, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 130 00 | ... |
| J.W. Keeshig, forest guardian, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 (\$40, less \$10 retained for rent) | 30 00 | ... |
| Mike Johnson, messenger, Salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| P.J. Kegedonce, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 75 00 | ... |
| Daniel Elliott, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 40 00 | ... |
| W. Mankay, sr., pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Joshua Henry, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| John Jones, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Mary Jones, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Thos. Onadgwon, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Rebecca Cruikshanks, pension, from 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Charlotte Taylor, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Margaret Ashkewee, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Cecilia Onadgwon, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Charlotte Smith, pension, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| W.S. Clendenning, school inspector | 60 90 | ... |
| British American Insurance Co., premium on council-house, school-house and Methodist Church | 49 50 | ... |
| John McIvor, hay for sundry Indians | 402 50 | ... |
| Moses Kaikaike, wood for school, Port Elgin | 17 00 | ... |
| S. Elliott, wood for school, Sidney Bay | 17 00 | ... |
| D. Black, wood for school, Cape Croker | 12 00 | ... |
| A. Tomau, wood for council-house | 12 00 | ... |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries, fishing license | 25 00 | ... |
| Capital account for deduction on account of loan to pay Creighton debts | 63 82 | ... |
| | | |

| | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|
| S.A. Perry, coffin for Mary Angus | 12 00 | ... |
| John Akewenza, services as constable | 7 40 | ... |
| J.W. Jermyn, for constable's expenses | 50 00 | ... |
| A.W. Tyson, on account of debts | 261 45 | ... |
| A.J. Kyle, on account of debts | 58 73 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 6 54 | ... |
| Balance or 30th June, 1894 | 3,235 60 | ... |
| ... | 21,467 34 | 21,467 34 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 3,235 60 |

Chippewas of Rama, Ont. (No. 4)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 54,562 17 |
| Land sales and timber dues | ... | 63 77 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 6 38 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 54,619 56 | ... |
| ... | 54,625 94 | 54,625 94 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 54,619 56 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 643 08 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2,653 84 |
| D.J. McPhee, refund of interest | ... | 43 45 |
| To Interest for distribution | 2,009 76 | ... |
| J.B. Nanigishking, chief, salary from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 75 00 | ... |
| John Kenice, councillor, salary from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Joseph Yellowhead, councillor, salary from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| J.B. Stenison, councillor, salary from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Joseph Kenice, secretary, salary from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 14 00 | ... |
| I.B. Nanigishking, caretaker, salary from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| J. Shilling, pension, salary from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 6 00 | ... |
| G.H. Corbett, physician, salary from 1st July, 1894 to 30th June, 1895 | 149 75 | ... |
| W.H. Croker, plans, & c., for school outbuildings | 13 95 | ... |
| W.H. Croker, insurance premium on council-house and school-building | 16 72 | ... |
| Hon. J.C. Aikens and Rev. A. Sutherland, half of teacher's salary, September and December quarters, 1894, and March quarter, 1895 | 93 75 | ... |
| James McBrien, 3 inspections of school | 21 00 | ... |
| John McCosh, legal services, Regina vs. Thornton | 186 15 | ... |
| C.W. Myers, relief to destitute | 72 50 | ... |
| World Furnishing Co., for coffins | 32 00 | ... |
| The Canadian Express Co., charges on blankets | 70 | ... |
| Slingsly Manufacturing Co., blankets | 20 88 | ... |
| John Ryan, wood for school | 15 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 569 21 | ... |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| ... | 3,340 37 | 3,340 37 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 569 21 |

Chippewas of Sarnia, Ont. (No. 5)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 208,802 98 |
| Land sales | ... | 10 00 |
| To A. English, drain, Kettle Point | 925 59 | ... |
| J.H. Jones, D.L.S., surveys in connection with drain at Kettle Point | 25 35 | ... |
| A. English, balance of grant for road-work | 498 18 | ... |
| Jacob Lawrence, material for building council-house | 212 40 | ... |
| Jones, Coultice & Co. for building council-house | 62 53 | ... |
| D.C. McIntyre, material for building council-house | 47 87 | ... |
| Jeffrey Brisette, material for building council-house | 25 18 | ... |
| W. Wawanosh, advance on account of contract, council-house | 75 00 | ... |
| Wm. Maiville, for gravel sold road company | 162 00 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections | 1 00 | ... |
| Balance on June 30th, 1895 | 206,777 88 | ... |
| ... | 208,812 98 | 208,812 98 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 206,777 88 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1,693 64 |
| Rents collected | ... | 364 00 |
| A. English, refunds of interest sent for distribution | ... | 1 59 |
| Interest on invested Capital | ... | 9,152 36 |
| A. English. refund for cemetery land | ... | 15 00 |
| To Wilson Jacobs, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 100 00 | ... |
| Elijah George, 2nd chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| Jabez Nahmabin, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| Alex. Rogers, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| James Menass, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| Lewis Cloud, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| John Johnson, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| Samuel Bird, chapel steward, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| S. Kakeense, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 15 00 | ... |
| James Rodd, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 15 00 | ... |
| John Johnson, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 15 00 | ... |

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|---|----------|-----------|
| Thomas George, messenger, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 15 00 | ... |
| Philip George, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| W. Wawanosh, interpreter, salary, 1st July, 1894, to June 30th, 1895 | 100 00 | ... |
| W. Wawanosh, secretary, salary, 1st July, 1894, to June 30th, 1895 | 100 00 | ... |
| W. Wawanosh, compensation for land surrendered June 30th 1895 | 150 00 | ... |
| E. Wawanosh, chief's widow, pension | 100 00 | ... |
| Sarah Kasagance, aged poor grant | 24 00 | ... |
| George Ashquagonaby, poor grant | 24 00 | ... |
| Widow Sappah, poor grant | 12 00 | ... |
| Sahgutchewaqua, poor grant | 12 00 | ... |
| Kabbayah, poor grant | 12 00 | ... |
| Petahney, poor grant | 12 00 | ... |
| Mahsahdenaqua, poor grant | 12 00 | ... |
| Mary Henry, poor grant | 12 00 | ... |
| Nancy George, poor grant | 9 00 | ... |
| Elizabeth Shawanoo, poor grant | 12 00 | ... |
| Albert Rodd, poor grant | 12 00 | ... |
| Daniel Nahmabin, poor grant | 12 00 | ... |
| Robert George, poor grant | 12 00 | ... |
| Isaac Stone, poor grant | 12 00 | ... |
| E. Reilly, poor grant | 12 00 | ... |
| Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Co., insurance premium, council-house | 7 80 | ... |
| A. English, relief of destitute | 112 00 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 17 18 | ... |
| North British and Mercantile Fire and Life Insurance Co., insurance premium on church and mission-house | 24 00 | ... |
| A.S. Fraser, M.D., medical service from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 514 55 | ... |
| A. Scott, M.D., medical service from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 301 45 | ... |
| Carried forward | 2,027 98 | 11,226 59 |

| Service | Debit | Credit |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 2,027 98 | 11,226 59 |
| INTEREST - Continued. | ... | ... |
| To C. Saunders & Son, funeral furnishings, &c | 30 00 | ... |
| J. Schofield, coffins | 15 00 | ... |
| G.L. Phillips, coffins | 3 00 | ... |
| J. Scarth, coffins | 6 00 | ... |
| W.B. Clark & Sons, funeral furnishings, &c | 25 86 | ... |
| A.S. Steele, coffins | 3 00 | ... |
| Anson Diller, coffins | 3 00 | ... |
| Wm. Nummo, funeral furnishings | 15 72 | ... |
| R.T. Maxwell, funeral furnishings | 1 90 | ... |
| Thomas George, grave-digging | 2 00 | ... |
| Bella Bowen, teacher, salary, Kettle Point School, June quarter, 1894 | 62 50 | ... |
| E.J. Little, teacher salary, Kettle Point School, for part of Sept. qr., 1894, Dec. qr., 1894, and March qr., 1895 | 132 69 | ... |
| Annie Vance, teacher, salary, Stony Point School, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 200 00 | ... |
| Hon. J. C. Aikens and Rev. A. Sutherland, half of salary of teacher, St. Clair School from 1st July, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 112 50 | ... |
| S. Jackson, grave-digging | 16 00 | ... |
| J. Lawrence, plank and material for culvert | 63 48 | ... |
| Jones, Coultice & Co., material for culvert | 5 72 | ... |
| L. Cloud, travelling expenses | 26 00 | ... |
| J. Johnson, travelling expenses | 3 00 | ... |
| W. Jacobs, travelling expenses | 3 25 | ... |
| E. George, travelling expenses | 3 25 | ... |
| A. Rogers, travelling expenses | 3 25 | ... |
| J. Manass, travelling expenses | 3 25 | ... |
| R. Renny, sundry supplies, school and council-house | 9 56 | ... |
| C. Wabbuck, rent | 25 00 | ... |
| C. McKenzie & Co., sundry supplies council-house | 5 37 | ... |
| North British and Mercantile Fire and Life Insurance Co., difference on policy | 6 00 | ... |
| J. Brebner, inspecting schools | 21 00 | ... |
| A. English, repairs to bridges and roads | 235 31 | ... |
| A. English, interest for distribution | 6,394 24 | ... |
| J. Kabayah, rent | 15 00 | ... |
| S. Rodd, scrubbing school | 1 00 | ... |
| J. Cloud, plan and specification for school | 12 00 | ... |

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|--|--------------|--------------|
| I. Shakenice, land for cemetery | 15 00 | ... |
| W.B. Clark & Sons, cement for culvert | 6 00 | ... |
| Hannah & Burnham, legal services re destruction of fishing nets | 39 95 | ... |
| J. Coultice, lumber for repairs to school | 32 35 | ... |
| W. Scott, hardware for school | 3 13 | ... |
| J. Cloud, carpenter work for school | 15 25 | ... |
| C.A. Barnes, inspecting schools | 33 00 | ... |
| T.H. Cook, advance for expenses of delegates to grand council | 48 00 | ... |
| Dominion Express Co., charges on school material | 35 | ... |
| W.H. Murifie, repairing organ | 3 50 | ... |
| James Johnson, wood, Stony Point School | 10 00 | ... |
| C. Shawanoo, wood, Kettle Point School | 8 50 | ... |
| Elijah George, wood, Sarnia School | 15 00 | ... |
| M. Menass, grant by council | 6 00 | ... |
| P. Nawang, services as constable | 3 00 | ... |
| R. Kenny, paid for cleaning school and council-house | 6 00 | ... |
| James Menass, jr., building culvert | 6 75 | ... |
| Elijah Menass, compensation for horse killed | 20 00 | ... |
| C. McKenzie, Milne & Co., oils, &c | 5 58 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 21 84 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 1,424 86 | ... |
| ... | 11,226 59 | 11,226 59 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 brought down | ... | 1,424 86 |

Chippewas of Saugeen, Ont. (No. 6)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|------------|------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 290,571 18 |
| Land sales and timber dues | ... | 5,404 83 |
| Refund of advance for road-work | ... | 30 41 |
| To S.G. Kinsey, architect for school-building | 131 00 | ... |
| H. Kalbfleisch, building fence, school grounds | 84 00 | ... |
| S. Irwin and S. McVicar, balance for repair of road, Saugeen Peninsula | 560 00 | ... |
| J.E. Murphy, balance for repair of road, Saugeen Peninsula | 1 99 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 540 48 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 294,688 95 | ... |
| ... | 296,006 42 | 296,006 42 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 294,688 95 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2,172 50 |
| W. Simpson, fees | ... | 34 00 |
| Jas. Allen, refund on Whaley, Royce & Co.'s account | ... | 100 00 |
| Jas. Allen, account, advance for road-work | ... | 22 12 |
| Jas. Allen, account of interest | ... | 31 83 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 12,487 08 |
| Jas. Allen, refund collected for band instruments | ... | 296 30 |
| Jas. Allen, collections on account Gordon debts | ... | 160 46 |
| Rents collected | ... | 30 00 |
| Jas. Allen, collected on account Creighton debt | ... | 500 24 |
| Outstanding cheques for 1892 - 93 | ... | 2 50 |
| To H.W. madwayosh, 1st chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 150 00 | ... |
| John George, 2nd chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 150 00 | ... |
| Ralph Johnston, chief councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| W. Elias, interpreter, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 150 00 | ... |
| Hiram Ahyahba, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| W. Nashwaisogonaby, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| J. Cameron, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| P. Henry, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| L. Kewaquoni, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| W. Simpson sexton, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 75 00 | ... |
| J. Root, sexton, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 35 00 | ... |
| A. Ritchie, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| H. Ritchie, wood-ranger, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 40 00 | ... |
| Moses Noon, messenger, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| N. Kadageguon, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Maria Madwayosh, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| J. Wabbekeshkinning, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| C. Nash-kewawedong, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| J. Ahtaugay, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Wm. Magum, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Eliza Madweshmind, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| C. Sanigwobs, pensioner, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| D. Ritchie, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| M. Ritchie, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| G. Bedford, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| E. George, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| S. Mukesega, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| M. Mukesega, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| J. Ahzahba, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| M.A. Awahnoquod, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| J. Kenaquom, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| H. Nicodemus, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| N. Pasheguawedong, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Julius Mashenawedong, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Mary Metrigools, pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Canadian Express Co., charges on school material | 85 | ... |
| Carried forward | 1,199 85 | 15,837 06 |

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|----------|-----------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 1,199 85 | 15,837 03 |
| INTEREST - Continued. | ... | ... |
| To Laura Allen, teacher Saugeen school, salary, from 1st July to 31st December, 1894 | 155 61 | ... |
| Arthur Latornelle, teacher, Saugeen school, salary from March quarter, 1895 | 175 00 | ... |
| John Burr, teacher, Scotch Settlement school, salary from April 1st, 1894, to March 31st, 1895 | 300 00 | ... |
| Helen Cameron, teacher, French Bay school, salary from April 1st, 1894, to March 31st, 1895 | 300 00 | ... |
| R. Hanbridge, material for repairs to French Bay school | 2 00 | ... |
| H. Johns, material for repairs to French Bay school | 1 15 | ... |
| J. Siebert, lumber for repairs to French Bay school | 3 03 | ... |
| D. Rout, drawing lumber, &c, for | 3 00 | ... |
| Wm. Simpson, commission on collections | 43 85 | ... |
| J. Wisner, pump for Scotch Settlement school | 13 00 | ... |
| J. Hyde, repairing bell for Scotch Settlement school | 60 | ... |
| J. Burr, whitewashing, & c. for Scotch Settlement school | 4 60 | ... |
| P.J. Scott, physician | 260 00 | ... |
| S.G. Kinsey, repairing agent's house and additions | 18 75 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 8,839 53 | ... |
| James Weatherhead, forest bailiff, services and expenses | 126 01 | ... |
| H. Trout, forest bailiff, services and expenses | 180 76 | ... |
| Michael Belrose, forest bailiff, services and expenses | 144 01 | ... |
| Whaley, Royce & Co., on account of musical instruments | 396 30 | ... |
| Two fishing licenses | 10 00 | ... |
| Henry Kalbfleisch, school fence | 14 00 | ... |
| S.G. Kinsey, services as architect, building school | 98 60 | ... |
| J. Allan, for road-work | 22 00 | ... |
| Wm. Burke, repairs to pump | 5 50 | ... |
| B.A. Belyea, brooms for Scotch Settlement school | 40 | ... |
| Thompson Bros., bell for Saugeen school | 75 | ... |
| H. Kalbfleisch, repairing teacher's residence, French Bay | 281 00 | ... |
| S.G. Kinsey, architect fees, French Bay school | 40 00 | ... |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 31 61 | ... |
| George Gordon, on accounts of debts | 160 46 | ... |
| Maria Madwayosh, arrears of interest | 7 00 | ... |
| W.H. Johns, glass and putty for schools | 30 | ... |
| S.G. Kinsey, for painting teacher's residence, French Bay | 63 00 | ... |
| J.J. Creighton, on accounts of debts | 460 03 | ... |
| W.S. Clendinning, school inspection | 67 30 | ... |
| R. Chamberlain, travelling expenses re liquor prosecutions | 78 99 | ... |

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| Bank of Montreal, payment of outstanding cheque 2201 | 50 | ... |
| Thomas Solomon, wood for school | 42 31 | ... |
| A.P. Sherwood, advance for constable's expenses | 30 00 | ... |
| W.H. Johns, sundries for Saugeen school | 2 15 | ... |
| T. Shutar, constable in liquor case | 59 75 | ... |
| H. Ritchie, constable in liquor cases | 41 35 | ... |
| A. Collins, legal services in liquor cases | 80 00 | ... |
| A.E. Belsher, J.P., legal services in liquor cases | 74 15 | ... |
| M. McNamara, legal services in liquor cases | 3 15 | ... |
| M. Kennedy, hay supplied Indians | 4 50 | ... |
| Cephas Kahbeeje, interpreting | 2 00 | ... |
| Tienkan & Busby, relief for E. Wahbekakaike | 3 00 | ... |
| J. Johnstone, cow for Hiram Ahyahba | 30 00 | ... |
| A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 2 50 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 3 84 | ... |
| Salary of the late Miss Dingman, teacher, 1st to 25th April, 1894 | 29 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2,020 84 | ... |
| ... | 15,837 03 | 15,837 03 |
| By balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2,020 84 |

Chippewas of Snake Island, Ont. (No. 7)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 25,082 90 |
| Land sales and timber dues | ... | 34 83 |
| To percentage on collections carried to the credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 3 84 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June 1895, | 25,114 25 | ... |
| ... | 25,117 73 | 25,117 73 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 25,114 25 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 283 69 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1,225 36 |
| D.J. McPhee, refund of interest | ... | 35 14 |
| R. & N.E. Pugsley, rent of Snake Island | ... | 121 00 |
| To D.J. McPhee, interest for distribution | 975 00 | ... |
| C. Bigcanoe, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 80 00 | ... |
| James Charles, councillor, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| George McCue, councillor, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Jas Ashquab, councillor, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| J. Charles, caretaker, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Hon. J.C. Aikens and Rev. A. Sutherland, half of salary of teacher on Georgina Island from 1st July, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 112 50 | ... |
| H.H. Pringle, M.D., physician, medical services | 121 75 | ... |
| J.W McDonald, lumber and nails for cemetery fence | 8 36 | ... |
| W. Bigsail and W. Charles, building cemetery fence | 11 64 | ... |
| T.C. Howard & Co, provisions for road-workers | 5 00 | ... |
| Slingsby Manufacturing Co., blankets | 7 92 | ... |
| Canadian Express Co., freight charges on blankets | 1 15 | ... |
| W.C. Yarnold, on account of outline survey of Snake and Fox Islands | 50 00 | ... |
| A.B. Davidson, school inspection | 6 00 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery school material | 1 05 | ... |
| C. Bigcanoe, I.P. Johnson's railway fare to Michigan | 4 00 | ... |
| T. George, digging grave | 1 50 | ... |
| J. Bigcanoe, coffin | 1 50 | ... |
| | | |

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 7 26 | ... |
| A.A. McCue, teacher, salary for part of June quarter, 1894 | 34 38 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 175 18 | ... |
| ... | 1,665 19 | 1,665 19 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 175 18 |

Chippewas of the Thames, Ont. (No. 8)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 66,322 31 |
| Land sales and timber dues | ... | 37 57 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Mang't Fund | 3 76 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1894 | 66,356 12 | ... |
| ... | 66,359 88 | 66,359 88 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 66,356 12 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 683 37 |
| J. Gordon refund of interest | ... | 124 30 |
| Rents collected | ... | 3,319 60 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 3,390 20 |
| Refund of rents | ... | 36 25 |
| To P.C. London, cement ties for culverts | 10 80 | ... |
| A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 10 00 | ... |
| Wm. King, balance of rent retained, lease 68 | 27 00 | ... |
| J. Beaver, rent, lease 80 | 10 50 | ... |
| A.M. Johnson, coffin | 5 00 | ... |
| J. Hendry, lumber and plank for culvert | 61 55 | ... |
| Lewis Cloud, coffin | 8 00 | ... |
| Cooper, Richards & Co., sundries for road-work and relief to E. King | 24 35 | ... |
| Mrs. H.M. Beaver, advance on account of rents retained for G.W. Beaver | 350 00 | ... |
| Thos. Fisher, for material and work on culvert | 11 10 | ... |
| Joseph Fisher, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Sam Plain, councillor, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Sam French, councillor, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| J. Fox, councillor, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| J. Grosbeck, councillor, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| S. Mushokoman, councillor, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| J. Fisher, secretary, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| A. Waucaush, interpreter, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 2 50 | ... |
| | | |

| | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| A. Whitelove, messgr., salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1985 | 37 48 | ... |
| J. McQuachie, messgr., salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1985 | 37 48 | ... |
| G. Dobson, janitor, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1985 | 12 00 | ... |
| S. French, pension, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1985 | 20 00 | ... |
| G. Fisher, school trustee, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1985 | 6 00 | ... |
| J. French, school trustee, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1985 | 6 00 | ... |
| J. Chicken, school trustee, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1985 | 6 00 | ... |
| J. Fisher, school trustee, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1985 | 6 00 | ... |
| J. Fox, school trustee, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1985 | 6 00 | ... |
| J. Grosbeck, school trustee, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1985 | 6 00 | ... |
| D. Sinclair, M.D., salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1985 | 200 00 | ... |
| Elsie Cobban, teacher Bear Creek school, for June quarter, 1894 | 50 00 | ... |
| Myles McDougall, teacher, Bear Creek school, salary for September and December quarters, 1894, and March quarter, 1895 | 124 60 | ... |
| Abel Waucaush, teacher, Back Settlement school, salary, June, September and December quarters, 1894 | 150 00 | ... |
| Elsie Cobban, teacher, Back Settlement school, salary March quarter, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Jos. Fisher, teacher, River Settlement school, salary March quarter, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| H.J. Johnson, school inspection | 48 50 | ... |
| Rents distributed | 2,247 63 | ... |
| Expenses of delegates to grand council, Moraviantown | 35 00 | ... |
| Moses Walker, making culvert | 2 88 | ... |
| A. McGregor, school-house materials | 1 22 | ... |
| Richards & Co., relief supplies | 5 00 | ... |
| Cooper, Richards & Co., relief supplies and culvert spikes | 5 33 | ... |
| C. Prouty, coffins | 5 00 | ... |
| W.W. Sheppard, coffins | 38 00 | ... |
| Rent under lease 135, distributed | 94 80 | ... |
| Department Public Printing, and Stationery, school material | 19 38 | ... |
| J. Henry, building fence, school grounds | 10 00 | ... |
| Carried forward | 3,941 10 | 7,553 72 |

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 3,941 10 | 7,553 72 |
| INTEREST - Continued. | ... | ... |
| To Prize-winners at fall fair | 56 23 | ... |
| Interest moneys distributed | 1,529 00 | ... |
| Cooper, Richards & Co., account against the Burwell Beaver estate | 10 80 | ... |
| Cooper, Richards & Co., account for clothing against estate of G. Madison | 10 00 | ... |
| G. Fisher, claim against J. Noah | 12 54 | ... |
| J. Hendry, lumber for school fence | 37 10 | ... |
| Cooper, Richards & Co, wood for council-house and articles for cemetery | 9 65 | ... |
| Eli Cady, building bridge | 10 00 | ... |
| Relief to destitute (12 persons at \$7.50) | 90 00 | ... |
| Canadian Express Co., charges on school material and blankets | 9 51 | ... |
| Angus McDougall, repairs to Bear Creek school | 5 00 | ... |
| A. McGregor, sundries for Back Settlement school | 69 | ... |
| Thomas Fisher, wood for Back Settlement school | 12 50 | ... |
| Cooper, Richards & Co., sundries for Back Settlement school | 50 | ... |
| Richards & Richards, relief to James Albert | 2 50 | ... |
| Richards & Richards supplies for Bear Creek school | 73 | ... |
| Cooper, Richards & Co., on account of J.T. Waucaush | 37 00 | ... |
| W.W. Sheppard, coffins | 126 00 | ... |
| Sundry persons, wood for schools | 34 25 | ... |
| J.T. Henry, rent for H.W. French | 35 00 | ... |
| A.S McDougall, expenses removal Wm. Sterling and family to Caradoc Reserve | 20 00 | ... |
| Helen Huff, rent, lease 135 | 13 00 | ... |
| Joseph Campbell, relief order | 5 00 | ... |
| A. McGregor, relief order | 7 50 | ... |
| J. McGahey, wood for council-house | 6 25 | ... |
| G. Fisher, wood for council-house | 6 25 | ... |
| S. Plain, tile for culverts | 1 82 | ... |
| D. Albert, rent returned under lease 83 | 2 50 | ... |
| Ellen Logan, rent returned under lease 83 | 7 50 | ... |
| Jas. Batten, horse, seed grain, etc., for W. Sturgeon | 55 00 | ... |
| Jas. Fisher, teacher, salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 150 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 199 17 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 1,217 99 | ... |
| ... | 7,553 72 | 7,553 72 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 1,217 99 |

Chippewas of Walpole Island, Ont. (No. 9)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 69,753 69 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 69,753 69 | ... |
| ... | 69,753 79 | 69,753 69 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 69,753 69 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 279 41 |
| Rents | ... | 1,294 95 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 3,104 20 |
| A. McKelvey, refund on invested interest | ... | 18 89 |
| A. McKelvey, refund for seed grain | ... | 80 19 |
| Outstanding cheque of 1893 - 94 | ... | 2 00 |
| To E. Jackson, material and repairs to No. 3 school | 4 00 | ... |
| S. Jackson, cleaning school-house | 1 00 | ... |
| D. Kiyoshk, sweeping council-house | 50 | ... |
| J. Kiyoshk scrubbing council-house, 1893 | 1 00 | ... |
| E. Thomas scrubbing council-house, 1894 | 2 00 | ... |
| W. Peters, teacher, No. 3 Chippewa school, salary, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 300 00 | ... |
| Albert Saugutch, teacher, No. 1 Chippewa school, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 200 00 | ... |
| Hon. J.C. Aikens and Rev. A. Sutherland, half of salary of teacher for September and December quarters, 1894 | 62 50 | ... |
| J. White, chief, salary from 1st April to 31st December, 1894 | 22 50 | ... |
| J. Pindanon, councillor, salary from 1st April to 31st December, 1894 | 5 00 | ... |
| J. Greenbird councillor, salary from 1st April to 31st December, 1894 | 15 00 | ... |
| J. Williams, councillor, salary from 1st April to 31st December, 1894 | 15 00 | ... |
| Lewis Fisher, chief, salary from 1st January to 31st March, 1895 | 7 50 | ... |
| J. White, councillor, salary from 1st January to 31st March, 1895 | 5 00 | ... |
| P. Muskokoman, councillor, salary from 1st January to 31st March, 1895 | 5 00 | ... |
| Wamasum, councillor, salary from 1st January to 31st March, 1895 | 5 00 | ... |
| P. Kiyoshk councillor, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| C. Kiyoshk, secretary, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 150 00 | ... |
| Alex. Latimer, pathmaster, salary from 1st April, 1893, to 31st Dec. 1894 | 6 00 | ... |
| H.P. Johnson, making coffins | 30 00 | ... |

| | | |
|--|--------|----------|
| J. Kiyoshk, messenger, salary from 1st April to 31st December, 1894 | 10 00 | ... |
| C. Nodin, sexton, C. of E salary from 1st April to 31st December, 1894 | 2 50 | ... |
| G.Sheesheep sexton, C. of E salary from 1st April to 31st December, 1894 | 5 00 | ... |
| J. Thomas sexton, Meth. Ch salary from 1st April to 31st December, 1894 | 7 50 | ... |
| Waseonquot, pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Magabawa pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Kagahmoqua pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Kewakodoqua pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Chinquamoqua pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Quasijiwonoka pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Waingishgoqua pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 6 00 | ... |
| Kewadenoqua pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Pinahquadoquo pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Nowkomoqua pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Petwegisin pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| J. Navarre pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Nimkeense pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Penanse pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Adam Brigham pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Nancy Peters pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Wm. Yahnodt pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 16 00 | ... |
| J. Weshoe pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Ojibnoqua pension from 1st April and extra assistance | 10 00 | ... |
| Mary Pindanon pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Kagayah pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Wabegennoqua pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Carried forward | 966 00 | 4,779 64 |

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|----------|----------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 966 00 | 4,779 64 |
| INTEREST -Concluded. | ... | ... |
| To Wobegoosh, pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st Mar., 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Penache, pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st Mar., 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Adwegonaby, relief | 2 00 | ... |
| G. Sheesheep | 2 50 | ... |
| Mrs. Augustus Elgin, relief | 2 40 | ... |
| Joseph Thomas Elgin, relief | 2 50 | ... |
| Jacob Peters Elgin, relief | 3 00 | ... |
| Louis Fisher Elgin, relief | 3 00 | ... |
| Angus Williams Elgin, relief | 3 00 | ... |
| Wm. Latimer Elgin, relief | 2 00 | ... |
| J. Yahnodt, forest bailiff services from 1st April 1894, to 31st March 1895 | 55 13 | ... |
| G. Mitchell M.D., physician, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 375 00 | ... |
| F.M. Smith, clock for No. 1 school | 5 50 | ... |
| A. Stewart. M.D., vaccine points | 3 00 | ... |
| Wm. Peter, services as interpreter whilst taking census | 5 00 | ... |
| Chas. Kiyoshk services as interpreter whilst taking census | 6 00 | ... |
| J. Brebner, inspecting schools | 10 00 | ... |
| J. Wilson, repairing No. 3 school | 30 40 | ... |
| J. Kiyoshk, digging graves | 5 00 | ... |
| C. Lendon, funeral furnishings | 32 15 | ... |
| Wm. Logie, medical attendance on A. Kiyoshk | 11 50 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 14 74 | ... |
| Interest moneys distributed | 2,025 00 | ... |
| Wawasum, cleaning No. 3 school | 2 00 | ... |
| Susan Peters, relief grant | 2 00 | ... |
| J.H. Fraser, repairs to school No. 2 | 50 00 | ... |
| C.J. Dowswell, funeral furnishings | 7 00 | ... |
| Shaw & Wooliver, hardware | 1 20 | ... |
| Rev. J. Jacobs, for use of hall, pay day and council | 4 00 | ... |
| J. Greenbird, wood for No. 1 school | 2 00 | ... |
| Nagonah, wood for council-house | 1 00 | ... |
| W. Greenbird, digging graves | 1 00 | ... |
| David Day, digging graves | 1 00 | ... |
| Wegee, cleaning No. 1 school and digging graves | 6 00 | ... |
| J. McDonald, services as constable at election | 1 00 | ... |
| Canadian Express Co., charges on school material and blankets | 25 | ... |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| C. Stonehouse, relief supplies for destitute | 7 00 | ... |
| J. Comeece, wood for school-houses Nos. 1 and 3 | 20 00 | ... |
| D. Melard, desk and book-case for secretary of council | 8 00 | ... |
| M. Wilson, coffin lumber, &c | 10 12 | ... |
| A. Peters, cleaning No. 3 school-house | 1 00 | ... |
| Nebegishig, cleaning No. 3 school-house | 2 00 | ... |
| C. Stonehouse, relief to Musinan | 2 00 | ... |
| J. Kowsod, meals supplied men working on road | 3 60 | ... |
| Percentage carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 7 79 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1894 | 90 12 | ... |
| ... | 4,779 64 | 4,779 64 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 905 12 |

Fort William Band, Ont. (No. 10)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 14,630 42 |
| J.P. Donnelly, timber dues | ... | 25 00 |
| J.P. Donnelly, dues on 500 cords | ... | 50 00 |
| To Advance for improvements to St. Joseph's Orphanage | 200 00 | ... |
| A. Clavet, balance of account for repairs to orphanage | 100 65 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | ... | ... |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 14,397 27 | ... |
| ... | 14,705 42 | 14,705 42 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 14,397 27 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 23 08 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 512 88 |
| To Joseph Singleton, salary as constable from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 36 00 | ... |
| Joseph Weiden, lime, labour, & c., for Fort William school | 31 50 | ... |
| Dr. W.W. Birdsall, balance medical account for 1893 | 35 00 | ... |
| Dr. T.S.T. Smillie, medical attendance and medicine for March qr., 1894 | 125 00 | ... |
| Graham, Honer & Co., lumber | 10 00 | ... |
| J.P. Donnelly, contingent account September quarter, 1894 | 3 50 | ... |
| Dominion Express Co., charges on school material | 2 80 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material, Oct., 1894 | 13 77 | ... |
| J.T. White, school inspection | 18 80 | ... |
| Louis Jerome, wood for Fort William Orphanage | 15 00 | ... |
| John Christie, wood for Fort William boys' school | 12 00 | ... |
| John Christie, for sawing wood | 4 80 | ... |
| Joseph Weiden, supplies to destitute Indians | 68 00 | ... |
| Réné Dabin, one plough | 15 00 | ... |
| Joseph Weiden, lime and Whitewash brushes | 4 70 | ... |
| Joseph Weiden, repairing desk, boys' school | 1 30 | ... |
| Shera & Co., clothing for children at orphanage | 10 58 | ... |
| Joseph Weiden, clothing for children at orphanage and repairs | 45 39 | ... |
| Alphonse Lauriere, seed potatoes | 25 00 | ... |
| Joseph Weiden, for repairs to councillor | 25 85 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 31 55 | ... |
| ... | 535 96 | 535 96 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 31 55 |

French River Indians, Ont. (No. 11)

| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---|----------|----------|
| By Balance, 30th June 1894 [error on hardcopy, please verify] | ... | 5,079 23 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 189 | 5,079 23 | ... |
| ... | 5,079 23 | 5,079 23 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 5,079 23 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 534 43 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 196 48 |
| To interest distributed | 400 00 | ... |
| R.M. Stephen, M.D., part of salary as physician | 23 52 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 307 39 | ... |
| ... | 730 91 | 730 91 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 307 39 |

Garden River Indians, Ont. (No. 12)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 70,522 27 |
| Land sales and timber dues | ... | 2,056 86 |
| To L.S. Mick, for purchase E. 1/2 of S.W. 1/4 sec. 21, township Macdonald | 40 00 | ... |
| Vincent W. Dooley, bal. of ac't for services as architect for council-house | 4 50 | ... |
| James Lawler, bal. due on contract building council-house | 100 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 205 68 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 72,228 95 | ... |
| ... | 72,579 13 | 72,579 13 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 72,228 95 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 566 86 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2,488 12 |
| Rents | ... | 300 75 |
| Wm. Van Abbott, fine imposed on F. Biron | ... | 5 00 |
| Wm. Van Abbott, refund of interest | ... | 10 53 |
| Wm. Van Abbott refund of insurance premiums on store, etc | ... | 13 25 |
| Wm. Van Abbott, refund of amount paid for coffins | ... | 8 00 |
| To Widow Jane Augustin, pension from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 4 16 | ... |
| Pequetchenene, chief salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 60 00 | ... |
| J.A. Reid, M.D., physician, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 100 00 | ... |
| Miss A.E. Wilding, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 300 00 | ... |
| J.T. White, school inspection | 21 25 | ... |
| J.A. Reid, M.D., extra medical services | 263 00 | ... |
| J.A. Reid, M.D., medicines | 59 56 | ... |
| Interest distributed | 1,528 31 | ... |
| James C. Rowland, clock for Church of England school | 1 25 | ... |
| Dominion Express Co., charges on school material | 1 80 | ... |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 30 17 | ... |
| John Nott, J.P. fine imposed on D. Elliott | 4 45 | ... |
| Thos. Driver, wood for School | 15 00 | ... |
| Eliza Pine, cleaning school-house and lighting fires | 12 00 | ... |
| Walter Raynor, ceiling school-house | 100 00 | ... |
| Rev. G.A. Artus, wood for school | 12 00 | ... |
| Wm. Van Abbott, donation to 'Xmas. tree | 2 00 | ... |
| D. McCaig, school inspection | 9 50 | ... |

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| R.H. Carney, insurance premium | 13 50 | ... |
| A.W. Cunningham, repairs to school-house, windows | 1 40 | ... |
| Frank Clark, wood for school | 15 00 | ... |
| Sundries for school | 65 | ... |
| Expenses of deputation to Ottawa and return | 76 90 | ... |
| J. Huckell, board of deputation in Ottawa | 12 50 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 18 35 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 729 76 | ... |
| ... | 3,392 51 | 3,392 51 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 729 76 |

14 - 3*

Henvey Inlet Indians, Ont. (No. 13)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 7,240 50 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 7,240 50 | ... |
| ... | 7,240 50 | 7,240 50 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 7,240 50 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 21 75 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 254 20 |
| Refund of interest | ... | 129 01 |
| To Jos. Tebeshkogeshic, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 06 | ... |
| Joseph Meshogoquon, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 16 92 | ... |
| Ed. Gauvreau, M.D., vaccine points | 3 35 | ... |
| Quakoose, share of interest, 1894 | 50 | ... |
| Wm. Beatty, material for repairing teacher's residence | 8 13 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 3 26 | ... |
| David Craddock, teacher, salary from 1st October, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Joseph Meshogoquon care of oxen to 31st December, 1894 | 10 00 | ... |
| Angus Meshogoquon fuel for school | 10 00 | ... |
| Interest distributed | 125 47 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 147 27 | ... |
| ... | 404 96 | 404 96 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 147 27 |

Lake Nipissing Indians, Ont. (No. 14)

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 36,863 03 |
| Timber dues and ground rent | ... | 6,947 66 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 694 77 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 43,115 92 | ... |
| ... | 43,810 69 | 43,810 69 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 43,115 92 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 218 39 |
| Refund of interest | ... | 234 23 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1,297 84 |
| Ground rent | ... | 324 00 |

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| To Semo Commanda, chief, Salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Louis Beaucage, chief, Salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Semo Commanda, caretaker, Salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| F.E. Crawford, teacher, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 30th June, 1894 | 62 50 | ... |
| Bella Johnston, teacher, salary from 1st October, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Moses McKay, constable, salary from 1st November, '93 to 31st October, '94 | 14 00 | ... |
| Martin Ducharme, constable, salary from 1st November, '93 to 31st October, '94 | 14 00 | ... |
| Department of Public Printing & Stationery, stationery and school material | 1 42 | ... |
| Rev. George Grant, inspecting schools | 33 00 | ... |
| John Cochar, wood for school | 23 62 | ... |
| E. Gauvreau, M.D., vaccine points | 3 34 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 1,415 71 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 19 44 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 282 43 | ... |
| ... | 2,074 46 | 2,074 46 |
| By Balance, 30th June. 1895, brought down | ... | 282 43 |

Manitoulin Island (Unceded) (No. 15)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 26,107 58 |
| Timber dues | ... | 2,809 77 |
| Refund, advance for roadwork | ... | 99 |
| To Repairs to roads | 612 61 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 280 98 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 28,024 75 | ... |
| ... | 28,918 31 | 28,918 34 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 28,024 75 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 23 46 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 914 60 |
| To R.M. Stephen, M.D., proportion of salary as physician from 1st July, 1894, to 30th June. 1895 | 490 04 | ... |
| George Rennicks for services as veterinary surgeon | 135 00 | ... |
| Relief of destitute Indians | 184 00 | ... |
| W.A. McLeod, for services instructing Indians in connection with manufacture of railway ties | 81 90 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 47 12 | ... |
| ... | 938 06 | 938 06 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 47 12 |

Maganettewan Indians, Ont. (No. 16)

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 510 32 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 510 32 | ... |
| ... | 510 32 | 510 32 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 510 32 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Interest on invested capital | ... | 17 60 |
| To Balance 30th June, 1894 | 7 25 | ... |
| Arrears of interest to Antoine Sebewai | 71 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 9 64 | ... |
| ... | 17 60 | 17 60 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 9 64 |

Mississaguas of Alnwick, Ont. (No. 17)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 76,695 17 |
| Collections from sale of islands in River St. Lawrence | ... | 17,342 23 |
| Timber dues | ... | 4 00 |
| Amount received for gravel | ... | 10 72 |
| Amount of cheque issued in favour of W.L. Hibbard, 1893 - 4, not presented for Payment | ... | 10 80 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 94,062 92 | ... |
| ... | 94,062 92 | 94,062 92 |
| By Balance, 30th June. 1895, brought down | ... | 94,062 92 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 541 50 |
| Rent collections | ... | 1,579 46 |
| Refund of interest | ... | 60 62 |
| Collections from Indian for non performance of road-work | ... | 31 00 |
| Gazette Printing Co., refund of payment, for advertising | ... | 16 00 |
| Jos. Jones, refund of payment, for advertising | ... | 1 31 |
| Liquor fine imposed on J. Comego | ... | 10 00 |
| Wire sold J. Comego | ... | 2 50 |
| Timber sold off T. Tobico's lot | ... | 12 00 |
| Refund of advance for repairing church | ... | 1 60 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 3,979 80 |
| To Mitchell Chubb, chief, salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| Peter Crow, councillor, salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Thos. Marsden, councillor, salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Hiram Beaver, councillor, salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Enoch Crowe, councillor, salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Wm. Lukes, secretary, salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 24 00 | ... |
| Ebenezer Comego, sexton, salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 60 00 | ... |
| Eliza J. Blaker, organist, salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Susan Sky pension, salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Thos. C. Lapp, M.D., physician, salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 275 00 | ... |
| A.B. Cowan, island guardian, salary 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 246 88 | ... |
| A.B. Travelling expenses | 34 47 | ... |
| Wm. Edmison, rent | 22 50 | ... |
| Thos. Marsden, rent | 18 00 | ... |
| Geo. Blaker, rent | 38 75 | ... |

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Mary A. Shippegau, rent | 23 75 | ... |
| Maria Madwayosh, rent | 5 00 | ... |
| John Sunday, rent | 5 00 | ... |
| James Blaker, rent | 22 50 | ... |
| Madden Crowe, rent | 23 00 | ... |
| Allan Salt, rent | 4 13 | ... |
| Mitchell Chubb, rent | 16 57 | ... |
| Robert Gray, rent | 2 11 | ... |
| Allan Tobico, rent | 5 00 | ... |
| Kingston 'News,' advertising sale of islands in River St. Lawrence | 17 50 | ... |
| Buffalo 'Courier,' advertising sale of islands in River St. Lawrence | 12 50 | ... |
| Gananoque 'Journal,' advertising sale of islands in River St. Lawrence | 4 20 | ... |
| Cobourg 'Sentinel-Star,' advertising sale of islands in River St. Lawrence | 4 55 | ... |
| The Geo. P. Rowell Advt. Co. for advertising sale of islands in St. Lawrence River | 59 40 | ... |
| Peterborough 'Times,' advertising sale of islands in River St. Lawrence | 18 00 | ... |
| Hamilton 'Spectator,' advertising sale of islands in River St. Lawrence | 105 60 | ... |
| Geo. Comego, royalty on gravel, Location 88 | 10 72 | ... |
| British American Assurance Co., premium on policy 102,243 | 12 50 | ... |
| Funeral expenses A. Comego | 11 50 | ... |
| Joseph Beaver, digging grave | 2 00 | ... |
| Robt. Grey, digging grave | 16 00 | ... |
| The Nicholls Hospital for attendance on Martha Blackie | 3 50 | ... |
| E. Bellighem, funeral expenses for Martha Blackie | 18 50 | ... |
| J. Thackeray, for repairs to culvert | 1 50 | ... |
| Carried forward | 1,232 63 | 6,236 09 |

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|----------|----------|
| Brought forward | 1,232 63 | 6,236 09 |
| INTEREST - Concluded. | ... | ... |
| To John McMillan, coffins | 50 00 | ... |
| J. Raymond, painting mission school | 37 00 | ... |
| W. Lukes, repairs to mission school | 12 00 | ... |
| E. Scarlett, inspecting schools | 13 03 | ... |
| John Cochran, on account of house for J.H. Chase | 20 00 | ... |
| Jos. Cook, in full as agent for sale of Islands | 250 00 | ... |
| The World Furnishing Co., coffin | 7 00 | ... |
| Rev. A. Sutherland, part salary of teacher | 31 25 | ... |
| Robert Marsden, repairing culvert | 3 00 | ... |
| Canadian Office and school Furnishing Co., teacher's desk | 8 00 | ... |
| Canadian Office and School Furnishing Co., minister's chair | 13 60 | ... |
| Hubert Smoke, work on outbuildings Alnwick school | 2 75 | ... |
| Wm. Lukes, repairs Alnwick school | 1 25 | ... |
| H.M. Fowlds & Son, seed grain | 250 22 | ... |
| G. McGovern, seed grain | 11 00 | ... |
| John Ball, seed grain | 11 78 | ... |
| C.F. Caddy, surveying village lots | 18 00 | ... |
| Mississaguas of Mud Lake, credit in error Aug., 1894 | 1 31 | ... |
| Superannuation Account, abatement from agent's salary | 3 12 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 96 09 | ... |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 159 63 | ... |
| J.G. Wallace, inspector for islands, salary, 1st Jan'y, 1894 to 31st Dec., '94 | 25 00 | ... |
| Refund of interest | 38 15 | ... |
| Arrears of interest | 9 88 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 2,609 55 | ... |
| Rent | 967 67 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 353 18 | ... |
| ... | 6,236 09 | 6,236 09 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 353 18 |

Mississaguas of the Credit, Ont. (No. 18)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 84,561 15 |
| W.H. Young, payment on lots in Bronte | ... | 60 30 |
| T.H. Churchill, payment on lots in Bronte | ... | 37 20 |
| To Jos. Seymour, building bridge at Boston Creek | 169 50 | ... |
| S. Dixon, moving school-house to council-house grounds | 173 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collection | 9 75 | ... |
| John Graham, building fence and gate at mission-house | 77 00 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1895 | 84,229 40 | ... |
| ... | 84,658 65 | 84,658 65 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down | ... | 84,229 40 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 639 49 |
| Rents collected | ... | 28 80 |
| Fine | ... | 20 00 |
| Refund to R.E. Jones, cheque 1,103 | ... | 1 25 |
| Refund of interest | ... | 71 60 |
| Wm. Stirling, refund of grant for fire loss | ... | 200 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 4,827 00 |
| To Norman Black, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 243 75 | ... |
| D. McDougal, chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 100 00 | ... |
| Joseph Laform, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 45 00 | ... |
| Peter Salt, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 45 00 | ... |
| Joseph Chubb, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 45 00 | ... |
| George J. King, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 45 00 | ... |
| John Chechock, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 18 75 | ... |
| P.E. Jones, physician, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 250 00 | ... |
| Adam Secord, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 18 75 | ... |
| Jas. Laform, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 5 00 | ... |
| Wm. King, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 6 25 | ... |
| Chester Laform, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 7 50 | ... |
| Daniel Tobicoe, sexton, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 18 75 | ... |
| Mrs. Robert Brant, organist, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 18 75 | ... |
| Bertha Herchmer, organist, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 6 25 | ... |
| Mary Young, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Phoebe Wilson, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Cath. Chechock, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Jacob Johnston, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Wilfrid Jones, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 18 75 | ... |
| British American Insurance Co., premium on policy, 276,757 | 12 75 | ... |
| C.J. Heaslip, funeral furnishings | 128 00 | ... |
| Wm. Harrison & Son, furnishings | 16 00 | ... |
| John H. Hager, cleaning road of drifted ice | 5 00 | ... |
| John Long, repairing road scrapers | 3 00 | ... |
| Daniel Keys, services as scrutineer | 1 50 | ... |
| B.L. Griffiths, attendance at election of councillors | 9 00 | ... |
| M.J. Kelly inspection of schools | 14 00 | ... |
| D.J. Lynch, oil for council-house | 2 15 | ... |
| A.A. Jones, papering church | 5 50 | ... |
| P.E. Jones, prizes for school children | 53 74 | ... |
| J.W. Park, relief to destitute | 163 30 | ... |
| D. Almas & Son to destitute | 15 00 | ... |
| A. Salt to destitute | 5 00 | ... |
| Robert Fisher to destitute | 5 00 | ... |
| John H. Hagar, relief and grave-digging | 14 00 | ... |
| John. H. Hagar, relief and sundries for church | 67 36 | ... |
| Wm. Stirling, compensation for fire loss | 266 66 | ... |
| James Laform compensation for fire loss | 97 66 | ... |
| Grading at Boston Creek bridge | 232 68 | ... |
| T.A. Snider, legal services (Johnston vs. P.E. Jones) | 25 00 | ... |
| T.B. Geddes, legal services | 1 50 | ... |
| Carried forward | 2,136 30 | 5,788 14 |

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|----------|----------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 2,136 30 | 5,788 14 |
| INTEREST - Concluded. | ... | ... |
| To T.E. Hodgins, legal services (Johnston vs. P.E. Jones) | 3 35 | ... |
| E. Furlong, legal services (re arbitration) | 100 00 | ... |
| J. Bergin, legal services (re arbitration) | 100 00 | ... |
| E. Hagar, supplies for school picnic | 7 01 | ... |
| J.W. Park, supplies for school picnic | 16 87 | ... |
| N.T. Black, expenses re election of chiefs | 1 50 | ... |
| B.L. Griffith, expenses re election of chiefs | 1 50 | ... |
| D. Forsyth, services as constable | 3 00 | ... |
| Elvin Dixon, expenses of delegates to grand council | 66 00 | ... |
| James Sheldrick, sundries for council-house | 6 28 | ... |
| Robert Fisher, glazing, &c | 1 50 | ... |
| Robert Fisher, paid for board of well-diggers | 12 50 | ... |
| Canadian Express Co., charges on school material | 1 75 | ... |
| A.E. Jones, painting council-house building | 65 00 | ... |
| P.E. Jones, on account expenses of deputation | 5 00 | ... |
| Joel Ward, stenographer | 12 60 | ... |
| D. Almas & Son, investigating death of G.T. Henry | 22 15 | ... |
| John Graham, repairing pumps | 10 00 | ... |
| J.E. Pedlow, supplies for school-house | 1 40 | ... |
| Silvanus Dixon, material and repairs for school-house | 12 50 | ... |
| S.W. Howard, stationery for chief councillor | 60 | ... |
| 'News' Printing Co., printing notices, &c | 9 25 | ... |
| Daniel J. Lynch and J. Chechock, expenses to Hamilton | 7 00 | ... |
| Silvanus dixon, expenses of P.E. Jones and J. Chechock to Hamilton | 15 00 | ... |
| Dominion Express Co., express charges | 70 | ... |
| P.E. Jones, advance for travelling expenses to Hamilton re arbitration | 20 00 | ... |
| S.W. Howard, medicines | 11 82 | ... |
| John H. Hagar, injury to horse | 9 04 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 24 40 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 2 93 | ... |
| P.E. Jones, interest for distribution | 2,641 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 460 19 | ... |
| ... | 5,788 14 | 5,788 14 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 460 19 |

Mississaguas of Rice Lake, Ont. (No. 19)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 22,382 50 |
| Amount received for gravel | ... | 15 75 |
| Proportions of collections on account of sales of Islands | ... | 71 43 |
| Land sales | ... | 16 99 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 10 42 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1895 | 22,476 25 | ... |
| ... | 22,486 67 | 22,486 67 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 22,476 25 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 157 36 |
| Rent | ... | 615 20 |
| Interest moneys refunded | ... | 9 90 |
| Collections from Indians for non-performance of road-work | ... | 10 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1,077 40 |
| To Robert Paudash, chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Wellington Cowe, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 48 00 | ... |
| Madden Howard, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| James Jarvis, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Christina Anderson, secretary, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st Dec., 1894 | 6 00 | ... |
| Christina Cowe, secretary, salary from 1st Jan., 1895, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| John Howard, sexton, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 35 00 | ... |
| John M. Shaw, M.D., Physician, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 150 00 | ... |
| J.W. Crosby, balance due on organ | 40 00 | ... |
| A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 2 00 | ... |
| Agent Royal Insurance Company on account premiums on policy | 1 50 | ... |
| Agent Royal Insurance Company on account balance on policy | 1 00 | ... |
| Oswald A. Cragg, painting mission church | 20 00 | ... |
| Canadian Office and School Furniture Company, teacher's desk | 8 00 | ... |
| Andrew Anderson, wood for school | 12 00 | ... |
| Thos. Mather, coffin | 8 00 | ... |
| Thos. R. Hewson, P.L.S examination of Islands, Stony Lake | 23 83 | ... |
| Hon. J.C. Aikens and Rev. A. Sutherland, part of teacher's salary for September and March | | |

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| quarters | 62 50 | ... |
| Chas. King, insurance on church | 24 87 | ... |
| Rents distributed | 565 72 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 36 91 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 709 34 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1895 | 112 19 | ... |
| ... | 1,869 86 | 1,869 86 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 112 19 |

Mississaguas of Mud Lake, Ont. (No. 20)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 37,381 54 |
| Proportions of collections on account of sale of islands | ... | 30 53 |
| Refund from Jos. Jones on account of loan | ... | 60 00 |
| Refund from G. Taylor on account of loan | ... | 13 47 |
| Refund from Z. Knott on account of loan | ... | 15 00 |
| Refund from J.W. Jacob on account of loan | ... | 14 69 |
| Refund from J. Taylor on account of loan | ... | 7 00 |
| Land sales | ... | 35 05 |
| To A.E. Kennedy, building 4 houses | 538 01 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 6 56 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 37,012 71 | ... |
| ... | 37,557 28 | 37,557 28 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 37,012 71 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 419 18 |
| Collections from sundry Indians for non-performance of road-work | ... | 2 00 |
| Jos. Jones, refund on account of advance for building house, &c | ... | 2 49 |
| Interest on loans | ... | 6 67 |
| Refund of interest | ... | 6 73 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1,804 92 |
| To Joseph Irons, chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Wm Whetung, sexton, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| Samson Fawn, secretary, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 8 00 | ... |
| Geo. Taylor, sr., pensioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 1 00 | ... |
| John R. Fraser, M.D., medical attendance on Chief Jos. Jones | 130 00 | ... |
| A.E. Kennedy, M.D., grant for medical attendance | 40 00 | ... |
| Thos. R. Hewson, P.L.S., for examination of islands, Stony Lake | 44 93 | ... |
| Moses McCue, repairs to church | 8 50 | ... |
| T. Hendren, coffins | 18 00 | ... |
| Thos. Mather, coffins | 8 00 | ... |
| The Nicholls Hospital, attendance on Josh. Brown | 11 00 | ... |
| James McCue, arrears of interest | 11 51 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 1,514 65 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 378 40 | ... |
| ... | 2,241 99 | 2,241 99 |

| | | |
|---|-----|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 378 40 |
|---|-----|--------|

Mississaguas of Scugog, Ont. (No. 21)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 10,444 74 |
| Proportions of collections on account of sale of islands | ... | 8 04 |
| Land sales | ... | 7 96 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 1 60 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 10,459 14 | ... |
| ... | 10,460 74 | 10,460 74 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 10,459 14 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 99 56 |
| Refund of interest | ... | 2 97 |
| Rent | ... | 595 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 486 60 |
| To Issac Johnson, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 19 00 | ... |
| John Johnson, pension, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Louisa Johnson, secretary, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 6 00 | ... |
| Thos. R. Hewson, P.L.S., examination of islands, Stony Lake | 11 24 | ... |
| J.W. Davis, coffin | 6 00 | ... |
| Jones & Co., funeral furnishings | 91 | ... |
| J. Stones, repairing house | 11 05 | ... |
| John Gamble, cedar fence rails | 60 00 | ... |
| Canadian Express Co., charges on blankets | 60 | ... |
| Slingsby Mfg. Co., blankets | 4 14 | ... |
| A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 1 00 | ... |
| R.J. Bruce, material for fencing | 150 22 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 35 70 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 765 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 88 27 | ... |
| ... | 1,184 13 | 1,184 13 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 88 27 |

Mohawks of Bay of Quinté, Ont. (No. 22)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|------------|------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 110,174 18 |
| Rents on account of loan for fencing, &c | ... | 1,055 01 |
| Land sales | ... | 2,730 20 |
| To Paid on account of barn for W. Sero | 100 00 | ... |
| Widow John Penn, refund of rent retained | 17 60 | ... |
| John Mark, on account of house | 32 40 | ... |
| John Claus, refund of rent retained | 80 50 | ... |
| W.G. Egar, advance on account of fencing | 220 78 | ... |
| Solomon Loft, on account of addition to barn | 88 28 | ... |
| Mrs. John Baptiste, refund of rent retained | 47 48 | ... |
| W.G. Egar, for repairs to John S. Brant's barn | 32 45 | ... |
| Stephen Maracle, refund of rent retained | 39 46 | ... |
| Brant Brant, refund of rent retained | 15 25 | ... |
| John Powles, refund of rent retained | 75 00 | ... |
| Henry Powles, refund of rent retained | 18 61 | ... |
| Nelson Maracle, refund of rent retained | 8 00 | ... |
| Henry Hill, refund of rent retained | 20 00 | ... |
| Widow Lawrence Maracle, refund of rent retained | 40 00 | ... |
| Isaac Socco, refund of rent retained | 34 04 | ... |
| Mrs. Lawrence Claus, refund of rent retained | 53 54 | ... |
| Mrs. Cornelius Brant, refund of rent retained | 50 00 | ... |
| Samuel P. Brant, refund of rent retained | 50 86 | ... |
| Abram P. Brant, refund of rent retained | 25 00 | ... |
| Elith Hill, refund of rent retained | 41 | ... |
| Wm. Maracle, refund of rent retained | 73 72 | ... |
| J.S. Brant, refund of rent retained | 11 60 | ... |
| Alex, Loft, refund of rent retained | 112 50 | ... |
| Isaac Powles, building bridge Sucker Creek | 495 00 | ... |
| The Rathbun Co., material for Wm. Sero's barn | 201 55 | ... |
| The Rathbun Co., fencing material | 112 67 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 333 30 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1895 | 111,566 39 | ... |
| ... | 113,959 39 | 113,959 39 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 111,566 39 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |

| | | |
|---|--------|----------|
| By Balance on 30th June, 1894 | ... | 409 20 |
| Rents | ... | 2,111 62 |
| Liquor fines, \$10.00, \$5.00, \$5.00 | ... | 20 00 |
| D. O'Leary, refund of advance for travelling expenses | ... | 2 85 |
| W.G. Egar, refund from interest distribution | ... | 13 42 |
| Interest on land sales | ... | 1,229 75 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 5,422 76 |
| To Jacob B. Brant, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st Dec., 1895 | 18 00 | ... |
| Solomon Loft, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 40 00 | ... |
| Sampson Green, chief, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 24 00 | ... |
| Frank Claus, chief from 1st Jan., 1895, to 31st March, 1895 | 6 00 | ... |
| J.J Brant, chief from 1st April, 1894 to 31st Dec., 1894 | 18 00 | ... |
| Wm. Powles, chief from 1st Jan., 1895 to 31st March, 1895 | 6 00 | ... |
| Isaac Powles, chief from 1st April, 1894 to 31st Dec., 1894 | 18 00 | ... |
| Stephen Maracle, chief from 1st Jan., to 31st March 1895 | 6 00 | ... |
| Lydia Maracle, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st, March, 1895 | 16 00 | ... |
| Hannah Barnhart, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st, March, 1895 | 16 00 | ... |
| John D. Green, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st, March, 1895 | 16 00 | ... |
| Milo Maracle, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st, March, 1895 | 16 00 | ... |
| Elias Green, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st, March, 1895 | 16 00 | ... |
| Sampson Williams, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st, March, 1895 | 16 00 | ... |
| Henry H. Maracle, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st, March, 1895 | 16 00 | ... |
| Edward Lewis, pension, 1st July, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Henry Hill, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895 | 17 75 | ... |
| Robt. Maracle, sexton, salary, 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895 | 40 00 | ... |
| Carried forward | 317 75 | 9,209 60 |

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---------|----------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 317 75 | 9,209 60 |
| INTEREST - Concluded. | ... | ... |
| To Abram Sero, sexton, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Sylvester Moses, constable, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 30th June, 1894 | 8 33 | ... |
| Michael Claus, constable, salary, 1st April, 1894 to 31st March, 1895 | 49 99 | ... |
| Rev. G.A. Anderson, missionary, salary, 1st April, 1894, 31st March, 1895 | 400 00 | ... |
| J. Newton, M.D., physician, salary, 1st April, 1894, 31st March, 1895 | 250 00 | ... |
| G.A. Whiteman, M.D., physician, salary, 1st April, 1894, 31st March, 1895 | 250 00 | ... |
| Nellie Bowen, physician, salary, 1st April, 1894, 31st March, 1895 | 112 50 | ... |
| Jessie Meneilly, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 187 50 | ... |
| J. McCullough, police commissioner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 150 00 | ... |
| Alwinda Graham, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1895 | 112 50 | ... |
| Maggie Allen, teacher, salary, 1st Jan., 1895, to 31st March, 1895 | 62 50 | ... |
| Helen Demorest, teacher, salary, 1st Jan., 1895, to 31st March, 1895 | 37 50 | ... |
| Wm. Tedman, teacher, salary, 1st Jan., 1895, to 31st March, 1895 | 37 50 | ... |
| Toronto Asylum, maintenance of Ellen Penn | 143 00 | ... |
| J.A.J. McKenna, travelling expenses | 21 15 | ... |
| H.R. Bedford, legal services | 84 69 | ... |
| George Snider, clock for Central school | 4 50 | ... |
| E. Loft, services as caretaker Mission school | 10 00 | ... |
| Toronto Asylum, maintenance of Cyrus Maracle | 156 00 | ... |
| Dominion Express Co., freight | 90 | ... |
| School material | 28 21 | ... |
| J.F. Vanasse, expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions | 30 00 | ... |
| Brant Brant, repairs to barn | 15 50 | ... |
| Wm. Martin, repairs to barn | 2 00 | ... |
| F. Donahue & Bros., nails for barn | 4 38 | ... |
| The Rathbun Co., lumber for barn | 51 72 | ... |
| Royal Insurance Co., premium on ferry boat | 18 00 | ... |
| Grants to destitute Indians | 40 00 | ... |
| J.J. Kerr, uniform for constable | 10 75 | ... |
| Rathbun Co., uniform for constable | 19 00 | ... |
| Mrs. A.J.S. Maracle, scrubbing school | 2 50 | ... |
| Peter Green, rebuilding fence on lot 35 | 25 00 | ... |
| G.A. Whiteman, M.D., vaccinating | 50 00 | ... |
| John Newton, M.D., vaccinating | 63 50 | ... |
| Michael Claus, board of constable | 7 50 | ... |
| James Gault, horse hire for constable | 21 00 | ... |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| D. O'Leary, expenses in connection with liquor traffic | 25 00 | ... |
| Jemima Maracle, compensation for loss by fire | 25 00 | ... |
| Henry Hill, services distributing flour | 5 00 | ... |
| Solomon Loft, registering lands | 30 00 | ... |
| George Stuart, board of S. Loft | 13 75 | ... |
| Sampson Green, travelling expenses, Deseronto to Ottawa and return | 13 45 | ... |
| Rents distributed | 2,188 56 | ... |
| C.R. Cunningham, premium of insurance on school | 6 75 | ... |
| J.J. Kerr, clothing for Isaac Socco | 11 25 | ... |
| Interest distributed | 3,282 80 | ... |
| W.J. Mayell, fees for pupils attending Shannonville school | 6 25 | ... |
| Rathbun Co., fuel for schools | 37 58 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 250 87 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1895 | 507 97 | ... |
| ... | 9,209 60 | 9,209 60 |
| By Balance on 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 507 97 |

Moravians of the Thames, Ont. (No. 23)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|------------|------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 158,047 33 |
| J. Beattie, refund on account of Mason debt | ... | 29 65 |
| J. Beattie, refund on account of drain | ... | 35 96 |
| To Thomas, Bodkin, advance on drain contract | 100 00 | ... |
| J.W. Shackleton, levels and estimate for proposed drain | 40 00 | ... |
| W. Wesley, printing notices | 2 50 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1895 | 157,970 44 | ... |
| ... | 158,112 94 | 158,112 94 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 157,970 44 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1,318 15 |
| Liquor fines | ... | 24 88 |
| J. Beattie, refund from A. Tobias on account of loan | ... | 60 00 |
| Assessments for drain | ... | 17 98 |
| Refund of interest | ... | 58 55 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 6,185 28 |
| To Albert Tobias chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 60 00 | ... |
| Washington Jacobs, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Walter Tobias, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Jonathan Hill, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Alfred E. Wampum, secretary, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Elijah Jacobs, truant officer, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Samuel Lacelle, caretaker and gravedigger, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 26 00 | ... |
| Isaac Hill caretaker of school, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 15 00 | ... |
| John Hendrick, caretaker, 1st January, 1895, to 31st March, 1895 | 4 50 | ... |
| Keturah Stonefish, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 12 00 | ... |
| Eunice Peters, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 16 00 | ... |
| Polly Jacobs, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 12 00 | ... |
| F.A. Pope, M.D., physician, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 30th April, 1894 | 25 00 | ... |
| Delaski Marr, M.D., physician, salary, 1st August, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 200 00 | ... |
| Duncan McPhail, M.D., medical attendance | 4 50 | ... |
| George Caus, M.D., medical attendance | 22 87 | ... |
| A.D. Graham, M.D., medical attendance | 22 62 | ... |
| Willis N. Tobias, salary as teacher, part of June quarter, Moraviantown | 43 75 | ... |
| Isabella Johnston, teacher, Moraviantown, salary, 1st January, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 43 75 | ... |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| George Grant, teacher, salary, 1st October, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 175 50 | ... |
| George Grant, teacher, salary, 30 days, September quarter 1894 | 40 38 | ... |
| Johnston & McCreary, coffins | 18 00 | ... |
| Isaac Hill, whitewashing Indian school-house | 3 00 | ... |
| Jos. Leycroft, livery hire for Agent Beattie | 2 50 | ... |
| W.H.E. Collis, inspection of schools | 30 00 | ... |
| Oliver Crowell, plank for culvert | 18 00 | ... |
| Chas. Wise, painting inside of council-house | 25 00 | ... |
| Wm. R. Snake, board to delegates to grand council | 65 75 | ... |
| A. Tobias, western fair expenses | 40 00 | ... |
| Joseph Huff, salary as inspector | 14 00 | ... |
| A. Tobias, repairs to school well | 4 00 | ... |
| Albert Tobias, sundries for council-house | 6 60 | ... |
| McEcheren & Hopkins, coffins | 60 00 | ... |
| E. Beattie, funeral furnishings | 4 32 | ... |
| Albert Tobias, wood | 32 25 | ... |
| Crosby & Hussy, sundries for school | 2 00 | ... |
| G. Beattie, sundries for school | 1 15 | ... |
| Whaley, Royce & Co., musical instruments | 45 00 | ... |
| Express on band instruments | 2 25 | ... |
| A. & S. Nordheimer, instruments for band | 48 34 | ... |
| M. Leber, horse purchased by Eli Dolson | 40 00 | ... |
| T.B. Marr, mare purchased by John B. Noah. | 50 00 | ... |
| Carried forward | 1,352 53 | 7,664 84 |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 1,352 53 | 7,664 84 |
| INTEREST - Concluded. | ... | ... |
| To Peter McPhail, lumber waggon purchased by John B. Noah | 42 50 | ... |
| Robert Hogg, hay purchased by John B. Noah | 7 00 | ... |
| Charles W. Richardson, seed oats | 19 65 | ... |
| John Puddicomb, farm implements | 31 00 | ... |
| Darling & Co., team harness | 29 00 | ... |
| John Mellis, neck yoke | 1 25 | ... |
| T.W. Scott, lumber | 18 09 | ... |
| Crosby & Hussy, hardware | 8 15 | ... |
| D. McMackon, material | 4 00 | ... |
| Oliver Crowell, material | 20 00 | ... |
| McLaren & Raycraft, seed beans | 4 00 | ... |
| F. Beattie, potatoes | 2 46 | ... |
| John McLennan, cow | 30 00 | ... |
| Edward Dark, cow | 33 00 | ... |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 8 36 | ... |
| Albert Tobias, services as interpreter | 7 00 | ... |
| Ed. Tobias, refund of amount retained | 2 20 | ... |
| Jules Caron, relief to destitute | 2 55 | ... |
| Chief A. Tobias, loan to J. Lacelles | 105 00 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 4,803 31 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 1 49 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 1,129 30 | ... |
| ... | 7,664 84 | 7,664 84 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 1,129 30 |

Munsees of the Thames, Ont. (No. 24)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2,632 74 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2,632 74 | ... |
| ... | 2,632 74 | 2,632 74 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2,632 74 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 60 02 |
| Rent | ... | 85 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 94 24 |
| To Scobbie Logan, chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 4 00 | ... |
| W.L. Waddilove, chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 4 00 | ... |
| John Nicholas, secretary, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 4 00 | ... |
| Albert Peter, messenger, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 4 00 | ... |
| H.D. Johnson, inspecting schools | 13 50 | ... |
| Louis Beach, painting blackboard at school | 3 00 | ... |
| A. McGregor, sundries for school | 1 40 | ... |
| G.B. Hoskins, sundries for school | 1 75 | ... |
| Jacob Logan, making culvert | 1 00 | ... |
| A.M. Johnson, coffin | 8 00 | ... |
| Cornelius Logan, wood | 1 05 | ... |
| Lewis Logan, wood | 5 12 | ... |
| Jacob Logan, wood | 3 50 | ... |
| Wm. Waddilove, wood | 2 00 | ... |
| James Hendry, lumber for culverts | 2 69 | ... |
| Joshua S. Wilson, rent | 40 00 | ... |
| Mary Wilson, rent | 35 00 | ... |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 1 85 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 5 10 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 98 30 | ... |
| ... | 239 26 | 239 26 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 98 30 |

Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (No. 25)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|------------|------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 139,544 73 |
| Land and timber sales | ... | 9,560 21 |
| Marine and Fisheries department, site for lighthouse | ... | 25 00 |
| Refund on account of advance for road-work | ... | 22 33 |
| To H.S. Sims, in full of claim on water lot, Township of Shaftesbury | 50 00 | ... |
| Balance of grant for road-work | 150 00 | ... |
| Charles McArthur, refund of amount paid on land | 21 63 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 1,921 51 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 147,009 13 | ... |
| ... | 149,152 27 | 149,152 27 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 147,009 13 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ... | 1,417 86 |
| Rent | ... | 799 57 |
| Fines | ... | 100 00 |
| Refund on account of constable's travelling expenses | ... | 38 12 |
| Part of W.A. McLeod's account for services re railway ties | ... | 24 20 |
| Refund of interest | ... | 312 51 |
| Outstanding cheque of 1893 - 94 | ... | 31 |
| John Davidson, interest on timber dues | ... | 21 60 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 4,933 68 |
| To Charlotte Lamorandière, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 30th June, 1895, | 50 00 | ... |
| Josephine Bernard, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 20th October, 1894 | 143 93 | ... |
| John A. Wakegijig, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 14th July, 1894 | 59 24 | ... |
| Ignatius Gabow, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 200 00 | ... |
| James Keatley, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 300 00 | ... |
| Sarah Bernard, teacher from 1st Sept., 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 119 24 | ... |
| Elizabeth Proulx, teacher, salary, from 1st Sept., 1894, to 31st Dec., 1894 | 75 38 | ... |
| Mrs. Chas. Rousseau, teacher, salary from 24th November, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 96 59 | ... |
| Thos. A. Miller, teacher salary from 1st January, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| R.M. Stephen, M.D., physician, part of salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 294 00 | ... |
| Jonas Oldjig, services as constable, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| Isaac Shawana, services as constable, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 12 00 | ... |
| J.T. White, inspection of schools | 76 95 | ... |
| D. McCaig, inspection of schools | 35 50 | ... |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| John Maguisk, repairing chimney | 60 | ... |
| Mary Ann Corbier, cleaning West Bay school | 75 | ... |
| Mary Ogemah, cleaning school | 6 00 | ... |
| J.C. Irving & Co., tools, &c | 18 67 | ... |
| A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 50 00 | ... |
| J. Gabow, broom for school | 25 | ... |
| Dominion Express Co., freight charges | 55 | ... |
| Ignatius Gabow, articles for school | 30 | ... |
| George Borden, on account of liquor prosecution at Killarney | 25 00 | ... |
| Alexander Nelson, express charges on galvanic battery | 1 00 | ... |
| Chas. Potter, repairing galvanic battery | 7 45 | ... |
| Blind River Lumber Co., refund on account of ground rent and renewal fee | 44 40 | ... |
| E.L. Brayenor, articles for school | 16 45 | ... |
| Louisa Maggrah, cleaning school room | 1 50 | ... |
| A.H. Johnston, medicines | 42 84 | ... |
| B.W. Ross, for road-work | 60 25 | ... |
| Provincial Board of Health, Ont., antitoxins, & c., to R.M. Stephen, M.D. | 17 00 | ... |
| Chas. Aissance, wood for school | 15 00 | ... |
| B.W. Ross, repairs to Sucker Creek school-house | 39 15 | ... |
| Joseph Wassijigig, wood for school | 12 00 | ... |
| Simon Binisowabi, wood for school | 21 00 | ... |
| Louis Corbier, wood for school | 16 00 | ... |
| Carried forward | 1,920 09 | 7,647 85 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 1,627 95 | 7,647 85 |
| INTEREST - Concluded. | ... | ... |
| To Sarah Bernard, cleaning school-room | 75 | ... |
| W.A. McLeod, instructing Indians in taking out railroad ties | 182 30 | ... |
| Moses Manikos, wood for school | 7 00 | ... |
| Peter Bigomeasang, wood for school | 7 00 | ... |
| Annie Maggrah, cleaning school-room | 1 50 | ... |
| Chief Wm. Ogemah, wood for school | 14 00 | ... |
| Fred Obetosaway, wood for school | 14 00 | ... |
| Wm. Ogemah, whitewashing school-house | 3 05 | ... |
| A.P. Sherwood, advance for constable's expenses to Manitoulin Island | 75 00 | ... |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 58 94 | ... |
| O. Hinds, supplies for school | 12 55 | ... |
| Angus McQuaide, travelling expenses re liquor traffic | 100 00 | ... |
| Arrears of interest | 354 68 | ... |
| Relief for destitute | 20 00 | ... |
| Contingent account | 18 80 | ... |
| Salary of Lucy Shephard, teacher, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 200 00 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 3,714 86 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 56 14 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 886 29 | ... |
| ... | 7,647 85 | 7,647 85 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 886 29 |
| Ojibbewas of Lake Huron (No. 26). | | |
| CAPITAL | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 48,000 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 48,000 00 | ... |
| ... | 48,000 00 | 48,000 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 48,000 00 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 135 23 |
| Legislative Grant to pay Robinson treaty annuities | ... | 10,728 53 |
| Refund of annuities of absentees | ... | 680 00 |
| Refund on account of loan for relief of destitute | ... | 10 00 |
| Wm. Van Abbott, refund on account of advance for travelling expenses | ... | 15 34 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2,404 72 |
| To Wm. Van Abbott, for payment of annuity | 3,236 00 | ... |

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Thos. S. Walton, for payment of annuity | 3,000 00 | ... |
| B.W. Ross, for payment of annuity | 6,760 00 | ... |
| Wm. Van Abbott, travelling expenses in connection with payment of annuities | 175 00 | ... |
| Thos. S. Walton, travelling expenses in connection with payment of annuities | 106 40 | ... |
| B.W. Ross, travelling expenses in connection with payment of annuities | 158 15 | ... |
| Arrears of annuity to sundry Indians | 488 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 50 27 | ... |
| ... | 13,973 82 | 13,973 82 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 50 27 |

14 - 4*

Ojibbewas of Lake Superior (No. 27)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 40,000 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 40,000 00 | ... |
| ... | 40,000 00 | 40,000 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 40,000 00 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 7 24 |
| Refund of annuity of absentees | ... | 180 00 |
| Legislative appropriation | ... | 7,077 47 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2,000 24 |
| To J.P. Donnelly, for payment of annuity | 7,272 00 | ... |
| Wm. Van Abbott, for payment of annuity | 1,320 00 | ... |
| J.P. Donnelly, for expenses in connection with payment of annuity | 429 85 | ... |
| Arrears of annuity of absentees, 1893 | 48 00 | ... |
| J. Fisher, services as clerk at annuity payments, 1894 | 142 90 | ... |
| Expenses of two women to Pic Reserve | 17 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 35 20 | ... |
| ... | 9,264 95 | 9,264 95 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 35 20 |

Mississagua River Indians, Ont. (No. 28).

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 6,208 43 |
| Timber dues | ... | 4 25 |
| To B.W. Ross, advance for roadwork | 100 00 | ... |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 0 42 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 6,112 26 | ... |
| ... | 6,212 68 | 6,212 68 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 6,112 26 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 129 33 |
| Rents collected | ... | 44 40 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 221 80 |
| To J.T. White, school inspection | 9 45 | ... |
| Louisa Dyke, cleaning school-room | 2 50 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 100 00 | ... |

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 2 66 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 280 92 | ... |
| ... | 395 53 | 395 53 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 280 92 |

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, 1894 | ... | 568 10 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 568 10 | ... |
| ... | 568 10 | 568 10 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 brought down | ... | 568 10 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 59 47 |
| Rents collected | ... | 277 50 |
| Liquor fines | ... | 50 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 22 00 |
| To Elizabeth Schuyler, rent | 11 67 | ... |
| Elijah Ninham, rent | 11 67 | ... |
| Albert Sickles, rent | 29 16 | ... |
| Dolly Sickles, rent | 67 50 | ... |
| A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 10 00 | ... |
| Henry Green, use of rooms for medical purposes | 15 00 | ... |
| Stephen Williams, for services assisting agent while taking census | 5 00 | ... |
| A.S. McDougal, rent | 23 34 | ... |
| Joshua Thomas, services as janitor | 3 75 | ... |
| Peter Pulford, lumber for culverts | 10 00 | ... |
| J. Dearness, inspecting schools | 59 19 | ... |
| Wm. H. Steeples, blackboard varnish | 1 50 | ... |
| John Carmicheal, building Turkey Creek Bridge | 50 00 | ... |
| Charles McLeod, piles for bridge | 7 50 | ... |
| David William, wood for school | 12 50 | ... |
| Alexander McGregor, glass, & c., for school | 1 85 | ... |
| John Carmicheal, timber for Turkey Creek Bridge | 5 00 | ... |
| A. Dingman, provisions for men working on road | 3 00 | ... |
| C.W. Vollick, fencing | 15 00 | ... |
| Henry Lockwood and J.M. Kaiser, J.P's., costs in liquor prosecution | 5 30 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 19 65 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 41 39 | ... |
| ... | 408 97 | 408 97 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 41 39 |

Parry Island Indians, Ont. (No. 30)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 50,858 43 |
| Thos. S. Walton, timber dues | ... | 546 15 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 54 61 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 51,349 97 | ... |
| ... | 51,404 58 | 51,404 58 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 51,349 97 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 307 67 |
| Thos. S. Walton, fines for neglecting to send children to school | ... | 16 00 |
| Thos. S. Walton, rents collected | ... | 82 00 |
| Thos. S. Walton, refund of interest | ... | 13 39 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1,790 80 |
| To Daniel Tebaubodong, chief, salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Pahbahmahwotong, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Pahbahmahwotong gratuity for grandchild, 1st April, 1894, to 31st Mar., 1895 | 16 00 | ... |
| Rev. A. Salt, secretary and interpreter, salary, from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Simon Chegaukoose, caretaker, salary, 1st April 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Wm. King, caretaker, salary, 1st April 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Geo. Wahsagewong, messenger, salary, 1st April 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 5 00 | ... |
| John West, messenger, salary, 1st April 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 5 00 | ... |
| Mary Pace, teacher, salary, 1st April 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 250 00 | ... |
| Mary Yates, teacher, salary, 1st April 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 150 00 | ... |
| Elizabeth Hayes, teacher, salary, 1st January, 1895, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Rev. Geo. Grant, inspecting schools | 46 50 | ... |
| The Parry Sound Lumber Co., provisions for destitute | 51 50 | ... |
| The Parry Sound Lumber Co., material for fencing | 11 35 | ... |
| Walter Briggs, building stone foundation for Ryerson school | 30 00 | ... |
| Wm. Beatty, material for repairing school | 7 37 | ... |
| Alex. Logan, furniture for school | 1 80 | ... |
| Thos. S. Walton, expenses visiting Indian schools | 1 00 | ... |
| Charles Sinibah, wood for Indian schools | 6 00 | ... |
| Wm. Butler, flour for destitute Indians | 23 00 | ... |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for school material | 4 72 | ... |
| Distribution of interest | 1,085 44 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 5 88 | ... |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 319 00 | ... |
| ... | 2,209 86 | 2,209 86 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 319 00 |

Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, Ont. (No. 31)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 6,207 52 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 6,207 52 | ... |
| ... | 6,207 52 | 6,207 52 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 6,207 52 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 102 49 |
| Rents | ... | 431 65 |
| A. McKelvey, refund of amount paid West & Davis | ... | 1 14 |
| A. McKelvey, refund of pension | ... | 1 00 |
| A. McKelvey, refund of interest | ... | 96 |
| A. McKelvey, refund on account of loan for purchase of seed-grain | ... | 19 66 |
| Amount of outstanding cheques for 1892 - 93 | ... | 3 25 |
| Interest on Invested capital | ... | 220 88 |
| To Ashkebee, chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 20 00 | ... |
| Joseph Isaacs, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Lightning Dodge, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Wm. Peters, secretary, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 7 50 | ... |
| Wm. Souie, secretary, salary, 1st Jan., 1895, to 31st March, 1895 | 2 50 | ... |
| John Day, making coffins 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Joseph Isaacs, making coffins 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Jos. Thomas, sexton, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Samuel White, pathmaster, year 1893 | 2 00 | ... |
| John Day, pathmaster, year 1893 | 2 00 | ... |
| Saugutchewaqua, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 4 00 | ... |
| Peshana, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 4 00 | ... |
| Goonah, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 4 00 | ... |
| Pwaqueence, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 4 00 | ... |
| Tagwagewon, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 4 00 | ... |
| Mayanashe, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 4 00 | ... |
| Menoquot, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 30th June, 1894 | 1 00 | ... |
| Geo. Mitchell, M.D., physician, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 125 00 | ... |
| John Yahnodt, services as forest bailiff for year 1894 | 21 37 | ... |
| Chas. Kiyoshk, services while census-taking | 2 00 | ... |
| Andrew Isaacs, teaming | 1 50 | ... |
| Jos. Wilson, material for bridge | 10 23 | ... |

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| Geo. Isaacs, repairing school fence | 3 00 | ... |
| Jos. Isaacs, cleaning school-room | 1 50 | ... |
| Shaw & Wooliver, sundries | 56 | ... |
| Chas. London, funeral furnishings | 17 00 | ... |
| David Day, digging graves | 3 75 | ... |
| John Brebner, inspecting schools | 24 89 | ... |
| J.H. Fraser, repairing No. 2 School | 50 00 | ... |
| J.H. Fraser, lumber | 3 32 | ... |
| Shaw & Wooliver, hardware | 2 43 | ... |
| West & Davis, hinges and screws | 13 | ... |
| Elijah Souie glazing windows | 50 | ... |
| Chief Ashkebee, cleaning school-room | 1 50 | ... |
| John Shaver, cleaning school-room | 1 75 | ... |
| Chief Ashkebee, wood for school | 8 00 | ... |
| Riddel & Shambleau, insurance premium on council-house | 4 50 | ... |
| Relief to destitute | 4 00 | ... |
| Alex McKelvey, interest for distribution | 300 00 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 25 90 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 59 20 | ... |
| ... | 781 03 | 781 03 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 59 20 |

Serpent River Indians, Ont. (No. 32)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 5,055 91 |
| Timber dues | ... | 20 64 |
| Timber dues | ... | 39 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 2 10 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 5,074 84 | ... |
| ... | 5,076 94 | 5,076 94 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 5,074 84 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 601 04 |
| B.W. Ross, rents collected | ... | 420 00 |
| Spanish River, account for cheques 1139 and 1162 transferred | ... | 65 00 |
| Refund of interest | ... | 32 90 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 198 00 |
| To J.F. White, inspecting schools | 19 75 | ... |
| A. Pelekey, for repairs to school-house | 50 00 | ... |
| Antoinie Caigwaitch, wood for school | 15 00 | ... |
| Tebisciojigeg, wood for school | 4 00 | ... |
| Paul Cada, wood for school | 3 00 | ... |
| B.W. Ross, plough and freight on same | 11 00 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 463 40 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 25 20 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 725 59 | ... |
| ... | 1,316 94 | 1,316 94 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 725 59 |

Six Nations of the Grand River, Ont. (No. 33)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|------------|------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 894,030 76 |
| Land sales | ... | 412 68 |
| Stone dues | ... | 83 00 |
| Timber dues | ... | 13 40 |
| Refund by J.F. Martin on account of loan | ... | 20 20 |
| To Loan to Wm. Smith | 400 00 | ... |
| To Loan to A.H. Lottridge | 150 00 | ... |
| To Loan to A.G. Smith | 500 00 | ... |
| To Loan to John M. Curley | 200 00 | ... |
| To Loan to John Russell | 150 00 | ... |
| To Loan to Isaac Green | 140 00 | ... |
| To Loan to A. Bumberry | 400 00 | ... |
| To Loan to D. Doxtater | 100 00 | ... |
| To Loan to A.S. Johnson | 250 00 | ... |
| To Loan to Peter Powless | 300 00 | ... |
| To Loan to Festus Johnson | 300 00 | ... |
| To Loan to Geo. W. Hill | 250 00 | ... |
| To Loan to Charlotte Hill | 200 00 | ... |
| To Loan to Augustus Jamieson | 90 00 | ... |
| To Loan to Jeremiah Hill | 150 00 | ... |
| To Loan to Mrs. Eve Martin | 50 00 | ... |
| To Loan to Elliott Obediah | 50 00 | ... |
| To Loan to Jacob Millar | 500 00 | ... |
| To Loan to David Sunday | 200 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 50 91 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 890,129 13 | ... |
| ... | 894,560 04 | 894,560 04 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 890,129 13 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 11,344 19 |
| Rents | ... | 1,785 00 |
| Collections, on account of road work | ... | 46 75 |
| E.D. Cameron, refund interest sent for distribution | ... | 220 75 |
| E.D. Cameron, refund amount unexpended on account of bush fires | ... | 50 |
| J. Lewis, refund on account of loan | ... | 10 00 |

| | | |
|--|----------|-----------|
| E.D. Cameron, refund of amount collected from J. Green for burying dead horse | ... | 8 00 |
| Outstanding cheque, No. 4168, 1892 - 93 | ... | 2 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 47,319 00 |
| To R.H. Dee, M.D., superannuation allowance | 500 00 | ... |
| E.D. Cameron, rent and travelling expenses from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 340 00 | ... |
| Wm. Reep and David Hill, chiefs' board allowance from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 800 00 | ... |
| J.A. Langrill, physician, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 2,000 00 | ... |
| W.J. Langrill, assistant physician, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 850 00 | ... |
| Wm. Reep, interpreter, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 399 97 | ... |
| John John, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 44 00 | ... |
| Josiah Hill, secretary, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 400 00 | ... |
| Wm. Wage, forest bailiff, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 130 00 | ... |
| Moses Turkey, bailiff, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 130 00 | ... |
| Geo. Longboat, bailiff, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 130 00 | ... |
| David Hill, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 30 00 | ... |
| John Gibson, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Peter Leaf, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| S. Harris, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Lawrence Thomas, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Wm. Jack, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Sampson Green, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Solomon Nash, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Jacob Green, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Betsey Claus, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Carried forward | 6,003 97 | 60,736 19 |

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 6,003 97 | 60,736 19 |
| INTEREST - Continued | ... | ... |
| To Esther Powles, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Hannah Ahgwaga, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| William Curley, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Elizabeth Fun, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Elizabeth Nash, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Susannah Jamieson, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Louis Bumberry, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Abram S. Hill, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Isaac Smith, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Christine Walker, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Robert Hill, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| John House, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Wm.L. Green, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| John Key, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Jas. S. Johnson, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Eliza Nash, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Isaac Thomas, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Mary L. Green, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Samuel Hill, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Moses Mount, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 18 75 | ... |
| Jas. Peters, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Wm. Martin, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 15 75 | ... |
| Elizabeth Williams, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| John Davis, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 30th June, 1894 | 3 00 | ... |
| O.B. Osborn, M.D., attendance on Clara Jamieson | 21 00 | ... |
| Elizabeth Jacobs, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| Jacob Jamieson, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Seth Johnson, pension, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 25 00 | ... |
| John Snow, 1st July, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 18 75 | ... |
| Samuel Butler, services putting out bush fires | 8 00 | ... |
| Adam Hill, services putting out bush fires | 8 00 | ... |
| John Froman, services putting out bush fires | 5 00 | ... |
| Hiram Miller, tiles for ditch | 42 51 | ... |
| James B. Hill, work on ditch | 29 00 | ... |
| Isaac Davis, inspecting fire loss | 13 00 | ... |
| Nicodemus Porter, inspecting fire loss | 8 00 | ... |

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Benjamin Carpenter, services on committee | 1 00 | ... |
| Joab Martin, services on committee | 1 00 | ... |
| John Hill, services on committee | 3 00 | ... |
| Levi Jonathan, services on committee | 1 00 | ... |
| Nicodemus Porter, services on committee | 2 00 | ... |
| Joseph Green, services on committee | 3 00 | ... |
| Wm. Wage, services on committee | 1 00 | ... |
| D. Doxtater, services on committee | 1 00 | ... |
| Josiah Hill, services on committee | 3 00 | ... |
| P. Powles, services on committee | 2 00 | ... |
| Philip Hill, services on committee | 3 00 | ... |
| Joseph Porter, services on committee | 2 00 | ... |
| Elias Lewis, services on committee | 5 00 | ... |
| W.C. Hill, services on committee | 1 00 | ... |
| David General, services on committee | 3 00 | ... |
| J.S Johnson, services on committee | 6 00 | ... |
| Richard Hill, services on committee | 7 00 | ... |
| Moses Hill, services on committee | 3 00 | ... |
| G.W. Hill, services on committee | 1 00 | ... |
| George Key, services on committee | 4 00 | ... |
| Wm. Echo, services on committee | 4 00 | ... |
| Abraham Charles, services on committee | 4 00 | ... |
| J.S. Johnson, meals for committee | 2 50 | ... |
| J.W.M. Elliott, copying quit-claims | 6 00 | ... |
| D. Thomas, expenses executing quit-claims | 4 00 | ... |
| Carried forward | 6,907 97 | 60,736 19 |

| | | |
|---|----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 6,907 97 | 60,736 19 |
| INTEREST - Continued. | ... | ... |
| To David Thomas, trustee | 8 00 | ... |
| A. Jamieson, trustee | 8 00 | ... |
| Josiah Hill, trustee | 8 00 | ... |
| G.A. Martin, services as fence-viewer | 3 00 | ... |
| J. Jonathan, services as fence-viewer | 3 00 | ... |
| Job Martin, fees for attending school meeting | 4 00 | ... |
| Wm. Smith, fees for attending school meeting | 4 00 | ... |
| J.S. Johnson, fees for attending school meeting | 4 00 | ... |
| L. Givens, rent | 125 00 | ... |
| John R. Davis, rent | 150 00 | ... |
| John and Sarah Warner, rent | 185 00 | ... |
| G.W. Longboat, rent | 230 00 | ... |
| J.S. Johnson, rent | 60 00 | ... |
| Julia Garlow, rent | 70 00 | ... |
| Estate I. Duncan, rent | 200 00 | ... |
| Mary P. Maracle, rent | 30 00 | ... |
| Thos. A. Miller, rent | 60 00 | ... |
| Mary and Lydia Hill, rent | 25 00 | ... |
| Joseph Henry | 150 00 | ... |
| Joshua William | 125 00 | ... |
| Josiah Hill, rent | 150 00 | ... |
| Geo. D. Styers | 100 00 | ... |
| Jacob Green, rent | 100 00 | ... |
| Margaret Beaver, rent | 125 00 | ... |
| Mrs. P. Gordon, arrears of interest | 5 05 | ... |
| Margaret Burning, arrears of interest | 5 05 | ... |
| Jos. Woodruff, arrears of interest | 5 05 | ... |
| H. Funn, arrears of interest | 5 05 | ... |
| Augustus Martin, arrears of interest | 10 10 | ... |
| R. Atkins, arrears of interest | 20 20 | ... |
| W. General, arrears of interest | 5 05 | ... |
| P. Cusick, arrears of interest | 30 10 | ... |
| L. Clench, arrears of interest | 5 05 | ... |
| J. Green, arrears of interest | 5 05 | ... |
| Elizabeth Walker, arrears of interest | 5 05 | ... |
| Lewis David, arrears of interest | 5 05 | ... |

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| P.J. Turkey, arrears of interest from spring, 1888, to fall, 1894 | 66 55 | ... |
| Hannah David, arrears of interest | 5 03 | ... |
| Robt. Hill, arrears of interest and pension | 55 20 | ... |
| Geo. Longfish, care of Julia Otter | 10 00 | ... |
| Moses Hill, building culvert | 23 00 | ... |
| J.A. Shaver, lumber for culverts | 184 60 | ... |
| Wm. Hill, building bridge | 45 00 | ... |
| Joseph Henry, building bridge | 45 00 | ... |
| Elias Styers, building bridge | 125 04 | ... |
| J.S. Johnson, repairs to bridge | 21 00 | ... |
| Abram Henry, building bridge | 65 00 | ... |
| N. Porter, building bridge | 35 00 | ... |
| Levi Jonathan, building culvert | 45 00 | ... |
| Levi Jonathan, building bridge | 45 00 | ... |
| Levi Jonathan, repairs to bridge | 40 00 | ... |
| Henry Burning, repairs to bridge | 28 00 | ... |
| Festus Johnson, building council-house shed | 290 00 | ... |
| Joseph Porter, repairs to race track | 90 | ... |
| J.R. Vanfleet, lumber for culverts | 200 05 | ... |
| Abram Charles, repairs to Lower Cayuga Longhouse | 425 00 | ... |
| Levi Jonathan, trees for council-house grounds | 18 50 | ... |
| D. McGregor, road-scrapers | 93 00 | ... |
| Wm. John, road-leveller | 7 00 | ... |
| Stationery | 10,517 41 | ... |
| Carried forward | ... | 60,736 19 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 10,517 41 | 60,736 19 |
| INTEREST - Continued. | ... | ... |
| To J. Williams, grant to Pagan celebration | 15 00 | ... |
| Jas. Green, grant to temperance committee | 25 00 | ... |
| R.H. Green, M.D., attendance on I. Roundsky | 5 00 | ... |
| Mrs. L. Nash, arrears of interest | 15 85 | ... |
| G.B. Salmond, blinds, & c., for Thomas school | 12 20 | ... |
| J.A. Langrill, M.D., repairs to residence | 25 05 | ... |
| J.A. Langrill, M.D., repayment of amount paid for removal of dead horse | 8 00 | ... |
| Bell Telephone Co., rent of telephone | 30 00 | ... |
| E.D. Cameron, expenses putting out bush fires | 251 50 | ... |
| E.D. Cameron, interest for distribution | 36,000 00 | ... |
| Geo. Henhawk, repairs to roads | 16 00 | ... |
| British American Assurance Co., renewal of policy No. 358,582 | 45 00 | ... |
| British American Assurance Co., renewal of policy No. 276,940 | 20 00 | ... |
| W.M. Stanley, M.D., operation on C. Green's eye | 7 00 | ... |
| Joel Ward, services as stenographer | 21 00 | ... |
| L. McTaggart, service as stenographer | 18 00 | ... |
| A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine | 5 00 | ... |
| James Grace, legal services re conviction of Aaron H. Burning | 7 55 | ... |
| M.J. Kelly, inspecting schools | 142 00 | ... |
| Rev. R. Ashton, grant to schools | 1,500 00 | ... |
| John Miller, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, 31st March, 1895 | 362 52 | ... |
| J.S. Johnson, funeral furnishings | 360 00 | ... |
| Wm. Pierce, funeral furnishings | 15 00 | ... |
| A.H. Lottridge, funeral furnishings | 190 00 | ... |
| Avery Bros., funeral furnishings | 25 00 | ... |
| Jacob Miller & Co., relief supplies to destitute and sick | 30 00 | ... |
| William Rannie, relief supplies to destitute and sick | 3 00 | ... |
| J.S. Johnson, relief supplies to destitute and sick | 207 00 | ... |
| C.E. Courtnage, relief supplies to destitute and sick | 11 00 | ... |
| A.H. Lottridge, relief supplies to destitute and sick | 7 00 | ... |
| J.S. Johnson, sundry supplies | 30 61 | ... |
| A.E. Hill, services as fence-viewer | 21 00 | ... |
| A.H. Lottridge, service as fence-viewer | 21 00 | ... |
| David Van Every, compensation for loss by fire | 27 33 | ... |
| Philip Miller, compensation for loss by fire | 141 88 | ... |
| Margaret Bumberry, compensation for loss by fire | 30 00 | ... |

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Benjamin Garlow, compensation for loss by fire | 30 00 | ... |
| Lucinda Scott, compensation for loss by fire | 36 66 | ... |
| Joseph Farmer, compensation for loss by fire | 90 00 | ... |
| John Buck, compensation for loss by fire | 35 61 | ... |
| Margaret Lickers, compensation for loss by fire | 2 00 | ... |
| Mrs A. Walker Hill, compensation for loss by fire | 3 30 | ... |
| John Burnhouse, services protecting bridges | 2 00 | ... |
| John Silversmith, services protecting bridges | 2 00 | ... |
| Andrew Sky, services protecting bridges | 2 00 | ... |
| David Sky, services protecting bridges | 1 00 | ... |
| George Key, services protecting bridges | 1 00 | ... |
| George Silversmith, services protecting bridges | 1 00 | ... |
| Josiah Hill, travelling expenses | 52 90 | ... |
| Josiah Hill, inspecting roads | 15 00 | ... |
| J.S. Johnson, chairs for Thomas school | 2 00 | ... |
| P.H. Burning, building bridge and culvert, Spring Creek | 318 00 | ... |
| Dominion Express Co., freight | 1 40 | ... |
| Lewis Merrill, opening ditch | 63 20 | ... |
| J.W. Pattison, funeral furnishings | 45 00 | ... |
| Clifford & wood, funeral furnishings | 50 00 | ... |
| N. Monture, funeral furnishings | 5 00 | ... |
| J.B. Burrows, funeral furnishings | 20 00 | ... |
| A.W. Johnson, funeral furnishings | 10 00 | ... |
| H. Sutherland, funeral furnishings | 10 00 | ... |
| D.W. Williams, funeral furnishings | 15 00 | ... |
| Carried forward | 50,982 97 | 60,736 19 |

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 50,982 97 | 60,736 19 |
| INTEREST - Continued. | ... | ... |
| To Nelson Moses, funeral furnishings | 5 00 | ... |
| Susannah Bumberry, funeral furnishings | 10 00 | ... |
| Heaslip Bros., funeral furnishings | 20 00 | ... |
| Jas. Jones, funeral furnishings | 10 00 | ... |
| Fisher Johnson, relief to destitute | 28 00 | ... |
| George Miller, relief to destitute | 4 00 | ... |
| D.S. Sayer, spectacles for John Yellow | 5 00 | ... |
| John A. Langrill, M.D., medicines | 299 52 | ... |
| A.G. Smith, for sheep killed by dogs | 7 98 | ... |
| P. Powless, for sheep killed by dogs | 2 66 | ... |
| Geo. D. Styers, grant to ploughing match | 70 00 | ... |
| J.R. Vanfleet, lumber | 25 00 | ... |
| Elijah Powless, loan to Victoria brass band | 72 00 | ... |
| Rev. J. Lennant, grant to Baptist church | 25 00 | ... |
| Howie & Feely, stovepipes for office | 8 60 | ... |
| L. Obe, claim against Mrs. M. Doxtater | 25 00 | ... |
| Josiah Hill, grant to Xmas tree, Thomas school | 10 00 | ... |
| L. Jonathan, fruit for World's Fair | 3 00 | ... |
| J. Miller & Co., stovepipes for council-house | 5 80 | ... |
| N. Porter, putting up stove | 5 50 | ... |
| S. Curley, loan to complete dwelling | 80 00 | ... |
| John Hill, repairs to desk in council-house | 1 00 | ... |
| Mrs. A. Isaac, wood for council-house | 13 50 | ... |
| P. Newhouse, services as constable at interest payments | 10 50 | ... |
| Chas E. Martin, services as constable at interest payments | 4 50 | ... |
| Herbert Smith, services as constable at interest payments | 6 00 | ... |
| Abram Garlow, services as constable at interest payments | 4 50 | ... |
| A.H. Lottridge, board of constables | 6 75 | ... |
| Jas. Grace, J.P., costs in liquor cases | 18 70 | ... |
| J.W.M. Elliott, census list of children | 7 00 | ... |
| J. Davis, searching for wampum | 50 00 | ... |
| S. Adams, services, fire detective | 6 00 | ... |
| D. Garlow, services, fire constable | 10 30 | ... |
| Repairs to school-house | 25 00 | ... |
| John H. Stratford Hospital, care and attendance Dorothy Sero | 3 20 | ... |
| A. Spragg, wood for Thomas school | 7 00 | ... |

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| John Fair, repairs to compass | 2 00 | ... |
| Festus Johnson, repairs to road-scraper | 20 90 | ... |
| Levi Jonathan, telegram | 25 | ... |
| Isaac Davis, telegram | 38 | ... |
| David S. Hill, services on committee | 1 00 | ... |
| Elijah Powles, services on committee | 1 00 | ... |
| T.A. Snider, legal services re Grand River Navigation Co | 190 00 | ... |
| School material | 15 88 | ... |
| John Johnson, horses for Elias Maracle | 70 00 | ... |
| John McHutchien, supplies, Queen's birthday celebration | 74 00 | ... |
| Mrs. Josiah Hill, meals for band | 3 00 | ... |
| John House, services as flagman | 50 | ... |
| R.H. Constable, printing notices | 1 75 | ... |
| E.D. Cameron, prizes, Queen's birthday celebration | 33 25 | ... |
| Advance to G. Davis to pay passage from England to Brantford | 37 59 | ... |
| Percentage on collections to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 107 10 | ... |
| Balance 30th June, 1895 | 8,298 61 | ... |
| ... | 60,736 19 | 60,736 19 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 8,298 61 |

Shawanaga Indians, Ont. (No. 34)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 10,116 13 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 10,116 13 | ... |
| ... | 10,116 13 | 10,116 13 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 10,116 13 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 155 92 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 359 52 |
| To Adam Pawis, chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 30th June, 1894 | 5 00 | ... |
| Francis Nebininaugquod, salary as chief, 1st July, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 15 00 | ... |
| Mary C. Harrison, teacher, salary, 1st April, 18th, to 31st March, 1895 | 75 00 | ... |
| Geo. Grant, inspecting schools | 22 00 | ... |
| Ed. Gauvreau. M.D., vaccine points | 3 35 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 3 24 | ... |
| Express charges on school material | 25 | ... |
| Interest due M.C. Cameron | 200 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 191 60 | ... |
| ... | 515 44 | 515 44 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 191 60 |

Spanish River Indians, Ont. (No. 35)

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 6,541 35 |
| Timber dues | ... | 9 49 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 95 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 6,549 89 | ... |
| ... | 6,550 84 | 6,550 84 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 6,549 89 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 84 41 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 231 92 |
| Rent | ... | 120 00 |
| Amount of outstanding cheque, 1892 - 93 | ... | 3 50 |
| To R.M. Stephen, M.D., physician, part of salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 78 36 | ... |
| J.T. White, inspecting schools | 2 00 | ... |
| D. McCaig, inspecting schools | 9 50 | ... |

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| J.C. Irving & Co., potato sacks | 1 84 | ... |
| Caroline Morley, cleaning school-room | 3 00 | ... |
| Francis Shobikezhik, wood for school | 9 00 | ... |
| John Pahtwahwedung, wood for school | 9 00 | ... |
| Joseph Maiosegyik, wood for school | 10 00 | ... |
| John Gadabashe, wood for school | 5 00 | ... |
| McKeon & Glover, lumber | 7 20 | ... |
| H. Sadowski, hardware | 1 33 | ... |
| Oshkenahwo, repairs to school-house | 12 00 | ... |
| A. Pelkey, repairs to school-house | 50 00 | ... |
| A. Cadotte, sundries for school-house | 1 25 | ... |
| Antoine Caigwaitch, wood for school-house | 15 00 | ... |
| A.M. Ironside, contingent account | 6 26 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 2 60 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 7 20 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 209 29 | ... |
| ... | 439 83 | 439 83 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 209 29 |

Thessalon River Indians, Ont. (No. 36)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 18,528 76 |
| Land sales | ... | 1,390 92 |
| To Sam. Hagan, grant for constructing bridge | 400 00 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 139 09 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 19,380 59 | ... |
| ... | 19,919 68 | 19,919 68 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 19,380 59 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 560 04 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 668 08 |
| To J.T. White, inspecting schools | 19 25 | ... |
| A. McGill & Son, desks for schools | 28 00 | ... |
| Joseph Bayaillon, wood for schools | 15 00 | ... |
| Wm. Thompson and Wm. Horne, expenses of liquor prosecution | 3 60 | ... |
| Arrears of interest to sundry Indians | 51 69 | ... |
| Distribution of interest | 422 50 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 3 90 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 684 18 | ... |
| ... | 1,228 12 | 1,228 12 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 684 18 |

Tootoomenai's Band, Ont. (No. 37)

| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
|---|---------|---------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 900 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 900 00 | ... |
| ... | 900 00 | 900 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 900 00 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 149 30 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 59 24 |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 208 54 | ... |
| ... | 208 54 | 208 54 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 208 54 |

Whitefish River Indians, Ont. (No. 38)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 14,317 66 |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 14,317 66 | ... |
| ... | 14,317 66 | 14,317 66 |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 14,317 66 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 525 55 |
| Rents collected | ... | 92 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 519 52 |
| To R.M. Stephen, M.D., part salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 23 52 | ... |
| James Nowegahbow, chief, part salary 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Thos. Wilkins, sr., services as constable 8th Oct., 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 57 43 | ... |
| D. McCaig, inspecting schools | 9 00 | ... |
| B.H. Turner, sundry articles for school | 3 90 | ... |
| B.H. Turner, lumber for school | 98 71 | ... |
| A. McGill & Son, bell for school | 16 00 | ... |
| David Nowegahbow, wood for school | 14 50 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 15 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 464 16 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 5 52 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 394 18 | ... |
| ... | 1,137 07 | 1,137 07 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 394 18 |

Wyandottes of Anderdon, Ont. (No. 39)

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|---------|--------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 15,118 48 |
| Land sales | ... | 1,702 00 |
| To M.K. Cowan, refund of over-payment on land | 150 00 | ... |
| Louis Warrow, share of capital | 13 81 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 155 20 | ... |
| | | |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Alex. Clarke and wife, in January, 1892, and December, 1893, distribution of capital | 151 70 | ... |
| Geo. G. Clarke, shares of self and wife in January, 1892, and December, 1893, distribution of capital | 55 24 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 16,294 53 | ... |
| ... | 16,820 48 | 16,820 48 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 16,294 53 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 4,104 60 |
| A. English, refund of interest | ... | 60 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1,064 64 |
| To Assumption College, board and tuition of Justin Clarke | 79 50 | ... |
| E.P. Watson, services re measuring water lots | 50 60 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 400 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 4,699 14 | ... |
| ... | 5,229 24 | 5,229 24 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 4,699 14 |

Abenakis of St. Francis, P.Q. (No. 40)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 3,736 51 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 3,736 51 | ... |
| ... | 3,736 51 | 3,736 51 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895,brought down | ... | 3,736 51 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 378 28 |
| Rents collected | ... | 268 71 |
| A.A. Mondou, for bull sold | ... | 13 00 |
| Liquor fines | ... | 39 00 |
| Refund of interest | ... | 1 18 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 151 68 |
| To P.E. Robillard, relief to destitute | 7 00 | ... |
| Hen J.S. Hall, Q.C., professional services | 13 99 | ... |
| Dominion Express Co., freight charges | 85 | ... |
| Mrs. O. Lachappelle, cleaning school-house | 4 00 | ... |
| Jos. Portneuf, repairs to bridge | 1 40 | ... |
| Beauchemin & Frère, material for bridge | 2 11 | ... |
| Louis Gill, bull supplied | 14 00 | ... |
| Israel Verville, wood for school | 18 00 | ... |
| F. Pitt, for services during liquor trial | 9 45 | ... |
| H. Pitt, for services during liquor trial | 2 95 | ... |
| A. Schooner & Co., sundries for school | 5 09 | ... |
| A.P. Sherwood, travelling expenses of constable re liquor traffic | 50 00 | ... |
| Ed. Rouillard & Son, wood for school | 15 25 | ... |
| Joseph Laurent, expenses, Pierreville to Ottawa and return | 10 90 | ... |
| J.E. Belcourt, inspecting schools | 10 00 | ... |
| A. Laperriere & Frères, funeral furnishings | 1 50 | ... |
| Moise Descoteau, coffin | 8 50 | ... |
| H. Pitt, legal services in liquor prosecutions | 36 70 | ... |
| Beauchemin & Frère, lumber for bridges | 6 15 | ... |
| John Tahamont, work on bridge | 4 25 | ... |
| Laperriere & Frères, nails, etc., for bridge | 59 | ... |
| Joseph Côté, work on road | 21 90 | ... |
| H.L. Masta, travelling expenses to Ottawa and return | 34 65 | ... |
| Chief J. Portneuf, services re liquor traffic | 5 00 | ... |

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Pierre Obumsawin, funeral expenses | 5 00 | ... |
| Relief to destitute | 9 00 | ... |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 71 12 | ... |
| H. Giroux, balance for services as constable | 48 | ... |
| Beauchemin & Frère, for lumber | 9 50 | ... |
| Interest for distribution | 375 00 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collection | 19 25 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 74 97 | ... |
| ... | 851 85 | 851 85 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 74 97 |

Abenakis of Becancour, P.Q. (No. 41)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 906 60 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 906 60 | ... |
| ... | 906 60 | 906 60 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 906 60 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1894 | 50 62 | ... |
| By Interest on invested capital | ... | 29 96 |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ... | 20 66 |
| ... | 50 62 | 50 62 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | 20 66 | ... |

Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger, P.Q. (No. 42).

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 7,332 35 |
| Land sales | ... | 387 30 |
| To Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 38 73 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 7,680 92 | ... |
| ... | 7,719 65 | 7,719 65 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 7,680 92 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 74 41 |
| Refund of interest | ... | 13 35 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 259 24 |
| To Interest for distribution | 240 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 107 00 | ... |
| ... | 347 00 | 347 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 107 00 |

Golden Lake Indians, Ont. (No. 43)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 49 92 |
| O.A. & P.S. Railway, right of way | ... | 6 00 |
| To Indian Land, for percentage on collections | 0 60 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 55 32 | ... |
| ... | 55 92 | 55 92 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 55 32 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 6 68 |
| O.A. & P.S. Railway improvements on land taken for right of way | ... | 88 31 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 96 |
| To sundry Indians as compensation for improvements | 78 31 | ... |
| J.T. White, inspecting schools | 9 05 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 5 30 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 4 29 | ... |
| ... | 96 95 | 96 95 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 4 29 |
| Hurons of Lorette, P.Q. (No. 44) | ... | ... |
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 4,230 55 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 4,230 55 | ... |
| ... | 4,230 55 | 4,230 55 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 4,230 55 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 213 02 |
| E. Gauvreau, M.D., refund of payment for vaccine | ... | 0 50 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 155 52 |
| To Daniel Grosblouis, repairing gun carriage | 8 00 | ... |
| Gabriel Belleau, powder for Queen's birthday celebration | 2 80 | ... |
| Dominion Express Co., express charges | 0 40 | ... |
| C. Renaud, tuition of six Indians children, St. Ambroise school | 6 00 | ... |
| Cyprien Vincent, relief grants | 63 00 | ... |
| A.O. Bastien, relief for sundry destitute Indians | 25 00 | ... |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 27 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 236 84 | ... |

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| ... | 369 04 | 369 04 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 236 84 |

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Iroquois of Caughnawaga, P.Q. (No. 45)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 12,695 37 |
| Timber dues | ... | 172 25 |
| Stone dues | ... | 86 00 |
| To Toussaint Daillebout, repairs to gatekeeper's house | 6 00 | ... |
| Chas. X. Giasson, repairs to gatekeeper's house | 1 50 | ... |
| Michel Lacombe, lumber for gatekeeper's house | 17 50 | ... |
| Michel Delisle, material for gatekeeper's house | 4 18 | ... |
| Louis Faironiote, material for gatekeeper's house | 4 00 | ... |
| F. Baillargeon, material for gatekeeper's house | 43 80 | ... |
| Jarvis Daillebout, lumber for gatekeeper's house | 2 25 | ... |
| J.A. McMartin & Co., fire, engine and hose | 500 00 | ... |
| Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections | 25 82 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June 1895 | 12,348 57 | ... |
| ... | 12,953 62 | 12,953 62 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 12,348 57 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Charlemagne and Lake Ouareau Lumber Co. for ground rent | ... | 159 34 |
| A. Brosseau, rent collections | ... | 2,572 87 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 124 52 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1894 | 9,879 83 | ... |
| Jarvis Daillebout, gatekeeper, salary from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1894 | 24 00 | ... |
| Thos. Hill, gatekeeper, salary from 1st January to 31st Dec., 1894 | 24 00 | ... |
| Nap. A. Giasson, measuring stone | 11 28 | ... |
| Bank of Montreal, to pay cheque 43262 of 1890 - 91 | 0 80 | ... |
| Cole's National Manufacturing Co., 1 flag | 11 25 | ... |
| J.M. Jocks, expenses to Montreal re fire engine | 18 00 | ... |
| Pierre Causdière, expenses to Montreal re fire engine | 12 00 | ... |
| L.F. Jackson, expenses to Montreal re fire engine | 12 00 | ... |
| A. Matté services re collection seigniorial rents | 12 75 | ... |
| Pierre Prevost services re collection seigniorial rents | 0 50 | ... |
| A. Thomas services re collection seigniorial rents | 0 50 | ... |
| F.T. Langevin services re collection seigniorial rents | 0 75 | ... |
| Louis Beauvais services re collection seigniorial rents | 2 00 | ... |
| L.M. Jocks, rent paid by O. Guerin | 50 00 | ... |
| Michael Jacob, rent for benefit of children of the late White Eagle | 55 00 | ... |

| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Moïse Lefort, services as constable, 1st July, 1891, to 30th June, 1892 | 91 25 | ... |
| Mitchel Katsenhaien, rent, March, 1895 | 615 00 | ... |
| Pierre Tinheonton, services of brass band | 15 00 | ... |
| Moïse Stacy, services as crier | 2 00 | ... |
| Pierre Canadien, repairs to school building | 10 00 | ... |
| Pierre Murray, services as interpreter | 5 00 | ... |
| Moïse Tahentetha, giving notice of election at church door | 1 00 | ... |
| Dr. A.O. Patton, vaccinating Indians | 5 50 | ... |
| Can. Atlantic Ry., two 2nd-class tickets to Montreal for destitute Indians | 5 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 163 93 | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ... | 7,621 61 |
| ... | 10,478 34 | 10,478 34 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | 7,621 61 | ... |

Iroquois of St. Regis, P.Q. (No. 46)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 54,629 58 |
| Geo. Long, collections for sand | ... | 59 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 5 90 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 54,682 68 | ... |
| ... | 54,688 58 | 54,688 58 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 54,682 68 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 861 24 |
| Geo. Long rents collected | ... | 203 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2,592 16 |
| To A. McNaughton, school inspection | 14 00 | ... |
| Rev. M. Mainville, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 100 00 | ... |
| Rev. M. Mainville, allowance for fuel | 25 00 | ... |
| Rev. M. Mainville, allowance for hay | 28 00 | ... |
| Mary J. Powell, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 200 00 | ... |
| Margaret McKillop, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 200 00 | ... |
| Josephine McKillop, teacher, salary, 1st April to 30th June, 1894 | 50 00 | ... |
| Christina McKillop, teacher, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 150 00 | ... |
| Annie Back, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 200 00 | ... |
| Geo. Long to complete road-work at St. Regis village | 15 28 | ... |
| Loran Cook, repairing road | 10 00 | ... |
| L.A. Ross, lumber, nails, & c., for repairs to road | 5 50 | ... |
| Geo. Long, freight on lumber to repair road | 0 50 | ... |
| Louis Smoke, services as sexton, 15th April to 15th July, 1894 | 18 00 | ... |
| M.A. White, repairs at St. Regis school | 23 33 | ... |
| Campbell Bros., repairs to stoves, &c | 5 96 | ... |
| Loran Pike, services as clerk, 1st April to 1st Oct., 1894 | 5 00 | ... |
| Louis Friday, arrears of interest for fall of 1893 | 1 65 | ... |
| S.G. Grow, [illegible letter]oal for schools | 68 75 | ... |
| Mitchell Jacob, freighting coal to Chenail school | 3 00 | ... |
| L.A. Ross, lumber for bridging | 6 86 | ... |
| Cameron & McDonald, provisions for road labourers | 8 14 | ... |
| Loran Pike, expenses of deputation to Ottawa | 12 00 | ... |
| Mitchell Jacobs, expenses from Ottawa to St. Regis | 6 00 | ... |
| Peter Hops, carting coal to school | 2 63 | ... |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Loran Pike, services as interpreter | 3 00 | ... |
| Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 20 72 | ... |
| Wm. A. Grant, coal for schools, Cornwall Island | 53 51 | ... |
| Loran Pike and Thos. White, expenses to Ottawa and return to St. Regis | 10 50 | ... |
| J.T. White, school inspection | 19 55 | ... |
| James McGregor, school inspection, Dundee | 12 25 | ... |
| Campbell Brothers, sundries for schools | 3 09 | ... |
| W. Powell, paid for labour at St. Regis school | 4 00 | ... |
| John Angus, repairing foundation, St. Regis school | 3 00 | ... |
| Wm. Powell, wood for St. Regis school | 5 00 | ... |
| Peter square, loan to assist him to return to St. Regis | 1 00 | ... |
| John Angus, expenses, St. Regis to Ottawa | 1 85 | ... |
| Mitchell George, expenses, St. Regis to Ottawa | 10 05 | ... |
| Allen S. Matthews, stove pot casting for R.C. school on Cornwall Island | 4 71 | ... |
| W.P. Lett, part of fine imposed upon John Deer, jr | 4 00 | ... |
| D.C. Scott, cash for destitute Indians | 2 00 | ... |
| Geo. Long, relief of John Angus | 5 00 | ... |
| Maintenance of Nancy Skin, St. Jean de Dieu asylum | 50 00 | ... |
| Wm. Powell, glazing windows | 1 50 | ... |
| M.A. White, repairs to church | 3 00 | ... |
| Alex. McDonald, coffin | 6 00 | ... |
| Fare to Smith's Falls for Joe Maurice | 1 25 | ... |
| Mitchell Jacob, chief, salary year ended 28th February, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Mitchell Friday, salary year ended 28th February, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Mitchell Bova, salary year ended 28th February, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Carried forward | 1,404 58 | 3,656 40 |

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| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | 1,404 58 | 3,656 40 |
| INTEREST - Continued. | ... | ... |
| Jake Fire, salary for year ended 28th February, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Loran Pike, salary as clerk for half year ended 1st April, 1895 | 5 00 | ... |
| M. Jacobs, expenses to Ottawa and return to St. Regis | 6 00 | ... |
| Sarah Friday, organist St. Regis church | 10 00 | ... |
| Agnes Adams, expenses from Ottawa to St. Regis | 5 00 | ... |
| A Stewart, M.D., vaccine points supplied Geo. Long | 5 00 | ... |
| Mitchell George, labour at Chenail school | 2 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 12 18 | ... |
| Amount transferred to Land Fund | 2,196 64 | ... |
| ... | 3,656 40 | 3,656 40 |
| Iroquois of St. Regis, P.Q., Land Fund (No. 46a). | | |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2,373 16 |
| Interest | ... | 83 04 |
| Amount transferred from interest of general account | ... | 2,196 64 |
| To John Davidson, secretary-treasurer, township Dundee commutation tax | 170 67 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 4,482 17 | ... |
| ... | 4,652 84 | 4,652 84 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1845, brought down | ... | 4,482 17 |
| Lake St. John Indians, P.Q. (No. 47). | | |
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 36th June, 1894 | ... | 1,865 11 |
| Land sales | ... | 256 79 |
| Timber sales | ... | 32 10 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 28 89 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2,125 11 | ... |
| ... | 2,154 00 | 2,154 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2,125 11 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Liquor fines | ... | 85 00 |
| Rent | ... | 1 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 51 40 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ... | 263 99 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1894 | 396 23 | ... |
| | | |

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 5 16 | ... |
| ... | 401 39 | 401 39 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | 263 99 | ... |

Lake of Two Mountain Indians, P.Q. (No. 48)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2,315 85 |
| Timber sales | ... | 86 58 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Management Fund | 8 66 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2,393 77 | ... |
| ... | 2,402 43 | 2,402 43 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2,393 77 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 130 72 |
| Charlemagne and Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., ground rent | ... | 79 66 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 94 28 |
| To Mary Simon, rent of house for school | 22 50 | ... |
| Cecilia Franks, rent of house for school | 22 50 | ... |
| Rev. J.J. Oke, relief to destitute | 25 00 | ... |
| Timothy Arirhon, travelling expenses to Ottawa | 5 00 | ... |
| J.P. Nantel, inspecting school | 10 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 4 78 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 214 88 | ... |
| ... | 304 66 | 304 66 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 214 88 |

Temiscamingue Indians, P.Q. (No. 49)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2,345 96 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2,345 96 | ... |
| ... | 2,345 96 | 2,345 96 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895,brought down | ... | 2,345 96 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 945 20 |
| G.L. Chitty, refund travelling expenses | ... | 6 69 |
| A. McBride, proceeds of sale of oxen | ... | 42 80 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 115 20 |
| To E. Gauvreau, M.D., vaccine points | 1 53 | ... |
| A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points | 1 25 | ... |
| John Larmonth & Co., threshing machine | 270 00 | ... |
| John Larmonth freight on threshing | 21 68 | ... |
| Canadian Pacific Railway Co., freight on threshing machine | 20 35 | ... |
| G.L. Chitty, travelling expenses | 13 98 | ... |
| Ottawa, 'Citizen,' advertising timber | 40 00 | ... |
| 'Central Canadian' advertising timber | 6 40 | ... |
| Hull 'Despatch' advertising timber | 8 00 | ... |
| 'La, Presse' advertising timber | 16 00 | ... |
| Guelph 'Herald' advertising timber | 14 00 | ... |
| Montreal 'Gazette' advertising timber | 67 34 | ... |
| Empire Printing Co advertising timber | 192 00 | ... |
| Pembroke 'Standard' advertising timber | 28 54 | ... |
| Petrolia 'Advertiser advertising timber' | 8 00 | ... |
| L'Orignal Advertiser advertising timber | 6 40 | ... |
| Shawville 'Equity' advertising timber | 8 00 | ... |
| Toronto 'World' advertising timber | 24 00 | ... |
| Mitchell 'Advocate' advertising timber | 6 40 | ... |
| 'Capital Siftings' advertising timber | 10 40 | ... |
| Peterboro' 'Times' advertising timber | 14 00 | ... |
| 'Presbyterian Review' advertising timber | 18 00 | ... |
| West Durham 'New' advertising timber | 6 40 | ... |
| Cobourg 'Sentinel-Star' advertising timber | 6 40 | ... |
| Presbyterian Printing Co. advertising timber | 12 00 | ... |
| 'Dominion Oddfellow' advertising timber | 12 00 | ... |

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| North Bay 'Despatch' advertising timber | 5 60 | ... |
| Hamilton 'Spectator' advertising timber | 36 00 | ... |
| London 'Free Press' advertising timber | 24 00 | ... |
| 'The Anglo-Saxon' advertising timber | 8 00 | ... |
| 'Le Canada' advertising timber | 8 00 | ... |
| John Loughran, for cross cut saw | 16 13 | ... |
| Hudson's Bay Co., stove and pipe for school | 16 00 | ... |
| A. McBride, freight on clothing for destitute | 0 45 | ... |
| J.M. Garland, clothing for destitute | 22 01 | ... |
| K.D. Graham, cod liver oil | 11 15 | ... |
| Dominion Express Co., freight | 1 25 | ... |
| A. McBride, grant for road-work | 150 00 | ... |
| School material | 9 02 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 2 57 | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ... | 33 30 |
| ... | 1,143 25 | 1,143 25 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | 33 30 | ... |

River Desert Indians, P.Q. (No. 50)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 35,950 27 |
| To James Martin for road-work | 359 50 | ... |
| Balance 30th June, 1895 | 35,590 77 | ... |
| ... | 35,950 27 | 35,950 27 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 35,590 77 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 135 19 |
| Rents collected | ... | 401 93 |
| Refund of interest moneys | ... | 132 73 |
| Outstanding cheque, 1892 - 93 | ... | 1 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1,341 36 |
| Refund of cost of snowshoes | ... | 2 50 |
| To Peter Tenesco, chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 125 00 | ... |
| Louis Comondo, chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| Michael Comondo, chief, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| John McDougall, interpreter, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 40 00 | ... |
| Wm. Jabot, pension, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 24 00 | ... |
| E.A. Mulligan, M.D., salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 200 00 | ... |
| Jas. McAuley, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 30th Sept., 1894 | 150 00 | ... |
| A.J. Doyle, teacher, salary, 15th November, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 111 50 | ... |
| J. Menass, travelling expenses enforcing sanitary regulations | 9 00 | ... |
| E. Gauvreau, M.D., vaccine | 10 04 | ... |
| W.G. Black, premium of insurance on school-house | 5 40 | ... |
| Jos. Lavasseur, constable, salary | 25 00 | ... |
| J.L. Vanasse, moiety of liquor fines | 75 00 | ... |
| Ottawa Citizen, advertising for school-teacher | 5 00 | ... |
| Catholic Record, advertising for school-teacher | 7 50 | ... |
| Oblat Community, lime | 9 00 | ... |
| P. Major, Community lime | 10 50 | ... |
| Hull 'Despatch,' advertising for school teacher | 5 00 | ... |
| Lamab Watogan, pension | 10 00 | ... |
| C. Logue, sundries for school | 0 80 | ... |
| School material | 6 65 | ... |
| Canadian Pacific Railway Co., freight on maps | 0 70 | ... |
| John McDougall, wood for school | 16 50 | ... |

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| James Martin, interest for distribution | 690 00 | ... |
| John M. Garland, blankets | 67 20 | ... |
| Mary Ann Michel, relief | 6 00 | ... |
| Abraham McDougall, arrears of interest | 3 68 | ... |
| P. Tenesco, expenses examining timber cut by trespassers | 15 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 24 26 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 261 98 | ... |
| ... | 2,014 71 | 2,014 71 |
| By Balance, 30th June 1895, brought down | ... | 261 98 |

Songhees Indians, B.C. (No. 51)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 9,573 01 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 9,573 01 | ... |
| ... | 9,573 01 | 9,573 01 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 9,573 01 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1,744 11 |
| A.W. Vowell, rents collected | ... | 337 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 396 08 |
| To Henry Saunders, relief, seeds, etc., for destitute Indians | 51 00 | ... |
| Henry Saunders, supplies for destitute Indians | 195 15 | ... |
| E.G. Prior & Co., supplies for destitute Indians | 4 25 | ... |
| Henry Saunders, seed potatoes, etc | 119 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 20 22 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2,087 57 | ... |
| ... | 2,477 19 | 2,477 19 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2,087 57 |

Cowichan Indians, B.C. (No. 52).

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 60 02 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 60 02 | ... |
| ... | 60 02 | 60 02 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 60 02 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 20 36 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2 84 |
| Rent | ... | 1 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 0 06 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 24 14 | ... |
| ... | 24 20 | 24 20 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 24 14 |

Musqueam Indians, B.C. (No. 53)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 113 11 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 113 11 | ... |
| ... | 113 11 | 113 11 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 113 11 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 17 53 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 4 56 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 22 09 | ... |
| ... | 22 09 | 22 09 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 22 09 |

Squamish Indians, B.C. (No. 54)

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 86 46 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 86 46 | ... |
| ... | 86 46 | 86 46 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 86 46 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 5 07 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 3 24 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 8 31 | ... |
| ... | 8 31 | 8 31 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 8 31 |

Harrison River Band, B.C. (No. 55)

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 14 96 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 14 96 | ... |
| ... | 14 96 | 14 96 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 14 96 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 12 88 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 9 96 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 13 84 | ... |
| ... | 13 84 | 13 84 |
| | | |

| | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 13 84 |
|---|-----|-------|

Quamichan Band, B.C. (No. 56)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 11 16 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 11 16 | ... |
| ... | 11 16 | 11 16 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 11 16 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2 86 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 48 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 3 34 | ... |
| ... | 3 34 | 3 34 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 3 34 |

Chemainus Band, B.C. (No. 57)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 368 89 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 368 89 | ... |
| ... | 368 89 | 368 89 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 368 89 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Interest on invested capital | ... | 12 92 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1894 | 0 13 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 12 79 | ... |
| ... | 12 92 | 12 92 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 12 79 |

Chillaheetsa Band, B.C. (No. 58)

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2 14 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2 14 | ... |
| ... | 2 14 | 2 14 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2 14 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 0 67 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 12 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 0 79 | ... |
| ... | 0 79 | 79 |
| | | |

| | | |
|---|-----|------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 0 79 |
|---|-----|------|

St. Peter's Band, Manitoba (No. 59)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Timber and stone dues | ... | 517 75 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1894 | 399 07 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 51 77 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 66 91 | ... |
| ... | 517 75 | 517 75 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 66 91 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Moiety of liquor fines | ... | 120 00 |
| Amounts transferred from Rat Portage and other Bands, credited in error | ... | 684 02 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1894 | 630 97 | ... |
| Interest | 36 04 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 7 20 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 129 81 | ... |
| ... | 804 02 | 804 02 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 129 81 |
| Broken Head River Band, Man. (No. 60) | | |
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 47 71 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 47 71 | ... |
| ... | 47 71 | 47 71 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 47 71 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 24 08 |
| Liquor fine | ... | 25 00 |
| Transfer of amount credited in error in 1883 | ... | 39 43 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2 52 |
| To Theo. Bertrand, services in liquor cases | 15 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 1 50 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 74 53 | ... |
| ... | 91 03 | 91 03 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 74 53 |

Portage la Prairie Band, Man. (No. 61)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 457 01 |
| To Amount transferred to interest | 457 01 | ... |
| ... | 457 01 | 457 01 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 173 39 |
| Amount transferred from capital | ... | 457 01 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 22 04 |
| To sundry accounts for transfer of amount credited in error | 652 44 | ... |
| ... | 652 44 | 652 44 |
| Rosseau River Band, Man. (No. 62) | | |
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1,938 12 |
| Fines | ... | 34 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit Indian Land Management Fund | 3 40 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 1,968 72 | ... |
| ... | 1,972 12 | 1,972 12 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 1,968 72 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 14 57 |
| Liquor fines | ... | 25 00 |
| Proceeds of wheat sold | ... | 424 35 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 68 32 |
| To Expenses harvesting and threshing wheat | 320 58 | ... |
| Transfer of amounts credited in error in 1883 | 182 23 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 26 96 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2 47 | ... |
| ... | 532 24 | 532 24 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2 47 |

Fort Alexander Band, Man. (No. 63)**In Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 18 81 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 18 81 | ... |
| ... | 18 81 | 18 81 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 18 81 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 40 07 |
| Transfer of amounts debited in error | ... | 11 90 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2 08 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 54 05 | ... |
| ... | 54 05 | 54 05 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 54 05 |

Tabusintac Band, N.B. (No. 64)

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2 25 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2 25 | ... |
| ... | 2 25 | 2 25 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2 25 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 25 67 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 8 80 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 34 47 | ... |
| ... | 34 47 | 34 47 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 34 47 |

Indians of Nova Scotia (No. 66)*

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 84 66 |
| Proceeds of sale of oxen | ... | 75 75 |
| Liquor fines | ... | 30 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2 96 |
| To Insurance on Cow Bay School-house | 10 00 | ... |
| Angus Whittie, service in connection with seizure of timber | 26 00 | ... |
| Ritchie, Parker & Chisholm, legal services in liquor prosecutions | 86 80 | ... |
| Chm. Pallet, care of oxen | 23 75 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 6 34 | ... |
| | | |

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 40 48 | ... |
| ... | 193 37 | 193 37 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 40 48 |

[*No. 65 is closed.]

Indians of New Brunswick (No. 67)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 6,457 88 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 226 00 |
| To P. Tennais, salary as constable, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 24 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 6,659 88 | ... |
| ... | 6,683 88 | 6,683 88 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 6,659 88 |
| Tobique Indians, N.B. (No. 68) | | |
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 9,805 90 |
| Land sales | ... | 331 65 |
| Timber | ... | 751 42 |
| Tobique Valley Railway, right of way | ... | 125 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 120 81 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 10,893 16 | ... |
| ... | 11,013 97 | 11,013 97 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 10,893 16 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 366 57 |
| Ground rent | ... | 70 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 356 04 |
| To P. Solas, caretaker of church, salary from 1st April, 1894, to 31st December, 1894 | 30 00 | ... |
| John Solas, caretaker of church, salary, from 1st January, 1895, to 31st March, 1895 | 10 00 | ... |
| Rev. M.A. O'Keeffe, missionary, salary from 1st January, 1895, to 31st March, 1895 | 100,00 | ... |
| F. Francis, wood for school | 10 00 | ... |
| D. McLeod, for cemetery fence | 62 00 | ... |
| Geo. W. Tinker, repairs to church | 219 24 | ... |
| F. Francis, wood for church | 5 00 | ... |
| J.A. Belyea, legal services re land taken by railway | 6 50 | ... |
| F. Francis, services looking after forest lands | 6 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 4 20 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 339 67 | ... |
| ... | 792 61 | 792 61 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 339 67 |

Indians of Prince Edward Island (No. 69)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|---------|---------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 46 19 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 64 |
| To W.A. Morsan, Q.C., legal services, Ladywood and Micmacs | 1 00 | ... |
| Thos. Glover, repairs to school-house | 16 53 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 30 30 | ... |
| ... | 47 83 | 47 83 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 30 30 |

J.B. Clench (No. 70)

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 725 06 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 725 06 | ... |
| ... | 725 06 | 725 06 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 725 06 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1,084 75 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 63 32 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 1,148 07 | ... |
| ... | 1,148 07 | 1,148 07 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 1,148 07 |

James Menace (No. 72)*

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 46 21 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 64 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 47 85 | ... |
| ... | 47 85 | 47 85 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 47 85 |

[*No. 71 is closed.]

William Wabbuck (No. 73)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2,000 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2,000 00 | ... |
| ... | 2,000 00 | 2,000 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2,000 00 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 251 27 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 78 80 |
| To A. English, on account of maintenance of Mrs. William Wabbuck | 100 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 230 07 | ... |
| ... | 330 07 | 330 07 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 230 07 |
| Province of Quebec Indian Fund (No. 74). | | |
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 49,766 30 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 49,766 30 | ... |
| ... | 49,766 30 | 49,766 30 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 49,766 30 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1894 | 36,878 99 | ... |
| H. Desilets, agent, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 100 00 | ... |
| Rev. J. Gagné, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| N. LeBel, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 150 00 | ... |
| V.J.A. Venner, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 200 00 | ... |
| L.E. Otis, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 400 00 | ... |
| P.E. Robillard, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th November, 1894 | 83 30 | ... |
| N.C. Smellie, M.D., physician, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 50 00 | ... |
| A.A. Mondou, agent, salary, 9th November, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | 129 03 | ... |
| N. LeBel, commission on collections | 17 25 | ... |
| By Interest on invested capital | ... | 668 04 |
| Proportion of legislative grant of \$14,000, 1894 - 95 | ... | 788 60 |
| Balance 30th June, 1895 | ... | 36,631 93 |
| ... | 38,088 57 | 38,088 57 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | 36,631 93 | ... |

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Service. | | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|-----|------------|------------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | ... | 156,680 61 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ... | 156,680 61 | ... |
| ... | ... | 156,680 61 | 156,680 61 |
| By Balance, 30th June 1895, brought down | ... | ... | 156,680 61 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... | ... |
| By Interest on capital at credit of this account | ... | ... | 4,739 80 |
| Proportion of legislative grant of \$14,000.00 | ... | ... | 12,891 00 |
| Percentage on collections charged sundry accounts | ... | ... | 8,100 95 |
| J.W. Jermyn, refund of amounts advanced for travelling expenses | ... | ... | 1 00 |
| Fees for valuing lots, &c | ... | ... | 348 00 |
| B.W. Ross, for boat sold | ... | ... | 12 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 73,249 58 | ... |
| E.D. Cameron, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 1,200 00 | ... |
| A.G. Smith, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 900 00 | ... |
| Thos. Gordon, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 31st October, 1895 | ... | 200 00 | ... |
| John Beattie, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 500 00 | ... |
| Thos. S. Walton, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 900 00 | ... |
| Wm. Van Abbott, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 825 00 | ... |
| A.M. Ironside, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 720 00 | ... |
| R.M. Stephen, M.D. salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 43 52 | ... |
| J.P. Donnelly, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 800 00 | ... |
| W.G. Egar, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 500 00 | ... |
| J. Thackeray, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 650 00 | ... |
| A. McKelvey, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 500 00 | ... |
| A. English, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 500 00 | ... |
| J.W. Jermyn, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 500 00 | ... |
| James Allen, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | ... | 374 94 | ... |
| James Martin, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 600 00 | ... |
| A. Brosseau, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 600 00 | ... |
| P.E. Jones, M.D. salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th April, 1895 | ... | 502 00 | ... |
| A.O. Bastien, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 200 00 | ... |
| D.J. McPhee, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 750 00 | ... |
| Wm. Bateman, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 750 00 | ... |
| B.W. Ross, salary, 1st July, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 800 00 | ... |
| B.W. Ross, increase in salary for June, 1894 | ... | 7 21 | ... |

| | | | |
|---|---------|-----------|-----------|
| A. McBride, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | ... | 100 00 | ... |
| Edmund Bennett, salary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | ... | 60 00 | ... |
| W.H. Price, salary, 18th June, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 621 66 | ... |
| A.S. McDougall, salary, 1st November, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 400 00 | ... |
| Chas. McGibbon, salary, 26th November, 1894, to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 298 56 | ... |
| F.N. Allen, salary, as acting agent for April, 1895 | ... | 42 18 | ... |
| John Crowe, salary, 1st June to 30th June, 1895 | ... | 47 03 | ... |
| McG. C. Ironside, services in Manitowaning office | ... | 275 06 | ... |
| J.P. Donnelly - | \$ cts. | ... | ... |
| Allowance for office rent | 130 00 | ... | ... |
| Contingencies | 66 86 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 196 86 | ... |
| E.D. Cameron - | ... | ... | ... |
| Contingencies and expenses | 83 85 | ... | ... |
| Commission on sales | 20 29 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 104 14 | ... |
| C.J. Blomfield - | ... | ... | ... |
| Contingencies and travelling expenses | ... | 154 20 | ... |
| Thos. Gordon - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses | 191 55 | ... | ... |
| Postage | 11 53 | ... | ... |
| Commission on collections | 11 07 | ... | ... |
| Furniture for office | 28 00 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 242 15 | ... |
| Carried forward | ... | 88,464 09 | 26,092 75 |

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| Service. | | Debit. | Credit. |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| ... | ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | ... | 88,464 09 | 26,092 75 |
| INTEREST. - Continued. | ... | ... | ... |
| George Long - | ... | ... | ... |
| Contingencies and postage | \$19 16 | ... | ... |
| Commission on disbursements | 32 96 | ... | ... |
| Commission on collections | 25 50 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 77 62 | ... |
| B.W. Ross - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses and contingencies | 550 29 | ... | ... |
| Commission on collections | 395 48 | ... | ... |
| Allowance for office rent | 97 58 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1,043 35 | ... |
| R.M. Stephen, M.D. - | ... | ... | ... |
| Allowance for office rent | ... | 150 00 | ... |
| A. Brosseau - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses and contingencies | 67 10 | ... | ... |
| Allowance for office rent | 60 00 | 127 10 | ... |
| Thos. S. Walton - | ... | ... | ... |
| Commission on timber dues and fees | 460 54 | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses and contingencies | 87 51 | ... | ... |
| Allowance for office rent | 60 00 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 608 05 | ... |
| James Martin - | ... | ... | ... |
| Allowance for office rent | ... | 50 00 | ... |
| Wm. Van Abbott - | ... | ... | ... |
| Allowance for office rent | 154 51 | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses and contingencies | 225 73 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 380 24 | ... |
| Alex. McKelvey - | ... | ... | ... |
| Allowance for rent of office | 60 00 | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses | 169 00 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 229 00 | ... |
| Wm. Simpson - | ... | ... | ... |
| Commission on collections | 386 35 | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses and contingencies | 153 06 | 539 41 | ... |
| A. English - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses | 271 10 | ... | ... |
| Contingencies | 68 15 | 339 25 | ... |

| | | | |
|---|--------|-----------|-----------|
| A.M. Ironside - | ... | ... | ... |
| Contingencies and postage | 29 46 | ... | ... |
| Commission on collections while acting superintendent | 276 75 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 306 21 | ... |
| J.W. Jermyn - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses and contingencies | ... | 55 75 | ... |
| Samuel Hagan - | ... | ... | ... |
| Commission on collections | 93 43 | ... | ... |
| Allowance for rent of office | 24 00 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 117 43 | ... |
| E.P. Watson - | ... | ... | ... |
| Commission on sales, &c | 184 13 | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses | 74 20 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 258 33 | ... |
| L.E. Otis - | ... | ... | ... |
| Commission on collections | 16 37 | ... | ... |
| Postage | 1 98 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 18 35 | ... |
| Wm. Bateman - | ... | ... | ... |
| Postage and travelling expenses | ... | 2 45 | ... |
| John Thackeray - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses | ... | 51 68 | ... |
| Carried forward | ... | 92,818 31 | 26,092 75 |

| Service. | | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|---------|-----------|-----------|
| ... | ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| Brought forward | ... | 92,818 31 | 26,092 75 |
| INTEREST - Concluded. | ... | ... | ... |
| W.H. Price - | ... | ... | ... |
| Commission on collections | \$81 41 | ... | ... |
| Allowance for office rent | 45 00 | ... | ... |
| Contingencies | 42 60 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 169 01 | ... |
| E. Bennett - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses | ... | 10 00 | ... |
| Chas. McGibbon - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses | ... | 3 00 | ... |
| P.E. Jones - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses | ... | 22 75 | ... |
| James Allen - | ... | ... | ... |
| Postage | ... | 1 34 | ... |
| A.S. McDougall - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses | ... | 187 50 | ... |
| A.A. Mondou - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses | ... | 12 50 | ... |
| Thos. Anderson - | ... | ... | ... |
| Expenses re sale of Passpasschase Reserve | ... | 56 40 | ... |
| N. LeBel - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses | \$6 00 | ... | ... |
| Commission on collections | 14 86 | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 20 86 | ... |
| George L. Chitty - | ... | ... | ... |
| Travelling expenses | ... | 100 00 | ... |
| W.H. Baxter, services as forest bailiff | ... | 261 50 | ... |
| Robert Russell services as forest bailiff | ... | 63 00 | ... |
| Watson J. Mills services as forest bailiff | ... | 13 50 | ... |
| Alfred Monck services as forest bailiff | ... | 4 50 | ... |
| George W. Lane services as forest bailiff | ... | 6 75 | ... |
| Humphrey May services as forest bailiff | ... | 7 13 | ... |
| John Landrigan, expenses seizing timber, Baxter Island | ... | 5 00 | ... |
| John Ryan, surveying timber at Tobique Reserve | ... | 50 25 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery, printing for year 1894 - 95 | ... | 181 87 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery, printing for year 1894 - 95 | ... | 251 68 | ... |
| Joseph Seymour, repairs to Agent Jones's office | ... | 38 75 | ... |

| | | | |
|--|-----|-----------|-----------|
| Blind River Lumber Company, refund of license fee | ... | 2 00 | ... |
| John J. Simpson, fuel for office, Highgate | ... | 25 00 | ... |
| Dominion Express Company, freight charges | ... | 2 40 | ... |
| Canadian Express Company, freight charges | ... | 5 00 | ... |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., freight charges | ... | 0 60 | ... |
| Rev. J.J. Oke, assisting Inspector Dingman at Lake of Two Mountains | ... | 5 25 | ... |
| Timothy Arirhon, assisting Inspector Dingman at Lake of Two Mountains | ... | 5 25 | ... |
| John Robinson, post office box rent 1894 - 95, Manitoulin Agency | ... | 3 00 | ... |
| Aubrey White, tracing of East Dover township | ... | 5 00 | ... |
| Alex. McDonald, advance for travelling expenses to Dokis Reserve | ... | 200 00 | ... |
| T.J. McCauley, inspecting and reporting on trespass township of Haviland | ... | 47 70 | ... |
| Louis Beauvais, use of house during collection of rents | ... | 3 00 | ... |
| Arthur Matte, house and board collections of rents | ... | 10 00 | ... |
| Phileas Desmarais, freight, per steamer, on stationery | ... | 0 95 | ... |
| J. Cooper, repairs to tent dispatch box, &c | ... | 18 50 | ... |
| J.D. Morin, refund of mining fee | ... | 5 00 | ... |
| W.A. MacLeod, for repair of office Manitowaning | ... | 500 00 | ... |
| George McKim, to build outbuildings at clerk's house at Manitowaning | ... | 100 00 | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ... | ... | 69,131 50 |
| ... | ... | 95,224 25 | 95,224 25 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 69,131 50 | ... |

Suspense Account (No. 76)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|-------------|-------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 6,179 63 |
| To Repayment of cheque 1230, of 1891 - 92 | 754 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 5,425 63 | ... |
| ... | 6,179 63 | 6,179 63 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 5,425 63 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 958 82 |
| Interest on balance at credit of account | ... | 249 84 |
| A.E. Forget, deposit from Big Hunter | ... | 50 00 |
| A.W. Vowell, collected from Chemainus and Siccameen Indians | ... | 25 00 |
| E.D. Cameron, collected on account of debts of Six Nations | ... | 219 10 |
| Amount transferred to credit of Battleford Indians | ... | 36 10 |
| To P. Henry and H. McKay Wilson, on account of debt of Six Nations to Messrs. Whiting and Styres | 140 27 | ... |
| Robt. Shirra, on account of debt of Six Nations to Messrs. Whiting and Styres | 25 07 | ... |
| Josiah Woodley, on account of debt of Six Nations to Messrs. Whiting and Styres | 40 07 | ... |
| John Lawson, on account of debt of Six Nations to John McDonald | 35 07 | ... |
| Bryce McMurrich & Co. of debt of Six Nations to A. Wilson | 40 07 | ... |
| Moses Bunn, cattle for Big Hunter | 50 00 | ... |
| Samson's Band, collections for hay permits transferred | 20 36 | ... |
| Sharphead's Band, collections for hay permits transferred | 9 64 | ... |
| Department of Marine and Fisheries, fishing license for Chemainus and Siccameen Indians | 25 00 | ... |
| Cote's Band, transfer of liquor fines credited this account, September, 1890 | 57 65 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 1,095 66 | ... |
| ... | 1,538 86 | 1,538 86 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 1,095 66 |

Indian School Fund (No. 77)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|------------|------------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 141,222 83 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 141,222 83 | ... |
| ... | 141,222 83 | 141,222 83 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 141,222 83 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Interest on balance at credit | ... | 4,079 00 |
| North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., refund of premium | ... | 12 45 |
| Share of legislative grant | ... | 320 40 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1894 | 40,537 05 | ... |
| Rev. J.M. Roy, salary as missionary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 247 50 | ... |
| Rev. G.A. Smith, salary as missionary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 400 00 | ... |
| Rev. John Tucker, salary as missionary, 1st April, 1894, to 30th June, 1894 | 35 00 | ... |
| Rev. J. Jacobs, salary as missionary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 400 00 | ... |
| Rev. M. Mainville, salary as missionary, and allowance, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 203 32 | ... |
| Rev. G. Giroux, salary as missionary, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 225 96 | ... |
| Rev. A. Sutherland, grant to Mount Elgin Institute | 2,546 00 | ... |
| North British and Mercantile, Insurance Co., premium on insurance Mount Elgin Institute | 15 00 | ... |
| Royal Insurance Co., premium on insurance on barns, & c., Mount Elgin Institute | 15 00 | ... |
| Lancashire Insurance Co., premium on renewal, & c., Mount Elgin Institute | 74 75 | ... |
| G.G. German, premium on insurance on Mount Elgin Institute | 138 00 | ... |
| D. McCaig, inspecting school | 8 50 | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ... | 40,434 23 |
| ... | 44,846 08 | 44,846 08 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | 40,434 23 | ... |
| Superannuation Account (No. 79)* | | |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1894 | 16,554 68 | ... |
| Jas C. Phipps, superannuation allowance, 1st April, 1894, to 31st Mar., 1895 | 480 00 | ... |
| Froome Talfourd superannuation allowance, 1st April, 1894, to 31st Mar., 1895 | 400 00 | ... |
| Charles Skene, superannuation allowance, 1st April, 1894, to 28th Aug., 1894 | 73 86 | ... |
| J.T. Gilkison, superannuation allowance, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 | 933 84 | ... |
| Thomas Gordon, superannuation allowance, 1st Dec., 1894, to 28th Feb., 1895 | 72 00 | ... |
| Interest on debit balance | 579 40 | ... |
| By Abatements from agents' salaries | ... | 195 45 |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ... | 18,898 83 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| ... | 19,093 78 | 19,093 78 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | 18,898 33 | ... |

[*No. 78 is an appropriations account and will be found on page 15.]

Point Grondin Indians, Ont. (No. 80)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 8,301 25 |
| Timber dues | ... | 285 55 |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 28 55 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 8,558 25 | ... |
| ... | 8,586 80 | 8,586 80 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 8,558 25 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 253 59 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 299 40 |
| Refund of amount advanced to purchase seed grain | ... | 100 00 |
| B.W. Ross, refund of interest of absentees | ... | 4 08 |
| Rents collected | ... | 48 00 |
| To B.W. Ross, interest money for distribution | 350 00 | ... |
| R.M. Stephen, M.D., part salary for year to 30th June, 1895 | 23 52 | ... |
| A.M. Ironside, paid chief Wm. Kinoshamy, for collecting vouchers | 3 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 2 88 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 325 67 | ... |
| ... | 705 07 | 705 07 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 325 67 |

Whitefish Bay Indians, Ont. (No. 81).

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2,389 49 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2,389 49 | ... |
| ... | 2,389 49 | 2,389 49 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2,389 49 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1,173 51 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 124 72 |
| To amount credited this account in error in 1883, and now transferred to credit of sundry accounts | 152 18 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 1,146 05 | ... |
| ... | 1,298 23 | 1,298 23 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 1,146 05 |

Whitefish Lake Indians, Ont. (No. 82)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 14,004 05 |
| Timber dues | ... | 2,000 00 |
| To percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 200 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 15,804 05 | ... |
| ... | 16,004 05 | 16,004 05 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 15,804 05 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 515 71 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 508 20 |
| Rents collected | ... | 205 00 |
| To W.H. Howey, M.D., salary as physician, 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, '95 | 300 00 | ... |
| B.W. Ross, interest for distribution | 300 00 | ... |
| Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material | 5 87 | ... |
| Frank Cochrane, stovepipes, & c., for school | 1 45 | ... |
| T.R. Ross, freight on desks, &c | 2 94 | ... |
| A. McGill & Son, desks for school | 42 00 | ... |
| Widow Shainowquorun, relief grant | 5 00 | ... |
| Cahgahke and wife, relief grant | 10 00 | ... |
| Sahgutchewaishkong, relief grant | 10 00 | ... |
| Widow Faille, relief grant | 5 00 | ... |
| Widow Shabekezhikgoke, relief grant | 5 00 | ... |
| Alex. Wears, wood for school | 40 00 | ... |
| Hudson Bay Co., lime, &c, for sanitary purposes | 6 25 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 12 30 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 483 10 | ... |
| ... | 1,228 91 | 1,228 91 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 483 10 |

Hope Band, B.C. (No. 84)*

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 3,621 51 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 3,621 51 | ... |
| ... | 3,621 51 | 3,621 51 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 3,621 51 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 460 19 |
| Interest | ... | 142 88 |
| To C. Inkman, for hay supplied | 20 67 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 582 40 | ... |
| ... | 603 07 | 603 07 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 582 40 |

[*No. 83 closed.]

Pagonakeshick's Band, Ont. (No. 85)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---------|---------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 766 78 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 766 78 | ... |
| ... | 766 78 | 766 78 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 766 78 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 337 77 |
| Interest | ... | 38 68 |
| To Ontario & Western Lumber Co. for lumber supplied Bands 38, A and B | 12 00 | ... |
| Rat Portage Hardware Co., hardware, supplied Bands 38, A and B | 3 70 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 360 75 | ... |
| ... | 376 45 | 376 45 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 360 75 |

Eagle Lake Indians, Man. (No. 90)*

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2,597 05 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2,597 05 | ... |
| ... | 2,597 05 | 2,597 05 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2,597 05 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 333 27 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 102 56 |
| To Amount credited to this account in error in 1883, and now transferred to credit of sundry accounts | 265 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 170 83 | ... |
| ... | 435 83 | 435 83 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 170 83 |

Ebb and Flow Lake Indians, Man. (No. 91)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 148 50 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 148 50 | ... |
| ... | 148 50 | 148 50 |

| | | |
|---|-------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 148 50 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 30 46 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 6 24 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 36 70 | ... |
| ... | 36 70 | 36 70 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 36 70 |

[*Nos. 86 to 89 are appropriation accounts and will be found on page 15.]

Restigouche Indians, P.Q. (No. 92)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 68 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 68 00 | ... |
| ... | 68 00 | 68 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 68 00 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1 72 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2 44 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 4 16 | ... |
| ... | 4 16 | 4 16 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 4 16 |

St. Mary's Indians, N.B. (No. 93)

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 45 94 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 45 94 | ... |
| ... | 45 94 | 45 94 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 45 94 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 7 30 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 84 |
| Liquor fines | ... | 50 00 |
| To J.A. Belyea, legal services (Queen vs. Marsh) | 3 09 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't, Fund | 3 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 53 05 | ... |
| ... | 59 14 | 59 14 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 53 05 |

Okanagan Indians, B.C. (No. 94)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 191 52 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 191 52 | ... |
| ... | 191 52 | 191 52 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 191 52 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 6 70 |
| | | |

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 6 92 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 13 62 | ... |
| ... | 13 62 | 13 62 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 13 62 |

Wabigon Indians, Man. (No. 95)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ... | 31 21 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 31 21 | ... |
| ... | 31 21 | 31 21 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 31 21 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 39 92 |
| Interest | ... | 2 52 |
| Amount transferred, previously credited sundry accounts in error | ... | 10 45 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 52 89 | ... |
| ... | 52 89 | 52 89 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 52 89 |
| Chehalis Band, B.C. (No. 97)* | | |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 4,447 31 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 155 68 |
| To A.C. Wells & Co., for hay | 55 15 | ... |
| T.J. Trapp & Co., farm implements | 28 80 | ... |
| E.J. Newton, set harness | 35 00 | ... |
| E. Menten, provisions | 100 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ... | 4,384 04 |
| ... | 4,602 99 | 4,602 99 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 4,384 04 |
| Indians of Cumberland County, N.S. (No. 98) | | |
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 155 16 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 155 16 | ... |
| ... | 155 16 | 155 16 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 155 16 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 24 59 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 6 28 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 30 87 | ... |
| ... | 30 87 | 30 87 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 30 87 |

[*No. 96 closed.]

Heirs of Chief Piknawatick (No. 99)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1,260 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 1,260 00 | ... |
| ... | 1,260 00 | 1,260 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 1,260 00 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 86 91 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 47 12 |
| Rents | ... | 381 20 |
| To Peter Tenesco, paid him on account of heirs | 300 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 22 87 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 192 36 | ... |
| ... | 515 23 | 515 23 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 192 36 |

One Arrow's Band, N.W.T. (No. 100).

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 25 33 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 88 |
| North-west government for public roadway through reserve | ... | 30 30 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 3 03 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 53 48 | ... |
| ... | 56 51 | 56 51 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 53 48 |

Indians of Port Medway, N.S. (No. 101)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 160 61 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 5 64 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 166 25 | ... |
| ... | 166 25 | 166 25 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 166 25 |

Indians of Reserve 38a, Treaty No. 3 (No. 102)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1,863 97 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 1,863 97 | ... |
| ... | 1,863 97 | 1,863 97 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 1,863 97 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 343 75 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 77 36 |
| To Ontario and Western Lumber Co., lumber supplied to Rat Portage Band | 101 76 | ... |
| Rat Portage Hardware Co., hardware supplied to Rat Portage Band | 8 35 | ... |
| Amount credited in error in 1883 and now transferred to credit of sundry accounts | 270 43 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 40 57 | ... |
| ... | 421 11 | 421 11 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 40 57 |

Indians of Eel Ground, N.B. (No. 103).

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 153 48 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 5 36 |
| To Cole's National Manufacturing Co., 1 flag | 9 00 | ... |
| Chief Peter Julian, part expenses, return to Eel Ground | 6 00 | ... |
| Mrs. Jane Piller, part expenses, return to Eel Ground | 2 50 | ... |
| Canadian Pacific Ry., 1 fare, Ottawa to Montreal | 2 50 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 138 84 | ... |
| ... | 158 84 | 158 84 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 138 84 |

Heirs of J. Williams and Ann Ketsetsaronkwa (No. 104)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 382 98 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 13 40 |
| To Ann Ketsetsaronkwa, amount of interest due on deposit for heirs of Jos. Williams | 65 18 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 331 20 | ... |
| ... | 396 38 | 396 38 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 331 20 |

Indians of Big Island Reserve 31c, Treaty 3 (No. 105)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|----------|----------|
| CAPITAL. | 4 cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2,312 27 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2,312 27 | ... |
| ... | 2,312 27 | 2,312 27 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2,312 27 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 8 76 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 81 24 |
| Rat Portage Band, amount credited in error | ... | 30 20 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 120 20 | ... |
| ... | 120 20 | 120 20 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 120 20 |

Swan Lake Indians, Man. (No. 106)

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 406 34 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 14 20 |
| E. McColl, for wheat sold | ... | 135 85 |
| E. McColl, hay sold | ... | 20 00 |
| Portage la Prairie Band, transfer for amount credited in error to that band | ... | 34 12 |
| To John Cameron, services in connection with sale of wheat and barley | 14 00 | ... |
| John Cameron, twine supplied for binding grain | 76 80 | ... |
| George Tucker, storing wheat, etc. | 32 00 | ... |
| John Cameron, putting in seed wheat | 25 00 | ... |
| F. Ogeltree use of plough | 2 50 | ... |
| Amount credited this account in error in 1883 and now transferred to credit of sundry accounts | 45 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 9 35 | ... |
| Balance 30th June, 1895 | 405 86 | ... |
| ... | 610 51 | 610 51 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 405 86 |

Spellamcheen Indians, B.C. (No. 107)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 699 16 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 24 48 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 723 64 | ... |
| ... | 723 64 | 723 64 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 723 64 |

Riding Mountain Indians, N.W.T. (No. 108)

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 30 96 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 08 |
| To Amount transferred to credit of Keesickowenin's Band | 32 04 | ... |
| ... | 32 04 | 32 04 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 32 04 |

Rat Portage Indians Ont. (No. 109)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|---------|---------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 132 34 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 4 64 |
| E. McColl, moiety of liquor fine, P. Lovitt | ... | 40 00 |
| To Amount credited in error and now transferred to sundry accounts | 174 58 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 2 40 | ... |
| ... | 176 98 | 176 98 |

Skwah Indians, B.C. (No. 110)

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 191 57 |
| Rents | ... | 12 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 6 72 |
| To A.C. Wells & Co., hay supplied | 54 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 72 | ... |
| Balance 30th June, 1895 | 155 57 | ... |
| ... | 210 29 | 210 29 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 155 57 |

Indians of Sumas Lake, B.C. (No. 112)*

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 48 85 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 72 |
| Rents | ... | 50 00 |
| To A.C. Wells & Co., hay supplied | 14 50 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Managem't Fund | 3 00 | ... |
| Balance 30th June, 1895 | 83 07 | ... |
| ... | 100 57 | 100 57 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 83 07 |

Lake Manitoba Band, (No. 113).

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 28 97 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 29 97 | ... |
| ... | 29 97 | 29 97 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 29 97 |

The Brothers' Reserve, N.B. (No. 114).

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 18 63 |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 68 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 19 31 | ... |
| ... | 19 31 | 19 31 |
| By, Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 19 31 |

[*No. 111 is an appropriation account and will be found on page 15.]

Indians of Red Bank, N.B. (No. 115)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---------|---------|
| CAPITAL. | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 895 24 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 31 32 |
| W.D. Carter, timber dues | ... | 18 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 1 80 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 942 76 | ... |
| ... | 944 56 | 944 56 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 942 76 |

Indians of Burnt Church, N.B. (No. 116)

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 311 30 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 10 88 |
| W.D. Carter, moiety of liquor fine | ... | 37 00 |
| To Cole's National Manufacturing Co., one flag | 9 00 | ... |
| F.W.J. Anderson, material and repairs for Church Point school | 85 32 | ... |
| J.W. & J. Anderson, sundries for Church Point school | 1 85 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 2 22 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 260 79 | ... |
| ... | 359 18 | 359 18 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 260 79 |

Indians of Wallabuck Lake, N.S. (No. 117)

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 200 69 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 7 04 |
| To Balance 30th June, 1895 | 207 73 | ... |
| ... | 207 73 | 207 73 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 207 73 |

Passpasschase's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 120)*

| | | |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 8,228 88 |
| Land Sales | ... | 5,546 39 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 554 64 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 13,220 63 | ... |
| ... | 13,775 27 | 13,775 27 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 13,220 63 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 175 06 |

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 294 12 |
| Amount transferred from account of Enoch's Reserve | ... | 10 33 |
| To Montreal 'Gazette,' advertising sale of land at Edmonton | 25 00 | ... |
| Toronto 'Empire,' advertising sale of land at Edmonton | 97 50 | ... |
| North-western Pub. Co., advertising sale of land at Edmonton | 27 50 | ... |
| Toronto 'World,' advertising sale of land at Edmonton | 15 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 314 51 | ... |
| ... | 479 51 | 479 51 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 314 51 |

[*Nos. 118 and 119 are appropriation accounts and will be, found on page 15.]

White Bear's Reserve, Moose Mountain Agency, N.W.T. (No. 121)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|--------|---------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1 27 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 94 |
| A.E. Forget, fine for cutting wood | ... | 4 00 |
| To percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 0 40 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 4 91 | ... |
| ... | 5 31 | 5 31 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 4 91 |

Indians of Whycocomagh, N.S. (No. 122)

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 21 69 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 76 |
| To estate J.S. Hart, material for repairing school-house | 16 23 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 6 22 | ... |
| ... | 22 45 | 22 45 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 6 22 |

Gibson Indians, Ont. (No. 123)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 189 00 |
| Georgian Bay Lumber Co., compensation for land flooded | ... | 75 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 7 50 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 256 50 | ... |
| ... | 264 00 | 264 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 256 50 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 387 38 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 20 16 |
| Georgian Bay Lumber Co., compensation for lands flooded | ... | 110 50 |
| To Sundry Indians, compensation for lands flooded | 164 00 | ... |
| Isaac Day, inspecting school | 14 40 | ... |
| Cole's National Manufacturing Co., 1 flag | 10 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 6 63 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 323 01 | ... |
| ... | 518 04 | 518 04 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 323 01 |

Indians of Texas Lake, B.C. (No. 124)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|----------|----------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1,231 13 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 43 08 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 1,274 21 | ... |
| ... | 1,274 21 | 1,274 21 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 1,274 21 |

Indians of Yale, B.C. (No. 125)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 818 57 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 28 64 |
| To C. Inkman, hay supplied | 7 18 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 840 03 | ... |
| ... | 847 21 | 847 21 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 840 03 |

Indians of Nicoamen, B.C. (No. 126)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 344 07 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 12 04 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 356 11 | ... |
| ... | 356 11 | 356 11 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 356 11 |

Long Plain Indians, Man. (No. 127)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 519 78 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 18 20 |
| Amount credited Portage la Prairie Band, and now transferred | ... | 97 44 |
| Amount credited sundry accounts in error in 1883, and now transferred | ... | 261 74 |
| To Henry Ogletree, seed supplied, spring, 1894 | 32 15 | ... |
| Massey - Harris Manufacturing Co., materials for repairs to mower | 12 00 | ... |
| Watson & Whinister, repairing mower | 5 50 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1894 | 847 51 | ... |
| ... | 897 16 | 897 16 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 847 51 |

Matsqui-sah-sah-com Band, B.C. (No. 129)*

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 115 70 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 4 04 |

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 119 74 | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 119 74 |

[*No. 128 is an appropriation account and will be found on page 15.] 14 - 7*

Coutcheeching Band, Man. (No. 130)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|---------|---------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 130 90 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 4 56 |
| To Balance 30th June, 1895 | 135 46 | ... |
| ... | 135 46 | 135 46 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 135 46 |

Hungry Hall No. 1, Man. (No. 131)

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 53 56 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 88 |
| To Balance 30th June, 1895 | 55 44 | ... |
| ... | 55 54 | 55 44 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 55 44 |

Way-way-see-cappo's Band, N.W.T. (No. 132)

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 3 78 |
| Fines for cutting timber | ... | 40 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 16 |
| Liquor fine | ... | 86 20 |
| To Mrs. Nobbis, moiety of liquor fine | 25 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 9 17 | ... |
| Balance 30th June, 1895 | 95 97 | ... |
| ... | 130 14 | 130 14 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 95 97 |

Tsoo-a-die Band, B.C. (No. 133)

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| To Balance 30th June, 1894 | 9 70 | ... |
| Interest on invested capital | 0 36 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 35 18 | ... |
| Balance 30th June, 1895 | 541 01 | ... |
| By Rents | ... | 586 25 |
| ... | 586 25 | 586 25 |
| To Balance 30th June, 1895, brought down | 541 01 | ... |

Indians of Langley, B.C. (134)*

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--------|
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 220 01 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 7 68 |

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| To Hudson Bay Co., hay supplied | 50 00 | ... |
| Balance 30th June, 1895 | 177 69 | ... |
| ... | 227 69 | 227 69 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1985, brought down | ... | 177 69 |

[*No. 135 is closed. No.136 is an appropriation account and will be found on page 15.]

Betsiamits Indians, P.Q. (No. 137)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|----------|----------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1,186 30 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 41 52 |
| To J.A. Belyea, legal services Queen vs. Burns | 3 50 | ... |
| Balance 30th June, 1895 | ... | 1,224 32 |
| ... | 1,227 82 | 1,227 82 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 1,224 32 |

Blackfoot Indians (No. 138)

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 868 88 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 30 40 |
| Refund on account of advance for irrigation | ... | 62 97 |
| Royalty on coal | ... | 55 90 |
| To E. Grisback, material furnished for irrigation ditch | 15 54 | ... |
| A.E. Forget, expenditure on irrigation works | 700 00 | ... |
| Calgary Hardware Company, block for ferry cable | 6 40 | ... |
| E. Grisback, lumber for boat | 5 58 | ... |
| H.W. Bragg, sundry expenses for ferry | 4 50 | ... |
| H.W. Bragg, material for ferry at North Reserve | 6 50 | ... |
| Mrs. P. Beaupré, rosin for ferry at North Reserve | 2 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 3 35 | ... |
| Balance on 30th June, 1895 | 274 28 | ... |
| ... | 1,018 15 | 1,018 15 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 274 28 |

Little Bone's Band (No. 140)*

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 140 29 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 4 92 |
| Hay and wood permits | ... | 40 00 |
| To Jos. Clementson, relief to Puquetet | 3 00 | ... |
| Shesheep, dues on hay cut by Yellow Calf's party | 70 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 2 40 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 109 81 | ... |
| ... | 185 21 | 185 21 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 18195, brought down | ... | 109 81 |

Halalt Band, B.C. (No. 141)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 133 04 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 4 64 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 137 68 | ... |
| ... | 137 68 | 137 68 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 137 68 |

[*No. 139 is an appropriation account and will be found on page 15.] 14 - 7*1/2

Côté's Band (No. 142)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|--------|---------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 103 75 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 3 64 |
| Liquor fines, transferred from Suspense Account | ... | 57 65 |
| Thos. Singuish, for beef sold to department | ... | 16 62 |
| Amount transferred to P.O. Savings bank, to credit of sundry Indians. | 118 44 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 63 22 | ... |
| ... | 181 66 | 181 66 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 63 22 |

The-man-who-took-the-coat Band (No. 143)

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 6 53 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 24 |
| Hay permits | ... | 53 50 |
| To Cowan & Edwards, for mower | 50 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 3 21 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 7 06 | ... |
| ... | 60 27 | 60 27 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 7 06 |

Boothroyd Band, B.C. (No. 147)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 103 64 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 3 64 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 107 28 | ... |
| ... | 107 28 | 107 28 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 107 28 |

Siska Band, B.C. (No. 148)

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 86 38 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 3 04 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 89 42 | ... |
| ... | 89 42 | 89 42 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 89 42 |

Kanaka Band, B.C. (No. 149)

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 106 05 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 3 72 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 109 77 | ... |

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| ... | 109 77 | 109 77 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 109 77 |

[*Nos. 144 and 145 are appropriation accounts and will be found on page 15. 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, 1894 | ... | 74 24 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2 60 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 76 84 | ... |
| ... | 76 84 | 76 84 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 76 84 |

Lytton Band, B.C. (No. 151)

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 0 79 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 04 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 0 83 | ... |
| ... | 0 83 | 0 83 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 0 83 |

Cook's Ferry, B.C., (No 152)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 318 39 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 11 12 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 329 51 | ... |
| ... | 329 51 | 329 51 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 329 51 |

Salmon Arm Reserve, B.C., (No. 153)

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 7 48 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 28 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 7 76 | ... |
| ... | 7 76 | 7 76 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 7 76 |

Ochapowace's Band (No. 154)

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| By Wood permits | ... | 6 00 |
| To Hudson Bay Co., flour and tea for destitute | 5 64 | ... |
| Percentage on collections to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 0 36 | ... |
| ... | 6 00 | 6 00 |

Samson's Band, (No. 155)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---------|---------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 108 50 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 3 80 |
| Hay permits | ... | 5 11 |
| Amount transferred from Suspense Account for hay permits, in 1891 | ... | 20 36 |
| Amount received on deposit from sundry Indians | ... | 183 22 |
| To Refunds out of deposits to purchase cattle for Indians | 179 62 | ... |
| Amount transferred to P.O. Savings Bank | 115 90 | ... |
| John West, for shingle-mill | 22 97 | ... |
| Percentage on collection to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 0 30 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2 20 | ... |
| ... | 320 99 | 320 99 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2 20 |

Red Pheasant's Band, (No. 156)

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By, Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 59 34 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2 08 |
| To Kenopatch, refund of deposit | 32 56 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 28 86 | ... |
| ... | 61 42 | 61 42 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 28 86 |

Ohamil Band, B.C., (No. 157)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 205 31 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 7 20 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 212 51 | ... |
| ... | 212 51 | 212 51 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 212 51 |

Skawahlook Band, B.C., (No. 158)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 186 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 6 52 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 192 52 | ... |
| ... | 192 52 | 192 52 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 192 52 |

Union Bar Band, B.C. (No. 159)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 432 98 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 15 16 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 448 14 | ... |
| ... | 448 14 | 448 14 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 448 14 |

Spuzzum Band, B.C. (No. 160)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 175 81 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 6 08 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 181 89 | ... |
| ... | 181 89 | 181 89 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 181 89 |

Boston Bar Band, B.C. (No. 161)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 262 63 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 9 20 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 271 83 | ... |
| ... | 271 83 | 271 83 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 271 83 |

Popkum Band, B.C. (No. 162)

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 89 90 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 3 12 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 93 02 | ... |
| ... | 93 02 | 93 02 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 93 02 |

Skwawtits' Band, B.C. (No. 163)

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 28 15 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 29 15 | ... |
| ... | 29 15 | 29 15 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 29 15 |

Little South-west Reserve, N.B. (No. 164)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 158 31 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 5 52 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 163 83 | ... |
| ... | 163 83 | 163 83 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 163 83 |

Big Hole Reserve, N.B. (No. 165)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|--|---------|---------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 210 86 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 7 36 |
| W.D. Carter, rent of fishing privileges | ... | 150 00 |
| To Peter Julian and Lemey Rowan, travelling expenses | 20 00 | ... |
| Jane Pettie, Board of P. Julian and L. Rowan | 6 00 | ... |
| Department of Justice, hand-cuffs and dark lantern for constable | 6 25 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 9 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 326 97 | ... |
| ... | 368 22 | 368 22 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 326 97 |

Ermineskin's Reserve (No. 167)*

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 153 80 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 5 40 |
| Ermineskin, for beef sold to department | ... | 55 65 |
| Sundry Indians sold to department | ... | 175 06 |
| Collections from sundry Indians, on account of cost of reaper | 100 00 | ... |
| Headman, beef sold department | ... | 13 00 |
| Collections on account of hay permits | ... | 10 00 |
| To Mahaffey & Clinkskill, for cattle for sundry Indians | 76 00 | ... |
| Headman, refund of part of amount credited for beef | 6 00 | ... |
| Moses, refund of part of amount credited for beef | 7 00 | ... |
| John Potts, refund of part of amount credited for beef | 20 00 | ... |
| Machino, refund of part of amount credited for beef | 10 00 | ... |
| Buffalo Chips, refund of part of amount credited for beef | 7 00 | ... |
| Ermineskin, refund of part of amount credited for beef | 49 65 | ... |
| Roasting, refund of part of amount credited for beef | 15 00 | ... |
| Transferred to P.O. Savings Bank for credit of sundry Indians for beef sold to department | 192 76 | ... |
| John West, shingle-mill | 123 85 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 0 60 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 5 05 | ... |
| ... | 512 91 | 512 91 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 5 05 |

Bridge River Band, B.C. (No. 168)

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 306 06 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 10 72 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 316 78 | ... |
| ... | 316 78 | 316 78 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 316 78 |

Enoch's Reserve (No. 169)

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 48 65 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 68 |
| To N.D. Besk, legal services re liquor cases | 40 00 | ... |
| Amount transferred to account of Pass-pass-chase's Reserve | 10 33 | ... |
| ... | 50 33 | 50 33 |

[*No. 166 is closed.]

Oak River Sioux (No. 170)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|---------|----------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 91 77 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 3 20 |
| A.E. Forget, fine | ... | 2 10 |
| To M.G. McEwan, material for corral in which to mark cattle | 16 30 | ... |
| W. Gowanlock, for lumber | 4 70 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 12 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 75 95 | ... |
| ... | 97 07 | 97 07 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 75 95 |
| Stony Indians (No. 171) | | |
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 535 24 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, land taken for gravel | ... | 200 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 20 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 715 24 | ... |
| ... | 735 24 | 735 24 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 715 24 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 609 89 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 40 08 |
| Rents collected | ... | 125 00 |
| Sundry Indians for beef sold department | ... | 1,262 59 |
| Amount transferred from account of Chiniquay's Band | ... | 44 98 |
| Refund on account of cost of herding cattle | ... | 144 90 |
| To Otumbehigea and Mosquito, deposit to purchase cattle | 7 18 | ... |
| Andrew Sibbald, cattle delivered to Stony Indians | 95 00 | ... |
| Thos. Ellis, cattle delivered to Stony Indians | 405 00 | ... |
| Canadian Pacific Railway, freight on wool | 1 18 | ... |
| J. Diamond, stove for Bear's Paw | 26 95 | ... |
| James Two Young Men, beef sold to department | 13 14 | ... |
| Amos Big Stony, beef sold to department | 10 00 | ... |
| John Rocky Mountain, beef sold to department | 10 00 | ... |
| Frank Ricks, cattle for Chiniquay | 30 00 | ... |
| Harris Co., waggon for Jonas Two Young Men | 72 50 | ... |

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| Cost of herding cattle | 144 90 | ... |
| H.A. Perley, board for Jonas Two Young Men, while purchasing waggon | 2 00 | ... |
| Transferred to Savings Bank to credit of sundry Indians for beef sold to department | 1,117 10 | ... |
| Wm. Graham, grant for repairs to Bow River bridge | 250 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 7 50 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 34 99 | ... |
| ... | 2,227 44 | 2,227 44 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 34 99 |

Ohiat Band, B.C., (No. 172)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---------|---------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 56 57 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 96 |
| Rent | ... | 55 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 3 30 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 110 23 | ... |
| ... | 113 53 | 113 53 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 110 23 |

Blood Indians (No. 173)

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 207 05 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 7 24 |
| Collected from sundry Indians, on account of cost of saw-mill | ... | 149 00 |
| Liquor fines | ... | 57 50 |
| To Waterous Engine Works Go., part payment on saw-mill | 363 29 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 3 45 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 54 05 | ... |
| ... | 420 79 | 420 79 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 54 05 |

Islington Reserve (No. 174)

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 24 33 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 84 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 25 17 | ... |
| ... | 25 17 | 25 17 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 25 17 |

Edmundston Reserve, N.B. (No. 175)

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 13 15 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 48 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 13 63 | ... |
| ... | 13 63 | 13 63 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 13 63 |

Nanaimo River Band, B.C. (No. 176)

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 140 15 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 4 92 |

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Rent | ... | 100 00 |
| To New Vancouver Coal and Mining Co., refund amount paid for coal prospecting license | 50 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 6 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 189 07 | ... |
| ... | 245 07 | 245 07 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 189 07 |

Chuk-Chu-kualk Band, B.C. (No. 177)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---------|---------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895 | ... | 340 12 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 11 92 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 352 04 | ... |
| ... | 352 04 | 352 04 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 352 04 |

Rolling River Band (No. 178).

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 24 91 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 88 |
| A.E. Forget, fine | ... | 10 00 |
| Transferred from Portage la Prairie Band amount credited in error | ... | 108 44 |
| To Chas. A. Flower, services as constable | 13 65 | ... |
| J.A. Markle, witness fees in liquor prosecution | 2 00 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 60 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 127 98 | ... |
| ... | 144 23 | 144 23 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 127 98 |

Big Cove Reserve, N.B. (No. 179).

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 300 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 10 52 |
| Land sale | ... | 50 00 |
| To C. Richardson, expenses in connection with assault cases | 11 90 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 5 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 343 62 | ... |
| ... | 360 52 | 360 52 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 343 62 |

Chippewayan Band, Onion Lake (No. 180)*

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 23 50 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 80 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 24 30 | ... |
| ... | 24 30 | 24 30 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 24 30 |

[*No. 181 is closed.]

Dokis Band (No. 182)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 47 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 68 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 48 68 | ... |
| ... | 48 68 | 48 68 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 48 68 |

Piapot's Band (No. 183).

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| By Collections for hay permits | ... | 72 50 |
| To Tinning & Hoskins, tea and tobacco | 72 50 | ... |
| ... | 72 50 | 72 50 |

Cowessess Band (No. 184).

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 42 96 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 48 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 44 44 | ... |
| ... | 44 44 | 44 44 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 44 44 |

Turtle Mountain Sioux (No. 185).

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 2 70 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 12 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 2 82 | ... |
| ... | 2 82 | 2 82 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 2 82 |

Stryen Reserve, B.C. (No. 186).

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 225 60 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 7 88 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 233 48 | ... |
| ... | 233 48 | 233 48 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 233 48 |

Louis Bull's Reserve, Hobbema Agency, N.W.T. (No. 187)

| | | |
|--|-----|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 125 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 4 36 |
| Amounts credited sundry Indians for beef | ... | 126 98 |

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| To Mahaffey & Clinkskill for cattle purchased for sundry Indians | 60 00 | ... |
| Refund of part of amounts credited sundry Indians for beef | 65 00 | ... |
| Amount credited Indians for beef transferred to Post Office Savings Bank | 131 34 | ... |
| ... | 256 34 | 256 34 |

Kakawistahaw's Reserve (No. 188)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---------|---------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 18 80 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 4 68 |
| Wahsahcase Saysaysen, for beef sold department | ... | 82 74 |
| To Amount transferred to P.O. Savings Bank for credit of Wahsahcase | 82 74 | ... |
| Balance 30th June, 1895 | 19 48 | ... |
| ... | 102 22 | 102 22 |
| By Balance 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 19 48 |

Sweet Grass Band, Battleford Agency (No. 189)

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 41 58 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 48 |
| Minakos for beef | ... | 30 66 |
| To Coming Day, beef sold department | 10 00 | ... |
| J.M. Skelton, buckboard for Little Ploughman | 25 00 | ... |
| Little Ploughman, refund of amount retained on account of beef sold dept | 6 58 | ... |
| Amount transferred to P.O. Savings Bank for credit of sundry Indians for beef sold department | 32 14 | ... |
| ... | 73 72 | 73 72 |

Little Pine's Band (No. 190)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 69 48 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2 44 |
| Muskwa for beef sold department | ... | 39 48 |
| To Wahahastocah and Okitonin on account of amount at credit for beef refund | 30 00 | ... |
| Transfer from account of Moosomin's Band of amount paid Muskwa for beef in July, 1894 | 39 48 | ... |
| Amount transferred to P.O. Savings Bank for credit of sundry Indians | 41 92 | ... |
| ... | 111 40 | 111 40 |

Moosomin's Band (No. 191)

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Little Pine's Band for transfer of amount paid Muskwa for beef | ... | 39 48 |
| To Muskwa for refund of amount at credit for beef | 39 48 | ... |
| ... | 39 48 | 39 48 |

Mosquito Band, Battleford Agency (No. 193)*

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| By Balance 30th June, 1894 | ... | 4 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 16 |
| To Thunderchild's Band for transfer of amount paid Sheenasappa for beef of 1894 - 95 | 4 00 | ... |

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| Amount transferred to P.O. Savings Bank to credit of sundry Indians | 0 16 | ... |
| ... | 4 16 | 4 16 |

[*No. 192 closed.]

Chiniquay's Band, Sarcee Agency, N.W.T. (No. 194)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 43 46 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 52 |
| To Stony Band, transferred to close | 44 98 | ... |
| ... | 44 98 | 44 98 |

Standing Buffalo's Band, N.W.T. (No. 195)

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 23 50 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 84 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 24 34 | ... |
| ... | 24 34 | 24 34 |

Keeseekowenin's Band, N.W.T. (No. 196)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 75 20 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 2 64 |
| Riding Mountain Indians, amount credited latter transferred | ... | 32 04 |
| Refund of amount for wire from J.R. Ashdown, overcharged | ... | 0 35 |
| To The Locked Wire Fence Co., wire for fencing | 70 40 | ... |
| J.H. Ashdown, barbed wire | 39 83 | ... |
| ... | 110 23 | 110 23 |

Thunderchild's Band, N.W.T. (No. 197)

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| By Mosquito Band for amount paid Sheenasappa transferred | ... | 4 00 |
| To Sheenasappa, for beef | 4 00 | ... |
| ... | 4 00 | 4 00 |

Poundmaker's Band, N.W.T. (No. 198)

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 22 50 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 80 |
| To Basil Favel, beef sold department | 22 50 | ... |
| Amount transferred to P.O. Savings Bank, per credit of sundry Indians for beef | 0 80 | ... |
| ... | 23 30 | 23 30 |

Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency, (No. 199)

| | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 1 13 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 04 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 1 17 | ... |

| | | |
|---|------|------|
| ... | 1 17 | 1 17 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 1 17 |

Bella Coola Band, B.C., (No. 200)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---------|---------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 47 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 64 |
| Rent | ... | 50 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 3 00 | ... |
| Balance 30th June, 1895 | 95 64 | ... |
| ... | 98 64 | 98 64 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 95 64 |

Saddle Lake Band, N.W.T. (No. 201)

| | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 40 00 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 1 40 |
| S. Steinhauer and A. Steinhauer, beef sold department | ... | 64 00 |
| John Whitford, beef sold department | ... | 25 42 |
| To Marie Muskeg, balance due on beef sold department | 40 00 | ... |
| Amount transferred to P.O. Savings Bank for credit of sundry Indians | 90 82 | ... |
| ... | 130 82 | 130 82 |

Sharphead's Reserve, N.W.T. (No. 202)

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 9 40 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 0 32 |
| Collections on account of hay permits | ... | 15 00 |
| Amount transferred from Suspense Account for hay permits | ... | 9 64 |
| To John West, shingle-mill | 33 18 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 0 90 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 0 28 | ... |
| ... | 34 36 | 34 36 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 0 28 |

Seymour Creek Indians, B.C. (No. 203)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| CAPITAL. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 597 66 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 597 66 | ... |
| ... | 597 66 | 597 66 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 597 66 |
| INTEREST. | ... | ... |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 3 06 |

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 21 00 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 24 06 | ... |
| ... | 24 06 | 24 06 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 24 06 |

Umpukpulquatum Indians, B.C., (No. 204)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1894 | ... | 623 28 |
| Interest on invested capital | ... | 21 80 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 645 08 | ... |
| ... | 645 08 | 645 08 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 645 08 |

Estate of William Day (No. 206)*

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| By Independent Order of Foresters, insurance endowment on life of William Day | ... | 1,000 00 |
| To A. McKelvey, expenses of children to the Shingwauk Home | 40 00 | ... |
| Joseph Noddie, account against estate | 15 10 | ... |
| Wm. Ayers, account against estate | 3 56 | ... |
| N. Hill, account against estate | 3 88 | ... |
| Mrs. C. Gilbert, account against estate | 2 63 | ... |
| Wm. Fish, account against estate | 1 05 | ... |
| J.J. Poole, account against estate | 3 16 | ... |
| Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 60 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 870 62 | ... |
| ... | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 870 62 |

Fisher River Indians Reserve No. 44 in Treaty No. 2 (No. 209)(t)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By H. Crowe, for rent of mill | ... | 100 00 |
| To percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 60 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 94 00 | ... |
| ... | 100 00 | 100 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 94 00 |

Piegan Indians (No. 210)

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Towipe, for beef sold department | ... | 100 00 |
| R. Potts, for beef sold department | ... | 104 88 |
| Portage la Prairie Band, credited latter in error | ... | 57 79 |
| Transfer of amount credited sundry account in error in 1883 | ... | 100 00 |
| To Towipe, beef money refunded | 50 00 | ... |
| Amount transferred to post office savings bank | 154 88 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 157 79 | ... |
| ... | 362 67 | 362 67 |

| | | |
|---|-----|--------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 157 79 |
|---|-----|--------|

[*No. 205 is an appropriation account and will be found on page 15.] [(t)Nos. 207 and 208 are appropriation accounts and will be found on page 15.]

Assabaska Band No. 35 C, Man. (No. 211)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---------|---------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By J. Robinson, moiety of liquor fine | ... | 40 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 2 40 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 37 60 | ... |
| ... | 40 00 | 40 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 37 60 |

Reserve 38 C 'The Dalles' Winnipeg River (No. 212).

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By E. McColl, moiety of liquor fine | ... | 25 00 |
| Rat Portage Band, amount credited latter in error | ... | 37 60 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 1 50 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 61 10 | ... |
| ... | 62 60 | 62 60 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 61 10 |

Muscowpetung's Reserve 80 (No. 213).

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| By Collections on account of hay permits | ... | 22 00 |
| To Tinning & Hoskins, tea and tobacco | 22 00 | ... |
| ... | 22 00 | 22 00 |

Pasquah's Reserve 79, N.W.T., (No. 214).

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| By Collections on account of hay permits | ... | 3 00 |
| To Tinning & Hoskins, tea and tobacco | 3 00 | ... |
| ... | 3 00 | 3 00 |

Seton Lake, B.C. (No. 215).

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Timber sale | ... | 50 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 5 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 45 00 | ... |
| ... | 50 00 | 50 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 45 00 |

Keesickouse Reserve 66 (No. 216).

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Liquor fine | ... | 25 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 1 50 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 23 50 | ... |
| ... | 25 00 | 25 00 |

| | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 23 50 |
|---|-----|-------|

Nesky Nihl Band, B.C. (No. 217)**In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.**

| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
|---|---------|---------|
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Canadian Pacific Railway, foy right of way | ... | 650 00 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 65 00 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 585 00 | ... |
| ... | 650 00 | 650 00 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 585 00 |

Wahsatanow's Band, Saddle Lake Agency, N.W.T., (No. 218).

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| By Amount of beef Purchased by department | ... | 413 96 |
| To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund | 24 84 | ... |
| Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 389 12 | ... |
| ... | 413 96 | 413 96 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 389 12 |

Oak Lake Sioux Reserve 50, N.W.T. (No. 219).

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| By Portage la Prairie Band, transfer for amount credited latter in error | ... | 48 65 |
| Amount credited sundry accounts in error and now transferred | ... | 26 12 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1865 | 74 77 | ... |
| ... | 74 77 | 74 77 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 74 77 |

Stangecoming Reserve, Mickiesiese Reserve 18 B., Man. (No. 220).

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Amount credited to sundry bands in 1883, in error, and now transferred | ... | 70 25 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 70 25 | ... |
| ... | 70 25 | 70 25 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 70 25 |

Long Sault Reserve 13, Man. (No. 221).

| | | |
|---|-------|-------|
| By Government account, for correct credit from 1883 | ... | 27 43 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 27 43 | ... |
| ... | 27 43 | 27 43 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 27 43 |

Shoal Lake Reserve 39, Man. (No. 222).

| | | |
|--|-------|-------|
| By Rat Portage Indians, credited latter in error | ... | 29 98 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 29 98 | ... |
| ... | 29 98 | 29 98 |

| | | |
|---|-----|-------|
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 29 98 |
|---|-----|-------|

Shoal Lake Reserve 40, Man. (No. 223)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

| | | |
|---|---------|---------|
| Service. | Debit. | Credit. |
| ... | \$ cts. | \$ cts. |
| By Rat Portage Indians, credited in error | ... | 30 20 |
| To Balance, 30th June, 1895 | 30 20 | ... |
| ... | 30 20 | 30 20 |
| By Balance, 30th June, 1895, brought down | ... | 30 20 |