

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,

1886.

PRINTED BY THE ORDER OF PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA:

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1887.

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Walpole Island Agency - Alex. McKelvey, Agent - (Report received too late to appear in its proper place)

Western Superintendency, 1st Division - A. English, Agent

Western Superintendency, 2nd Division - Thos. Gordon, Agent

Western Superintendency, 3rd Division - John Beattie, Agent

Northern Superintendency, 1st Division - Jas. C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent

Northern Superintendency, 2nd Division - Thos. S. Walton, M.D., Superintendent

Northern Superintendency, 3rd Division - Wm. Van Abbott, Indian Lands Agent

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J.B. Lash, Agent - Muscowpetung's Agency, Treaty No. 4
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Joseph Reader, Agent - Treaty No. 5
A. Mackay, Agent - Treaty No. 5
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Rev. J.A. Mackay Agent - Battleford Agency, Treaty No 6
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John A. Mitchell, Agent - Victoria Agency, Treaty No. 6
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W. Anderson, Agent - Edmonton Agency, Treaty No. 6
W.C. De Balinhard, Acting Agent - Sarcee Agency, Treaty No. 7
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West Coast Agency, Harry Guillod, Agent
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William S. Jemmett, D.L.S., B.C.

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REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

*DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1887.*

To His Excellency the Most Honourable The Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, & c., & c., & c.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY: -

I have the honor to submit for Your Excellency's information the usual Annual Report of this Department, embracing the period between the 1st January and the 31st December, 1886.

In presenting this Report I have much pleasure in informing Your Excellency that throughout the Dominion, Indian affairs have pursued their wonted satisfactory course. The interruption in the early part of the year 1885 to this condition of matters in the eastern part of the District of Saskatchewan, in the North-West Territories, occasioned by circumstances with which Your Excellency is already acquainted and which are fully described in my Report for that year, was happily succeeded by a season of tranquility and subordination on the part of the misled and deluded Indians of that section of country; - and although, as might be expected, those who were active participants in the unhappy and ill-advised movement may not have entirely regained the ground lost in their progress towards becoming an industrial and eventually a self-sustaining community, yet the efforts of the Department in the direction of restoring matters to their former condition, with the above much-to-be-desired end in view, have been attended with success in some measure commensurate with the energy employed. And there can be little doubt that the Indians who proved recalcitrant now fully realize the folly of their conduct and that they were misled by bad advisers. The policy adopted of withholding their annuities from them, until all that they destroyed upon their reserves shall have been replaced, has had the effect of showing them that not only are they losers in a pecuniary sense as a consequence of their lawless acts of the past, but that should they repeat the same at any future time it will be done

at their own cost. In other respects they have been treated, in so far as providing for their immediate necessities is concerned, with similar liberality to that exercised towards the vast majority, that is to say the Indians who remained loyal in the North-West Territories. These latter have during the past year, when their nature and the more congenial pursuits which they formerly followed are taken into accounts made fair progress. Some of those in the Qu'Appelle Valley even exhibited a spirit of emulation in the endeavor to rival white agriculturists, by exhibiting at the usual annual exhibitions held last autumn at Regina and at Indian Head products of the soil which would have done credit to the better class of farmers; and they succeeded in carrying off several prizes.

Many of the Indians who proved their loyalty during the troubles of 1885 by their sets and good conduct, received with Your Excellency's sanction substantial recognition of the same in gifts of cattle, sheep, implements, and in a few instances of money. The effect of thus recognizing the loyalty of these Indians has been most beneficial to the Indians generally, and gratifying to the recipients of the rewards. The principal loyal chiefs were also invited to visit the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and the following chiefs accepted the invitation and came under the guidance of officers specially selected for the purpose: Chappo-Mexico alias Crowfoot, chief of the Blackfoot Nation; Three Bulls, one of Crowfoot's councillors; Red Crow, head chief of the Bloods; One Spot, one of Red Crow's councillors; North Axe, head chief of the Piegans; Atakakoop and Mis-to-wa-sis, head chiefs of the Crees of the Carleton District; Osoup and Ka-ka-wis-ta-ha, Cree chiefs from Crooked Lakes in the District of Assiniboia.

Chiefs Crowfoot and Three Bulls arrived some time before the others, and after receiving a great deal of attention in the various cities visited by them, returned shortly after the arrival of the other chiefs to their western home, greatly gratified and pleased with their tour and reception. The other chiefs were also very kindly received and very much made of. They were present at the unveiling of the monument erected at Brantford to the memory of the renowned Mohawk Chief, Thayendenaga, alias Captain Joseph Brant. After a pleasant tour through the country having visited the principal cities, they also returned to their distant homes, highly delighted with all they had seen and with the attention shown them everywhere. Chiefs Pecan, alias Seenum, of Whitefish Lake, in the District of Saskatchewan, and Simpson, of Bear Hills, in the District of Alberta, had previously been brought to the Eastern Provinces, by the Rev. John McDougall, of Morley. A young Indian of the Stony Tribe also accompanied them.

In British Columbia the survey of the reserves on the North-West coast which were allotted to the Tsimscheam Nation, in 1881, occasioned dissatisfaction amongst some of those Indians, they having become imbued with an idea, fostered among them by evil advisers, that they were the legal owners of the entire country, and that by permitting the boundaries of reserves for occupation by them to be

surveyed they would weaken their claim to the title of the larger area. The surveyor who had been sent to the coast for the above purpose made repeated but fruitless efforts to accomplish the work; - the Indians on each occasion of his attempting to proceed with it, forcibly, but without violence - excepting on one occasion, when the surveyor's instrument was taken from him and his wrist was slightly injured in the struggle - prevented him from doing so. Representations having been made to the Provincial Government, the services of H.M.S. Cormorant were secured to convey a stipendiary magistrate, the chief of police at Victoria and a posse of constables to the locality. Upon the arrival of the vessel, arrests of eight of the ringleaders were effected; and they were tried before the stipendiary magistrate, convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment or committed for trial before a higher court, as the nature of their individual offences warranted.

The survey of the reserves was proceeded with before the Cormorant left Metlakahtla, and it is hoped that there will be no further molestation of the surveyor by the Indians. It is due to Mr. Tuck, the surveyor, to say that he showed much courage and very commendable forbearance with the Indians in the trying circumstances in which he was placed. The Indians offered no resistance to the police in making the arrests. They said they did not know that they were infringing the law by preventing the survey from being made; that they had been told that they could not be prosecuted for the same; that otherwise they would not have acted as they did; and they promised to interfere no more with the surveyor. The surveyor's instrument was recovered; an anonymous letter having been received by him revealing its whereabouts.

The misbehavior of the Indians in the matter of the survey was, it is feared, the result of evil counsel given them by those who should, from the position occupied by them towards the Indians, have been their advisers for good instead of for evil. This is all the more to be regretted, in view of the fact that one at least, if not more, of those suspected of having used their influence with the Indians to, instigate them to the committal of the acts of lawlessness above described, was for many years largely instrumental in promoting their welfare and indeed in reclaiming them from their condition as savages. But of late years owing to chagrin at the action of the Church Missionary Society, in whose service the work had been from the outset carried on, in refusing its sanction to certain changes inaugurated or proposed to be introduced in the ritual of the Church of England at Metlakahtla, which resulted in the appointment of Bishop Ridley as overseer of that mission and of the other missions of the Church of England on that coast, bitter antagonism has been displayed; the former lay incumbent of the mission being the leader of a very large contingent of the Indian population, whose feeling towards Bishop Ridley and his adherents has led them to the commission of acts which cannot even be justified on the ground of law, much less on that of Christian amity; the latest act

being the erection of a building in such a position as not only to obstruct the light to the bishop's residence, but also to command a view of what transpired therein; and although an injunction was obtained from the Supreme Court at Victoria, ordering the removal of the building, it was not obeyed until after the arrival of the Cormorant at Metlakahtla with the police, for the purpose of arresting those who had interrupted the survey, when the building in question was removed by the owners without any further action being necessary on the part of the authorities.

It is pleasant to turn from the state of things above described to contemplate the different condition of matters in other sections of the Province, where such evil influences have not been brought to bear on the Indian mind, but the opposite, and to mark the evidences given by the Indians of progress towards civilization for instance at Kincolith, on the Nass River, and at Cowichan, on Vancouver Island, at each of which reserves at the request of the Indians the Advancement Act of 1884 has been brought into operation.

In the older Provinces of the Dominion Indian matters have continued in their usual satisfactory condition. Gratifying reports of progress have been received from many points. Schools for the instruction of the young have been maintained on most of the reserves, and new institutions of the same kind have been established on reserves whereon the Indians have more recently settled. All such matters as well as other Indian affairs of interest will be described in detail under the heading of each Province.

The preservation of the health of the Indians generally throughout the Dominion has engaged the careful attention of the Department; full instructions have been sent to the Indian agents as to the sanitary measures to be adopted. Vaccination, with a view to the prevention of small-pox, has been, and is being, as occasion demands it, generally resorted to.

The Department having been asked to obtain specimens of Indian manufactures and products of Indian farms for exhibition at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, held in London, England, sent a circular calling for exhibits, which met with a ready response from numerous Indian bands, both in the old and new Provinces and Territories. These articles were duly shipped and placed on exhibition, and commanded much attention and admiration.

The grant made by Parliament at its last session of \$4,000 for the purchase of cattle and agricultural implements, to assist, in their farming operations, industrious and deserving members of Indian bands in the older Provinces who have no trust funds at their credit in the hands of the Government, was to some extent drawn on for the purpose intended; but it requires great caution to be exercised in the gift of such articles to prevent the same from being handed over to any but trustworthy Indians who would make a good use of and not sell

them. This the Department has endeavored to do; and with each gift the recipient was duly notified that he was not to dispose of the articles given without the consent of the Department having been previously obtained.

The preparation and registration by this Department of letters patent conveying Indian lands to the purchasers of the same which duties were delegated to it by Parliament at its last session by the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 7, is found to facilitate very greatly the issuing of these titles, which was previously greatly delayed in consequence of the number of departments through which the patents passed before completion.

ONTARIO.

The historic community known as the Six Nations, who occupy one of the oldest reserves in this Province, again present themselves for review of their past year's operations.

The census last taken shows an increase of 66; their present number being 3,282 souls. That they are not becoming extinct as a people is proved by the fact that in fifty years they have increased by 898 souls, their population in 1836 having been but 2,330 as compared with their present number as shown above.

Their fine reserve in the Townships of Tuscarora, Oneida and Onondaga, is fully appreciated by them, as evidenced by the extension of their improvements going on; and which is constantly and the agricultural exhibition bears ample testimony annually to the excellence of the farm products raised, and the keen competition thereat, as well as in the ploughing matches which are also annually held, is evidence of a commendable spirit of enterprise pervading the community. The condition in which the roads are maintained on the reserve is also indicative of the public spirit prevalent among them, while the improved implements of husbandry possessed by them indicate an advancement which entitles them to recognition as an enlightened and intelligent body of people.

The monument erected at Brantford, at the joint expense of the Six Nations, Mississaguas of the New Credit, and the Dominion and Provincial Governments, to the memory of the former great chief of the Six Nations, the renowned warrior and orator, Thayendenaga, alias Captain Joseph Brant, was unveiled on Wednesday, the 13th of October, in the presence of a vast concourse of people composed of Indians and whites, among the former being, as stated in a previous part of this Report, the chiefs from the North-West Territories.

The establishment of a physician and an assistant on the Six Nation Reserve, at a central point, will, it is trusted, conduce greatly to the sanitary condition of the Indians. The land brought under cultivation by these people consisted of 28,680 acres, being an increase of 830 acres over the area cultivated last year; and the products raised were 91,646 bushels of grain and roots. They also cut 2,150 tons of hay.

The Mohawk Institute, situated near the city of Brantford, and so long and favorably known as a training school, both in literary and mechanical knowledge, continues its excellent work with improved methods, under its able and energetic principal, the Rev. R. Ashton, an interesting report from whom will be found with the other appendices to this report.

The small band of Mississauga Indians, who occupy a portion of the Six Nation Reserve in the Township of Oneida, continues to prosper. They number 239 souls, being an increase of 39 since last year.

The Indian Advancement Act of 1834 has recently been applied to this band at its own request, and the election of a board of councillors, under its provisions, has taken place; the reserve having been divided into five wards for the purpose. The step thus taken indicates a progressive spirit which is deserving of every commendation. It is hoped that many other Indian bands will agree to allow the provisions of the same statute to be applied to them, calculated as they are to promote the welfare of the Indians, by enabling them to have within themselves the power to ensure great efficiency in the administration of the local affairs of the reserves, through an elective council representing the respective wards.

The Mississagua band referred to brought under culture during the year, 3,800 acres of land, being 150 acres in excess of last year's cultivated area. The products raised by them amounted to 12,196 bushels of grain and roots, and 310 tons of hay.

The Chippewa and Pottawatamie bands, who occupy Walpole Island in the River St. Clair, consist of 821 souls, having increased in number, notwithstanding an epidemics of measles which prevailed in the month of August. Their condition has been fairly prosperous - no cases of destitution having occurred in the band.

The daily attendance at the schools has been sufficient to test the capacity of the schoolhouses. This is a gratifying improvement, indicative of an increase of interest in educational matters, and therefore of intelligence on the part of these Indians.

The area of land brought into a condition for sowing was 2,345 acres, being 48 acres in excess of the cultivated area of last year. The crops raised consisted of the following 14,728 bushels of grain and 578 tons of hay. Their other industries produced a revenue of about \$8,000.

The Chippewas of Chenail Ecarté and St. Clair who are settled in three bands on reserves near Sarnia, at Kettle Point, and at Riviere aux Sables, in the County of Lambton, number 511 souls. They have made considerable progress in agriculture and in the erection of farm buildings. The attendance at the schools on the Sarnia and Kettle Point Reserves has been very good. A new school-house is in course of construction on the reserve on the Rivière aux Sables to replace the one

formerly used, which has been temporarily closed. The Indians of the Sarnia Reserve have worked assiduously at improving the road on their reserve which skirts the St. Clair River, the municipal councils of Moore and Sarnia having agreed to lay gravel on it when the road-bed had been brought into a proper condition for the same.

The quantity of land on these three reserves which was reduced to a state for cultivation consisted of 1,221 acres, being 115 acres more than the area cultivated the previous year. These Indians raised 16,524 bushels of produce, and cut 236 tons of hay, while their other industries netted for them about \$2,533.

The Chippewa and Muncey bands occupying the reserve in the Township of Caradoc, in the County of Middlesex, number 448 and 124 souls respectively. There are also sixteen families, consisting of about eighty members, who belong to the Pottawatami tribe, resident upon the reserve but without any claims to the lands occupied by them. The Chippewa Indians on this reserve, in allowing the waste lands to be leased several years since to efficient white farmers, evinced a wise foresight. The lands in question are leased for short terms under conditions which oblige the lessees to bring them into a proper state of cultivation, fence them, erect the necessary buildings, besides paying remunerative rental for the land. At the expiration of the term the lands will revert to the Indian locatees, for whose individual benefit they were leased, and during the period the leases endure the Department deducts from the rental received for each locatee a proportion of the amount, which it will retain until the land is handed over to him, when the sum thus withheld will be expended in the purchase of implements and stock wherewith to give him a start in farming. The agent reports that there is a very marked degree of improvement in the condition of the reserve, as the lands are now being got into a good state of cultivation.

The conduct of the Indians in this reserve has been generally satisfactory, and their sanitary condition excellent. There are four schools in operation on the reserve and five churches under the Church of England and Methodist denominations. The excellent school known as the Mount Elgin Institution, situated on this reserve, continues to deserve the confidence of the Department and of the public. Improved methods for the instruction of the Indian youth have been introduced and the buildings have been considerably enlarged, admitting of a greater number of pupils being accommodated. Sixty are now taught there at the expense of the Department. A report from the efficient principal of the school, the Rev. W.W. Shepherd, will be found among the appendices to this Report.

The Oneida band of Indians, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Delaware, which is likewise in the County of Middlesex, are embraced in the same agency with the Chippewa and Muncey bands before referred to. They number 770 souls and maintained during the past year their previous good record.

There are three schools in operation on the reserve, also two churches under the Church of England and Methodist denominations. The schools are conducted in an efficient manner, and fair progress on the part of the pupils is the satisfactory result.

The three bands of Chippewa, Muncey and Oneida Indians last described brought into a state for cultivation during the past year 8,068 acres, being 215 acres more than the land cultivated by them in 1885, which was erroneously stated in my Report for that year as having been 1,853 acres instead of 7,853 acres. The produce raised by them amounted to 54,942 bushels of grain and roots, and the quantity of hay cut to 911 tons.

The Moravian or Delaware band who occupy a reserve in the Township of Orford, in the County of Kent, have effected considerable improvements in building fences and stables and repairing their barns and houses. They hired a portable saw-mill and a quantity of boards was manufactured from logs got out by the Indians. With these boards the improvements referred to were made. These Indians grow a diversity of crops, and during the past year they increased the quantity of produce raised to a considerable extent. They sent to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London, England, exhibits of grain grown and of articles manufactured by themselves. Their usual agricultural exhibition was held, and with good success. The roads and bridges on the reserve are kept in excellent order. The two schools are efficiently conducted, and well attended, and as a consequence excellent progress is being made by the pupils. There are two churches in operation, one conducted by the Moravian denomination and the other by the Church of England. The general health of these Indians has been good. Altogether this band may be regarded as a thriving community, and the people very intelligent and enterprising. The present population of the band is 283, showing an increase of 11, since the date of my last Report. They have 948 acres of land under cultivation, being an increase of 35 acres over the quantity cultivated last year. They raised 13,315 bushels of produce and cut 114 tons of hay.

The two Mississagua bands whose reserves are situated on Rice and Mud Lakes, in the County of Northumberland, judging from the decrease in their population have not improved in their sanitary condition, since the date of my last Report, when they were represented to have suffered much from sickness during the year 1885. This is occasioned, it is feared, by some local causes incidental to the existence of marsh land in the vicinity by which malaria is propagated. The crops on both reserves were very good, with the exception of the wheat on the reserve at Rice Lake, which, owing to a blight, which prevailed throughout that section of the country was considerably damaged. Those members of both bands who have devoted their time to farming, succeed remarkably well. The wild rice crop was a large one, and the Indians obtained a revenue from the sale of a portion of it;

retaining a sufficient quantity for domestic use. These Indians are successful as trappers and fishermen. They likewise shoot deer, wild fowl and other game in large numbers. There is a well managed school in operation on each reserve. The population of the two bands is 244, being six less than their number as in 1885. They reduced 890 acres of land to a condition for cultivation. They harvested 3,420 bushels of produce, and cut 59 tons of hay. Their other industries netted for them about \$4,006.

The Mississagua band whose reserve lies in the Township of Alnwick, in the County of Northumberland, number 229 souls; showing a decrease of three since the date of my last Report. They have 2,459 acres under tillage, being 100 acres in excess of the cultivated area of the previous year. They raised 3,547 bushels of produce and cut 25 tons of hay. From other industries they realized about \$3,567. The school on this reserve is favorably reported of; the pupils attending it are said to be making fair progress.

The small band of Mississaugas whose reserve is in the Township of Scugog, in the County of Ontario, have apparently used to advantage the opportunity to improve their condition afforded them by the purchase for them of horses and agricultural implements and by the erection of barns, as referred to in my Report for the year 1885. They harvested a heavy crop, and the agent reported that they proposed exhibiting at the Ontario Central Exhibition some of the products of their farms as well as specimens of other industries pursued by them.

The public schools of the township are open to Indian children, and several attend them regularly. The road-work on the reserve is well attended to by the Indians. The number, according to the last census, was forty-five, being one in excess of their population in 1885. They have 300 acres in a state of culture, being 100 acres more than shown in my last report as being then under cultivation. Their harvest consisted of 1,520 bushels of grain and roots and 3 1/2 tons of hay. From other industries they derived a revenue of about \$1,025.

The Mohawk band who occupy the Township of Tyendenaga, in the County of Hastings, and who are commonly known as the Mohawk of the Bay of Quinté continue to prosper. They are, as a rule, an industrious, moral community, the result being that they enjoy comfort and good health. The fencing of the numerous farms on the reserve, which was referred to in my Report for the year 1885, has proceeded satisfactorily. The population of the band is 1,010 souls, being an increase of thirty-five since the date of my last Report.

They had a bountiful harvest. The quantity of land under cultivation consisted of 9,300 acres, being 100 acres in excess of the cultivated area as reported in 1885. Their harvest consisted of 41,750 bushels of grain and roots, and 270 tons of hay.

The four schools in operation on the reserve have continued their work during the past year.

The Chippewa band, whose reserve comprises Georgina and Snake Islands, in Lake Simcoe, suffered considerably from sickness during the year. They were likewise unfortunate in the year 1885 in the blighting of their crops.

These Indians continue to give satisfaction by their general good conduct and honesty. They were cheered at the prospects of good crops when the agent reported.

Location tickets, covering the lots on Georgina Island, which, as stated in my last Report, had been surveyed, have been issued to the individual occupants of those lots; and another survey of lots on the same reserve, to be similarly allocated, was made during the past season. The school on the island continued its operations during the year.

The population of the band is 132, showing a decrease of two since the date of my last Report. They have 320 acres under cultivation, being ten acres in excess of the area before cultivated. Their harvest consisted of 2,470 bushels of grain and roots, and 20 tons of hay. From other industries they realized about \$2,400.

The Chippewa band, who occupy the reserve in the Township of Rama, in the County of Ontario, have remained the same in number as they were in the year 1885, viz., 240, there having been six births and the same number of deaths. These Indians, on the whole, are in a prosperous condition, as a result of their industry and thrift. Some of them, however, give way occasionally to a propensity for intoxicants.

The school on the reserve is efficiently conducted, and the progress made by the pupils is very satisfactory. The area of cultivated land is 781 acres, being two acres more than the quantity returned as cultivated in 1885. These Indians harvested 4,525 bushels of grain and roots, and 73 tons of hay. Their other industries netted about \$4,594.

The Chippewa band who occupy the Saugeen Reserve, which is situated in proximity to the town of Southampton, in the County of Bruce, are making favorable progress in agriculture, and were favored with large crops. Superior fences are being constructed around their fields by the individual Indian agriculturists. This fact, with other observable improvements on this reserve and on the reserves generally in Ontario and in the other Provinces, indicates a progress towards material wealth very assuring to the minds of those who have faith in their Indian brethren's capacity to successfully compete with others in pursuits demanding industry and enterprise. This band has recently had erected, at its own expense, a most commodious building in which to hold councils and other meetings. The three schools on the reserve are well managed, and the proficiency of the pupils is

commensurate with the efficiency of the teachers. The population of the band is 352, being an increase of five over its number in 1885. They have 1,000 acres under cultivation, being 100 acres in excess of the area cultivated in the previous year. They raised 5,760 bushels of grain and roots, and cut 130 tons of hay. From other industries they realized about \$955. It is much to be deplored that the fishing grounds of these Indians have been almost completely destroyed by the sawdust thrown from mills into the Sable River and its tributaries which empty into Lake Huron at Sable Bay. The attention of the Department of Fisheries has been called to this very serious matter.

The Chippewa band, whose reserve is situated on the other side of the Saugeen Peninsula, at Cape Croker, in the County of Bruce, is the next Indian community to call for remark. These Indians are of the same consanguinity as the Saugeen band just referred to, and are alike progressive. The local Indian agent reports having purchased for them, since the date of his appointment in 1884, building material to the extent of 60,000 feet and 40,000 shingles. There is remarkable improvement in the construction of both the dwelling houses and outbuildings which have been erected by these Indians during the past year. The roads traversing the reserve are kept in most excellent order. The churches, of which there are two on the reserve, are very well attended, and the three schools are efficiently conducted. The population of the band is 390, showing an increase of 13 since the previous census was taken. The area of land reduced to a state of cultivation is 1,075 acres, being 33 acres more than was cultivated the previous year. The quantity of grain and roots produced was 6,190 bushels, and the hay cut amounted to 760 tons. The revenue from the other industries followed by these Indians was about \$3,760.

The Chippewa band known as the Christian Island Indians, from the islands of that name in the Georgian Bay, occupied by them and which formed the ancient home of the renowned but unfortunate Huron tribe, are a progressive, industrious and contented people.

To the French missionaries to the Hurons, Bréboeuf and L'Allemand, who fell martyrs to their devotion in 1634, a monument is to be erected at Penetanguishene, the corner stone thereof having been laid by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario in September last.

The improvements made on this reserve and the good conduct of the band are gratifying proofs that the character above given them is well merited. Indeed their success as agriculturists has attracted the attention of the Tiny and Tay Agricultural Society, and the Indians have been invited to compete at its annual exhibitions. The school on the reserve continues its operations.

The population of the band is 326, being an increase of eight since the date of my last Report.

They brought into a condition of tillage 480 acres, being twenty-nine acres more than were cultivated in 1885. Their products amounted to 3,588 bushels of grain and roots, and eighty tons of hay. From other industries they probably realized \$718.

From Manitoulin Island a very cheering report has been received of the condition of Indian matters generally. The occupants of the various reserves on that island are enlarging the size of their dwelling houses, adding to them also improved arrangements for convenience and comfort. Their crops of grain of the last season and previous one were rather light, owing to exceptional climatic influences. The potato crop was, however, abundant, and those roots were of excellent quality. The labor market of the locality affords these Indians additional means of supplementing their resources for the support of themselves and families. The berries, indigenous to the island, are a further source of revenue for them, especially the blueberry, from the sale of which a family can ordinarily earn from \$3 to \$5 in a day. The greater number of the Indians live on the unceded part of the island, being the south-eastern peninsula thereof. The chief settlements are at Wikwemikong, Wikwemikongsing and Atchitanaganing. Buildings for industrial school purposes to replace those destroyed by fire, as referred to in my Report for 1885, have been, so far as that for the girls' school is concerned, erected; and a substantial stone building for the boys' accommodation is approaching completion. A third building, of wood, in which it is proposed to establish additional branches of industry, will, it is expected, be also finished in a short time. In the meantime, the work of education and training in industries has been carried on, with the limited accommodation procurable in other buildings hired for the purpose. A very interesting report of the working of the institutions in all their details from the Rev. D. Duronquet, the principal, will be found with the appendices to this Report. There are two churches at Wikwemikong, both Roman Catholic.

At Wikwemikongsing and Atchitanaganing there are also schools in operation, and churches of the Roman Catholic faith.

The population of the Indians of the unceded portion of the island is 960.

The Indians on the ceded part of Manitoulin Island occupy reserves at Shesheguaning, West Bay, Shesheguaning, Sucker Creek, Sucker Lake, South Bay and Cockburn Island. There are schools and churches on all of these reserves, excepting on the reserve at Sucker Lake, where there is only a very small settlement. The Indian schools generally on the island are favorably reported of. The Indians of the ceded portion of the island number 796. There is thus an Indian population on Manitoulin Island of 1,756 souls. They are of the Ojibbewa or Chippewa, and Ottawa tribes.

On the north shore of Lake Huron the several reserves at Thessalon, Mississauga, Serpent River, Spanish River, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake, Point Gron-

dine and Byng Inlet are occupied by Ojibbewa Indians. They number 1,621 souls. Day schools are in operation on the reserves at Mississauga, Whitefish River, Whitefish Lake and Serpent River. Moreover many of the children are being educated at the industrial schools at Wikwemikong and Sault Ste. Marie.

These Indians are for the most part trappers of fur-bearing animals, and they derive a revenue from the sale of the skins. They further augment their means of living by catching fish and shooting game.

The total population of the Manitoulin Island and Lake Huron Indians is 3,377, being an increase of 34 since the date of my last Report. They are all included in one superintendency. They have 5,595 acres under cultivation, being 125 acres less than the area cultivated in 1885. This was erroneously stated in my Report for the year 1885 to have been 3,120 instead of 5,720 acres. They raised 49,285 bushels of grain and roots, and cut 1,245 tons of hay. From other industries these Indians realized approximately \$33,125.00.

In the Parry Sound and Muskoka Districts the several bands of Ojibbewas in occupancy of the reserves on Parry Island, River Shawanega, Henvey Inlet, Lake Nipissing, French River, Naishcoutayong, Lake Temogamingue and the Iroquois band, whose reserve is situated in the Township of Gibson, are represented to be for the most part in comfortable circumstances and prospering.

On Parry Island two schools are in operation, which are well attended by the children. The roads on this reserve have been much improved by the Indians' voluntary labor on them. They are discussing the question of having the Indian Advancement Act of 1884 applied to them.

At Shawanega matters are not in as satisfactory a condition, the soil of the reserve not being so well adapted for cultivation. The Indians resident there appear, however, to prefer remaining on the reserve, as they have declined to accede to a proposal made to them by the first named band to remove to Parry Island. There is a school in operation on the reserve.

The band at Henvey Inlet appear to make good use of their opportunities for earning a livelihood, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor from the character of the soil of their reserve. Their village presents a pleasing appearance, their houses being neatly whitewashed, their gardens well cultivated, and the occupants warmly clad and evidently in comfortable circumstances and contented. The school on the reserve is efficiently conducted and the pupils are making favorable progress.

The band at Lake Nipissing are fortunate in possessing a very fertile tract. These Indians live in comfort. Besides agriculture, which some of them follow with successful results, they have good fisheries upon which to draw for a supply of wholesome food; and game, though not so abundant as formerly was the case, can yet be

obtained in sufficient quantity to augment to an important degree as well as diversify the Indian larder. They are also trappers of fur-bearing animals and from the sale of their skins they derive a considerable revenue. A school was opened in the spring in the building which, as stated in my Report for 1885, was then in the course of erection. The trading band of Dokis, whose reserve consists of two valuable islands at the mouth of French River, but who, with the consent of the Lake Nipissing band, occupy locations on the reserve of the latter, still pursue their mercantile life, doing besides a little gardening. They are more than comfortable in their circumstances; sufficiently prosperous indeed to be able to complacently incur the risk of fire devastating the fine timber on their reserve on the French River, rather than allow the same to be sold and a large revenue accrue to them therefrom.

The band for whom a reserve was allocated on Lake Temogamingue in 1884, as stated in my last Report, feel very uneasy because of the delay in the settlement of the matter. The Government of the Dominion has been for some time in communication with the Government of Ontario on the subject, but as yet no definite reply has been received.

The Indians are in the meantime not encouraged by the delay to extend their improvements, and they are by bitter experience convinced of the fact that game and fur-bearing animals, which in years gone by, afforded them an ample means of supplying their needs, are fast failing them, as settlement advances and the sound of the woodman's axe and the shriek of the locomotive terrify the much valued moose, the timid red deer, and the coy wild fowl, and hurry them to regions inaccessible to these hunters, who are too poor to purchase sufficient supplies to carry them so far as their eager propensities for the chase would tempt them. Thus they return to Lake Temogamingue, their home, and which was the home of their ancestors from time immemorial, disheartened from their failure in the chase, and sitting by the camp fire, as they gaze on the empty kettle they brood over the long delay in their recognition of their just claims to their patrimony, but gratified amid it all, as their Superintendent pathetically remarks, at knowing that the Department is doing all that it can for them in the matter.

The dictates of our common humanity, not to say the principles of Christianity, should surely prompt to a solution of this not very intricate question, which simply amounts to this: Shall these poor Indians be given the land which has been regarded by them as theirs since they knew what it was to claim anything as their own, and which was the home of their ancestors, or shall it be ruthlessly torn from them because of a technicality consisting in the fact that they were not represented when the treaty of 1850 was made with the other nomads of the vast regions of Lakes Huron and Superior, and when reserves - their homes and those of their ancestors - were allotted to the latter by treaty?

The Algonquin band of Golden Lake, in the County of Renfrew, although the area of land prepared for cultivation exceeded that of the previous year, did not raise as much produce or cut so much hay.

The agent, however, reports progress in the matter of building, and that the reserve now presents quite a respectable appearance. A school is conducted on the same. The population of this small band is only eighty-three, being an increase of two since the date of the previous census. They have seventy acres under tillage, being ten acres more than in 1885. They raised 410 bushels of grain and roots, and cut six tons of hay. From other industries they realized about \$740.

The Iroquois band, of the Township of Gibson, composed of Indians who removed from Oka, on the Lake of Two Mountains, in the Province of Quebec, continue to prosper. The Superintendent reports that the settlements resembles more a populous and prosperous community of white people than an Indian reserve, which has only been occupied for a few years. They have increased their previous cultivated area of land by thirty acres. A new and more commodious schoolhouse has been erected on the reserve.

Some few families of Oka Iroquois, who live at the River Blanche, in the County of Ottawa, having expressed a desire to remove to the Gibson Reserve, an officer of the Department was dispatched to confer with them. They then agreed to go, but asked for a little time to complete their arrangements for removing. This was acceded to, and at the end of the time given, the officer in question again visited them, when they declined to remove, stating that some of them had difficulty in disposing of their property, and that they consequently had changed their minds.

The seven bands of Indians last described, have an aggregate population of 806 souls, being an increase of eight over that shown by my Report of 1885. They have under tillage 1,160 acres, being ninety acres in excess of the area then cultivated. From this land they raised 15,456 bushels of grain and roots, and they cut 213 tons of hay. Their other industries afforded them a revenue of about \$10,020.

The Ojibbewa Indians residing on the reserve on Garden River, in the District of Algoma, have suffered from a succession of bad crops, and their fishery last season proved also a failure. The Department had in consequence to pay them in advance during the winter the interest money which is usually distributed in the spring.

There were two schools in operation on the reserve, but one of them, which was formerly conducted under the auspices of the Church of England, was closed in March last, the teacher having resigned, and the agent has not as yet been able to secure the services of another teacher. The other school, which is under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, continues its operations.

The Batchewana band is also composed of Ojibbewas. They live in scattered communities at the following points: Garden River Reserve, on a small reserve at the foot of the Sault Ste. Marie Rapids, Goulais Bay, Batchewana, Mamainse; Agawa River, Lake Superior. These Indians appear to be more energetic than the members of the Garden River band. They support themselves principally by manual labor, competing in the labor market with others for employment, which they appear to have little difficulty in obtaining. Some of them have good farms and own fine cattle; and one of those living at Goulais Bay succeeded in carrying off several prizes at the cattle show held last autumn at Sault Ste. Marie.

The Michipicoten band is also composed of Ojibbewas. They are essentially a lot of Nimrods, subsisting on the products of the chase and on fish. They also trap fur-bearing animals and dispose of their pelts to fur traders.

The locations occupied by them on the River Michipicoten were surveyed during the past year. On this land they have built houses, and they have also cleared a considerable quantity of it for cultivation.

At Sault Ste. Marie the excellent well known industrial institutions, the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, have continued their operations with much success. Their indefatigable principal, the Rev. Edward F. Wilson, remarks in his interesting report, which will be found among the appendices to this Report: "At no time perhaps in the history of our Homes, have we had more reason to be encouraged than at the present time."

The Indian population on the reserves in this portion of the District of Algoma is 1,060. They have 1,284 acres of land under cultivation, being 471 acres more than were cultivated in 1885. Their harvest consisted of 6,545 bushels of produce and 387 tons of hay. From other industries they probably realized \$15,560.

On Lake Superior the Ojibbewa tribe also occupy several reserves.

On the reserve at Fort William considerable improvements in building, road making, ditching, cattle raising and in the cultivation of land, have been effected. An abundant crop of cereals and vegetables rewarded the efforts of the Indians.

Three schools are in operation on the reserve, and very fair progress is being made by the pupils. Intemperance in the use of intoxicants is not so prevalent as was formerly the case.

On Lake Helen the Red Rook band occupy a small reserve at the mouth of the River Nepigon, which was only surveyed for them in 1885. They have cleared some land, and promise to commence cultivating it next spring. There is a school in operation in the vicinity of the reserve which the Indian children attend.

On Lake Nepigon the Church of England has established a mission at which there is an Indian settlement. There is a school in operation at the mission. The Indians appear to be making satisfactory progress as agriculturists. The agent

reports that the vegetables of various kinds, and the Fife wheat grown by these Indians cannot be surpassed in that section of country.

At Pays Plat Reserve the Indians are also making progress in agriculture and stock raising.

The band occupying the reserve at the Pic had good crops of roots and are advancing in the art of agriculture. There is a schoolhouse on the reserve, and the services of a teacher will, it is hoped, be secured at an early date.

At Long Lake there is a large band of thriving and prosperous Indians. They are very successful as trappers, and a tract of one mile square has been surveyed, recently for them; as they desire to devote some of their time to agriculture, and to have a school established thereon for the education of their children.

At the mouth of the Gull River, on Lake Nepigon, there is also a large Indian settlement. For the Indians forming it a reserve of four miles square was surveyed last summer; the same having been secured to them by the Robinson Treaty of 1850. These Indians are also successful trappers of fur-bearing animals. Many of them occupy houses with good gardens attached. A schoolhouse has been recently erected on the reserve, and it is hoped the services of a capable teacher will shortly be procured.

The total population of the Ojibbewas of Lake Superior is 1,698, being thirty-one souls more than the census of 1885 showed. They cultivated 266 acres during the past year; nine acres whereof were newly broken. They raised 7,500 bushels of grain and roots, being 1,890 bushels in excess of the harvest of 1885, and they cut sixty-eight tons of hay. Their other industries netted about \$28,800.

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The Algonquins and Têtes des Boules occupying the reserve in the Township of Maniwaki were blessed with good crops during the past season; a larger acreage was planted, and other land is being cleared for cultivation. Several new houses have been erected. There are other indications of progress on the reserve. The roads have been improved, and a new road opened up at the expense and by the labor of the Indians. A new school, in a more central locality, is to be brought into operation so soon as a building, for which tenders have been invited, shall have been erected for the purpose. There is a school at present in operation on the reserve; but the situation of it is not convenient, and consequently the attendance is small.

The population of the band is 416, being an increase of 10 since the date of my Report for 1885. They have 600 acres under cultivation, showing an excess of 40 acres over the area cultivated in 1885. Their harvest consisted of 4,105 bushels of grain and roots, and 100 tons of hay. From other industries they probably realized \$9,500.

The band on the reserve at Lake Temiscamingue appear to appreciate the school established in 1885 for the education of their children. Fair progress in their studies is being made by the pupils, and the teacher is energetic and fairly efficient. These Indians are, for the most part, of the Algonquin stock. They are successful trappers of fur-bearing animals, and game and fish comprise their staples of life. They farm to a limited extent. The population of the band is probably about 200.

Owing to the recent death of the Indian agent at St. Regis and the consequent absence of a report and tabular statement, it is impossible to furnish detailed information relative to the progress and present condition of the Iroquois band, whose reserve is situated at that point and covers also Cornwall Island and other islands in that portion of the River St. Lawrence. An agent to replace the late Mr. Robert Tyre, the former incumbent, has not yet been appointed. The acting agent, who is likewise acting sub-collector of Customs, reports Indian matters to be in a satisfactory condition. There are five schools in operation on the reserve, and an Indian population of 1,136, according to the census of 1885.

Indian matters at Caughnawaga continue in their usual satisfactory condition. This reserve, which is situated at a distance of about nine miles from that place, but on the opposite side of the river, did not altogether escape the varioloid or small-pox epidemic, which prevailed with such fatal results in many cases in the city of Montreal. But happily there were but very few cases on the reserve, and those principally of children; and through the energetic measures adopted under the direction of the Department, and by the Local Board of Health, the cases were restricted to the portion of the reserve where the disease broke out, and the village of Caughnawaga, which is thickly populated, entirely escaped the contagion.

A fresh impetus will be given to agriculture on this reserve when the final subdivision by survey of the land shall have been completed, which, it is hoped, will be the case in the ensuing spring, when each occupant of a lot will receive a location ticket covering the same.

The establishment of an annual agricultural and industrial exhibition on the reserve will also tend to promote a spirit of enterprise among these Indians. The exhibition last held was a great success.

The Agent in his report, which will be found among the appendices to this Report, remarks upon the general condition of matters at this point: "We are enjoying peace and harmony on the reserve, but particularly in the village, which resembles more a village composed altogether of white people than Indians."

The education of the children at the village school is being efficiently conducted by the new teacher, and the institution has a large attendance. The Department is in hopes of being able to establish a female school, in order to allow

the teacher now employed to devote his time entirely to the education of the boys, the number of boys and girls of an age to attend school being much larger than one teacher can properly supervise and instruct.

The excellent stone quarries on the reserve have afforded many of the Indians lucrative employment, as has also the construction of the bridge in course of erection by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company across the river from Lachine to Caughnawaga; and the proposed construction of the railway through the reserve by the same company will likewise doubtless give them an opportunity of gaining a livelihood at their doors, so to speak. The population of the band is 1,591, being an increase of 22 over the number stated in my Report for 1885. These Indians have 4,060 acres under cultivation, being 60 acres in excess of the quantity cultivated in the previous year. They raised 39,963 bushels of grain and roots, and cut 1,400 tons of hay. The other industries followed by them are stated to have netted \$42,000.

The Abenaki band, whose reserve is situated at St. François du Lac, in the County of Yamaska, largely engage in the manufacture of baskets and birch bark canoes. From this industry they derive their principal means of subsistence.

The paucity of fur-bearing animals and of the larger game, from the sale of the skins and the meat of which these Indians used to derive a considerable revenue, has obliged them to follow the first named avocations as a means to obtain a livelihood. The Department has been in correspondence with the Department of Crown Lands of the Province of Quebec on the subject of additional land being given these Indians as well as the Abenaki band settled on the reserve at Bécancour, in the County of Nicolet, in order that the young men of these bands may have land to farm, which, owing to the limited quantity in the reserves occupied by them, they are at present unable to do. The population of the Abenaki band of St. François du Lac is 319, being an increase of 16 since the last census was taken. They have 300 acres under tillage. They raised 3,882 bushels of grain and roots, being 671 bushels in excess of the quantity prefaced by them in 1885. They also cut 57 tons of hay. The value of their other industries was probably \$12,815.

The Huron band of Lorette continue in a prosperous condition, although there is a decrease of 23 in their number since the date of the previous census, when the population was stated at 288 as against 265 according to the last census. It would appear advisable to furnish medical attendance to such of the sick Indians at this point as are too poor to pay for the same. The school has been maintained in operation with a good attendance. An action en bornage, to determine the boundary of the reserve, is before the courts of law; there being great uncertainty in respect to the correct limits, which causes frequent disputation between the Indians and the white locatees resident on farms adjoining the reserve. These Indians cultivate

land to only a very limited extent, having had but 55 acres under tillage during the past year; from which they raised 200 bushels of grain and vegetables, and cut 18 tons of hay. From other industries they probably realized \$46,635. These industries, as stated in my Report for 1885, consist principally of the manufacture of snow shoes, moccasins lacrosse sticks, bead work and other Indian handicraft.

From the agent of the wandering bands of Amalucite Indians, who frequent Rivière du Loup, Rimouski, Tadousac and other points on the Lower St. Lawrence, no report has been received, and I am consequently unable to supply any detailed information respecting those Indians.

The reserve on the River Restigouche in the County of Bonaventure, occupied by the band known as the Micmacs of Restigouche, is very favorably situated so far as affording those Indians sufficient means for earning a comfortable livelihood; being in the midst of a good farming country, with good markets in close proximity, also on the highway to important salmon fishing grounds, and the Indians for acting as boatmen to sportsmen resorting to the same, obtain lucrative wages during the fishing season. Moreover employment can generally be readily obtained at all seasons of the year in loading and unloading vessels, likewise from farmers, and from the inhabitants of the surrounding towns and villages.

They moreover possess for farming purposes a large tract of fertile land in the Township of Mann. They also own a salmon fishery on the Restigouche, from the lease of which they derive a revenue.

Fair success has attended their farming operations during the past year. They have also evinced a taste for the beautiful by planting ornamental trees on their premises. The school has been maintained in operation during the year, whereat the attendance of the pupils has been punctual and the progress made by them fair. The schoolhouse requiring repairs, these have recently been made, and the building has thereby been completely renovated. The population numbers 512 souls, being an increase of 12 over the number stated in my Report for 1885. These Indians have 600 acres under cultivation, from which they raised 3,335 bushels of grain and roots, and cut 250 tons of hay.

The Micmac band whose reserve is situated in the Township of Maria, in the County of Bonaventure, are reported to be making steady progress. They have added to their cultivable area by clearing a quantity of bush land. They improved their old houses and some of them erected new buildings. They have increased the number of their horses, carts, and agricultural implements. And a wholesome spirit of emulation exists in the Band. They have become a sober people, so far as the use of intoxicants is concerned, and this is remarkable, as but a few years have elapsed since they were exactly the opposite.

The population of the band is 105; showing a decrease of two since the data of the previous census. They have 250 acres under cultivation; twenty acres

whereof the Agent reports, were newly broken during the past year. Their harvest consisted of 3,111 bushels of grain and roots, and sixty tons, of hay. From other industries they probably realized \$2,630.

The Montagnais of Lower St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, whose reserve is beautifully situated on the shores of that lake, have made commendable progress, and, although the crops of the season of 1885 did not turn out as well as was anticipated, this fact did not discourage the Indians. For they resumed work last spring with renewed energy; and from the amount of work done, the conclusion is forced upon one that they are fast becoming successful tillers of the soil, in fact the scarcity of game and of fur-bearing animals leaves them no option in the matter. And the change in their mode of obtaining a subsistence does not appear to have operated prejudicially to them from a sanitary standpoint as for several years past, during which the transition from hunters to agriculturists has been going on, there has been quite a steady increase in the population of the band.

There is a school for the instruction of the children on the reserve which appears to be conducted efficiently and with success.

An epidemic of measles occurred during the past season. It proved fatal in many cases, especially among children. Notwithstanding this catastrophe there was an increase of population from 399 to 407. They brought into a condition for planting 150 acres of land, being 50 acres in excess of the cultivated area of 1885. Their harvest consisted of 1,679 bushels of grain and roots and 76 tons of hay. From other industries followed by them they probably earned \$14,500.

The Montagnais of the Lower St. Lawrence had a most successful hunt in 1885 - 86. Numbers of fur-bearing animals were trapped, and the sale of the skins placed the Indians in a position to pay off their debts and to obtain additional advances of supplies wherewith to return last autumn to their hunting grounds. Ptarmigan and rabbits also were abundant and the Indians were therefore able to vary their food supplies with these delicious eatables.

The liquor traffic, although greatly diminished compared with what it was a few years ago, yet at some points is still too prevalent. Stern measures have, however, been adopted to bring to justice any parties against whom sufficient evidence to convict them of the crime of selling or giving intoxicants to Indians can be obtained.

The failure during the past year of the fisheries off this coast had the effect of hurrying the Indians to their hunting grounds earlier than usual.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been excellent.

At Betsiamits some of the Indians, owing to the evil influence of a self-appointed chief and a white man, or white men, by whom he allowed himself to be used for their own wicked purposes, and in consequence of the facility with which they could

obtain liquor at Rimouski, were not as orderly in their behavior as was desirable. The Department, however, notified the self appointed chief and the Indians generally that he was not recognized as such, but that the son of the late chief was to be the recognized head of the band; and the services of the high constable at Rimouski were enlisted to detect and bring to justice the vendors to Indians of ardent spirits at that point.

At Musquarro and Mingan the Indians were found in a healthy condition and rejoicing over their successful hunt. The same may be said of the Indians at Natashquan and St. Augustin; but it cannot be added as respects those Indians that the use of intoxicants is not prevalent among them, as several instances of debauch on their part, instigated by unprincipled white traders, have come to the knowledge of the Department, and the officers of the law have been instructed to institute proceedings to bring the accused to trial.

At the Moisie River and Sept Isles some of the Indians employ a portion of the year in fishing for cod for themselves or for the large fishing establishments of that locality. One of the number was successful in obtaining the bonus allowed by the Government for fulfilling the conditions laid down by the Department of Fisheries.

Their hunt for seals was very successful.

At Escoumains some attempt at agriculture is made, with generally fairly successful results; but last year the crops were ruined by heavy and frequent falls of rain. The Indians at this point, besides hunting in the winter and cultivating the soil to some extent in the open season, have other resources for augmenting their means some by hiring themselves as guides or boatmen to fishing and hunting parties during the open season; others by the manufacturing and sale to tourists at Tadousac of articles of Indian handicraft.

The Department having heard that many poor widows and orphans at the several points on the Lower St. Lawrence were insufficiently clad to stand the rigor of the severe winter season on that coast, forwarded warm clothing to the Hudson Bay Company's posts, at the various points, for distribution among them. For this relief they were extremely grateful. This was, of course, in addition to the amount sent every spring and fall for general relief purposes for the sick, aged and infirm Indians of the coast.

The following is a statement of the population of the Indians at each of the points frequented by them on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence: -

Betsiamits, 479; Escoumains, 57; Godbout, 39; Sept Isles and Moisie, 280; Mingan 171; Musquarro 319; making the total population of Indians of the North shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, 1,345, and showing an increase of 67 since

the date of the previous census. They have 19 acres of land under tillage, from which they raised 490 bushels of produce and cut 10 tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs taken by them was about \$34,250.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Indians of this Province are of the Micmac tribe. They are scattered in small groups over almost the entire Province, and they appear to be increasing rather than diminishing in number.

Fishing, hunting, tub and barrel making, boat-building, canoe-making and the manufacture of articles of Indian handicraft comprise their principal occupations. They engage but little in agriculture. The Department has endeavored to promote this latter industry among them by giving to such of the Indians as are reported by the agents to be engaged in farming, and to be steady, reliable men, cattle and implements wherewith to work their lands more effectively.

In the County of Annapolis which with Shelburne is embraced in one agency there are several reserves of small dimensions, but the Indians do not reside on them, preferring the vicinity of towns and villages whereat they can obtain ready marts for their wares and fish. There is no reserve in the County of Shelburne, there are but very few Indian families, who, for the most part, obtain their livelihood in very much the same manner as do the white day laborers of the locality. The sanitary condition of the Indians of this agency has been satisfactory.

The Indian population of the two counties numbers 114, showing an increase of two since the date of my last Report. These Indians raised 250 bushels of potatoes, and the value of their other industries is stated at \$725.

The Counties of Yarmouth and Digby form another agency. In the former county no reserve has ever existed; but the Department is negotiating for the purchase of land for the purpose of settling on it the few Indian families, that have for years lived in the outskirts of the town of Yarmouth and elsewhere in the county.

In the County of Digby, the reserve on Bear River presents a creditable appearance. The Indians thereon occupy comfortable houses and the land is fairly well cultivated and fenced. The occupants are well clothed; and the use of intoxicants by any of them is not of frequent occurrence.

There is a school in operation on the reserve, whereat the pupils are making fair progress. There is also a Roman Catholic chapel of neat appearance on the reserve.

A good deal of sickness has prevailed, which in several cases terminated fatally, among the Indians of this agency, with the consequent result of a reduction in the population, the number being 222, as against 225 in 1885, showing a

reduction of three souls. They brought under tillage 255 acres of land, being five acres in excess of the area previously cultivated. Their harvest consisted of 1,474 bushels of grain and roots, and sixty tons of hay. Their other industries netted about \$17,893. These Indians engage extensively in fishing, porpoise hunting, trapping furs, as well as in the other industries common to Indians of the Province.

In King's County, as stated in previous reports, there is no reserve, the Indians, who are very few in number, occupying little plots of land which they have either purchased or on which they are permitted by the owners to reside. Ten acres at Cambridge were purchased by the Government a few years since, and on this location five families are settled. They live in small frame houses. Their principal occupations are basket making and cooperage; they manage to live in comparative comfort. One of the Indians of this county, Stephen Knockwood, deserves special mention for his enterprise and industry. He was the owner of four acres, a house and barn, but not considering that property sufficient, he has recently purchased a farm of 50 acres.

The Indian population of this county is 90, being an increase of 15 since the previous census was taken. They have eight and a-half acres of land under cultivation, being two and a-half acres in excess of the quantity cultivated in 1885. They raised 276 bushels of grain and roots, and cut 13 tons of hay. The value of their other industries was about \$865.

The Counties of Queen's and Lunenburg form another Indian agency. In the former county there are several reserves, but with the exception of a very few families, the Indians do not reside thereon, but live near the towns of Caledonia, Brookfield, Mill Village and Milton. The larger number reside at the latter place. Those who cultivate land on the reserves are in prosperous circumstances. The others obtain a livelihood by fishing, manufacturing mast-hoops, axe handles, baskets, lower stands, & c. Many of the children attend the public schools, and the number of Indian pupils at those institutions is increasing.

In the County of Lunenburg the principal Indian settlement is on the reserve at New Germany where farming is followed by them with fair success. They also possess a considerable number of cattle. They are very industrious. A new school-house has been erected on this reserve and the school is about being opened in it. For some time past it was held in a room of a private house. At Gold River there is also an Indian reserve, but there is only one family living on it. There are four families residing at Bridgewater. They eke out a subsistence by working in mills, basket making and from other similar occupations.

The total Indian population of the two counties is 160; the same as it was in 1885. My printed Report for that year stated the number at 100 an error having been made by the printer

They have 314 acres under cultivation, being 184 acres in excess of the area cultivated in 1885. They raised 755 bushels of produce and cut 79 tons of hay. From other industries they probably realized \$300.

The Indians of the County of Halifax are, it is stated, very industrious, and strictly temperate, in so far as not using intoxicants. A few of them who farm being unable to purchase proper implements and cattle were supplied with the same by the Department. The majority of them live by the sale of their manufactured wares. These Indians have in this county several reserves, but very few of them reside upon them.

The reserve at Cow Bay has the largest resident population. Here a school-house was erected during the past year, and a school teacher has been engaged, and the necessary school books and apparatus furnished for the efficient conducting of the institution.

The population of the Indians of this county is stated at 85, which, if correct, shows a decrease of 25 since the date of the previous census. They are stated to have but ten acres under cultivation, as against thirty acres which were alleged to have been tilled by them in 1885. They are said to have raised 1,590 bushels of grain and roots, and to have cut 25 tons of hay, and from other industries to have realized about \$160.

The Indians of the County of Hants possess reserves on the Great Lake, situated on the west side of Shubenecadie and at Indian Brook. They are described as an industrious people. The population is 169. They have 275 acres of land under tillage. From this area they raised 351 bushels of grain and roots, and cut 40 tons of hay. The value of their other industries is estimated at \$250.

Owing to the habit of frequently resorting to Truro, in the County of Colchester, to sell their manufactures, which many of the Indians from various other counties fell into, they, by degrees, came to look upon that locality with favor as a convenient place to establish a permanent camping ground, until as many as 100 Indians have come to regard that place as their home. They have up to the present occupied on sufferance land owned by white people; the Department, however, is about completing negotiations for the purchase of about thirty acres of land in the vicinity of Truro wheron to locate these Indian families. They raised 100 bushels of potatoes, and from other industries they are said to have realized \$200.

In the County of Cumberland the condition of the Indians is said to be improving. On the reserve at Franklin Manor, their clearings have been extended and the roads improved. They are described as being on the whole sober and industrious. The population of the band is 88, being an increase of 11 over the number shown in my last Report. They have 20 acres under tillage, being four acres in

excess of the area cultivated in 1885. Their harvest consisted of 565 bushels of grain and roots, and 5 tons of hay. From other industries they probably realized about \$800.

In the County of Pictou it is gratifying to learn that there are indications of greater comfort existing among the Indians on the reserve at Fisher's Grant, but as the agent merely states the fact in his report and omits to state in what respects the same are observable, it is beyond my power to illustrate the statement. It is to be greatly deplored that the school at this reserve has remained closed for over a year, owing to an alleged difficulty in securing the services of a teacher. The population of the Indians of this county is 192. They have 25 acres under cultivation, from which they raised 920 bushels of grain, and cut 5 tons of hay. The value of the other industries pursued by them is stated to have been \$800.

The Indians of the Counties of Antigonish and Guysboro' are included in one agency. In the first named county there are several reserves; in Guysboro there are none, the few Indians of that county reside on lands either purchased by themselves or belonging to other parties. The agent reports slow but sure progress by them in agriculture. Owing, however, to the necessarily small size of their fields, as a consequence of the limited area of their reserves, they could not, were they even to become successful agriculturists, obtain sufficient for a subsistence were their efforts to cultivate land restricted to the reserves. They, therefore resort to other methods for obtaining a livelihood. These consist of working as, day laborers, fishing, cooperage, basket manufacturing, moccasin making, & c. They are reported to be, as a rule, sober, industrious and chaste in their conduct. The Indian population of the two counties is 180. The figures 50 stated in my printed Report for 1885 were an error of the printer's, they should have been 150. There is, therefore, an increase in 1886 of 30 over that number. They have 332 acres under tillage. Their harvest consisted of 989 bushels of grain and potatoes and 45 tons of hay. From other industries they probably realized \$4,157.

In the County of Inverness, the Indians on the reserves at Whycocomagh and Malagawatch, live in comfort, are very industrious and moral in their habits. A greater interest in agriculture and fencing is displayed. Some of them broke up new land during the year. There is a successfully conducted school on the reserve at Whycocomagh. The population of the two reserves amounts to 127, being 13 more than it was in 1885. They have 300 acres under tillage, being 40 acres in excess of the area cultivated in 1885. They raised 1,605 bushels of grain and roots, and cut 100 tons of hay. Their other industries netted \$2,860.

In the County of Cape Breton the reserve at Eskasoni appears to be occupied, by an industrious, thrifty Indian community. The result is apparent in the progress in agriculture made by these Indians. The agent reports that constant improvement is perceptible and appears likely to continue. There are a few families

residing in the vicinity of Sydney and North Sydney, whose condition is not so satisfactory. There is a successfully conducted school on the reserve at Eskasoni. The total Indian population of the county is 254, being an increase of two over the the number at the date of the previous census. They have 120 acres under tillage. They raised 3,170 bushels of grain and roots, and cut 115 tons of hay. The value of their other industries is stated to have been \$400.

As was the case in 1885, as stated in my Report for that year, no reports or statistical statements for the past year have been received from the Rev. R. Grant, Indian agent for the County of Victoria, and the Rev. John McDougall, Indian agent for the County of Richmond. I am consequently precluded from giving Your Excellency as definite information as it would be desirable to furnish respecting the Indians of those counties. It should, however, be stated that schools have been established on the reserve at Chapel Island, in the County of Richmond, and on that at Middle River, in the County of Victoria.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Micmac bands on the ten reserves in the northern and eastern counties of this province depend principally upon fishing for their livelihood.

On the reserve at Eel River, in the County of Restigouche, the few resident Indians do not cultivate land to any great extent, but live on the proceeds of the sale of fish, especially smelt.

The Indians occupying the reserves at Bathurst, Papineau, in the County of Gloucester, earn good wages from tourists visiting the famed fishing grounds of the Big Nipissiquit, on which river the said reserve is situated, for acting as guides or canoe men. They, moreover, hunt in the winter and manufacture Indian wares.

The Indians occupying the reserve at Red Bank, in the County of Northumberland are favorably situated, in so far as having fertile land. The reserve is likewise in close proximity to good salmon and bass fishing grounds, the latter fish being caught throughout the winter. There is a Roman Catholic church on the reserve.

The reserve at Eel Ground, in the County of Northumberland, appears to be occupied by an enterprising, industrious lot of Indians. They farm, raise cattle, work at mills, and manufacture tubs, baskets and Indian wares generally.

There is a Roman Catholic church on the reserve. A school is also in operation, which is efficiently conducted, and progress is being made by the pupils.

The large reserve at Burnt Church, in the County of Northumberland, affords the Indians owning it an excellent field for agriculture, which they follow to some extent. The bountiful fisheries of the vicinity also enable them to derive a revenue from the sale to fish dealers of the fish caught by them.

There is a Roman Catholic church on this reserve.

The school is under the management of a competent teacher.

At Big Cove, in the County of Kent, there is also a large reserve on the Richibucto River. The Indians in occupation of it are also favored with good fisheries and fertile land, and are, in consequence, in comfortable circumstances.

There is a Roman Catholic church on this reserve.

It is to be regretted that owing to dissention in the band about the building site, or from some other cause, the school, which, as stated in my Report for 1884, was proposed to establish on this reserve, has not yet been brought into operation.

At Indian Island, in the County of Kent, there is a small settlement of Indians, who gain a subsistence by the sale of fish. There is a church at this point.

The large reserve at Buctouche, in the County of Kent, has but few residents on it; although the soil is rich and well suited for farming; the few Indians on the reserve have done but little in that line, living for the most part by fishing, manufacturing tubs and Indian wares.

The band owning the reserve near Shediac, in the County of Westmoreland, are not favorably reported of; very few families reside on it, the majority of the band being nomadic in their habits.

The band occupying the reserve at Fort Folly, in the County of Westmoreland, have not good land for agricultural purposes, it being very rough, stoney and hilly. They consequently only farm to a limited extent; their principal means of supply are derived from the sale of fish.

The Indian population of the above bands aggregates 932 souls, showing an increase of six since the date of the previous census.

The quantity of land under cultivation is 372 acres; being 18 acres in excess of the area cultivated in 1885. The quantity of grain and roots grown by them was 7,134 bushels, and the hay cut amounted to 126 tons. From other industries they are stated to have realized \$3,058.

In the southern and western counties, which embrace the tract which formerly comprised the hunting grounds of the Amalecites - those Indians occupy several reserves at different points. The Indians of the south-western counties are under the supervision of an agent stationed at Fredericton, and those of the north-west are under an agent whose headquarters are at Perth Centre, in the County of Victoria. The reserves in the south west are situated at Kingsclear, in the County of York; Woodstock, in the County of Carleton; Kingston, in the County of King's; St. James, on the Comous River, in the County of Charlotte, and St. Mary's, in the vicinity of Fredericton.

Of these reserves that at Kingsclear is the most important. The Indians on this reserve are of an industrious character, and are consequently in comfortable

circumstances. Besides other industries followed by them considerable attention has been given to agriculture: a variety of seeds was sown with satisfactory results, except as regards potatoes; which, owing to an early blight and heavy rain were somewhat injured. These Indians are also increasing the number of their live stock, building barns, and in other ways manifesting a desire to become successful farmers. The school on this reserve continued its operations during the past year.

At St. Mary's the small reserve is overpopulated, and consequently but little can be done in the agricultural line. Any land available is, however, cultivated, vegetable gardens and potato plots being successfully tilled; but there is not sufficient produce raised to last them through the winter. The Indians occupying this reserve subsist for the most part on the proceeds of the sale of their manufactures; and some of them engage at good wages in loading vessels with wood in the open season.

The school conducted upon this reserve is favorably reported on.

The reserve on the River St. John, in the County of Carleton, situated a short distance from the town of Woodstock, is fertile in soil; but up to the year 1885 but little in the way of agriculture had been done. In the spring of that year greater efforts to induce the Indians to cultivate the land were put forth, with the result that a good harvest was reaped.

The Indians, generally, of this superintendency follow hunting, fishing, boating and manufacturing Indian goods for a living. The nature of their occupations necessarily keeps them much of the time off their reserves. They are represented to be, as a general rule, strictly temperate in their habits, and well behaved. The total population is 444, being an increase of 27 since the date of my last Report.

The quantity of land brought under cultivation was 168 acres, being 16 1/2 acres in excess of the area cultivated last year. Their harvest consisted of 2,395 bushels of grain and roots, and 40 tons of hay. From their other industries they are said to have realized \$8,099.

The north-western counties of Victoria and Madawaska compose another agency. The reserve of the former county is situated on the Tobique; the two reserves in the latter county are situated, one on the St. John near Edmundston and the other at the forks of the River Iroquois.

The Indians of this agency, especially those occupying the Tobique Reserve, are, on the whole, an industrious, temperate people, and cultivate land with successful results. They engage also extensively in the manufacture of baskets, moccasins and snowshoes; and from the sale of these articles they derive a considerable revenue. Many of them also hunt fur-bearing animals with success. The young men are likewise employed at fair wages in piloting rafts of timber, and conveying tourists in their canoes up the Rivers Tobique and St. John.

The school on the Tobique Reserve has prosecuted its work during the year.

The total Indian population of this agency is 192. There has been a decrease of 11 since the date of the previous census, occasioned by the death of a good many aged people. They have 1,700 acres of land under tillage, 5 acres of which, were newly broken during the past year. Their harvest consisted of 3,632 bushels of grain and roots, and 90 tons of hay. From other industries they realized \$5,600.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

That progress is being made by the Indians of this Province is evidenced by the fact, that although they had a larger area of land under cultivation last year than they cultivated the previous year, the Department was only obliged to assist them with seed of one-half the cost, they having been able to save sufficient from the previous year's crop to make up the balance. Thus, in 1885, the Department expended \$200 in furnishing them with seed; in 1886 only \$100 was expended on that account. In 1885 they cultivated 135 acres; in 1886 that area was increased to 146 acres. The fisheries and oyster dredging are also sources of income for them. Some of them likewise obtain employment as day laborers; others are coopers by trade, and they find a ready sale for their manufactures. The Indians resident on the Lennox Island Reserve and on the reserve in Township 39 have erected additional buildings, and they also have improved their old structures.

The school on Lennox Island is favorably reported of.

The Indian population of the Province is 323, showing an increase of 16 since the date of my last Report. They raised on the 146 acres cultivated by them 3,424 bushels of grain and roots, and cut 46 tons of hay. From other sources they are stated to have gained \$5,958.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

I am glad to be again able to report that there are gratifying indications of progress among the Indians of this Province and district.

The Inspector of Indian Agencies informs me that the general condition of the 65 bands of Indians within the superintendency is reasonably satisfactory, and their gradual advancement in civilization encouraging. That officer adds: "Their wretched wigwams are almost universally abandoned, and good comfortable log cabins furnished with doors, windows, chairs, tables, kitchen utensils, cooking stoves and other modern improvements are substituted in their place. Instead of the small garden patches formerly cultivated by the women with only grab hoes, extensive fields of excellent wheat, barley and potatoes are seen on many of the reserves. The Indians are beginning to realize the advantages of utilizing the cattle and agricultural implements supplied them in cultivating the soil, as they are enabled to raise by this improved method of farming larger crops with less

labor. Their herds of cattle are rapidly increasing in number, and becoming an important factor in their support. The increased interest in education manifested by the Indians is gratifying. I am pleased to report that the various duties incumbent upon the different Indian agents in connection with their positions are generally attended to in a satisfactory manner."

Within the territory covered by Treaty No. 3, which may be described as lying between the 90th and 96th degrees of longitude, the reserve at Lac des Mille Lacs calls first for attention. The Indians occupying the same are represented to be making progress. Their gardens are being better attended to, and having received their fall complement of cattle and implements, they are able to extend their clearances. Their sanitary condition is excellent.

The reserve of the Sturgeon Lake band is unfortunately situated in close proximity to the boundary line between Canada and the United States. As a consequence these Indians are constantly visiting their Indian brethren in the latter country, and are but seldom on the reserve. They find employment in the mines, and do very little in the agricultural line.

The Wabegon and Eagle Lake band occupy reserves at both of those points. These Indians are very industrious, and support themselves in comparative comfort. They are a very honest, steady lot of Indians. Their land is well cultivated and their cattle properly cared for. They have recently erected a schoolhouse on the reserve.

The reserves at Lac Seul are occupied by a thrifty Indian community. There are two schools in operation, and a new schoolhouse has been recently erected. Three of the children of this band have been sent to the Industrial Schools at Sault Ste. Marie. Their fields are well cultivated, the houses neat; some of the occupants have flower plots in their gardens.

The Mattawan and English River band own reserves in those localities. These Indians manage to support themselves. There is a school in operation on the reserve at Grassy Narrows. They purchased a bull with their own money, there being no more cattle due them by the Government. Their gardens are carefully cultivated and their cattle are well cared for.

The population of the five bands above referred to is 833, being a decrease of eight since the date of the previous census.

They have 74 acres under tillage, being 4 1/2 acres more than were cultivated in 1885. They raised 4,494 bushels of grain and roots, and cut two tons of hay. From other industries followed by them they netted about \$14,548. These Indians depend for the most part on fishing and trapping fur-bearing animals for a subsistence. This section of the country also abounds with game and wild fowl - which are staples of Indian life.

The next Indian agency in order is that of Coutcheeching. Within the bounds of this agency there are several bands occupying reserves at the undermentioned points; a few words about each of the same may not be uninteresting: -

HUNGRY HALL.

A new school is in course of erection on this reserve. In the interim, a room, has been kindly placed at the disposal of the teacher and pupils by the Honorable the Hudson Bay Company. These Indians cultivate land to a limited extent.

LONG SAULT.

The Indians here seem to pay more attention to agriculture than those at the previously named point. The proximity of these reserves to the United States is, against them, as the Indians are too prone to visit their relatives in that country, and they can obtain intoxicants too readily on the other side of the boundary line.

MANITOU RAPIDS.

The Indians occupying the reserves at this point have large fields under tillage. They are very industrious. A good school is successfully conducted on one of the reserves.

LITTLE FORKS.

The Indians on the reserve located here are also very industrious. They have well cultivated fields.

COUTCHEECHING.

The reserves at this place are for the most part uncultivated; some slight attempts at farming have however been made by the Indians.

NECATCHEWENIN.

The Indians occupying the reserve at this point also attempt gardening to some extent.

NICK-KICK-OS-E-MI-NE CAN.

The Indians at this point already cultivate land to a small extent, and they stated that they propose to extend their clearings. There is a schoolhouse in course of erection on the reserve.

RIVIERE LA SEINE.

The Indians here also cultivate the soil to a limited degree; as do likewise the Indians at Lake la Croix on the reserve at that point.

The agent reports that the Indians on the above reserves are in a fairly prosperous condition and are self-supporting; there being only two or three cases of infirm, destitute Indians among them, and for these relief is provided by the Department.

The liquor traffic carried on for years by parties from the United States with the Indians of this agency has, through the good offices of the authorities of that country, been to a very large extent, if not entirely, suppressed.

The Indians of this agency derive their principal resources from hunting fur-bearing animals and fishing.

Their total population is 820, being 148 less than it was in 1885. There were a number of withdrawals of half-breeds from treaty, which accounts for the decrease in the Indian population.

In the Assabaskasing agency, which embraces the Lake of the Woods country, there are eleven Indian bands located at the following places: Islington, Rat Portage, Big Island, North-West Angle, Assabaskasing, Whitefish Bay, Buffalo Bay, Shoal Lake. No special information having been given regarding the respective bands by the agent in his report, I am unable to say more than that the general condition of the Indians is fairly satisfactory. These Indians live largely upon fish. They also trap fur-bearing animals. Their farming operations are very limited in extent. They, however, added during last year 31 1/8 acres of newly broken land to the cultivated area on their reserves. The population of the Indians of this district is 998, being an increase of 30 over their number according to the census of 1885. They have 87 acres under tillage, 31 1/8 acres of which are said to have been broken up for the first time this year. They raised 5,696 bushels of grain, and roots, and cut 393 tons of hay. The value of their other industries is estimated at about \$10,000.

On the reserve at St. Peter's, which lies north-west of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, there appears to be steady progress in civilization and prosperity. Farming, fishing, berry-picking and shooting wild fowl are their principal resources for making a living. These Indians also possess a large number of live stock. The fertile soil of their reserve produces large returns for the seed sown. Their hay crop is generally a very heavy one; last winter they had more of this product than they could either use or sell. A large area of swamp land was redeemed by drainage, done by the Indians during the past season. They expended in this useful project the capital, about \$3,000, collected for them by the Department from various sources. The land thus redeemed is most valuable.

Five schools continued their operations on the reserve during the past year and they are all favorably reported of, both as regards the efficiency of the teachers and the progress of the pupils.

This band has in some measure accepted the provisions of the Indian Advancement Act, 1884, that is to say, in so far as framing their local by-laws in accordance with many of the provisions of that Act. But they have not adopted it in its entirety.

At Broken Head River, although the band occupying the reserve is small, those of them who remain permanently on it appear to turn to good account the opportunities afforded them by a good soil cultivating the same with success; and wheat of excellent quality is raised by some of these Indians. They have also heavy crops of hay. They have taken very good care of their cattle and own now a large herd. The markets surrounding the reserve are supplied with game, fish and berries by them. They consequently live in comparative comfort. Moose abound in the locality, and numbers of them are killed by these Indians.

The school on this reserve is very efficiently conducted and the progress of the pupils is correspondingly good. The walls of a new schoolhouse have been erected by the Indians, and it is now in course of completion by the Department.

The Indians of Fort Alexander Reserve follow pretty much the same avocations as those of the Broken Head River Reserve to obtain a living. Fish and game are most abundant in the vicinity. Cariboo in large herds were to be found last winter; and the Indians killed numbers of these animals which, as their agent states means meat, good clothing and shoes for the Indians and their families. Two schools have been conducted during the past year on the reserve.

The three bands and reserves above described are comprised in one agency. The Indian population is 1,849, being a decrease of 298 since the date of the last census. This diminution of population was caused by the withdrawal of a number of half-breed families from treaty, in order to participate in the land scrip allowed half-breeds under the existing law. The Indians of this agency have 108 acres of land under tillage; being sixteen acres more than were cultivated in 1885. Their harvest consisted of 16,550 bushels of roots and grain, and 3,410 tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs taken, and of the other industries followed by them, was \$32,500.

The Indians owning the reserve on Rosseau River have had their attention diverted from agriculture to a great extent, owing to the facility wherewith they can obtain ready money for the root known in common parlance under the term Snake Root, the botanical term of which is *Cimicifuga racemosa*, and of which they gather large quantities.

It is used largely for medicinal purposes, and commands a ready market. They appear however to take some degree of interest in farming, and have asked for a reaping machine. A school is in operation on the reserve.

The Long Plain band appear to be industrious, and besides working on their farms work at gathering bay and cutting fuel for the white farmers of the neighborhood. The cattle and waggon supplied to these Indians by the Department have given them great satisfaction.

The Indians owning the reserve at Swan Lake prefer living on the section of land which has been occupied by them for many years at Hamilton's Crossing of

the Assiniboine. They will no doubt eventually yield to reason and settle on the tract allotted them, it being a most desirable location with everything to recommend it as an Indian reserve. They cultivate small fields of wheat and potatoes At the aforesaid crossing.

The three bands and reserves above referred to are included in one agency. The agent reports that on the whole there is marked improvement in the Indians. More interest is being taken by them in enlarging their fields and planting, also in increasing their herds of cattle.

The population of the three bands is 516, showing a decrease of 367 since the date of the last census. This large decrease was caused by many half-breeds having severed their connection with these Indian bands in order to participate in the grant of land scrip given half-breeds in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. These Indians raised 3,176 bushels of grain and roots, and cut 130 tons of hay. Their other industries netted for them about \$500.

The greater number of the members of the band owning the reserve at Sandy Bay, on Lake Manitoba, were half-breeds and they have withdrawn from the band and accepted land scrip. There are therefore but a few families left in the community. This, however, is all the better for them as their individual interest in the reserve and in the personal property of the band is, as a consequence of the diminution of the population, largely increased. The agent reports that the cattle and implements on this reserve are well cared for by the Indians. There is an efficiently managed school in operation, which is well attended by the children, who are making commendable progress.

The reserve known as the "Lake Manitoba Reserve," although a poor tract in so far as soil is concerned, appears to be occupied by a thrifty, industrious band of Indians. Everything on the reserve is reported to be kept in an orderly manner gardens, fences, cattle, implements, & c. One school is already in operation, whereat the progress of the pupils is fairly good, and a new schoolhouse has been recently erected at the other end of the reserve which will, it is hoped, be opened at an early date.

From the reserve on Ebb and Flow Lake a very favorable report of progress has been received. The fields have been enlarged and are better fenced and cultivated, the cattle and implements are well cared for and the school is progressing favorably. More than one-half of the members of the band occupying this tract being half-breeds, have severed their connection with the community, having accepted scrip for land as half-breeds. The lands vacated by them have been taken possession of by the Indians and they cultivate them as well as their old fields.

The Crane River band appear to be likewise in a satisfactory condition. The fields are well fenced and attended to. The cattle are well cared for. Houses and

stables are clean and comfortable. The school is conducted with ability, and the attendance thereof of children is large.

The same remarks apply to the Indians in occupation of the reserve on Water Hen River, with the additional statement that they have built a good dock and completed an excellent road to the schoolhouse.

The reserve at Duck Lake is inhabited by an equally industrious, thrifty Indian community, and the condition of matters on this reserve is as satisfactory as that of the two bands just previously referred to. The circumstances of this band are about the same as regards agriculture, implements, school, cattle, with perhaps the additional advantage that the latter appear to be increasing in number more rapidly than those of the other two bands.

On the reserve at Fairford River matters are also on the whole in a satisfactory state. The Indians occupying it have commenced to raise sheep, the tract being especially well adapted for the same. This band, may be classed among the most prosperous Indian communities in Manitoba. Two schools are at present in operation, both of which are exceptionally well managed, and have large attendances of children thereof.

Lake St. Martin Reserve is occupied by an industrious band of Indians, and everything appears to be kept in good order by them. They have built substantial houses, and they have erected at their own expense a large schoolhouse. They have good fishing and hunting grounds.

The band owning the reserve on the Little Saskatchewan depend mainly on fish and game for subsistence.

These Indians have erected a schoolhouse on the reserve, and the school is reported to be making fair progress.

The nine Indian bands and reserves last described are embraced in one agency. The population of these bands is 792, showing the large decrease of 463 since 1885. This has been occasioned by the numerous withdrawals of half-breeds, who have accepted land scrip. These Indians have 138 acres under tillage, being 45 1/4 acres in excess of the area cultivated in 1885. They raised 4,068 bushels of grain and roots, and cut 740 tons of hay, Their other industries netted them about \$12,410.

On Black River Reserve, on the south-east coast of Lake Winnipeg, a schoolhouse is nearing completion, the school being, in the meantime conducted in the house of the chief of the band. These Indians, as well as those settled on the reserve at Hollow Water River, obtain a subsistence by fishing and hunting. A school is also in operation on the latter reserve.

At the Loon Straits Reserve the Indians appear to be making fair progress in farming and building operations. The school on this reserve continued its operations during the past year.

The Indians of the Blood Vein Reserve live principally by fishing and hunting. Very few of them have settled upon the reserve. This is the only reserve within the region covered by Treaty No. 5 whereon a school has not been established; the small number of families resident thereon would not warrant the expense.

On the reserve at Fisher River increased interest is taken by the Indians in agriculture and in raising cattle. There is quite a large Indian settlement on this reserve, there being as many as 57 houses. There is an admirably conducted school, and the pupils appear to have profited by the attention shown them by their efficient teacher.

The band occupying the reserve at Jack Head River are, reported to be making progress in farming and building. The school on this reserve has temporarily suspended operations pending the construction of a school building on a more, central site; the materials composing the old building are to be used in the erection of the new one.

A school is in operation also on the Beren's River Reserve, and it is reported to be very successfully conducted. There has also recently been opened another school on the reserve at Poplar River; which tract is occupied by a branch of the Beren's River band.

The Indians on the reserve at Norway House cultivate land to some extent. They also own a considerable number of cattle. The school on this reserve is favorably reported of. There is a large settlement of Indians on this reserve. They occupy 83 houses. The Fisher River Indians previously referred to are a branch of this band.

All of the Indians of this agency hunt fur-bearing animals and subsist for the most part on fish and game. They also sell quantities of fish, and derive a revenue from the same. The agent reports that they did not suffer during the winter or spring from want of food. Fish were plentiful, deer and rabbits numerous and fur-bearing animals abundant.

The total Indian Population of the agency is 1,937. Their harvest consisted of 6,856 bushels of grain and roots, and 191 tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$53,280.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

DISTRICT OF SASKATCHEWAN.

The Indians on the reserve at the Grand Rapids of the Saskatchewan appear to be extending their farming operations. They also earn good wages from the masters of vessels landing at this port of call during the open season. The fishing is excellent, and game not scarce. They should therefore be in comfortable circumstances.

The school has continued in operation under a competent teacher.

At Chemewawin the Indians have erected of late a better class of dwelling house, and appear to give more attention to planting. Their principal dependence is however on fish, game and fur-bearing animals for a subsistence. The same statement may be made regarding the other section of the band settled on the reserve at Moose Lake. There is a school in operation on each of these reserves.

The Indians occupying the reserve at the Pas appear to be desirous of adapting themselves to the ways of the white man, in farming, and keeping their promise clear and orderly. They planted last year more seed than usual and the readiness with which they comply with the instructions of the Department, to keep their houses and outside premises clean, is deserving of all praise. At Birch River, where another section of the same band is located, the half-breed members of it have withdrawn from treaty having accepted scrip for land. The residue of the band have prepared more land for seed, and will doubtless continue to advance in the march of civilization; and being now the owners of the whole reserve and personal property of the band, they earn not be regarded as losers by the withdrawal of so many half-breeds from the community.

There are two schools in operation at the Pas, and another school will, it is hoped, shortly be opened at Birch River.

These Indians still subsist principally on fish and game, and the revenue from the sale of furs captured by them.

At the Pas Mountain there is a third section of the Pas band settled on two tracts - one being situated at Shoal Lake, the other at a point known as Red Earth. Under the personal instruction of the agent the Indians at these points last spring broke up a considerable quantity of land, and planted the same with wheat, barley and potatoes, and cut rails for fencing their fields. These Indians like their brethren at the Pas and Birch River depend mainly upon the chase and fishing for a subsistence.

At Cumberland House, the next point at which an Indian reserve is located, the soil is exceedingly rough and unsuitable for agriculture. Many of the Indians owning the reserve, as stated in my Report for 1885, removed to a reserve, allocated to them near Fort à la Corne, where they appear to be doing fairly well. Those of the band who remain on the old reserve obtain a livelihood by trapping fur-bearing animals, and subsist on fish and game which are abundant in that region.

The four bands above referred to are included in one agency. They number, 929 souls, showing a decrease of 514 since the date of the previous census. This diminution in the population of these bands is the result of the numerous withdrawals from treaty of half-breed members of the same, in order to obtain land

scrip. The area of land cultivated is 55 1/2 acres; of which 11 acres were newly broken up last year. Their harvest consisted of 2,142 bushels of roots and grain, and 160 tons of hay. From other industries they probably realized \$25,590.

The bands of Chief James Smith, Chepastapaysen and John Smith, whose reserves are situated near Fort à la Corne and on the South Saskatchewan, have had the services of a farming instructor during the past season. In this locality is likewise settled the contingent of the Cumberland band who left their old reserve at the latter point in 1885 on account of its inadaptability to agriculture, having been assigned a reserve near Fort à la Corne. The four bands last described maybe regarded as self supporting.

The band on the reserve of Chief William Twat, at Sturgeon Lake, live by hunting and fishing. The country in that region is well stocked with game, fur-bearing animals, and the waters abound with fish.

The same remark is applicable to the band occupying a reserve on Lake Assiniboine, and to that whose reserve is situated on Green Lake.

The school on the reserves of Chiefs John and James Smith were kept up during the year.

Gratifying progress is reported from the reserves of Chiefs Mis-ta-wa-sis and Atahkakoop in the Snake Plains. Substantial houses, well fenced fields, large numbers of cattle, farming implements and tools of improved pattern are to be observed on these reserves, and the progress of both bands is most commendable. Each family occupies a separate holding and the rights of individual property are fully respected. There are good schools on both reserves.

The band of Petequaquay, of Muskeg Lake Reserve, is not in as favorable a position, but efforts are, I am glad to state, being made by them to improve their condition.

The bands at Duck Lake, of Beardy and Okeemasis have endeavored to recover lost ground, and with considerable success. One Arrow's band located on a reserve on the other side of the South Saskatchewan, appear to have likewise persevered to attain the same end.

The Sioux band known as White Cap's, whose reserve is situated in the Moose Woods, have also done their best to regain the confidence of the officers of the Department, and are represented to be industriously inclined and well behaved.

The fourteen bands and reserves last described are embraced in the Prince. Albert agency. Their population is stated at 1,588 souls. They have 1,527 acres of land under tillage. Their harvest consisted of 12,225 bushels of grain and roots, and 1,045 tons of hay. They are stated to have derived from other industries value to the amount of \$31,370.

The Indians of Sweet Grass' band, whose reserve is situated on the Battle River, occupy good houses and have broken up a quantity of land in a new the soil of the farms formerly cultivated by them being, location on the reserve, rather light and sandy. Wood is plentiful and hay not scarce on this reserve. There is a school in operation on it.

A similarly good account cannot be given of the adjoining reserve, occupied by, the Poundmaker band. The Boil upon it is generally sandy. Wood and hay are scarce. The houses of the Indians are, in consequence of the absence of good building timber, very inferior. The destruction of the Government buildings, schoolhouse, some of the Indians' dwellings, and much of the fencing during the troubles of 1885 is a much more serious matter on this reserve than at other reserves whereon building material is plentiful. The greater portion of the fencing on the reserve has been rebuilt. The erection of new buildings is a matter more difficult of accomplishment from the cause already stated. There is all school in operation on the reserve.

On the reserve occupied by the Little Pine and Luck Lake bands, near Poundmaker's on the Battle River, there is excellent soil, and both timber and hay are abundant.

This reserve having been occupied but recently, no great area of land on it has as yet been brought under cultivation. The Indians' houses on this reserve are substantially built.

From the reserve of Chief Moosomin on the south side of the Saskatchewan encouraging reports of continued progress and good behavior on the part of the occupants have been received. Some of them have taken up separate locations and it is hoped that their example will be followed by the other members of the band and by Indians of other reserves. The soil is very good and timber plentiful on this reserve. There is a school in operation here.

The adjoining tract is occupied by Chief Thunder Mild and his band, and possesses equal advantages with Chief Moosomin's. These Indians are improving the style of their houses as new buildings are erected. New fencing has been put up around all their fields, and industry and enterprise characterise the chief and his followers. A school has been recently opened on the reserve.

The soil on the Stony Reserve, in the Eagle Hills, is also excellent in quality, and hay is abundant. These Indians have more houses than they can occupy at present, owing to so many of them having, after the troubles, fled to the United States. A school has recently been brought into operation on this reserve, and the Indians appear willing that their children should attend it. The room in which it is taught being rather small, the erection of a new schoolhouse is in course of completion. The other reserve in the Eagle Hills, occupied by Red

Pheasant's band, possesses very great advantages as an agricultural tract the soil being very good, and timber and hay abundant. The houses of the Indians are very comfortable and well built structures.

The school resumed its operations in October, 1885. The population of the band settled upon the seven reserves above referred to is 1,130 souls. They are included in the Battleford agency.

They have 1,281 acres of land under tillage, being 72 acres area cultivated in 1885. Their harvest consisted (in 1885) of only 365 bushels of grain and roots, and 750 tons of hay. From other industries they have realized about \$1,565.

The industrial school building at Battleford which, as stated in my Report for 1885, had to be handed over temporarily to the militia for barracks, was, upon the withdrawal of the troops from that point, put in a state of repair, and the school resumed its operations in the building. A report from the Rev. T. Clarke, the principal of the institution, will be found among the appendices to this Report. It contains much valuable information respecting the working of the institution since the occurrence of the disastrous circumstances which attended its close at the time of the half-breed disturbances, surrounded, as it has been, with no little inconvenience consequent upon its being conducted in such limited quarters, while the building formerly occupied by it was used as barracks, and was subsequently being repaired.

The ten bands whose reserves are situated at Onion Lake, Frog Lake, Stoney Lake, Long Lake and Cold Lake, are reported to have conducted themselves well. They were all removed, after the troubles of 1885, to Onion Lake Reserve, where they worked with a will at rebuilding houses and barns, breaking up land, cutting hay, & c. Many of them, however, having been supplied with fowling pieces and suitable ammunition started off to hunt game and to trap fur-bearing animals. But before the expiration of the winter, most of them having failed to obtain sufficient to maintain them, returned to Onion Lake and settled down to work. Timber for building houses was cut and drawn out of the woods in large quantities, and houses with thatched roofs were erected, all the boards required having been manufactured by the Indians with, large saws supplied for the purpose. The agent reports that this last spring the Indians showed a desire to put in a good crop, and worked well. Three hundred and seven acres were planted with grain and roots. One of the bands - the Chippewyan - has not evinced so much inclination to cultivate land as the others. They, however, have no difficulty in obtaining a livelihood by trapping, hunting and fishing. They also own a considerable number of cattle.

The several bands and reserves last described are embraced in the Onion Lake agency. They number 386 souls, showing a decrease of 814 since the date of the last census, which was caused in part by many of those who engaged in the half-

breed disturbances of 1885 having fled to the United States, and by the withdrawal of others, who were half-breeds, from treaty, in order to obtain land scrip. They have 427 acres under tillage, of which 101 acres were newly broken up during last year. Their harvest-consisted merely of hay - 300 tons - there having been no crop of grain or roots planted in 1885 in consequence of the half-breed disturbances. The value of the furs and fish captured by them was about \$16,100.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

The seven bands of Indians occupying reserves in the north-eastern (erroneously described in my Report for 1885 as north-western) portion of this district are exceedingly glad that they remained loyal during the half-breed troubles of 1885. So many of them, however, having in the excitement of the occasion left their reserves no seed was planted by them. They returned in the autumn and at once engaged in preparations for the winter by cutting hay for their cattle, and in order to have land ready for planting in the spring they broke up a quantity on each reserve. As in the case of other bands on reserves, situated in the districts affected by the disturbances referred to, these Indians had for the most part to be entirely fed at the expense of the Government, but in the case of many able-bodied men when fur-bearing animals and large game were abundant they were supplied with ammunition and thrown upon their own resources to a large extent. Regular rationing of the sick and aged was, however, continued.

The reserves which are situated at Saddle Lake, Whitefish Lake, Lac la Biche, Heart Lake, Egg Lake, Victoria, and Beaver Lake were frequently visited by the agent, and in the autumn the Assistant Indian Commissioner and the Inspector of Indian Agencies likewise visited the locality. In the early Spring the Indians went to work with a will, and a large area was planted with grain and roots.

Owing to the fact of many of the cattle having been killed to feed the Indians during the half-breed disturbances of 1885, these Indians found themselves rather short of working animals, but they have since been supplied with a sufficient number, including those presented to them as rewards for their loyalty. This increased working power will enable them to prosecute their farming operations with greater vigor.

The school on Whitefish Lake resumed its operations after the disturbances of 1885 had been quelled, and a new school house is in course of erection on the same reserve at Goodfish Lake. It is in contemplation to likewise open a school on the reserve at Saddle Lake.

The anniversary of the birth of Her Majesty the Queen was celebrated in a most enthusiastic manner on the Saddle Lake Reserve by a pic-nic given by the Indians, whereat games of various kinds were indulged in.

The population of the seven bands above referred to has been greatly reduced by the withdrawals from treaty of many of the half-breed members of the band of Pecaysees at Lac la Biche, in order to participate in the land scrip. The present population of the several bands aggregates but 521, as against 992, which was their number according to the previous census. These Indians in 1885 had 269 acres under cultivation, 8 acres whereof were newly broken up in that year. No crops were raised in 1885 owing to the half-breed troubles, but they cut 465 tons of hay. The value of their other industries is estimated to have been \$13,700.

From the Edmonton agency, which includes the bands and reserve of Pass-pass-chase, near Edmonton, Iron Head, on White Lake, Michel, on Sturgeon River, Alexander, on Lac la Nonne, Alexis, on Stony Lake, Enoch alias Tommy la Potac, on Stoney Plain, encouraging reports have been received of industry displayed by the Indians of the several bands, whether in working on their farms, trapping fur-bearing animals, shooting game or fishing; also of orderly, peaceful, conduct on their part. The cattle on the different reserves are increasing in number, and are well cared for by the Indians. Their hunt of last winter of fur-bearing animals was very successful, and the Delts commanded a good price, Rabbits were likewise very numerous, and contributed largely to replenish and diversify the Indian larder.

Three new schools were brought into operation, viz., on the reserves of Pass-pass-chase, Alexander and Enoch.

A large number of half-breeds who belonged to these bands withdrew therefrom, and accepted land scrip. This circumstance has caused a diminution, of 51 souls in the population, their present number being 887, whereas in 1885 they numbered 938 souls. They have 535 acres under cultivation, 91 acres of which were broken up for the first time last year. Their harvest consisted of 9,933 bushels of grain and, roots, and 415 tons of hay. From other industries they are stated to have netted \$12,050.

On the Bear alias Peace Hills Reserves considerable work appears to have, been done. Fields were enlarged, and the previously cultivated land was kept free from weeds. The crops were successfully harvested, and ploughing in the autumn for next season's planting was prosecuted with vigor. The winter's hunt was successful and the number of skins of animals captured was large and high prices were obtained for them.

Chief Bobtail and the greater number of his band being half-breeds, accepted half-breed scrip, and thus severed their connection with the treaty.

The band known as Muddy Ball's, whose reserve is situated on Pigeon Lake, sustained a sad loss in the death, last summer, of Chief Muddy Ball. He was very excellent man, and always set a very good example to the Indians. He has been succeeded by his son, Louis, who is also well reported of.

The agent reports that the Indians of this agency are well supplied with cattle and implements.

The following are the bands and reserves within it, Band of Muddy Bull, reserve on Pigeon Lake; Band of Che-poo-stee-quahn, reserve on Wolf Creek; Band of Sharphead reserve on Battle River and Wolf Creek; Band of Sampson, reserve in the Bear Hills; Band of Ermines kin, reserve in the same locality alt band of the former Chief Bobtail, reserve in the same locality.

The population of these bands is 843, showing a decrease of 153 souls since the date of the previous census; the same was caused by withdrawals of half-breeds from treaty, in order to participate in land scrip.

These Indians have 340 acres under tillage, 102 acres of which were newly broken up last year. They raised 7,434 bushels of roots and grain, and cut 331 tons of hay. From other industries they are stated to have received value to the amount of \$13,521.

The agent to the Stonys of Morleyville reports progress among them. Another school has been brought into operation under the auspices of the Methodist Church on that part of the reserve situated on the south side of the Bow River. It is at present held in the house of Chief Chiniquay; but a building for the purpose will, it is hoped, shortly be created. The Stonys encouraged by the good crops of 1885, devoted extra attention last spring to cultivating their land, planting seed, and looking after their fields.

This band owns a herd of fine cattle, numbering about 400 heads. They have splendid grazing ground, and the herd should increase annually.

The hunt of these Indians for fur-bearing animals and game has not been attended with the same success since the railway was built. The latter had the effect of driving the animals to much more distant parts than they were formerly wont to frequent, and to these points, when the Indians have followed them and game in sufficient quantity to sustain life was not found, relief has had at times to be sent by the Department to the hunters, to enable them to return to their reserve.

I regret to have to report the death of Chief Jacob, of this band, from consumption. He was a most estimable man, and by his wise counsel was instrumental in effecting much good among the Stonys. They have, therefore, sustained a serious loss by that chiefs death, and the State has likewise lost a good loyal subject. Jacob has been succeeded in the chiefship by his son Stephen.

An orphanage of the industrial type is conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church at Morleyville; it is in receipt of a subsidy from the Government. There are thus practically three schools in operation on the Stony reserve.

The Sarcee band, occupying the reserve southwest of Calgary, made during the year better use than they had theretofore done of the advantages afforded them

by the possession of a fertile tract in close proximity to a good market. The Indians planted more extensively and looked after their fields more diligently than they did in former seasons. The old fences have been replaced by wire fencing, which is a great improvement on the wood formerly used for the purpose; as it effectually keeps horses and cattle out of their fields. Oxen are now used by the Stony and Sarcee Indians in ploughing their land. The prejudice which they formerly had against them appears to have been overcome. A schoolhouse is in course of erection on the reserve. In the interim some of the children are receiving instruction at the farming instructor's house. The houses and buildings generally, on this reserve have been whitewashed, which both improves their appearance and is conducive to the health of the occupants of the same. The Indian agent for the locality remarks, in respect to the general behavior of this band: "They have made marked progress in their general conduct, and I find them attentive and obedient to the advice given them." The population of the two bands - Stonys and Sarcees - which are embraced in one agency, is 1,026, being an increase of 115 over their number at the date of the last census. They have 206 acres under tillage. Their harvest consisted of 5,050 bushels of grain and roots, and 100 tons of hay. From other industries they are said to have realized about \$750.

The Blackfoot Indians have continued their usual course of good behavior. They had a bountiful harvest of roots, more than they could use either for home consumption or as seed. They were permitted to sell the surplus as opportunity to do so offered. The introduction of working cattle among the Blackfoot has been attended with more success than was anticipated by some of the officials. These Indians had only seen cattle in their wild state; and they were consequently somewhat afraid of even the trained animals. They are now, however, becoming gradually accustomed to driving them. A large area of land was planted last spring with potatoes, oats and pease. The agent proposes competing, on behalf of the Blackfeet, for the contract to supply the North-West Mounted Police with potatoes.

The former Cree chief, Poundmaker, who rendered himself so notorious in the half-breed disturbances, and who was imprisoned in the Manitoba Penitentiary for the part he took in the same, but was released through the clemency of Your Excellency, after having been confined for some months, visited the Blackfoot Reserve in May last, with the professed object of paying a friendly visit to his relative Chief Crowfoot. He remained there until the 4th of July, when he died suddenly after rupturing a blood vessel.

The agent of this important band reports that some of the minor chiefs worked remarkably well last spring, using their own horses in ploughing and harrowing, and that their fields would do credit to white men. The school has been kept in operation on this reserve under a new teacher, who is reported to be meeting with

fair success. The population of this band numbers 2,147, being a decrease of four since the date of the previous census. They have 270 acres of land under cultivation, 12 acres of which consist of land newly broken up. They raised 19,236 bushels of roots and grain.

From the reserve of the Bloods on the Belly River, an equally satisfactory report has been received; both as to the behavior and industry of the occupants.

Many of them worked at ploughing with their own horses. They also constructed fences around their fields, wire for the purpose having been supplied them by the Department. The Indians dug the post holes, put up the posts, stretched the wire, and placed the rails.

Both of the schools on this reserve suspended operations in the early part of the year, and have not since been re-opened. The churches however under whose auspices they were conducted, namely the Church of England and Methodist Church, are erecting new schoolhouses, which, it is hoped, will be opened at an early date.

The Piegans occupying the reserve on the Old Man's River have also displayed commendable industry and have behaved in their usual orderly manner. They did equally as well as the Bloods at ploughing and fencing their fields. This band suffered a serious loss by the decease of their venerable chief Eagle Tail. He died, as he had lived, highly respected by both red and white men; a loyal, wise man, whose influence with his band was always exerted for their good. Eagle Tail has been succeeded in the chiefship by his son North Axe, who is described as being a quiet young man and possessed of considerable influence with the young men of the band.

The population of the Blood and Piegan bands is 3,322; showing an increase of 70 since the date of the previous census. Their harvest consisted of 9,518 bushels of grain and roots, and 80 tons of hay.

The Industrial Institution at High River, which is situated half-way between Fort McLeod and Calgary, has continued its operations during the year. It was found very difficult to induce the Blackfeet, Bloods or Piegans to send their children to the institution, and impossible to retain them when they were sent. The Department therefore authorized the admission of Cree children, and of a few half-breeds; with the result that there has since been an attendance of from 30 to 32; and the progress being made by them is very satisfactory.

This institution is conducted in a very efficient manner under the direction of the Rev. E. Claude, O.M.I., the acting principal; from whom an interesting report has been received, which will be found with the appendices to this Report.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA AND THE WESTERN PART OF MANITOBA.

On the reserves at Crooked Lakes, occupied by the bands of Cow-e-sis, Sakimay, Ou cha-ness, Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw and Och-a-pow-waco, the Indians have done a great deal of work and have done it well. The agent reports that the ploughing, sowing and fencing done by these Indians were equal to any white settlers' work. Their cattle are well cared for. They had a surplus of the previous season's harvest and they were consequently in more than usually comfortable circumstances during the winter. Schools are in operation the reserves of Cow-esis and Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw; the later is of the boarding school type, and it is conducted under the auspices the Presbyterian church.

The population of the five bands included in this agency is 856, showing a reduction of 17, which has been occasioned no doubt by the withdrawal of some half-breed families from treaty, in order to participate in the land scrip. They have 657 acres of land under tillage, 328 acres whereof were newly broken up last year. Their crop consisted of 6,369 bushels of grain and roots, and they cut 791 tons of hay. Their other industries are stated to have netted \$2,375.

The Inspector of Indian Agencies reports respecting the condition of matters generally on the five reserves above described as follows: -

"The fences around the various fields were neatly and strongly made. The ridges were well formed and the plough straight, showing good taste and skill.

"The hay crop in some portions of the reserves was splendid, and the Indians were going to cut and stack all they could, as they expected to be able to sell at a good price this year, owing to the short crop at other points.

"The cattle all looked remarkably well. A number of the Indians have some very fine specimens of Berkshire pigs. Most of the Indians have very nice cabins and they appear to be cleanly kept. Many of them have stables and other out-houses. Some of the Indians show considerable taste in laying out the grounds around their houses; in one case an avenue was made with nice trees on either side, and the underbrush all removed, which made a very pretty entrance to the house and garden.

"The gardens are fairly successful and a good many of the Indians will have onions, beets and carrots, besides potatoes.

"I found many of the Indians had reapers, mowers and horse-rakes of their own, purchased and paid for by themselves. One man had a self-binder, and a shed erected expressly to protect it from the weather.

"The good appearance of the crops has stimulated the Indians to break up more land for next year; and I was particularly well pleased to find young Indian boys at this work, and doing it well; the oxen, harness and ploughs being in good condition, and the boys evidently proud of their occupation. I found some of these working after 9 o'clock at night, and they informed me that they preferred to do this, and rest during the heat of the day."

At Qu'Appelle the industrial school for Indian children has pursued its usual satisfactory course. The buildings were enlarged; their former capacity being limited to the accommodation of 40 pupils, whereas they can now contain 90. An interesting report from the Rev. J. Hugonnard, the principal of the institution, will be found with the other appendices to this Report.

The Indians of Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Piapot's Reserves, having been greatly encouraged by the good results of their labor in the past, increased the area of land for planting to such an extent that the supply of seed at first sent to the agency had to be augmented. Owing to the heavy yield of hay on two of these reserves the Indians were enabled to sell to the North-West Mounted Police and inhabitants of Regina 200 tons. The Indians of this agency last year purchased with their own means, waggons, sleighs, a mowing machine, a horse rake, boards for flooring their houses, and other necessaries. The cattle were well cared for during the winter.

The failure of the fisheries in these parts somewhat discouraged the Indians. Many of them were accustomed to subsist on fish almost entirely during the winter.

Houses of an improved kind have been and are being erected, and better fences constructed.

Schools on Pasquah's and Piapot's Reserves were recently opened.

The band and reserve of the Sioux Chief, Standing Buffalo, are also included in this agency. The Indians of this band, although industrious, are not as successful as those of the other bands of the agency in their agricultural operations. They are, however, very successful as hunters and fishermen. The Department supplies them with twine and ammunition, and they supply wood for boats which are built for them by the farming instructor. There is a school conducted on this reserve. The agent for these reserves, Mr. J.B. Lash, concludes his report, which will be found with the other appendices of this Report, with the following words: -

"In conclusion I beg to refer to the statements circulating in the eastern Press. As to immorality existing on all the Indian reserves in the Territories. In justice to the employés in this agency, I would state that not a single case of immorality has come under my notice."

The population of the four bands last referred to is 961, being a decrease of 152 since the date of the previous census. This diminution has been caused by withdrawals of half-breeds from treaty to enable them to participate in the land scrip. They have 705 acres under tillage, whereof 134 acres were newly broken last year. Their harvest consisted of 2,073 bushels of roots and grain and 982 tons of hay. From other industries they are stated to have earned value to the amount of \$1,210.

The four bands of Little Bear, Star Blanket, Pa-pee-kee-sis and Okanese, rise reserves are situated in the File Hills, appear to have been industrious during this winter in cutting and getting out wooden rails for fencing, and in the spring in planting and putting in place the rails cut by them. Some of them also during the winter earned quite a little sum for transporting goods for white people and for the Department; also from the sale of hay, wood, wool, & c., and of furs

captured in hunting. The cattle are well looked after, and after feeding them liberally throughout the winter a considerable quantity of hay remained, which comes in well to supplement the past season supply which was rather scant.

The population of the four bands, last referred to, is 419; showing an increase of six since the date of the previous census. These Indians have 184 acres under tillage, sixty-one acres of which were newly broken during the past year. The produce of their farms was 1,340 bushels of grain and roots, and 335 tons of hay. Their other industries are said to have netted \$441.

The three bands of the Man-who-took-the-coat, Long Lodge and Ouchanness, whose reserves are situated at Indian Head and Crescent Lake, have likewise displayed considerable industry. A larger quantity of land than was previously tilled was brought into a state of culture. Their style of ploughing has improved, and they are reported to use farming implements generally with greater dexterity than was formerly the case. Their cattle were well stabled and fed during the winter, and the increase has been considerable. The Indian women have learned to knit, and they now manufacture stockings, scarfs, & c. The agent reports that the Indians are becoming more domestic in their habits, and that they are not so much given, as they formerly were, to roaming off to the white settlements, to the neglect of their fields, cattle, and duties generally.

The bands occupying reserves in the Touchwood Hills, namely those of Mus-cow-e-quan, Day Star, Poor Man, Gordon and Yellow Quill, appear to be annually improving in their circumstances.

From the band of Mus-cow-e-quan there was a number of withdrawals of half-breed members, who desired to avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain land scrips as half-breeds. The nationality of this band is Saulteaux. The agent reports that they evinced much industry in agriculture, and brought a large area of land under cultivation. A school has recently been brought into operation on the reserve.

Day Star's band are succeeding admirably in raising cattle, to which industry they appear to incline rather than to agriculture, although they do to some degree cultivate land, growing roots, however, altogether.

The Indians of Poor Man's Reserve worked very well, both at cultivating and fencing their fields. They erected some excellent fences.

On Gordon's Reserve the Indians are in very comfortable circumstances; occupying well built houses and fine farms. There is a very efficiently managed school on this reserve. It is conducted during the day-time in the instruction of children, and in the evening in that of young men. These Indians are very industrious, and they may be classed as good farmers. Their occupation, as well

as that of many Indians on other reserves during the winter, consists of cutting and hauling from the woods rails for timber and timber for building purposes, besides looking after their cattle and other animals.

The Yellow Quill band, who occupy two reserves, the one at Nut Lake, the other at Fishing Lake, depend mainly for a living upon the capture of fur-bearing animals, with which that section of country abounds.

The agent for these five bands and six reserves reports that the Indians are losing the desire to roam from the reserves and that they are gradually settling down on their farms.

The Indian population of this agency is 959, being a decrease of 119 since the date of the previous census; the same has been caused by withdrawals from treaty of half-breed members desirous of obtaining land scrip. They have 455 acres under tillage, whereof 45 acres were newly broken up during the past season. Their harvest consisted of 2,068 bushels of grain and roots, and 640 tons of hay. Their other industries produced about \$7,800.

The Indians upon the three reserves of Coté, Kees-see-konse and The Key, which are situated in the vicinity of Fort Pelly, appear to be in a satisfactory condition from an agricultural standpoint. Their cattle are also reported to be well looked after and to thrive well, these tracts being especially well adapted for grazing, as the pasturage is of rich quality. Hay being also abundant, the cattle are well provided for in the winter. There is a school in operation upon each of these reserves.

The band of The Gambler, whose reserve is situated on the Assiniboine, near Duck Mountain, had such a large crop of potatoes in 1885, that, after meeting their own demands, they were able to sell to the Department sufficient to supply seed to several other bands who had not been so successful. This encouraged them greatly, and in the past season they put in a variety seed, which produced bountifully, the grain being of the best quality. They occupy neat houses, cultivate their lands with skill, and take good care of their cattle and implements; some of the latter being of improved machinery.

The band of Way-way-se-cappo, from which that of the Gambler is an offshoot, whose reserve is on Bird Tail Creek, is not in as satisfactory a condition as the latter band. There is however, perceptible improvement.

The band whose reserve is situated in Riding Mountain subsists for the most part on the the fruits of the chase, farming but little. They appear, however, to tend their cattle carefully.

The same remarks, with the exception of that respecting the cattle, are applicable to the band of South Quill, whose reserve is situated on the Rolling River.

The Sioux band, whose reserve is situated at the confluence of the Bird Tail Creek and River Assiniboine, appear to continue in their usual path of progress. Besides cattle they are possessors of a large flock of sheep, and both stock and sheep are well cared for. These Indians are quite ambitious, and the acquisition by their young people of knowledge at their school is very satisfactory.

The Sioux band, whose reserve borders on Oak Lake, subsist almost entirely on the products of the chase.

The band of Sioux, who occupy the reserve on Oak River, like their brethren of the Bird Tail Creek Reserve, are making steady progress in the acquirement of habits of industry. The area of land brought under tillage by them was more extensive than the quantity cultivated the previous season. Their cattle are numerous and well cared for.

The band of Sioux in occupation of a parcel of land in the Turtle Mountains, consists of only 8 families. They own a few cattle which are well attended to by them and they also cultivate land to a limited extent.

A local agent has been stationed in the Moose Mountain country, where are situated the reserves of Chiefs Pheasant Rump, Red Ear and White Bear. These reserves are too remote from Birtle to be sufficiently well supervised by the agent stationed at that point, and these Indians being probably the least advanced in civilization of any Indians in the North-West, require very careful and constant attention. They were induced to plant more extensively last season. These Indians have hitherto refused to allow their children to be educated; but efforts are being made to overcome this prejudice on their part.

The population of the 14 bands above described is 2,158, showing an increase of 34 since the date of the last census. They have under cultivation 1,470 acres, 150 acres whereof were newly broken up during the past season. Their harvest consisted of 33,071 bushels, of grain and roots, and 1,610 tons of hay. The value of their other industries is estimated at \$11,200.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The work of the Indian Reserve Commissioner in allotting reserves to the Indians was, during the past season, limited to the coasts of Vancouver Island and of the southern portion of the mainland. The Provincial Government refused to confirm the allotments made by the former Indian Reserve Commissioner, on the ground of improvidence; and as it was of consequence, if not absolutely requisite, to obtain the approval of that Government of reserve allotments, it was considered advisable, in order to avoid complications, that the Indian Reserve Commissioner should revise the work of his predecessor on the coast.

This was done, and the report of that officer descriptive of his proceedings will be found with the other appendices to this Report. It should be added that

the Government of British Columbia has since signified its concurrence in the allotments made. The work of surveying reserves allotted elsewhere in previous years was proceeded with by three survey parties.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The Indians of the Cowichan District, although their crop of 1885 was very light, did not suffer from want of the necessaries of life, there being a good demand for labor, which enabled the able-bodied to provide for their families; and the sick and aged were cared for as usual by the Department. The harvest of the past season was an abundant one, and the picking of hops in Washington Territory, in the United States, afforded the Indians of this district as well as those of other localities employment at high wages. The money earned was for the most part expended in the purchase of useful articles of furniture and clothing. The agent states that sewing machines and stoves are not unfrequently purchased. They also bring home a considerable share of their earnings in money. The schools formerly held at Nanaimo and near the Comeakin Village, which had suspended operations for some time, have been re-opened, being conducted under the auspices of the Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively. On Kuper Island Reserve the school conducted under the New England Company prosecutes its work. There is also a night school for the young men during the winter season.

As respects the several villages of the Chemainus there is not a sufficient number of children of an age to attend school in any one of them to justify the expenditure attendant upon the establishment of such an institution. This obstacle to the education of the children of the villages might be obviated by the establishment at a central point of an industrial and boarding school; whereat the children could be kept and educated in useful trades and occupations, as well as receive instruction in the ordinary branches of education. The adoption by the band on the Cowicha Reserve of the Indian Advancement Act, 1884, has been attended with very satisfactory results. This fact, it is hoped, will induce other bands to avail themselves of the provisions of the said Act, to inaugurate a municipal system for the proper government of their local affairs.

An agricultural exhibition was held in October, on the reserve at Cowichan and the agricultural and industrial exhibits were of a creditable character. About 300 entries were made, 30 being of grain, and these and the roots exhibited would, it is stated, have stood high at any exhibition; the other exhibits of needle and beadwork also provoked much admiration. Indians only were allowed to compete at the show in question. A repetition of similar exhibitions will, it is believed, wean the Indians from the celebration of their potlach feasts, while it will at the same time promote a laudable spirit of enterprise and emulation among them, and lead to results which cannot fail to be beneficial to them and to the public generally.

The population of the Indians of the Cowichan agency numbers 2,060; showing a decrease of 27 since the date of the previous census. They have 1,723 acres of land under tillage, being 195 acres more than were cultivated in 1885. Their harvest consisted of 12,769 bushels of grain and roots, and 672 tons of hay. The agent reports his inability to form an estimate of the value of the fish and furs captured, and of the other industries pursued by those Indians.

WEST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

From Heshquiaht satisfactory reports of seal being plentiful off that coast have been received. The Indians occupying the reserve at that point have generally had to visit distant parts in quest of this animal. Even Alaska was visited last and the previous year by schooners conveying seal hunters to that coast, which is so greatly favored by these valuable marine pinnipeds. As a consequence of shoals of these animals now frequenting the sea off the reserve at Hesh-qui-aht there will be, it is thought, no necessity for the Indians to go to such distant points as they formerly did in quest of them.

The school on this reserve has been kept in operation during the past year.

At Ah-housaht Village, on Clooquaht Sound, a school under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church was recently opened with an attendance of 30 pupils.

The Indians of Nitmat Reserve, which is also situated at Clooquaht Sound, are prejudiciously affected by the facility wherewith they can obtain intoxicants from the city of Victoria. On Clooquaht Reserve the vice of intoxication was also at one time very prevalent. It as well as gambling have been completely suppressed by the Indian police.

At Ky-wkaht Reserve, the school has continued its work under the management of the Roman Catholic missionary stationed at that point.

The Indians of this agency number 3,415 souls, showing a decrease of 30 since the date of the previous census. They have only 8 acres under cultivation, wherefrom they raised 2,770 bushels of potatoes, and cut two tons of hay. The value of the furs captured by them is estimated at \$33,000, and that of the other industries followed by them at \$6,750.

THE EAST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND AND PART OF THE WEST COAST OF THE MAINLAND.

The Kwaw-kew-lths, whose reserves are situated on these coasts, are among the most uncivilized Indians in the Province. The liquor traffic, however, which was for so many years carried on with such disastrous results to these Indians has, I am happy to be able to report, been greatly checked. These Indians experience no difficulty in procuring a subsistence, as the sea affords them an inexhaustible supply of food. The facility with which they can thus support themselves and

families probably prevents them from adopting those habits of industry, which always tend to steadiness and sobriety of conduct, and to consequent material wealth and comfort.

The Rev. Mr. Hall, of the Church of England, and his estimable wife and help-meet, have persevered in their laudable efforts to benefit these poor people. Schools have been conducted by them at two or three points, and their efforts have been attended with a sufficient measure of success to encourage them to persevere and now the erection of a saw-mill is contemplated by this worthy missionary, with the object of supplying these nomads with building material, wherewith to erect houses and other buildings, and thus encourage them to settle down to domestic life.

A change of the agent at this point prevents me from giving statistics respecting the Kwaw-kew-lths, the newly appointed agent not having been sufficiently long in office to admit of his obtaining the requisite information to supply details.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY.

As a consequence of a failure of the salmon fisheries, the Indians of this agency who were accustomed to earn a considerable amount from the canning establishments were obliged to return to their homes almost, some of them indeed quite imphy handed. In order to earn sufficient money to provide the necessaries of life during the winter, very many of them proceeded to Washington Territory and engaged with owners of hop fields, from whom remunerative wages can be obtained for picking the hops.

With the exception of the bands whose reserves are situated on Harrison River, the Indians of this agency are comfortably situated, and indications of civilization in their villages are perceptible. Every village has its church building. The inhabitants are described as industrious and law abiding. The sanitary condition of these Indians is greatly improved, doubtless a consequence of the improved style of houses and the superiority of their surroundings generally compared with what they were a few years ago. They generally have good crops and plenty of salmon for the winter's consumption. Some of them likewise own herds of cattle, but owing to the white settlers fencing their grazing lands, the Indians' cattle are now restricted to their reserves, and as a consequence no large increase of stock will be permissible, the grazing grounds afforded by the reserves being almost too limited for their present herds.

The Indian population of this agency is 233 in excess of that of 1885, being 5,020 distributed among fifty hands on as many reserves. They have 2,355 acres under cultivation, being 206 acres more than were tilled by them in 1885. Their harvest consisted of 31,834 bushels of grain and roots, and 1,032 tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs captured by them was \$44,725.

THE LILLOOET OR WILLIAM'S LAKE DISTRICT.

The absence of information in the report of the Indian agent for this district in respect to each band renders it impossible for me to enter into a description of the circumstances of each Indian community within its bounds.

Upon reference, however, to my Reports for 1884 and 1885, there would appear to be twenty-one bands of Indians in the agency, namely: The bands on the reserves north of the Cascade Mountains, at William's Lake, those, at Soda Creek, Quesnelle, Alexandria, Alkali Lake, Canoe Creek, Clinton, Pavilion, The Fountain, Lillooet, Bridge River, Seaton and Anderson Lakes, Cayoosh, Pashiluce, Chuwack, High Bar, Chilcotin (four bands).

The four bands of Chilcotins have not as yet been allotted reserves. It is hoped that the Indian Reserve Commissioner will be able to attend to this matter in the ensuing spring. The Chilcotin Indians were supplied in 1885 with a number of farming implements, for which they were very grateful.

The Indians of Lillooet and of the Anderson and Seaton Lakes are described as good practical farmers; but from causes beyond their control the yield from their farms is very small. These causes are insufficiency of land, poverty of soil and want of water for irrigating the land. The same remarks will apply to the reserves generally within this agency and other agencies in the interior of the province. But nevertheless there are people who boldly assert that larger reserves have been allotted the Indians than they can use.

The Quesnelle band appear to have put forth strenuous efforts to extend their fields, and a large crop rewarded their industry.

The Alexandria tribe, owing to a bountiful rain fall in 1885, were also fully compensated by a good yield for the energy they exercised in cultivating their fields.

Salmon and berries, two important staples in the Indians' dietary, were very abundant in this district, excepting as respects salmon at the Seaton and Anderson Lakes, which are not frequented by that fish. There was consequently no demand for assistance excepting from the Indians of the last named localities, whose aged and destitute were given relief.

The excessive use of intoxicants by the Indians of this agency is very much less frequent than was formerly the case. The local agent reports that "their sobriety is simply wonderful, considering the example set before them too frequently by whites who pass for respectable."

The Indian population of this agency is stated at 1,968; showing a decrease of 66 since the date of the previous census. The agent, however, speaks rather doubtingly as to the accuracy of the census which was last taken, as he was unable in the case of several bands to see the Indians at the time the number in the Indian community was being ascertained, they being absent from their reserves.

They have 853 acres of land under tillage being an increase of 80 acres over the area cultivated in 1885. Their harvest consisted of 19,286 bushels of grain and roots, and 572 tons of hay. From the furs captured by them they probably gained \$9,100.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCIES.

Within the Kamloops agency the N-hla, Kapm-uh and Su-shwap tribes have their reserves. The N-hla-km-uh tribe is distributed among thirty-two bands designated as follows: Spuzzum, Ke-ka-his-sku-wha, Chat-away, Skuzzy, T-quaya-am, and Quin ska-atin, Ka-pa-tse-tsam, M-paktam, Cho-mok, Spey-um, Ka-mus, Su-uk, N-Katsam, Skappa, Hluk-kluk-a-tan, Siska, Ha-la ha, N-kya, Kit-tsa-wat and Il-kam-tcheen, Ni-ca-o-min, N-kum-cheen, Twat, Pim-i-nos, Pa-ka-ist, Spap-tsin, Ne-pa, Paska, Stlahliltch and Sh-ha-ha-nih.

Railroad work having come to a termination in these parts, these Indians, who used to derive a large proportion of their means from that source, have been obliged to turn their attention to other resources to obtain a livelihood. They engaged as laborer's at the Si-mil-ka-meen mines, and in the spring they are employed in searching for gold dust in the Fraser River, securing about the worth of \$10,000 of that precious metal.

As stated in my Report for 1885, the want of water to irrigate their land is a very serious barrier to those Indians cultivating the same in such a manner as to produce successful results. The attention of the Government of British Columbia was again recently called to this most important matter, and a promise was made that it should be looked into; full particulars were supplied that Government of the requirements of the various Indian bands in that respect.

Of the numerous bands in this agency the following are referred to by the agent as making more or less progress: The Spuzzam band have improved their buildings and fences and increased the cultivated area of their reserve. The Chat-a-way band have built some fencing, erected a building and cultivated land. The Ka-pa-tse-sam band have improved their buildings and have contributed money towards the erection of a schoolhouse on their reserve. The Cho-mok, Spey-um, Kamus and Su-uk bands have improved their buildings. The N-k-tsam band have added to the area of cultivated land on the reserve, and are otherwise advancing in prosperity. The Il-kam-tchun band are making steady progress, and although the extent of arable land on the reserve is not great, they are well supplied with water, which accounts for their prosperity as agriculturists even with a limited quantity of land. The Il-kam-tchun band are making a ditch by which to conduct water for purposes of irrigation to their lands. They cannot extend the cultivable area on their reserve until this work shall have been completed.

At Pim-i-nos and Pak-a-ist the Indians are doing their utmost to work successfully on very poor land.

The Pas-ka band are also making progress under difficulties. The Stlahliltch band are farming successfully. The Sh-ha-ha-nih band have increased the area of cultivated land on their reserve, as well as the number of their dwellings; and their comforts and material wealth have also been augmented.

The N-hla-ka-pmu tribe are stated to be steadily increasing in comforts and wealth.

The following bands are more or less hindered in their farming operations, owing to the want of water for irrigating their lands: The Skuzzy band, the T-quaya-um band, the Ska-pa band, the Sis-ka band, the Il-kam-tchun band, the Ni-ca-o-min band, the N-kam-tcheen band, the Ne-pa band. Some of the Indians have been wholly prevented from cultivating their land through the want of that necessary accessory to agriculture.

The Su-shwap tribe consists of the following bands: Chuk-chu-quach-u, Ha-im, Ha-la-ut, Halt-kum, Kamloops, Ku-a-ut, Ne si-keep, N-hu-meen, N-wa-ih, N-qua-kin, Ska-ap, Ski-chis-tan, Sna ha-em, Stryn-ne, Tl-kum-cheen, Tluh-ta-us, and Ze-up, forming seventeen communities, located on as many reserves.

The reserves of the Tluh-ta-us, Ski-chis-tan and Kamloops bands appear to be the most seriously affected by the very limited supply of water.

A serious complication has been occasioned owing to the sale by the Provincial Government of the reserve of the Ska-ma-us band, after it had been allotted to those Indians. They are unwilling to make any improvements on the tract until their right to it shall have been recognized as paramount to that of the purchaser.

Many of the Indians of the Su-shwap and N-hla-kapm-u tribes own large herds of cattle. They also engage, where it is practicable, in agriculture and manual labor of other kinds. They are, as a rule, an industrious, enterprising class of people. Some of them hunt fur-bearing animals and game, and all of them secure as much fish, salmon principally, as they require for home consumption.

The population of the two tribes of the Kamloops District is stated at 2,681, showing a decrease of 25 since the date of my Report for 1885. They own 4,522 heads of live stock. They have 397 acres of land under tillage, 12 1/4 acres whereof were ploughed for the first time last year. They raised 15,648 bushels of grain and roots, and cut 302 tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs captured and of the other industries followed by them is estimated to have been \$22,625.

In the Okanagan District there are 13 bands of Su-shwaps, having the following designations: - Cheh-che-we-hem, En-ke-mip, En-ke-map-o-tricks, Hun-ka-sis-ket, Ke-rem-e-os, Ni-ack, Pan-tic-ton, Quin-sha-a-tin, Quess-ka-naht, She-nos-quan-

kin, Spah-a-man, Spel-lum-a-cheen, Yonkt. These Indians, with the exception of those living in the Similkameen Valley, possess large herds of cattle, and some of them own also numerous horses. They are consequently quite well off, comparatively speaking.

The Spel-lum-a-cheen band are the fortunate owners of a good salmon fishery, the yield from which last season was so abundant that they had not only sufficient for their personal needs, but were able to sell large quantities of that fish to other Indian bands.

The En-ke-map-o tricks band have fenced in more of the land on their reserve. They are improving their breed of horses.

The Pan-tic-ton band are making Satisfactory progress. They manufacture butter, and sell that commodity as well as eggs in the market.

The reserve occupied by the En-ke-mip band is rendered valueless owing to the want of water for irrigation.

The sale by the Provincial Government of the meadow lands on this reserve has also occasioned great dissatisfaction among these Indians.

The Ni-ack band have improved and extended the fences on their reserve, and have also increased the comforts surrounding their homes.

The Spah-a-man Indians are frequently employed by white owners of cattle, as herdsmen, at remunerative wages. They are improving greatly their breed of horses. A commodious church has been erected by them on their reserve, and the personal property and comforts to be seen in and about their homes indicate satisfactory advancement. One of their number recently took up 160 acres of land outside of the reserve, having purchased the same from the Provincial Government. He has settled on the location, fenced a portion of it, built a wayside house, and he is believed to be doing a profitable business.

The population of the 13 Indian bands above enumerated in the Okanagan District is 1,004, showing a decrease of 16 since the date of the previous census. They own 6,575 heads of live stock. Their harvest consisted of 16,919 bushels of grain and roots and 392 tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$2,050.

THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

Reserves in this district have been allotted to and are now being surveyed for the 5 bands, which comprise all the Indians therein. Some misunderstanding which has arisen in respect to the reserves of Chief Isadore's band of the Lower Kootenays and of the Indians of the Tobacco Plains, has occasioned temporary complications, which it is hoped however will be removed at any early date. In other respects matters in this district are in a satisfactory condition. The total Indian population is about 500 souls.

SCHOOLS.

The important subject of schools is receiving careful attention from the Department. It was found that the information in its possession as to the actual requirements as regards the educational facilities of the numerous Indian tribes and bands in the Dominion was insufficient to admit of a comprehensive scheme such as would embrace all the various Indian communities being propounded. Succinct information is being obtained, with a view to the inauguration of a more perfect system than at present exists.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The physical health of the Indians of the Dominion has on the whole been very satisfactory. Even in the case of reserves situated in the vicinities of white centres, whereat varioloid of a bad type was very prevalent but a very few cases incurred among the Indians of one reserve, and in the case of the other reserves they escaped entirely. This was due under God doubtless to the energetic measures adopted from time to time by the Department to ensure successful vaccination of the Indians on every reserve; as well as to the measures adopted on each reserve at the time of the prevalence of the epidemic among the white people by the use of disinfectants, cleaning the premises, & c., of the Indians.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the Credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of all moneys, which have accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, as well as from sales of land surrendered by them to be sold for their benefit, and which funds are held in trust for the benefit of numerous Indian tribes and bands, was, on the 30th June, 1886, \$3,281,149.81 capital and interest, being a decrease of \$21,034.29 when compared with the amount at the credit of the fund on the same date last year.

The expenditure from the same fund during the fiscal year amounted to 680, being \$17,107.08 less than last year's expenditure.

The following statement shows the expenditure on account of the parliamentary appropriations during the same period:

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Manitoba and North-West	\$1,097,934 05
Nova Scotia	5,972 92
New Brunswick	5,382 29
Prince Edward Island	1,995 69
British Columbia	48,283 69
...	\$1,159,568 64

Accounts kept and balanced daily, two hundred and thirty.

Pay cheques issued, seven thousand one hundred and forty-two - being five hundred and fifty-nine in excess of those issued last year.

Certificates for credits, eighty.

Statements with vouchers forwarded to the Auditor-General, sixty.

Statement B, placed herewith, and the subsidiary statements, Nos. 1 to 60, inclusive, which follow it, contain details of revenue and expenditure in connection with the respective tribal accounts; and Statement C 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the sixteen subsidiary statements, from A to P, following, supply similar information with respect to the parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes.

LAND SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the year for the benefit of the Indians was ten thousand one hundred and thirty-one acres. The sales of these lands amounted to \$12,861.83.

The approximate quantity of Indian land now in the hands of the Department for disposal is 470,203 acres.

The collections on account of old and new sales of land and timber amounted to \$78,178.39.

The collections on account of rents of lands amounted to \$14,153.92.

The total amount of purchase money and interest thereon in arrear on land sales on the 30th June last, amounted to \$360,979.24.

Tabular Statement No. 1, which will be found among the appendices to this Report, contains particulars in respect to the quantity of land sold in each township during the year. It also shows the area of land in each township remaining

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Location tickets issued and entered	76
The number of new sales entered	152
The number of payments on leases entered	566
Agents' returns examined and entered	234
Assignments of lands examined and entered	397
Descriptions for patents prepared and registered	276
Patents examined and despatched	276
Patents cancelled	2
Sales of land cancelled	10

TECHNIC BRANCH.

The work done by this branch of the Department consists of compiling, drawing and copying plans and reducing or enlarging the same as may be required; the examination of all returns of survey; preparation of instructions for surveyors; giving descriptions of lands when required, and computing their areas; also reporting on and checking accounts relating to such surveys, & c., the preparation of plans, sections, detailed drawings and specifications of buildings, for schools, for Indian councils, for agents, for farm or other employés, also for storehouses, barns, blacksmith's shops, root-houses, & c., and reporting on the tenders received and contracts made for building the same; the examination of and reporting on plans and specification of bridges wharves, roads, drainage, & c.

The following is a statement of the work done in the above lines during the year: -

SURVEYS.

The number of compilations	3
The number of drawings	50
The number of tracings	81
The number of estimates	8
The number of instructions issued	3
The number of reports	157
The number of sketches	3
The number of examinations	748

ARCHITECTURAL.

The number of drawings	52
The number of tracings	13
The number of specifications	18
The number of reports	73
The number of examinations	114
The number of copies	2
The number of estimates	3
The number of bonds	6

ENGINEERING.

The number of drawings	1
The number of reports	13
The number of examinations	11

STATISTICS AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

One thousand five hundred and fifty files passed through this branch, on most of which reports and recommendations were made to the Deputy Minister, being an increase of 167 files over those similarly dealt with in the year 1885.

Six hundred and twenty-two quarterly school returns were examined and entered in a book kept for that purpose, being an increase of 41 over the number of similar returns of 1885.

Four hundred and seventy-eight requisitions for school teachers' salaries were checked and entered in a school schedule for payment, being an increase of 115 over similar requisitions of 1885.

All quarterly and yearly statements of the departmental property under the care of the various officers of the Department were examined and reported upon.

Four hundred and fifteen pairs of blankets were addressed and shipped for Indians in Ontario and Quebec, being an increase of 15 pairs over the number similarly dealt with last year.

School material was addressed and sent out to the various schools.

Circulars were issued calling for annual reports and tabular statements, and a synopsis of them was prepared. Attention was also given to many matters of less note.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REGISTRY BRANCHES.

The number of letters received during the year was 18,796, being an increase of 2,271 over the number received during the year 1885.

The number of letters written during the year was 15,334, covering 19,885 pages, being an increase of 1,319 letters, and 1,646 folios over those written in 1885.

The memoranda, reports, & c., written, covered 2,311 folios, being an increase of 567 folios over similar matter of 1885.

There is, likewise, in addition to the foregoing, a very great amount of work of which no account is or can be accurately kept. This work consists of memoranda, for letters to be written and things to be done; reports on returns of supplies issued and in store at the various agencies; reports on land and timber transactions; the examination of all tenders received, and reporting on the same; the preparation of forms of tenders and schedules to accompany them; the preparation of forms of contract; the preparation of the estimates for the Indian service throughout the Dominion for submission to Parliament, and reporting thereon for the information of the Honorable the Privy Council; the searching for documents and for information respecting matters generally upon which action is called for.

The annual reports received from the Indian commissioners, inspectors, superintendents and agents will be found herewith, as well as statements respecting the schools, agricultural products and material wealth generally of the Indians of the several provinces and territories, including the district of Keewatin; also a census of the numerous Indian tribes and bands; a statement showing the surrendered lands sold during the past year and those remaining unsold; a statement of the quantities and descriptions of grain and roots planted and harvested by the farming instructors, and on Indian reserves in the North-West Territories; also of the number of Indians in each band in the territories and their whereabouts.

The various tribal accounts in connection with the funds held in trust by the Government for the Indians, and the accounts in respect of the Parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes all brought down to the 30th June, 1886, from the 1st July, 1885, are likewise placed herewith.

All respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. MACDONALD,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs:

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PART I
OF THE
REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

*WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, ONT., 9th September, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

I have nothing very special to report this year, but it gives me much pleasure to be able to state that the Indians in my agency are making very great improvements in farming.

They have been breaking up new land and improving their farms by erecting new buildings.

As you will see by the tabular statement, they raised a large quantity of grain last year. I might here mention that the new road which they have built along the St. Clair River, with the money taken from their capital in the hands of the Department, does them great credit.

The attendance at school has been very good on the Sarnia Reserve, with the exception of about two months in the spring of the year.

The school at Kettle Point has also been very well attended; it was closed for about two months on account of measles being very prevalent on that reserve.

The school which was at Aux Sables Reserve, under the direction of the Methodist Missionary Society, has been closed for a year, but the Indians of that reserve have under way, and in fact almost completed, a new school for the accommodation for the scholars on that reserve.

There is not any more sickness than usual among the Indians just now, and I think altogether they are situated better than they were a year ago.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,

Indian Agent.

*WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, ONT., 26th August 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit annual report and tabular statement of Oneidas, Chippewas and Muncees of the Thames, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

This band numbers 770 souls, and resides in the Township of Delaware, County of Middlesex.

There are two very good churches on this reserve, in which Divine service is held every Lord's day. Service is also held in No. 3 schoolhouse.

There are three schools on the reserve, two of which are taught by Indians and one by a white teacher.

School No. 1

This school is taught by Miss Mary Beattie. The average attendance during the year is twenty.

Miss Beattie is a painstaking teacher, and is doing all she can for the welfare of the children.

This school is under the care of the resident Methodist missionary.

School No. 2.

This school is taught by I.T. Schulyer (Indian). The average attendance during the year was eighteen.

The Department furnished a set of maps and other school supplies during the year, which will be of very valuable service to the school.

This school is in a fair way of progress. It is under the care of the Church of England missionary, who lives only a short distance from the reserve.

School No. 3

This school is taught by Elijah Sickles (Indian). The average attendance was twenty-two during the year.

I have found upon my visits that the attendance here is larger than in either of the other schools.

Mr. Sickles is doing all he can for the advancement of the children under his care.

The pupils in each of the schools are taught reading, writing, spelling, history, arithmetic; and in No. 3, singing, in which the scholars appear to take a very great interest.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES.

This band numbers 448, and resides in the Township of Caradoc, in the County of Middlesex.

There are three very good churches in the Chippewa portion of the Caradoc Reserve. Two of these are under the care of the Methodist Church of Canada, and one under the care of the Church of England, in which Divine service is held every Lord's day.

This band has three day schools, supported entirely from their own funds. Two of these are taught by Indian teachers, and one by a white teacher.

River Settlement School

Taught by ex-Chief Joseph Fisher; average attendance twenty-one. This is the most advanced school upon the reserve.

The pupils are taught reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, exercise on the blackboard and drawing.

Back Settlement School

Taught by Chief John Henry. The average attendance is eighteen.

Chief Henry is a very strong advocate of temperance and morality in every form.

The subjects taught in this school are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetical history and drawing. Since Chief Henry has taken charge of the school the attendance has doubled at least. The scholars are making fair progress.

Bear Creek School

Taught by Mary Jane Scott. Average attendance six.

This is the most poorly attended school upon the reserve.

The Indians for whom it was built are away from the reserve during a considerable portion of the year, and, when at home, are very remiss in sending their children to school.

The pupils are taught reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. Miss Scott is using every endeavor to induce the children to come to school but finds it very up-hill work.

MUNCEES OF THE THAMES.

This band numbers 124, and, with the Chippewas, resides on what is known as the Caradoc Reserve (or Muncey Town) in the County of Middlesex.

There are two churches upon the Muncey portion of the Caradoc Reserve, one under the care of the Church of England, and one under the care of the Methodist Church of Canada, in which services are held every Lord's day.

This band also has one day school, taught by a white teacher, Hannah E. Burdon. This school has only been opened lately, and appears to be well conducted. Average attendance sixteen. The school maps and other supplies, furnished by the Department, were very gratefully received.

The subjects taught in this school are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and history.

I would also here state that in addition to the subjects taught in the schools upon the Caradoc Reserve, I have, during the past year, introduced the reading of the Bible or New Testament in each of them. The books were a free gift from the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Mount Elgin Institute and model farm continues to do good work, and is a credit to the authorities under whose management it has been brought to such a state of efficiency.

The buildings and grounds have undergone a thorough repair during the past year, and now present a very fine appearance indeed. The Institute is commodious and comfortable.

The state of the reserve shows a very marked degree of improvement since the waste lands have been leased, as these lands are now getting into a good state of cultivation.

The public school inspectors have regularly visited all the schools within my agency.

A number of the members of the band have neat and comfortable dwelling houses.

The usual supply of blankets for the Chippewas and Muncees have been carefully distributed according to instructions received.

The health of the Indians during the past year has been very satisfactory.

I had made known to the Indians the wish of the Department that all who have not been vaccinated should have the operation performed as soon as possible, the majority were vaccinated accordingly.

The habits and conduct of the Indians, with a few exceptions, are generally satisfactory.

I would here add that there are located upon the Caradoc Indian Reserve six families of Pottawattamie Indians and three half-breeds - not enumerated in the census and tabular statement, as they are not members of any of the bands

owning the Indian lands on that reserve. These families number eighteen souls, making number of Indians within my agency 1,360.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS GORDON,
Indian Agent.*

*WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 3RD DIVISION,
HIGHGATE, ONT., 24th August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The band under my agency is known as the Moravians of the Thames. Their reserve is situated in the Township of Orford, County of Kent, and comprises three thousand acres of good farming land, about one-third being under a fair state of cultivation. About one thousand five hundred acres are still under wood, composed chiefly of beech, maple and elm, with here and there a few acres of black ash. One of the great drawbacks to the Indian farmer is the want of timber to make rails; it has been the cause of many poor rails on the reserve. To overcome this drawback the Indians last summer drew together a large number of logs, mostly elm, with some hard wood. They then, with my assistance, procured the services of a portable sawmill and had the logs manufactured into fence boards and lumber of different kinds. This has been a great assistance to them. Numbers have built, and are now building, new board fences. Quite a number of new stables have been erected, barns and houses repaired, and in fact many improvements made which add much to the appearance of the reserve. The expenses in connection with sawing the lumber were all borne by the Indians themselves, and not by the funds of the band.

I am again to report a good harvest. There is a considerable increase in the number of bushels of wheat, corn, oats and buckwheat raised this year, while rye, potatoes and hay show a small decrease, and barley has disappeared altogether. In my tabular statement this year I have enumerated the number of bushels of beans raised in the same column as peas; beans are a very important crop on this reserve.

Last fall the Indians of this reserve sent a very fair exhibit of different kinds of grain, together with a number of articles of home manufacture, to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in England.

The agricultural society is doing good work; the fall fair was a fine success, with visible improvement in several classes of exhibits.

We have two schools on the reserve, with a fair average attendance of pupils who are making good progress in their studies.

Our churches are prosperous, and the missionaries are energetic and zealous and attend fully to the spiritual wants of the Indians.

The roads and bridges on the reserve are in excellent condition. This is nearly all done by the Indians themselves, without any tax on the general funds of the band.

On the 4th of May last, I was notified by Dr. DeCow and the chief that small pox had again broken out on the reserve. The Indians were very much frightened for a time. I at once instituted strict quarantine measures and stopped all communication with the infected premises until I was satisfied that all danger was passed. It is thought by many on the reserve and in this vicinity that the disease was not small pox, although Doctors DeCow and Pope still say it was. However, it was confined to one case only, and there is no sign of that or any other disease on the reserve at present; the general health of the Indians is good.

The population of this band is now 283, being an increase of ten since last report.

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

*NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY - DIVISION NO. 1,
INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, ONT., 30th August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable,
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

Since my last report there is no marked change in the satisfactory condition of the Indians of this superintendency. Their general health has been good. The medical attendant reports at the present time no serious cases requiring his attention, and the health of the various bands considerably above the average.

Great attention has been paid to sanitary matters, especially at the Wikwemikong Indian Reserve. All offensive matter has been removed from the vicinity of the dwellings; the houses have been whitewashed; the gardens have been fenced and the fences whitewashed, the premises presenting a neat, and cleanly appearance. A desire seems to be general to increase the size of their dwelling-houses. New and larger buildings are being erected with improved arrangements for the comfort and accommodation of the occupants.

Last season the grain crops - wheat, oats and pease - were light, averaging about half a crop. Hay also was light, but better than the previous year and the Indians generally were sufficiently provided with provender to winter their stock. Potatoes were abundant and of excellent quality. Some bands failed to obtain their customary supply of fish, having delayed their fall fishing until too late, and the whole month of November being a close season, their expectations of being able to fish in December were not realized. The cold weather set in, the ice formed; many lost their nets, and some had to be assisted during the winter by the Department. I trust this will not occur again. The attention of the Indians has been specially called to the necessity of providing their winter supply of fish before the close season, and the lesson of last year will, it is hoped, remain in their recollection.

The outlook for the coming harvest is not cheering. The drought which prevailed has greatly injured the wheat and oats. Peas have not suffered so much, but hay is less than half a crop. Great efforts have been made to cut all the hay possible, and places which in ordinary seasons have been passed over, have this year been carefully mowed. I am informed that notwithstanding the short crop, the Indians will have sufficient hay to winter their stock.

Corn, of which little has been planted, is doing well, and potatoes bid fair to yield a most abundant crop.

During the past year employment has been easily obtained. In summer the young men work at the saw mills, and in winter at lumbering. Some are employed by surveyors and explorers; the Indians are also often employed in loading vessels with lumber, also with cedar ties, posts and telegraph poles, in which a large trade is done from this island.

The wages paid for loading vessels range from \$1.75 to \$2.00 per day. There is, however, often considerable loss of time, as when the Indians know a vessel is expected they are frequently on hand some days before she arrives, so that the wages earned are not so high as they appear, when the time lost in waiting is considered.

In addition to these sources of earning money, the blueberry, raspberry and cranberry picking season affords abundance of employment, the blueberry being the most important. This fruit grows in great abundance in this district, and can be gathered in such quantities that from \$3 to \$5 per day is frequently earned by an ordinary family. All help at this work, even young children. The price opened this season at \$2 per bushel, after which it gradually declined to about \$1 per bushel at the close. One family of five, to my knowledge, earned \$30 in ten days. This is not unusual, and many earn more.

The ease with which employment is obtained and money earned in summer renders many Indians careless and neglectful of their crops. It too frequently

happens that their potato crop is destroyed by bugs, or stray cattle, and hogs break into their gardens and lay them waste.

The Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island number seven hundred and ninety-six. They occupy the reserves at Sheguiandah, West Bay, Sheshegwaning, Sucker Creek, Sucker Lake, and South Bay, all of which except Sucker lake (which is a very small settlement) have churches and schools.

The schools are visited and inspected by the public school and separate school inspectors for Ontario; all the schools are doing good work. The children who attend regularly make fair progress, and reading and writing are brought within fair reach of all; in this respect the rising generation are greatly in advance of their parents.

Some families subscribe to a newspaper published in the Indian language, which, I believe, is calculated to do too much good among them. Hitherto the world outside their own reserve has been a sealed book to them. By the agency of a newspaper they will acquire broader views of life than they have hitherto possessed.

The Manitoulin Island Indians number nine hundred and sixty. They occupy the eastern part of Manitoulin Island. The chief settlements are at Wikwemikong, Wikwemikongsing, and Atchitanaganing, all of which have churches and schools. At Wikwemikong there are two churches and two industrial schools well attended and doing much good.

The Ojibbewas of Lake Huron number sixteen hundred and ten, and occupy the following reserves: Thessalon, Mississauga, Serpent River, Spanish River, White Fish River, White Fish Lake, Point Grondine, Byng Inlet, and at West Bay, Sheguiandah, and the unceded part of Manitoulin Island.

There are schools at Mississauga, Serpent River, White Fish River and White Fish Lake. Many children attend the industrial school at Wikwemikong, and at the Shingwauk Home at Sault Ste. Marie.

During the past year the Indians throughout this superintendency have been vaccinated. At first many objected, but of late a change has taken place and they are now in most cases willing and even anxious to benefit by the protection vaccination affords.

The rebuilding of the industrial schools at Wikwemikong has been carried on with vigor. The building for the girls' industrial school is completed and has been occupied for some months; it is large and commodious, and, under the able management of Mrs. Miller and the ladies associated with her, will doubtless do much good.

The new building for the boys' school is making progress. In the meantime a temporary schoolhouse is used. A report by the principal, the Rev. D. DuRonquet, on the working of the industrial schools, will accompany this report.

The Indians are making sure and safe, if not rapid, progress. They enjoy a very considerable degree of prosperity and maintain their families in comfort. Their well being is looked after by zealous missionaries and their education by efficient teachers. The officers of the Department are always on hand to render advice and assistance. If the progress made is not as rapid as may be wished, it may safely be asserted that each year shows an improvement in their material and social condition.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. C. PHIPPS,
Visiting Superintendent.*

*NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 2ND DIVISION,
PARRY SOUND, ONT., 25th August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement showing the condition of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

Parry Island Band.

During the past year a slight but steady improvement has been observable in this band. The two schools are well attended, and in one of the very marked improvements is manifest.

For the first time during my tenure of office voluntary statute labor has been performed, and the roads and paths on the northern end of the island have been very much improved. For the first time, also, the question of coming under the provisions of the Indian Advancement Act is being agitated and discussed.

During the past year the crops were good, which, combined with the abundant demand for labour, gave a degree of comfort that was satisfactory and enjoyable.

Shawanaga Band.

This band, I regret to say, is in a stationary condition. An invitation from the Parry Island band to migrate in a body to Parry Island, and thereby form comparatively large community, has been declined. One reason for their stationary condition is the peculiarly frequent recurrence of summer frosts in their locality, as a consequence of which their agricultural labors are not conducted under favorable circumstances.

The school attendance is still capable of improvement.

Henvey Inlet Band.

The band seems, notwithstanding their unfavourable situation, to be comfortable and contented. As I sailed down their inlet with a beautiful breeze and under a glorious sky, the neat whitewashed dwellings of many of the band, surrounded by their patches of garden, presented a gladsome sight, while the flags that were hoisted and the smiling faces that hurried to our landing and the extensive handshaking that then took place showed that cares, for a time at any rate, were banished and that their superintendent, or his "Shooneyah," were welcome.

During the past year an average amount of prosperity has fallen to the lot of this band, and I was not burdened with any complaints.

I attended the inspection of the school by the Rev. Geo, Grant, P.S.I., and was gratified at the progress of the pupils.

Nipissing Band.

This band continues in its prosperous condition, which would be greater but for the scattered manner in which its members occupy their large reserve. A movement, however, is on foot to concentrate their operations and form a village at Beaucache Bay, which, if carried out, would tend greatly to their social and educational advancement. There is plenty of good land anywhere on their reserve, and concentration, without crowding, would be possible and profitable.

A new school was opened during my visit, with a roll of twelve pupils.

The crops were good last year, and sixty acres of new land have this spring been brought under cultivation. One

unfortunate circumstance with this and other Indian bands, and indeed with many white settlers also, is that in too many cases land when once cultivated is allowed to run wild again, and to produce nothing but weeds.

Dokis Band.

I met this band at the house of their chief. As I looked round the comfortable lofty room in which we sat, it seemed to me that I was rather in the presence of a number of well-to-do white men with red skins than in the company of Indians. An often before reported their avocations are more mercantile than agricultural, and they only cultivate land to a limited extent. Their condition was evidently prosperous and they evinced a decided independence of character and action.

Temogamingue Band.

The Temogamingue band occupying what they call their hunting grounds and not having yet any settled reserve, are very anxious that the question and location of such reserve should be speedily settled. I explained to them the circumstances which for such a length of time had hindered, and still hinders, the consummation of their expectations, and they expressed satisfaction at knowing that the Department is doing all that can be done in the matter, and they hoped that the impediment that was causing the delay would speedily be removed.

They have already chopped two acres of land, which they trust will be included in their reserve; but till they are assured that such will be the case, they will not expend labor on what may not avail. The whole band seemed keenly alive to the fact that their former means of subsistence, namely, hunting and trapping, is gradually passing away, and recognized the necessity of turning to agriculture. Hence their anxiety about a reserve.

Generally speaking they seemed as comfortable as usual, and I did not hear any complaint; but with flour at \$15 to \$20 per barrel and little or no agriculture among them, it is continued wonder how they exist.

Gibson Band of Oka Indians.

That portion of the Oka band settled on the Gibson Reserve, is in fairly prosperous condition. A Provincial Government road now passes from Bala to and through the reserve. On one portion of that road the scene, with the cattle, cowbells, houses, fences, church, & c., resembled more a concession road in a populous and prosperous township than an Indian reserve that had only been occupied a few years.

The crops of last year were good, but unfortunately all the seed potatoes were frozen last spring and the grant of seed was needful and timely. About thirty acres of new land have this year been brought under cultivation, but I had occasion to point out that the proper tillage of what was already cleared, was of an importance equal to that of clearing new land.

The new schoolhouse is not yet completed, but it is hoped that it will be at an early date so as to be opened this fall.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. S. WALTON,

Indian Superintendent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 3RD DIVISION,

SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., 27th August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to forward you my report together with tabular statement and census of the Indians under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

They are composed of three bands, viz., the Garden River band, which resides on and owns the Garden River Indian Reserve, composed of ninety-one families; the

Batchewana band of eighty-five families, twenty-three families residing on the Garden River Indian Reserve, five families on their own reserve at the foot of the Ste. Marie Rapids, forty-seven families at Goulais Bay, Batchewana and Mamainse, and ten families at Agawa River, Lake Superior; and the Michipicoten and Big Head band, which reside at Michipicoten River and in the interior. These three a number 1,060, an increase of thirty-four during the past year.

Garden River Band.

With regard to this band, I have very little to report since last year. Crops, I regret to say, were not so good. The potato bug is still doing great damage, and potatoes are the principal crop raised. Oats were a moderate crop. Corn was damaged by the early frost and the land on the reserve is too light for wheat, of which only a few bushels were grown. Besides these, there were cabbages, turnips, carrots, peas and other vegetables raised by the Indians. Very little fishing was done by them last year, owing as they say, to the close season being the entire month of November which is the only month during which they can take fish in the river, while they have not the appliances for deep water fishing. There was a great deal of sickness during the winter, and I had to make six trips to the reserve with Dr. Reid. There were four deaths during the year and seventeen births. There was considerable distress which was in a measure removed by the Department advancing the year's interest money in the month of February, and also granting permission to cut railway ties on the reserve. I regret to say that a severe stabbing case took place early in the new year, caused by the too free use of whiskey on the reserve. I brought up three Indians for having it, but only succeeded in getting one conviction. The Indian found guilty of stabbing was sentenced to six months in the common gaol. Regarding the school under the Church of England, I regret to say very little progress was made during the past year and the attendance was very small. It has been closed for want of a teacher since the 31st March last, and I see no prospect at present of getting one, the salary being too small to induce anyone to take charge of it.

The sale of lands belonging to the band has been very small this year, only 653 acres having been disposed of. There is still a large tract of land fit for farming purposes unsold. At present there is quite a large settlement in the three Townships of Macdonald, Laird and Meredith, are all doing well. The anticipated railway, will, no doubt, bring in fresh settlers, and much larger sales may be expected during the coming year.

No timber was cut on the Garden River limit last year.

The Batchewana Band.

A portion of this band, as before stated, resides on the Garden River Indian Reserve, where they farm to a small extent, the produce being chiefly potatoes, a little wheat, oats, corn, peas and vegetables. These Indians earn their living by working on surveys, in lumber camps, in mines and by going out with fishing parties in the summer season. They do very little hunting or fishing. They have four or five good farms and some of them are in very good circumstances. The women work at bark, sugar and picking berries. This part of the band has the advantage of a school which is under the supervision of a Catholic priest and is very well attended. The few families living on their reserve at the Rapids do little else than fish and hunt. Two of them have patented lands in the Townships of Prince and Kars. On these, they raise potatoes and other roots. The largest portion of the band residing at Goulais Bay and Batchewana have some good farms and cattle, and make a good living by fishing and hunting. One of them took several prizes at the fall cattle show here last year. The small number at Agawa River are the most contented of all. They hunt and fish for a living, and last year, sold upwards of \$1,400 worth of furs to the Hudson's Bay Company. I only visit them once a year, when I pay them their annuity and interest money for the year, give them each a plug of tobacco and a good meal, for which they are very grateful.

The Indians of this band have a large tract of fine farming land in the Goulais Bay and Batchewana district, and a few white people have already settled there have fine farms and grow as good wheat as any in Ontario. There are over sixty thousand acres of this land still for sale. The settlement was only commenced in the year 1878 and all the settlers have now good farms and are doing well. There is a good road from the Sault to Goulais Bay and Batchewana, built by the Department and the Ontario Government.

The Michipicoten and Big Head Band.

These Indians live at Michipicoten River and in the interior. They gain their livelihood by fishing, hunting and working for the Hudson's Bay Company. They have a reserve, purchased for them from the Ontario Government, and during the past year they put up fifteen houses and two stables, and cleared a considerable portion of land, on which they have sown a few potatoes. They now number 306, an increase of eleven over last year. I only visit them once a year, when I pay them their annuity and interest money and give them blankets and tobacco. This year they re-elected the two chiefs, Sanson Legarde, first chief, and Jimmy Cuss, second chief.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.
COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, 30th July, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The Golden Lake band now numbers eighty-three, being an increase of two. During the past year there have been two births and but one death.

The spring was backward and cold, but, on the whole, the crops sown look well, and the hay will be better than last year.

They are taking more interest in buildings than heretofore, and the reserve now presents quite a respectable appearance. The chief has built a new house since my last report.

They are still very tardy about clearing up their land, but there is great improvement with some of them, and they are getting horses of their own.

There is a decided improvement in the school since Inspector Scott began his visits, and the increase in the salary of the teacher will enable us to get a more competent one.

There has been very little sickness amongst the Indians under my charge.

I succeeded in having them all successfully vaccinated since my last report with the exception of four very old people, who would rather die than undergo the operation.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES PAUL,
Indian Agent.*

*COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDINAGA AGENCY,
SHANNONVILLE. ONT., 31st August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1886. This band now numbers 1,010, being an increase of thirty-four during the year. There were thirty-six births, eleven deaths, and nine persons were admitted into the band.

The four schools on the reserve are in operation, and the children who attend regularly are making fair progress in their studies. The semi-annual visits of the public school inspector are having good results in our schools.

The crops were good during the year, and provisions were plentiful. The interest money distributed amongst the people this year amounted to \$3,518.09, and the usual supply of blankets has been distributed amongst the aged and infirm Indians.

Since my last report, about \$15,000 has been expended in refencing the lands, which has proved beneficial to Indian locatees as well as to the tenants, and has greatly improved the appearance of the reserve.

The health of the band has been satisfactory. The reserve is still visited by Doctors Newton and McLaren, who give general satisfaction to the people.

Several white persons were fined for supplying liquor to Indians, and a number of Indians were also fined for being drunk and having liquor in their possession. I am pleased to be able to report that there has been very little drunkenness during the past year. The majority of the people in this reserve are industrious, quiet, and sober.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MATTHEW HILL,
Indian Agent.
LAKE SIMCOE AGENCY,
GEORGINA, ONT., July, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement herewith, for the year ended 30th June, 1886

1. The population is now 132, a decrease of two since my previous report, the result of two births, three deaths and one emigration.
2. I regret to report a serious decrease in the products of the soil - in grain especially - owing to the unfavorable weather of last year, crops which promised abundantly almost up to the time of ripening were blighted. This year they look remarkably well.
3. Horses and cattle are in excellent condition and many of them very good indeed.
4. The general prosperity of the band under my charge is remarked by the public, and increased interest is manifested in its welfare.
5. Being bought, more in contact each succeeding year, with the white population in public gatherings and entertainments, and with the example of good farming on the mainland the band is materially improved.

6. The attendance of the school I regret to report, seriously decreased towards the end of the year owing to many being away from home.

7. The County Council of York, on my motion and solicitation, generously placed this school on the same footing as all other schools in the County of York, thus relieving the band from future expense for this work.

8. Many of the band suffered from serious illness during the year, which rendered medical aid necessary; this, though causing much expense, was comparatively, satisfactory, Dr. Pringle having treated every adult case with complete success.
9. The vaccination of the band after repeated treatment is now tolerably complete so far as I believe at all practicable.
10. A limited number of cattle have been put on Georgina Island again this year for pasture.
11. A new frame barn has been built by Stephen LeRoue, and two new frame houses, one by James Charles, the other for the widow Silliby and her mother.
12. The habits and conduct of the band, generally, continue highly satisfactory with two or three exceptions.
13. The issue of location tickets with the explanation of the object was very satisfactory to the band as is also the extension of the franchise. This created quite a little flurry of hope and excitement among the more advanced.
14. One trait in the character of the band under my charge I desire to mention. That is their entire and invariable abstention from theft or disturbing in any way the property of the white people, and this commendation applies to every member of the band without exception. This I refer to, more especially, for the reason that public representative men have spoken of the Indians as thieves and drunkards, both equally untrue of this band.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.R. STEVENSON,

Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, 7th SEPTEMBER, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian Affairs, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

This band now numbers 390 persons, being an increase of thirteen since last year. The health of these people, I am happy to state, has been good since I came among them. Their chief occupations are agriculture, fishing and taking out timber in the winter. The reserve being well adapted for grazing purposes, there is considerable stock raised and sold - an industry which only needs development to become a success.

There are also large quantities of hay raised and used for feeding stock in winter.

The members of this band have been greatly benefited by permission granted from the Department to cut and sell the dead and fallen timber, for which they received remunerative prices.

There are three schools on this reserve - two of them are good comfortable buildings. There is a new one in course of erection which will be finished in a few weeks. When this is done we shall have ample school accommodation. The attendance of pupils is pretty good, and I consider we have an efficient staff of teachers, which, I hope, ere long, will make our system of education as nearly perfect as possible. There are several children belonging to this reserve attending the Shingwauk and Mount Elgin institutions, and they are, I believe, making good progress. They are home now holidays and express themselves well satisfied with the treatment they receive at those schools. Their training and culture is quite discernible and will have a good effect in due time.

There are two churches here; there is service in both every Sabbath and they are very well attended, their pastors doing a spiritual work, which, no doubt, has a

good effect on their congregations. By an Order passed in the Indian Council last December, they purchased two organs, one for each church, which is quite an acquisition to their service.

One thing in which these people excel in is their road making. The principal road through this reserve is well made, and is kept in as good repair as any on the Indian peninsula - by far surpassing any roads in the adjoining municipalities. The grants they received from the Department have been well expended, and their statute labor is performed to a good advantage.

There is a marked improvement this last year in their buildings, several of them live in good comfortable houses, and their outbuildings are also greatly improved. Since I came to live here, I have purchased over 60,000 feet of lumber, and 40,000 shingles for their use, all of which has been used to good advantage. My earnest desire is that they will continue in this good work, and, by a little exertion on their part, and with the natural resources which this reserve affords, there is no doubt that they will soon become a happy and prosperous people.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J.W. JERMYN,
Indian Agent.
SAUGEEN AGENCY,
SAUGEEN RESERVE, ONT., 19th August, 1886.*

Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit for your information the following report together with a tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The band now numbers 352, being an increase of five during the past year.

There have been eleven births, four deaths, and two emigrations.

Under instructions from the Department, I had all the children and nearly all the adults vaccinated by Dr. W.S. Scott, the result being all that could be desired.

The health of the band is in every way satisfactory. The reserve is visited by Dr. W.S. Scott every week, or oftener if necessary, and he seemingly takes great interest in the welfare of the Indians.

We have three schools, which are well supplied with good teachers. French Bay school, taught by an Indian of the name of Alexander Madwayosh; Scotch Settlement, by John Burr, Saugeen Indian village school, by M.S. Spence. The children of the three schools are doing well, and expresses his gratification at their efficiency.

I am pleased to report that the crops were good, and the Indians were enabled to purchase seed grain in the spring.

This year there is a larger area sown than ever before, and the crops, in general, promise better results from the copious showers of rain, and will be far more than an average crop.

Since my last report great improvements have been made. Board fences have been put up, and the surroundings of many of the places shew that the occupants are living comfortably, yet there is not so much improvement made as should be, as there are a few who neglect the opportunities, not following the example of their neighbours.

The new council house, forty-eight feet long, by thirty-six wide, is in course of erection, and will be, when finished, one of the most comfortable places of the kind in the county.

I am sorry to report that the fall seine fishing, is growing worse every year, on account of saw dust being thrown into the Sauble River and its tributary streams, which empty into Lake Huron at Sauble Bay; this has had the effect of polluting the water of the bay, the fishing ground of the Indians. During the last two years, scarcely any fish have been caught by the Indians, and nothing has therefore been realized from that industry.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES TELFER CONAWAY,

Indian Agent.

ALNWICK AGENCY,

ROSENEATH, ONT., 25th August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to submit herewith my report and tabular statement in regard to the Mississaguas of Alnwick, for the year ended 30th June last.

This band at present numbers 229 which is a decrease of three since my last annual report. We have had eleven births, three immigrations, sixteen deaths and one emigration during the past year. Consumption and inflammation of the lungs were the chief causes of the deaths. At present, however, I am happy to say we have but little sickness on the reserve.

I regret to say that many of the Indians decline to be vaccinated, though I have frequently urged upon them the necessity of the operation. Some of those who submitted were very sick indeed, from its effects, and two or three were deranged for several days, hence the aversion of others to submit.

The school is taught by Mr. Wellington Salt, a member of the band, and I am pleased to state that the children are making very favorable progress under him.

I am also pleased to state that many of the Indians sowed several acres of grain and planted a large quantity of potatoes last spring. I assisted them to procure their seed by lending them money without interest or by becoming their security.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN THACKERAY,

Indian Agent.

RICE AND MUD LAKE AGENCY,

GORE'S LANDING, ONT., 20th August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

Rice Lake.

I am sorry to have to report that the wheat crop was considerably damaged by a blight that occurred some time previous to the harvesting season. Barley, peas and oats were very good. Turnips, carrots and potatoes yielded splendidly, although the potatoes were considerably damaged by decay.

The wheat blight and potato rot were not confined to the reserve, they were general throughout the vicinity.

Some of the Indians who have given their attention to farming have done extremely well.

The wild rice that grows in Rice Lake was abundant last season, and the Indians made a considerable amount of money gathering rice for sale, besides saving enough for their own use. They also did very well fishing shooting and trapping.

The school has been conducted in a very career manner by Miss Maracle (an indian girl) and the Indian children have made commendable progress while under her charge.

There has been good deal sickness during the past year, and the band has decreased two in number.

Mud Lake.

This reserve is under the management of the New England Company. They have a local agent whose duty it is to instruct the Indians in farming, & c.

The crops on the reserve were very good, and some of the Indians take quite an interest in farming, but a very considerable portion of their time is occupied in fishing shooting, trapping and making baskets. A few of them hire with farmers as labourers and are attentive and good workers, and satisfy their employers.

The school has been ably conducted by Mr. Alfred McCue, a member of the band, and he has given every satisfaction to the New England Company's agent and to the Indians.

The Indians on this reserve have also had considerable sickness during the past year, and the band has decreased four in number.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWIN HARRIS,

Indian Agent.

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY,

PENETANGUISHENE, ONT., 13th September, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian matters in my agency, accompanied by the usual tabular statement.

During the past year I have made several visits to the Christian Islands and found the Indians making fair progress and continuing to improve their reserve. Their crops are fairly good, and the people are contented and happy. During the summer they had the usual auxiliary means for earning their livelihood - working at the Muskoka Mills and gathering wild fruit for sale at this port.

I can report with pleasure on the good conduct and sobriety of the Indians in this agency.

The reputation the Indians on Christian Island have acquired as farmers suggested to the president and directors of the Tiny and Tay Agricultural Society, the idea of the Indians competing at their annual show. I have been asked by the society whether there could not be some special prizes offered for them by the Department, in order to encourage emulation amongst them.

On the 5th of this month a very pleasant ceremony took place here in commemoration of the earliest efforts to christianize the Indians of this portion of Canada. This was the laying of the corner stone of the national memorial of

the martyrs Bréboeuf and L'Allemande, the French missionaries to the Huron Nation, in 1634. His

Honor Lieutenant Governor Robinson, and a very representative body of Canadian literary and public men assisted at the ceremony, which was largely attended from this county.

There were eleven births and eight deaths in the band during the past year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H.R. THOMPSON,

Indian Agent.

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION.

MUNCEY, ONTARIO.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to report on the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The average attendance of pupils for the year shows a slight excess over the number authorized by the Department, but still it is only a fraction of the number of those who applied for admission during the year.

Within less than two years, nine of our pupils have obtained certificates to teach, and four of them have taught successfully for one year each, while the others have continued their studies in view of greater efficiency.

The pupils, with few exceptions, have made commendable improvement in all their studies, and, in the various branches of industry taught have evinced a desire to be efficient workers.

The moral conduct of the pupils has been highly commendable and inspires hope for the future. The health of all has been such that only one call from a physician has been required during the year.

The new and commodious playhouse with reading room for the boys adds greatly to their comfort and furnishes an excellent study room in the second story.

The schoolroom proper has been enlarged and re-seated with new and improved modern desks made by the Bennett Manufacturing Company, London. It is also heated by hot air.

The extension of the south end of the main building, twenty feet, supplies a much felt want by furnishing a play room and lavatory on the first flat for the girls, and on the second flat enlarged accommodation for the tailoring department, while on the third floor adds dormitory accommodations for ten more girls.

Improvements on every part of the farm have been steadily prosecuted and the producing capacity has been greatly increased by extensive tilling, while the drains have been so arranged as to give flowing water for the stock in most of the fields. The attractiveness of the estate has been enhanced by the erection of a commodious farmhouse during the year.

Additional barn accommodation, including an engine room, root-cellars, a stable and room for stock on the lower flat is the great want of the industrial farm to day.

Every reasonable effort has been made to so increase the productiveness of the farm and the profits of the shop that this, together with the amount paid by the Department to the society, might cover the annual expenditure, but up to date the revenue has not been equal to the expenditure by some hundreds annually.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W.W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
WIKWEMIKONG, ONT., 30th August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit this year's report on the working and management of the industrial schools at Wikwemikong. It shows that in spite of the straightness consequent upon the loss of our houses the work has progressed so as to happily realize the anticipations of the last report.

The number of the boarders has been necessarily limited, only thirty-nine (twenty girls and nineteen boys). Even of these, six who learn trades, spend the day at the institution and go home at night. Three are apprentices in the shoemaker's shop and three in the blacksmith's shop. In both shops, especially in the blacksmith's and waggon shops, the young men have been constantly engaged in the works of their respective trades. Others at the saw and planing mill have learned how the rough trunk of any tree can, in a very short time, be turned into all kinds of furniture.

One of the blacksmith's apprentices has completed his term of apprenticeship and is about starting in business for himself. The institution furnishes him with the necessary tools.

Those engaged in the various trades had to attend the school at night, where they applied themselves to the study of grammar, arithmetic or any other branch according to each peculiar want. Young men from the village availed themselves of the same opportunity.

Under two well qualified masters, our boarders, especially, have made more than ordinary progress. The examination lately held by the inspector has been very encouraging.

After years of hard work in clearing a land full of rocks and stones, the little farm connected with the institution offers a fair ground for the practice of agricultural industry. It is well stocked with cattle, teams, & c. Our young men have a good opportunity to learn how to manage the farm work in all its branches.

All over the settlement, in and about the houses, gardens, fields, constant progress in habits of industry cannot fail to be noticed by every visitor.

The carpenters and plasterers are now completing the new house for the girls' industrial school. It is well built and has a very fine appearance. This branch of the institution will fully re-open at the end of the vacation.

Entering into the views of the Department we have adopted for the other buildings already far advanced, such plans as will afford abundant room and most convenient arrangements for the requirements of the boys schools. They are substantial buildings. The stone one, principally, will be well worthy of the interest shown in our efforts by the Government grant, which, though not fully sufficient, will help materially in completing the work.

Two excellent masons, both Englishmen, have undertaken the task. Three Indians who had already a good practice in the trade and are very anxious to become themselves skilful masons, work with them to their great profit.

Another large structure, a frame building intended for additional branches of industry, will be finished, we hope, before winter. Until the completion of the principal building (the stone house) it will be used as a temporary boarding and day school.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. DURONQUET,
Principal.*

*SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 6th July, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In compliance with your request I herewith furnish you with a report of my work among the Indian children, during the past year.

At no time, perhaps, in the history of our homes have we had more reason to feel encouraged than at the present time. All work among Indians is, as a rule, slow, laborious and too often thankless and disappointing, as I believe the missionaries of both the Roman Catholic and Protestant faith will testify; still, amid many difficulties and multitudinous causes for discouragement, we have, by the grace of God, persevered, and cannot but feel that every year our work is becoming more firmly established and is giving promise of doing some permanent good among the people for whose benefit it has been inaugurated.

It is a cause for much thankfulness that both our Homes have been almost wholly free from sickness during the past year. We have at the present time at the Shingwauk Home, forty-seven Indian boys and one white boy, and at the Wawanosh Home, twenty-three Indian girls; total seventy-one, which is the largest number we have ever had. Our staff consists of assistant-superintendent, Mr. Mitchell; Schoolmaster, Mr. Tinsdale; matron, farm bailiff and carpenter; and at the Wawawnoh Home lady-superintendent, Miss Cunningham; matron and gardener. We have no bootmaker at present at the Shingwauk Home, but a pupil who has learned the trade does all the making and mending for both institutions, besides teaching the other boys, our pupils are making increased progress in their studies, owing, I think, in a great measure, to our having adopted the plan of holding an examination every five weeks instead of twice only in each year, as formerly. We have also acted on the suggestions offered by the inspector, in giving the pupils less work and a more thorough knowledge of what they do learn. They have all made great progress in music, during the year.

About the first week in May, I sent our senior pupil, David Waubegegis, to Trinity College School, Port Hope. This I did at my own expense, just for one term, as an experiment, and in order to prove to those who are sceptical about the intellectual powers of Indians, that an Indian boy is as capable of acquiring knowledge as a white boy. Dr. Bethune, the head master of Trinity College School, writes to me, 29th June. "We are all much pleased with him in every respect. He seems to be a quiet, industrious and very sensible boy, never gives any trouble and always behaves himself thoroughly well. * * * I shall be very glad if you can manage to have David sent back to us. I take a very great interest in him and should be pleased to see him get on, and take a good position hereafter." The boy himself writes home to me, 26th June: "I am trying hard to get a prize. I hope the boys at Shingwauk are studying hard too. The boys here are studying till 10 o'clock at night. I think I will be head in Latin, for I am always ahead in our form, and the boys are so stupid they can't tell the difference between nouns and adjectives. They decline nouns the same as adjectives. I am the only one that declined them right this morning."

Extension of Our Work.

I have written several times to the Department about the proposed extension of our work, and the Department is aware that I made a short trip to the North-West this spring, and selected sites for two Branch Homes, naming Moose Mountain, in Assiniboia, and an island in the Lake of the Woods, in Manitoba. Of course, nothing further can be done about these Branch Homes, until we see our way to raising the necessary funds. At present we have about \$600 towards the Assiniboia Home, and \$550 towards the Home in Manitoba.

For the enlargement and improvement of the central institution, i.e., the Shingwauk Home, at Sault Ste. Marie, we have had \$2,000 contributed within the past eight months. This is encouraging, and we are already proceeding with two long needed improvements: 1st, the draining of the farm land, in order to make it capable of cultivation and profitable to the institution; 2nd, the erection of a small hospital, separate from the institution, in which to place any pupils from either of our Homes who may fall sick and require medical care. The hospital is now in course of erection; it is being built like the chapel, of Stonework set in a framework of timber. When completed, it will be a handsome little building and will have accommodation for six patients. It is possible that we may receive sick cases from the Garden River Indian Reserve, if provision is made for their maintenance and medical attendance. Dr. Raid recommends this.

Boys from the North-West.

I brought seven boys down with me from the North-West - six of them Sioux Indians from the Bird Tail Reserve, near Beulah, and one, an Ojibbewa, from Rat Portage. These boys have given every satisfaction since they came to us, and have made good friends with our Ojibbewa boys. A few days ago, I received application for the admission of five more boys (Ojibbewas) from the Lac Seul Reserve, and although we have no money and our maintenance fund is \$800 behind, I have written for them to come.

Absentees.

The only thing that causes me trouble and dissatisfaction is that the Indian parents are not obliged to keep to their agreements to make their children remain with us for a term of years, and that they can with impunity keep back their children after vacation, retain institution clothing and harbor runaways. I think the sooner this state of thing can be remedied, the better.

Increased Grant.

I would renew my request appended to my report a year ago, for an increased grant towards the maintenance of our institution. I hope also that the Department will see its way to assist our Branch Homes in the North-West.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD F. WILSON,
Principal.
WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,
WALLACEBURGH, ONT., 28th September, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The last year has been a moderately prosperous one for the Indians of this reserve.

The crops have been fairly good and the fishing fairly remunerative, and work, with good wages, has been plentiful.

The cutting of the oak into cord wood made work at home for those who could not go out to work during the winter. This, together with the manufacture of baskets and axe handles, has placed a living within reach of every one, and there has been no suffering or destitution among the Indians of Walpole Island.

The number of acres of new land cleared has been about the same as last year. The stock has been well wintered and altogether the record of the past year is encouraging.

I am glad to be able to report an increase in the population of both bands, the increase in the Chippewa band being twenty and in the Pottawattamie band seven, since the census was taken last year.

The daily attendance at both schools has increased to the full capacity of the schoolhouses the Chippewa schoolhouse being altogether too small for the number of scholars attending it.

The Indian boys and girls belonging to the island who are pupils at the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes have been at home during the summer holidays and have just returned with five new pupils from these bands. It is gratifying to notice the marked improvement in both boys and girls attending these excellent institutions.

An epidemic of measles broke out on the island in August last, but by taking prompt measures it was confined to a very few houses. Three deaths resulted from the visitation, but with that exception the health of the Indians has been the been good.

The Pottawattamies have finished their new church, and, with the missionary, the Rev. Mr. Preston, deserve much credit for the efforts put forth to accomplish the work.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in getting locations of land for young men who wish to commence farming, owing to the reserve not being surveyed. For this reason many young men do not take up land, but turn their attention to occupations other than farming. A survey of the island would remedy all this, as there is land, enough for three times the present population of the reserve.

The question of having the reserve surveyed was brought before the Indians in council by order of the Department, some time ago, but the older Indians objected so strongly that nothing was done about it, though the young men were, and are, very anxious to have it done.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McKELVEY,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 4th DIVISION,

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 24th September, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to forward my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The Fort William band of Indians has improved very much this last year. These Indians have built twelve new houses, and painted and whitewashed them all. This adds much to the appearance of the settlement.

A considerable length of new ditch has been dug, and additional bridges have been built. The Indians have thirty head of cattle more than at any previous time, and they are now completing a very fine stable and barn for the oxen given to them by the Department. The roads on the reserve are in good order, being kept up by statute labor; each Indian over eighteen years of age, does two days' work under a pathmaster, appointed by the band, which has also appointed a poundkeeper and a fence viewer. There are eight horses, used principally in winter for drawing cordwood and timber. The crop of oats, potatoes, turnips, peas, Hungarian grass and hay is usually abundant, and of good quality. There has been cleared, broken up and put under crop a large addition to the area formerly under cultivation.

There are three schools on the reserve; the orphanage and girls' school are in the convent buildings, the boys' school is in a separate building. The advancement of the children has been favorably noticed by the Government school inspector.

The habits of the Indians are much improved; intemperance is dying out; in respect of sobriety the Indians set a good example to many whites. The band numbers altogether 429 souls.

The Red Rock band numbers 168 souls. They have lived for many years on scattered locations, but since a reserve was surveyed for them on Nepigon River and Lake Helen, they are settling more closely together, and have commenced clearing land. Next spring they expect to commence cultivating their land. Some of these Indians have good houses and gardens at the mission grounds on Lake Helen, where they have a Roman Catholic church, a schoolhouse and teacher. This is only a short distance from their new reserve.

About forty-five miles north, and inland from Red Rock, is the English Church missionary settlement, where a portion of the Red Rock and Nepigon bands have settled. They have a church and a school, and are making good progress in agriculture. Last spring they planted seeds of different kinds, and have sent me samples of potatoes, onions, beets, carrots, beans, turnips and Fife wheat, which cannot be surpassed in this portion of the country. The good use which they made of the tools given them by the Department to clear land and erect new houses, & c., speaks well for them. They drove a cow and calf into their settlement last spring to form the nucleus of cattle. The band hopes that the Government will assist it in making a new road next year.

The Pay's Plat River band numbers fifty souls. These Indians are advancing in agriculture and stock raising. They have no school, but hope soon to have one, with the assistance of the Department.

The Pic Band number 257 souls, and is making very good progress in agriculture. These Indians have good crops of potatoes and turnips, and take care of the oxen furnished them by the Department, keeping them entirely at their own expense. They have a good church and school; they have no teacher at present, but expect to have one soon.

The Long Lake band numbers 332 souls, and is thriving and prosperous. The hunters of this band catch yearly about \$7,000 worth of furs, which, added to their annuity money, keeps them comfortably. This year they petitioned the Indian Department, through me, for a reserve one mile square at the mouth of the Albany River on Long Lake, which was granted them, and is now being surveyed. In the summer season they will give their attention to agriculture; the land is good, and vegetation very rapid. They have a church, and expect in another year to have a school, which is much needed.

The Nepigon band numbers 462 souls. Its fur catch is yearly about \$6,000. A good many of these Indians have houses on the lake side, with good gardens of potatoes; altogether they are a very prosperous band. This year the band petitioned the Indian Department for a reserve of four miles square, which was granted and is now at Gall River, Lake Nepigon, and the Indians have been furnished with axes and other tools to clear the land. They have a church and a good schoolhouse, for which there is, unfortunately, no teacher, although the children of school age outnumber those of any other band in my agency.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J.P. DONNELLY,
Indian Agent.*

*MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD ONT., 29th September, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit to you a report on the condition of the New England Company's Mohawk Institution, "Indian Industrial and Normal School," for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

During the year the school has been filled to its utmost capacity (45 boys and 45 girls).

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

Under 1 year	4
From 1 to 2	6
From 2 to 3 years	8
From 3 to 4 years	5
From 4 to 5 years	6
From 5 to 6 years	2
From 6 to 7 years	0
From 7 to 8 years	2

The average attendance of boys being 3.05 years and of girls, 2.72 years.

I am happy to report that the health of the band has been exceptionally good and that, in their general conduct, there has been a marked improvement, this being especially observable in the cheerful readiness with which they enter upon their appointed duties, and in the pains and pride they exhibit in discharging them.

Educational.

All the classes have made excellent, progress Four pupils passed the public examination for entrance to the Collegiate Institute at the city of Brantford, obtaining positions of credit amongst the seventy-one who passed at Christmas.

No. of marks obtainable	755
Highest obtained	519
Matilda Curley, 3rd place	508
Josephine Good, 10th place	465
Phoebe Waddilove, 22nd place	430
Susan Hill, 26th place	428

Willis Tobias entered the Collegiate Institute eighteen months ago. He has already been promoted to the fourth-form. He is also senior monitor in this Institution, and, as there is no master, he takes charge of the boys and their clothing. He is a painstaking and reliable young man.

John Lickers was promoted to the second form in the Collegiate Institute, but being lame, he had difficulty in walking to and from school, and an opportunity offering, he accepted the appointment of teacher in Board School No. 1. He is doing well; his school having the largest attendance of any on the reserve.

Mary Monture entered the Collegiate Institute at midsummer, 1885, and is now in the third form.

Josephine Good and Phoebe Waddilove entered the Collegiate Institute in January last.

Four other pupils attended the Collegiate Institute for a short time and then left the school; one has since entered the High School at Caledonia.

Industrial Departments.

The farm yielded a good return and profit for the year's work, and proves an excellent source of training for the boys.

The trade shops were chiefly occupied in working for the Institution.

A new residence has been erected for the superintendent. The accommodation for officers has been improved, and the sleeping room for the pupils very considerably increased, so that the boys have just double the dormitory space they had a few years ago. Most of the carpentering and painting in the above work was done by the boys under instruction.

TABLE showing the present condition of 112 pupils who left the Institution during the four year's ended 31st December, 1885.

...	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Farming independently, or on shares	1	...	1
Farming at hire, or for parents	36	...	36
Working at trades, as clerks or in factories	5	...	5
Domestic service, Indian	...	2	2
Domestic service, white	...	1	1
Teaching School	1	4	5
Attending other institutions and colleges	5	...	5
Living with friends and attending school	1	4	5
Living with friends girls, also boys under 16	5	17	22
Removed to United States	2	3	5
Re-admitted	2	1	3
Known to be doing badly	...	1	1
Doubtful, wandering or idle	1	1	2
Not reported on, having been less than six months in the Institution	...	1	1
Married	...	10	10
Dead	2	6	8
...	61	51	112

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBT. ASHTON,
Superintendent.
CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY, QUE., 31st August 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit to you my report on the affairs of the Iroquois Indians of Caughnawaga, for the year ended 30th June last, and tabular statement containing information in connection with my agency.

There were ninety-four births and sixty-seven deaths during the year, and the increase in population since my last report is twenty-two.

Although a portion of the reserve suffered from the effects of variola, which proved fatal in seven cases, the sanitary condition of the tribe has, nevertheless, been satisfactory. The local board of health and the majority of the Indians adopted at once strict measures to prevent the disease from spreading, and not a single case of variola appeared in the village.

The crops this year have a good appearance, but there will be a scarcity of hay. In general those who are engaged in

agricultural pursuits are quite satisfied with their success. The Indians will, on the completion of the sub-division of the reserve, be very glad to get their location tickets, and would no doubt, be encouraged thereby to improve their holdings.

The sub-division of the reserve by Mr. Dedman, under the supervision of Mr. McLea Walbank, is going on, and we have every reason to believe that it will be completed soon.

The industrial and agricultural, exhibition held here this year proved to be a great success, the quantity and quality of the exhibits and the manner in which they were arranged gave the greatest satisfaction to the committee of management and the exhibitors in fact it was the admiration of all the visitors. It is feared, however, on account of the magnitude of the works which are being carried on by the Canada Atlantic Railway on the reserve, that there will be no exhibition this fall.

We are enjoying peace and harmony on the reserve, but particularly in the village, which resembles more a village composed altogether of white people than Indians.

Constable Lefort is very active, and does not spare himself in the discharge of his duties.

There was considerable progress made this year in the education of the children. Mr. O. Roy, the new teacher, succeeded in gaining, by his assiduity and good conduct, the esteem of all the members of the tribe, and the school was well attended.

There were great demands made upon the contractors for stone. There are from forty to fifty men employed daily in quarries, the majority being Indians.

The manufacture of beadwork is being gradually abandoned, and fewer Indians now follow the occupation of taking rafts over the rapids.

I earnestly hope that, as they will discontinue those occupations, they will devote their energy to tilling the land.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BROSSEAU,

Indian Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN, QUE., 24th August, 1886.

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

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

I am happy to be able to state that during the past few years there has been quite an increase in the population of this tribe.

There was an increase of twenty-six souls last year, and notwithstanding the epidemic which prevailed here this year and which was fatal in so many cases, especially among the children (twenty-one persons having succumbed to it) I have, nevertheless, the satisfaction of stating that there is an addition of eight souls to the population.

A great chance has taken place during the past few years in the prosperity of the tribe. The Indians have derived much benefit from the hospital where the sick receive proper treatment under the care of Dr. Matte.

The crops last year not so good as was anticipated, the heavy rains of the autumn have caused considerable damage; but the Indians commenced work this spring with greater earnestness than ever, and if the autumn is favorable the yield will be good.

There is, comparatively, very little hunting done by our Indians now, and judging from what they have done this summer, it is easy to see that they appreciate the benefits derived from agriculture. Several have prepared pieces of land for the plough, and have cut down trees. Others, who had no land bought some and are now anxious to put up

houses. Many intend to sow next spring.

If they persevere in their good intention, the probability is that they become self-supporting.

I called three meetings of the council for the purpose of settling difficulties which existed between some of the Indian on account of certain pieces of land. The difficulties were settled to the satisfaction of the parties interested. I took occasion at these meetings to explain to them the advantages of agriculture.

As this portion of the reserve was burnt over last summer and the posts showing the lines were destroyed, I had the lines run by a surveyor, in order to avoid difficulties hereafter.

The school is always well attended, and besides the ordinary course taught, the school teacher embraces every opportunity to give the pupils lessons in domestic economy.

In brief, our Indians are giving good satisfaction. They are quiet, sober and industrious.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L.E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.
JEUNE LORETTE AGENCY,
HURON VILLAGE OF LORETTE, QUE., 31st August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - You will find here enclosed the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

During this year the trade has been good enough. I do not speak of the crops, which, with the exception of potatoes, are fairly good.

The health of the Indians has been good. The precaution adopted by the Department of having Indians of this vaccinated has, doubtless, preserved them from small-pox, which, although prevalent in the neighbourhood did not visit the reserve.

Forty pupils have attended the school, and have made some progress. The advancement of the pupils would be much more rapid if the parents would send them regularly.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. GIROUX, Ptre.,
Missionary.
MARIA AGENCY, QUE., 23rd August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The Indians in my agency are progressing steadily. Last year several of them cleared pieces of land, which they cultivated in the spring; others repaired their houses, or built new ones; horses, carts and agricultural implements have been purchased - in fine, it has been remarked that they are in better circumstances now than heretofore.

A feeling of emulation has also sprung up among them, at which I am much rejoiced, as it augurs well for further progress.

The Micmacs in my agency have been very sober during the past year, and if I can only succeed in making a sober people of them, it will then be an easy matter to make them happy and prosperous.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GAGNÉ Ptre.,

Indian Agent.

AGENCY OF ST. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE,

COUNTY OF BONAVENTURE QUE., 15th July, 1886.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to report that the Indians of this reserve are progressing steadily every year in their agricultural pursuits.

Thanks to the Department, they have succeeded tolerably well this year in sowing their lands, and the harvest promises a good yield.

Some planted ornamental trees around their houses, and during the month of May last, and have followed the good example given by their missionary in the cultivation, of kitchen gardens, in which they have been successful.

Through the kindness of the Provincial Government, I have succeeded in placing twelve orphans in the Hospice St. Joseph de la Délivrance at Lévis, where they will remain until they are twelve years old.

The want of an hospital for the old and sick people is daily felt here, and it is to be hoped that our wishes in regard to this matter will soon be realized.

Repairs are now being made to the Indian chapel; and a house for the missionary will soon have to be built, for at present he has none.

The presence of a constable on the reserve has produced the best possible result.

The children have been punctual in their attendance at school, and they have made steady progress.

The health of the Indians has been good.

During the year ended the 30th June last, there were twenty-four births, nineteen deaths and three marriages.

The total number of the population is 512 souls.

The records here show that there has been an increase of forty souls in the population of these Indians during the last fifty years.

I remain, Sir, with deep respect,

Your humble and devoted servant,

CHARLES GUAY,

Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,

MANIWAKI, QUE., 11th August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit the following report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The band now numbers 416, being an increase of four since my last report. As several families of the band only come to the reserve at long intervals, it is difficult to ascertain their vital statistics.

Of those who habitually reside on the reserve or visit it frequently, there were ten deaths and eleven births. There was also a decrease of five, caused by parties who left the country and an increase of eight, being new arrivals. There were 311 on the last pay list.

Of the deaths, four were old people, one having attained the patriarchal age of ninety-five. Three deaths were caused by consumption, and three infantile diseases.

The general health of the band continues good, and with the exception of a few cases of consumption, to which, owing to their habits of living, the Indians are peculiarly liable, there is no sickness at present on the reserve.

In the early part of last winter a family of whites near the reserve was stricken with small-pox, but, owing to the prompt measures taken to isolate the inmates of the infected building, the disease was prevented from spreading.

In compliance with instructions from the Department, I had 139 members of the band vaccinated during last winter. As there were a great many absent at the time on their winter hunt, I propose vaccinating those who require the operation, about the fifteenth of this month, when all the members of the band will be here to celebrate their annual festival.

The crops on the reserve last season were good, and several of the Indians raised more produce than they required for their own use. A considerable portion of the potatoes purchased for seed for the Indians last spring, was obtained from members of the band. There is an increased area under crop this season. While some forty acres of new land are being cleared this summer.

Several members of the band are erecting new houses this year, and other evidences of progress and improvement are not wanting.

A sum of \$175 was expended on the reserve for roads during last summer. The back road through the village was put into excellent condition, and a new road opened along the Bitobee Lake, for the accommodation of the settlers in that section.

The Indians work very well on their roads, and the results obtained for the money expended will compare very favorably with similar work in the adjoining municipalities.

For various reasons, very few children attended the Indian school during the last four years. At a council meeting held in June last, a resolution was unanimously passed, changing the school to a more central locality. The Department having sent me a plan and specification of the new building, I have called for tenders for its construction, and I anticipate a large attendance when the school shall be in operation.

The blankets received last fall were distributed as equitably as possible among the old and infirm.

Although there are a considerable number of the band who lead temperate lives, yet I am reluctantly compelled to admit that a very large percentage are addicted to the use of intoxicants, the facilities for procuring which are yet very numerous. This traffic is the bane of the Indians as well of their white brethren. In conjunction with Father Pian, Superior of the Oblats here, I succeeded in having the liquor licenses in Maniwaki reduced from eight to two. Some of the disappointed applicants for licensees sell liquor illegally, but I understand that the revenue collector is determined to take proceedings against these evil-doers. While the sale of liquor is permitted in Maniwaki or the adjacent township, it is almost impossible to prevent Indians from procuring it, as they can obtain it by means unscrupulous third parties.

The Indians of this band are extremely fortunate in having for their chief Peter Tenesco, who leads a very exemplary life, and who gives his people an excellent example of integrity, industry and sobriety.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES MARTIN,
Indian Agent.

*COUNTY AND DISTRICT OF SAGUENAY,
NOTRE DAME DE BETSIAMITS, QUE., 30th August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit to you my annual report on Indian affairs in superintendency, also the usual tabular statement in connection therewith, for the year ended 30th June 1886.

The health of the Indians at Musquarro, and at the surrounding posts, has been good in general; there was only one case of sickness - pneumonia.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals has been very successful, and it has enabled the Indians to pay their debts, thus securing further advances for the next hunt. White partridges and rabbits were found in abundance all along the north coast.

The great majority of these Indians have abstained from the use of intoxicants, but, unfortunately, at Natashquan and St. Augustin a few failed in that respect; those unfortunate ones having succumbed to the temptation placed before them by certain traders who rather seek the destruction of the Indians than their welfare. These traders always succeed in getting away in time to avoid any legal prosecution that might be taken against them.

These Indians did not fish at my stay at Musquarro. Bait was plentiful, but there was no cod. In general fishing has been a failure this year all long the coast. They were very to their hunting ground as soon as possible; they could live better in the woods, they said.

Out of the fourteen families who were absent last year, nine have returned; they were all in good health. The other five families have remained on the Labrador coast, in the vicinity of the Strait of Belle Isle.

During my stay at Musquarro, I saw only one trading schooner in the harbor. I pertained that there was no liquor on board. The Indians of this locality are all well behaved.

As soon as the distribution of the provisions intended for the aged, the widows and the destitute Indians was made I gave away the blankets which I had received last fall, and the recipients were very grateful indeed to the Government for the same.

On our way to Musquarro we experienced a severe storm near Watshishon which delayed us six days, and on our way back to Mingan we had another opposite the inland of Ste. Geneviève which caused us much anxiety.

Mingan.

On my arrival at Mingan I found the Indians of that place collected there waiting for me, with the exception of three families who are probably with a Neskapi Indian of the name of Ouatshicat, at Esquimaux Bay.

I was happy to hear that during the whole year, these Indians had abstained from the use of intoxicants, and although bottle of spirits had been their midst from Betsiamits no disorder had resulted therefrom. I found them, without exception, very good and quiet. No schooner was seen in the harbor whilst I was there.

An old Indian died during my stay here, but he died of old age; another Indian was affected with pneumonia. Generally, the sanitary condition of this band has been good during the whole year.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals this year has been more productive than usual and mostly all the members of this tribe have been able to pay the debts they contracted last fall. As soon as they shall have procured the necessary advances and finished their canoes they will return it once to their hunting grounds. They could not fish for salmon as their nets were not fit for use, but they did not lose much, for salmon fishing was a failure. They, however, succeeded

in catching a large quantity of trout.

The provisions and the blankets received last fall were duly distributed to the aged and destitute Indians, and the widows and orphans. This distribution proved helpful to these poor people.

On my return to Sept Isle I found the Indians of that place and those of Moisie waiting for me. The sanitary condition of these bands has been good during the whole year, and with the exception of a few bottles of whiskey brought among them by an Indian, they have abstained from the use of intoxicants. No disorder was caused by that importation. These Indians as a rule are well behaved.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals has been very productive this year all along the coast. Martens were found in abundance, and, with the exception of one, all the hunters were enabled to pay the debts they had contracted during the previous fall.

During a certain time of the season some fish for cod on their own account, others for certain firms, and are all well rewarded. One of them received from the Department of Fisheries the Government bounty for having fulfilled the conditions required by that Department.

They have now mostly all received advances from the Hudson's Bay Company, and are leaving for their hunting grounds.

Those who hunted the seal during the winter were very successful. One of them made enough money to build a house twenty by eighteen feet. It is of square logs, with plank roof. If he is again successful next winter he will then finish it.

The provisions and the blankets received last fall were also distributed among the aged, the widows, the orphans and destitute Indians.

Whilst I was at Sept Isles, I received through the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, the articles sent from the Department for widows and orphans. I distributed them at once. They were of the best quality, and well suited for the purpose for which they were intended. These poor women are now all comfortably and warmly dressed for the winter, and they are most grateful to the Government.

Godbout.

The Indians of Godbout have been well behaved during the year, and their sanitary condition is quite satisfactory. They now work more than ever for their own support.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals, during the winter, was productive enough, but there was a great scarcity of porpoises. There was an accident here last fall, a young Indian was drowned whilst hunting seal. During our journey to Godbout we had a great deal of bad weather, with high contrary winds. We were tossed about for three days in the vicinity of Pointe des Monts and our vessel was nearly dismantled.

Escoumains Reserve.

The Indians of this place are always very well behaved, and their conduct is most satisfactory. Their sanitary condition has been good during the whole year. They manage to live very comfortably by hunting for fur-bearing animals during the winter, and for seal both winter and summer. They are also very often employed by fishing and hunting parties. A few families go to Tadousac during the summer, to meet the tourists, to whom they sell the products of their industry.

The crops last year were good, but they have a poor appearance this year, owing to the heavy and frequent rains of the summer. The potato crop, however, is looking well.

I have not the heart to report on the Indians of the Betsiamits Reserve, all the circumstances in connection with the conduct of these Indians are well known to you.

The accompanying tabular statement shows the approximate quantity and value of the furs owned by each band in my superintendency, that is, as far as I could find out.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,*

*L.F. BOUCHER,
Indian Superintendent.*

*SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT - 1ST DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, N.B., 30th August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit for your information the following report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1886.

The King's Clear Band, I am pleased to report, has, in connection with its other industries, devoted a good deal of time to agriculture. The crop, including wheat, oats, buckwheat, peas, beans and garden produce, was very good and well harvested. The hay in quantity and quality was also good and considerably in excess of last year's crop. Potatoes, which are generally the chief means of support of this band, fell considerably short of the usual average, owing to an early blight and fall rain. Although this was a loss to the Indians, yet a sufficient quantity was saved for the past winter.

To afford them every opportunity to put in an early crop this year and after consulting with them as to the best methods of farming, and having made an inspection of their respective lands, I distributed to each Indian seeds of almost every description, which were successful planted, and look at the present time very promising. During the year these Indians have raised eight heifer calves, several pigs and a number of fowls. Two of them have also undertaken the erection of barns, one of which in size is thirty-six by twenty-six feet. It is now finished at a cost to the owner of \$120, and is free from debt, the other it is intended to finish this fall, illustrating on their part not only an improvement, but a desire to farm in a practical way.

Mr. A.L. Morris still continues as teacher of King's Clear school. During the year there have been from thirty to thirty-seven pupils in attendance, making an average of 17.76. This average would be greater but for the wandering habits of the Indians. The children who attend school regularly are improving in spelling, reading, writing and drawing, but are rather dull in arithmetic and geography.

St. Mary's Band.

I regret to say that the St. Mary's Band is not so favorably situated, in an agricultural point of view, as are the Indians of King's Clear. The reserve is small and is mostly covered with buildings. The few patches of vacant land are farmed yearly, the produce raised being principally potatoes and vegetables, which are generally used before the approach of winter. Consequently to procure a living for themselves, and families, the Indians are compelled to confine themselves to the manufacture of Indian wares. A few of the more able-bodied men are engaged during the summer in loading wood boats on the Nashwack River, for which they receive good wages. Others visit Bar Harbor, a watering place in the State of Maine, every summer, where they manufacture and sell, to tourists and others, fancy Indian wares, at profitable prices.

St. Mary's school is taught by Miss M.H. Martin. The attendance, particularly in the winter season, and the progress made during the past year, have been very satisfactory. These and the children at King's Clear school were amply provided for by the Department with school material and every other requirement for their education and personal comfort.

Carlton County Band

This band is located three miles below Woodstock. These Indians are occupants of a reserve that fronts on the River St. John. The land is fertile, and well adapted for agriculture. For some cause these Indians have failed to do any farming for many years past. In view of the opportunity afforded to better their condition, I supplied them with seed and fertilizers in May, 1885. I also had their land ploughed total cost being \$50.33, for which outlay a very good yield was returned the exception of that from buckwheat, which was damaged by early frost.

To meet their agricultural wants this year, I again visited them in May last to issue the annual allowances of seeds, but was surprised, in consequence of dissensions amongst the band, to find a number of them absent from the reserve. I, however, supplied the remaining ones who were anxious to farm with the necessary seeds, and had their land ploughed and fertilized, considering that if I could induce even a few of them to persevere in this, the results, when combined with their other means of support, would be of great benefit to their families.

The Indians of this agency and outside of those living on the above-mentioned reserves, are scattered in groups throughout the counties of Charlotte, St. John, King's, Queen's and Lunenburg. Their chief industries, as a means of maintenance, are the manufacture of Indian wares, milling, hunting and fishing. During the summer, owing to their habits and customs, very little attention is paid to the comforts of their dwelling, which are only camps and huts built of logs and other available lumber. During the winter season they often suffer many hardships, and are frequently dependant upon the annual grant and the kindness of their white neighbors. It would be difficult to persuade all of them to settle on reserves, yet there are some who if settled on a tract of land, might in the course of time become more comfortable.

I am happy to state that the majority of the Indians have been strictly temperate. Of course there are always a few who will drink when liquor can be had. During the year I arraigned Mr. Thomas Dumphy before the police magistrate of Fredericton for selling liquor to one of this class. The case was proven and the party fined in the sum of \$50, which, however, is not yet paid. I may here remark that it is only the most disreputable vendors of liquor who will sell to Indians men of respectability will not sell to them under any consideration.

A good deal of sickness prevailed amongst the Indians of this agency during the past winter; many of them are consumptive, and they are often sick for months when subjected to the least exposure. Others suffer from rheumatism, heart disease and other ailments.

The general behavior of the Indians has been very good. They are peaceful and observant of the laws. This improvement is commendable, and must be attributed to the spiritual influence of the Rev. Mr. McDevett, of Fredericton, and the Rev. Mr. O'Leary, of King's Clear, both of whom at all times take a deep interest in matters concerning the welfare of the Indians.

During the year there have been seventeen births and eight deaths, principally amongst children. The total population is 444 souls.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

SOUTH-WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 2ND DIVISION,

PERTH CENTRE, VICTORIA CO., N.B., 31st August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement.

Band at Tobique.

The Indians of this band number 162, having decreased eight during the year, a good many of the aged having died.

Their crops last year will compare favorably with those of previous years. They raised about seventy bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of oats, 500 bushels of buckwheat, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, eighty tons of hay and some corn and vegetables. Some of them have quite good gardens.

They have on the reserve eight horses, eight cows, twenty- seven pigs and fifteen young cattle.

They own four sewing machines and three organs. They manufacture baskets, moccasins and snowshoes, the value of which, I should say will reach \$3,000 during the year.

In the winter a good many of them engage in hunting. The value of the fur caught by them amounts to about \$2,000. The fishing business does not amount to much. Their whole catch during the year will not exceed \$100 in value. Salmon are scarce, being mostly all caught before they reach the Tobique River.

In the spring the young men are engaged running rafts and stream driving and during the summer are employed with their canoes by tourists who go to the head waters and lakes of the Tobique and St. John rivers, a business which is yearly increasing.

Most of them are sober and industrious, but there are a few who, I am sorry to say, are in the habit of drinking. I have prosecuted two parties for selling them rum. One was convicted and fined; I failed to get evidence sufficient to convict the other.

The school has been kept open during the year. The number attending was twenty-five, making an average of fourteen.

In accordance with instructions received from the Department last fall, to have them all vaccinated, I employed a doctor who attended them for that purpose, but only succeeded in vaccinating about half of the band. Some would positively refuse, others would hide, so much were they opposed to having the operation performed.

Acting under instructions, eleven baskets different kinds, one, pair of moccasins and one pair of snowshoes manufactured by the Indians of this band, for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held at London, England, this summer, and shipped them according to directions.

Edmundston.

This reserve is situated at the mouth of the Madawaska River, where it empties into the St. John, thirty-six miles above the Grand Falls. It consists of 500 acres, 200 of which are cleared.

The Indians of this band number thirty, there having been a decrease of three during the year.

They do not farm much themselves, but let their lots out to be farmed on shares, which gives them a fair return.

They have no cows or horses. Their share of the produce amounted to about 300 bushels of oats, 600 bushels of buckwheat and 150 bushels of potatoes. The other industries in which they engage are making moccasins, snowshoes, baskets, and hunting.

Fishing is not followed much, from the fact that there are no salmon above the Grand Falls, and trout is scarce.

They were all vaccinated last winter except three who were away at the time.

They do not send their children to school. This is to be regretted, as there is a good public school in close proximity to the reserve.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MOSES CRAIG,
Indian Agent.*

*NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., 22nd September, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my report and tabular statement of Indian matters in connection with the bands within my superintendency.

Eel River, Restigouche County.

There is but little change in this band. There are but few members, and their farming has not improved much. Their subsistence chiefly depends on fishing they have been assisted very much by the smelt bag-net fishing at the mouth of the river.

Bathurst, Papineau, Gloucester County.

The Indians on this reserve make little show of farming, but as their reserve is on the fishing grounds of the Big Nipisiquit, so famous for tourists, they earn a good deal in the summer season, acting as guides or canoemen for the sportsmen. In winter some of them hunt; others give their attention to the making of baskets, & c. On the whole they do pretty well.

Red Bank, Northumberland County.

This band is in a good position to be comfortable, having good land, a large portion of it being intervale, the product of this being a great help to the Indians. It is also convenient to the fishing grounds, which yield salmon in their season, and bass in the winter.

There is a very nice church on the reserve, which is chiefly supported by the Roman Catholics in the vicinity.

This band is not increasing.

Eel Ground, Northumberland County.

This reserve is distant from the town of Newcastle about four miles. The Indians do a good deal of trading, selling baskets, tubs, or anything they have for sale. In the winter they derive some revenue from the sale of bass, which are bought by dealers as soon as they are caught I have known cases when two Indians would make \$80 in one night.

There is a good deal of farming done here. The hay which they offer for sale is quite a help to them; many of them have cattle, and manage to raise enough hay, to feed through the winter. In the summer season the cattle graze over the unoccupied portion of the reserve. Many of this band work at the saw mill, some of them earning good wages.

There is a nice church on the reserve, in which they worship regularly, about schoolhouse, which is well attended. There is a competent male teacher, and the children are progressing very favorably.

Burnt Church, Northumberland County.

This is a large reserve, twenty-five miles below Newcastle. It derives its name from the fact of the first church built on the reserve having been burnt by the sailors of a warship, which lay off in the Bay.

The Indians here have many advantages, having opportunities to sell all kinds of fish for a remunerative price. The fish dealers have freezers, and the fish are all frozen, and shipped in that state. They raise fair crops on their land, and some of them, at times, have grain of their own raising for sale.

There is a church and schoolhouse on this reserve. The Rev. William Morrisey, so well known and who has proved himself such a benefactor to the people of this and

other counties, is the missionary priest. The school is taught by a very competent female teacher.

The Indians here, with few exceptions, are very comfortable.

Big Cove, Kent County.

This reserve is situated on the Richibucto River, ten miles above the town of Richibucto. This is the next largest in population to Burnt Church, on the Miramichi.

The Indians here are pretty well off, having good advantages in fishing, and their land is very good for tillage; they do not give it as much attention as they might, but I expect it will improve in future. There is a very good church here, in which they worship. It is now being finished inside; the money was granted in consideration of the lands on the reserve occupied by white people being surrendered to the Government by the bands.

Indian Island, Kent County.

This reserve, or rather settlement of Indians, is down the river, a very short distance from the entrance. Their chief dependence for a livelihood is fishing for mackerel, codfish and lobsters in the summer season, and the smelt fishing in the winter.

There is a church here also.

Buctouche, Kent County.

This is quite a large reserve, and very well adapted for farming, but the Indians have not attended to it, and but few reside here. They too, fish and do other work, such as making baskets, tubs, brooms, & c.

Shediac, Westmoreland County.

This reserve is about three miles from the town of Shediac. The land here is not so good for tillage, and the Indians have not given it attention enough. There are a few who do not leave the reserve, but the greater part of the band keep moving from one place to another, a number of them having taken up their abode a short distance from the Intercolonial Railway Station at Shediac, a change which does not appear to have done them any good.

I think this band is more broken up and unsettled than any of the others.

Fort Folly, Westmoreland County.

This band farms a little, but depends on fishing to a great extent. There is a church on the reserve, and a number of the band reside here permanently. They do not improve in farming; the land is not good, being very hilly, rough and stony.

I have endeavored to give as correct a description as can be had. On the whole, there is not much change since my last report. The Indians north of Buctouche, in Kent County, are all doing better than those south of that point. They get into bad habits, and keep moving about, no doubt because they can go back and forth by rail at a very small cost.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. SARGEANT,
Superintendent.*

*COUNTIES OF ANTIGONISH AND GUYSBORO', N.S.,
POMPQUET CHAPEL, 3rd August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit for your information my annual report, and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

I have to report that during the year there have been in this district eleven births and two deaths, giving an increase of nine, and giving a population of 180.

The general health of the Indians of this district has been considerably good during the year. True, there has been some suffering among the nomad portion of them from chronic diseases, such as rheumatism, asthma and influenza, caused, in a great measure, by exposure to cold and damp in their ill-secured wigwams. They have been, however, spared from every species of virulent fevers and epidemics.

Their progress in agriculture is slow, but it is gratifying to notice a gradual advance. The area of their reserve is small, and the individual allotments are so limited that the lots will hardly yield a sufficient means of subsistence. Hence, all are forced to have recourse, more or less, to other pursuits, and in this manner their industry being divided between several branches of labor and occupations, the progress made in any one pursuit must necessarily be slow.

The other industries engaged in, and a part from farming, are fishing, making tabs, churns, baskets, moccassins and such wares, for which they generally get a fair remuneration. Many of the young men procure employment by going abroad for labor and frequently secure good wages.

As descendants of the wild man of the forest they are morally well behaved, as a rule sober, without exception strictly the non-possessors of their neighbors goods, and industrious and chaste in their habits.

Their crops last year were good. Grain and hay were an average crop and potatoes above the average. Several of them were enabled to save seed to pat in the ground this year. This also enabled me to devote more of the Government Grant to fertilizing their land, procuring the service of teams to break it up and putting in more than an ordinary crop in the spring with prospects of a larger yield.

The result of all this is at present that there is every indication of their reaping a bountiful harvest.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent, District No. 9.
CALEDONIA, N.S., 3rd September, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit to the Department the accompanying tabular statement, with my report on Indian affairs in District No. 3, which embraces Queen's County.

The Indians of this district reside at Caledonia, Wild Cat, near Brookfield, Greenfield, Mill Village and Milton.

There are three families living at Caledonia. Their occupations are canoe, basket and tub making. I find them sober, industrious and law-abiding.

Mrs. Luxey, of Wild Cat, is endeavoring, with the assistance of her two sons, to work her farm. They do very well, but are in want of farming implements.

The Glodes, of Greenfield, consisting of two families, live very comfortably. They farm in summer and are employed in the woods during the winter season. They have a fine house and some cattle, and appear to manage their business in a proper manner.

Mill Village.

There are three families at the village. They live principally by fishing. After their crops are put in the ground, they go away fishing. In their absence the women help themselves by basket making. The bulk of the Indian population of this district reside at Milton. They live chiefly by fishing and the making of mast hoops, axe handles, baskets, flower stands, & c.

With one or two exceptions, they do not farm to a very large extent. They all plant potatoes in the spring and obtain enough to last them over the winter.

The Indians living at Milton have a fine reserve in North Queen's, but nothing can induce them to reside on their grants and work; consequently, valuable timber is often stolen from the reserve lands by white people living in the vicinity.

I am happy to state very little liquor is used by the Indians. The one man found drunk during the past year has promised me to abstain from it for the future.

Many of the Indian children of Milton, Mill Village and other parts of the county attend the public schools. Several of them read and write quite well. I find the number of those attending school to be on the increase.

Taken altogether they are a quiet and law-abiding people. I am very well satisfied with them.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. BUTLER
Indian Agent, District No. 3.
CALEDONIA N.S., 3rd September, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the accompanying tabular statement, with my annual report on Indian affairs, in District No. 4. The Indians of this district live at New Germany, Bridgewater and Gold River. The greater part of the Indian population of Lunenburg County reside at New Germany. They are all farmers, having fine houses, owning large stocks of cattle and raising fine crops. They are the most industrious Indians in the two counties of Queen's and Lunenburg. They take a lively interest in school matters. Up to the present time they have sent their children to a school held in a private room. The new schoolhouse, in course of erection, will be a great blessing to them. They feel very thankful to the Department for this school-house. About twenty children attend school.

The Indians of Bridgewater - four families - live by working in mills, basket making, & c. They are not as industrious as I would wish them to be. They have refused to be vaccinated, saying they could live without Government aid. They send their children to school, but not regularly.

There is but one family living at Gold River.

I do not know of any cases of intoxication among the Indians of Lunenburg County. They are attentive to their religious duties and popular with their white neighbors.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS J. BUTLER,
Indian Agent, District No. 4.*

*AGENCY NO. 2 - KING'S COUNTY,
KENTVILLE, N.S., 10th August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report on the state of the Indians in this agency, with tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

There are no reserves or Indian lands in this agency, except ten acres at Cambridge, purchased by the Department about seven years since, on which five families reside. They are steady, temperate and fairly industrious. They all have small frame houses, and patches of land planted, but they cannot do much, the land being poor. They are coopers and basket makers by trade, and, with some little aid, especially in time of sickness, they make a pretty comfortable living.

Mrs. Joseph Glode also has an acre of land, which, I presume, belongs to the Government, and the whole of which she cultivates, but, for want of proper cultivation, she does not obtain much return. She is the same patient, persevering, industrious woman that she ever was within the past ten years. I have known her to nurse and bury her husband, her son, her two daughters and a grandson, and never saw her shed a tear, but upon one occasion, when she called upon me to enable her to get something from the doctor to ease the pain and hacking cough, when a tear came forth unbidden, but turning for a moment, as if ashamed, she became herself again.

Stephen Knockwood stands above all the rest as an industrious, enterprising and ambitious man. Not content with the four acres of land and house and barn which he always owned as private property, he has within the last year purchased fifty acres of land further up the river, and, although owing for the most of it, if his health continues for a few years, I think he will pay for it.

There has been some sickness amongst the Indians during the past man, yet I think not so much as commonly exists amongst them.

There is a small increase in population this past year, owing both to natural causes and return, after long absence, of some who were natives of this county. On the whole, it has been rather a healthy and good season for them.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J.E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent, District No. 2.
ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.S., 18th September, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report, with tabular statement, for the Indians in the District of Annapolis and Shelburne.

It will be seen that there is a small increase in the population. So far as I can ascertain there are only two children attending school in the district, nor can I induce the parents to send their children, though the public schools are open to them. This is more particularly the in the section known as Lequille, distant from the schoolhouse, about three-quarters of a mile.

The Indians cannot be induced to live on their reservations, preferring to live near the towns. In these localities they find ready markets for their work, and in the spring of the year for the salmon which they take in the streams, but owing to the fact that the millers are not prevented from throwing sawdust and other matter

into the water, and that there is no proper conveyance for fish to pass up and down, this industry is fast becoming extinct.

The health of the Indians has been very good during the past year.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. WELLS,
Indian Agent District No. 1 "A."
ENFIELD, N.S.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In submitting my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last, I have the honor to inform the Department that the Indians of Halifax County are very industrious and strictly temperate.

The quantity of goods shipped by them to the London Exhibition was, perhaps, the largest sent from any agency in the Dominion. The work performed by them must have attracted much attention.

Thanks to the Department, the farming Indians in my agency have this season devoted more time than ever before to the cultivation of their farms, having been supplied with oxen and ploughs during the past year.

A school is being erected at Cow Bay, which will be a great boon to the Indians of that locality.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A.P. DESMOND,
Indian Agent, District No. 5.
PARRSBORO', N.S., 22nd September, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor herewith to submit my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

The condition of the Indians in this agency has not materially changed since my last report. Those settled on the reserve have enlarged their clearing, broken some ten acres of new land, and, greatly improved the condition of their roads. Their crops have been well looked after, and at present there is every appearance of a good harvest. The members of this band remaining at Halfway Lake are now negotiating for the sale of their lands at that place I and intend removing to the reserve. With one or two exceptions these Indians are sober and industrious, and well deserve the encouragement they have received from the Department. The other Indians throughout the county continue in much the same state as in former years.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A.T. CLARKE,
Indian Agent, District No. 7*

TRURO, N.S., 24th September, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

I have very little to report. There has been some sickness and a few deaths, but no contagious disease on the reserve.

Pursuant to orders from the Department, all the Indians under my charge were vaccinated last autumn, and no doubt vaccination was much required, as the operation was successful in nearly every instance.

I still find great difficulty in inducing the Indians to turn their attention to agriculture. They have no reserves, and, under those circumstances, their seed grant is largely wasted.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D.H. MUIR, M.D.,
Indian Agent, District No. 6 "B."
PICTOU, N.S., 28th September, 1886*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In submitting my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1886, I beg to state that I have very little information to communicate to the Department beyond that contained in the tabular statement herewith enclosed.

It is noticeable that there has been comparatively little sickness among the Indians of this district during the last two years. Indications of greater comfort among them are perceptible.

I regret to have to report that owing to the difficulty of obtaining a teacher the school on the reserve has been vacant for the last year.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
RODERICK McDONALD,
Indian Agent, District No. 8.
CHRISTMAS ISLAND, N.S., 27th September, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I beg to transmit my annual report and tabular statement in connection with Indian affairs in the county of Cape Breton, for the year ended 30th June last.

The Indians of this agency are doing as well as could be expected, especially those residing on the reserve at Eskasoni. I am well pleased with the efforts these are making in the way of farming. There is a constant improvement going on and it is likely to continue. The crop of potatoes grown on this reserve this year was the largest they ever had, the total yield being about 3,000 bushels.

The habits of the Indians on this reserve are good. They are sober, honest and industrious. They are strict in attending to all their religious duties; are always ready to follow the advice of their priest, and are docile and obedient to the

civil

authority. The same cannot be said of those Indians who are encamped in the vicinity of the towns of Sydney and North Sydney. There can be no improvement in their ease until a place can be provided for them in the country, where they can be induced to give their attention to the cultivation of the land.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M. McKENZIE,
Indian Agent, District No. 13.
RIVER INHABITANTS, INVERNESS CO.,
GLENDALE, N.S., 1st October, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit for the information of the Department my report and tabular Statement for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The tabular Statement shows a decrease of four and an increase, by immigration and births, of twenty-four, according to the census which I have recently taken.

The Indians of my agency are a law-abiding people and afford an example which it would be well for some of their white civilized neighbors to follow. I am sorry to say that trespass on the reserve is still frequent, and I find it difficult to put the law into force on account of the unwillingness of the Indians to complain against trespassers, fearing to be assaulted by them for doing so.

The remarks about the condition of the Indians can vary but little from those of last year. More interest and improvement in taking up now land and farming and keeping their fields well fenced is manifested than in former years, and aid from the Department to purchase agricultural implements will be of much benefit. The schoolhouse on one Whycocomagh Reserve has been re-shingled. The school is well conducted and the children in attendance are making fair progress.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent, District No. 11.
LENNOX ISLAND, P.E.I., 20th August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to forward, with the tabular statement, my report upon Indian affairs in this superintendency, for the year ended 30th June 1886.

I am happy to be able to commence my report by stating that the Indians are culture; their crop this year is as good as that of last year, which was reported to be the finest crop ever raised here.

Heretofore \$200 was expended every year for the purchase of seed, this year only \$100 was expended for that purpose; although more land was sown than last year, many of them saved their seed wheat and potatoes from last years crop.

The Indians residing on the reserves have abandoned their nomadic habits, they do not now leave the reserves as was formerly the case, but remain to take care of their crops.

In summer several of them maintain themselves and their families by fishing during the season, which lasts over five

months, including oyster dredging. Some hire

by the day and find employment in the vicinity of the reserves; others work at their trade, manufacturing butter tubs, which sell readily at thirty cents apiece. In winter they subsist on the product of their farms and by the sale of potato baskets and axe handles.

They avail themselves of the grant given by the Department for the purchase of building materials. Three houses and four barns are being built this summer, and five houses which were erected last summer, but not completed, have been finished this season.

The chapel, the parochial house and the board fence enclosing chapel and were whitewashed with lime; this gives a neat appearance to the place. This was done preparatory to the reception His Lordship Bishop McIntyre, who was here on the second day of July last, and confirmed a number of young Indians.

There has been an increase in the population this year. I took the census as carefully as I could and found 323 souls, an increase of sixteen over last year.

I am still teaching on Lennox Island. The children who attend school regularly are making fair progress.

Mr. Inspector Arbuckle visited the school on the 4th of June last. He appeared to be pleased at the result of the examination. He said he intended to make another visit in the month of October.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY - TREATY NO. 1,
MANITOBA, 17th September, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my special report, with tabular statement, in duplicate, up to the 1st instant.

I may say that, on the whole, there seems to be a marked improvement in the Indians of the several bands under my charge. They take a greater interest in making improvements on their several reserves; and to encourage them, I have had to advance them some provisions to enable them to secure hay for their stock and to keep them while harvesting their grain.

The Roseau River Bands

have on their reserve nearly nine acres of wheat, which was cut and stooked, I am told, without being much damaged by the frost, and at the Present time it will be in stack. I arranged with Mr. William Robertson, of Dominion to cut the wheat with a self-binding machine and provide his own cord, for the sum of \$1.40 per acre; the Indians themselves stacked it. Their other crops looked well, and were well attended to this year. The wheat, from all appearances will, I think, yield at least twenty bushels to the acre. The potatoes were good, and the beans and the garden stuff in some cases were very good. Last spring I made arrangements with some of the half-breeds who live with Indian women on the reserve to assist the Indians in breaking more new land, on condition that I would allow them \$1.50 per acre for breaking and the same for backsetting, the I provisions advanced to them while they were doing the work, to be deducted from the amount earned. By this means I have had twenty acres of new land broken, and expect to have it backset this fall, ready for crop in the spring. This is the only way in which I can induce the Indians to work, and after a few years, when we get a large area of land under cultivation, it will be much easier to got them to take an interest in the work, seeing

the benefit they receive from their own labor. These bands could raise a large amount of stock on their reserves, as the land is well adapted for stock raising; there is plenty of good hay for the cutting. I made arrangements with some parties who wanted to cut hay on the reserve to put up a certain number of loads for the Indians as payment for the cut for themselves. The cattle were in first-rate condition when I saw them last. Hereafter they will be able to have all their cultivated land in one block, as I found a large block of good dry land, after travelling over a great deal of the reserve.

The Long Plain Band.

On this reserve we have twenty-five acres of wheat of as fine a quality as there is in the country. The crop was not very heavy, but the grain is excellent. It was ripe and much of it was cut before the frost. Besides the twenty-five acres, two of the Indians have an acre each of very good wheat. The yield on this reserve, I am certain, will be at least twenty bushels to the acre, perhaps twenty-five. The potatoes are very good, and the Indians took good care of them and kept them clean. I went out to the Swan Lake Reserve, on the 9th instant, to see about the crops, there, and on passing the Long Plain, none of the wheat was stacked, but, on my return, I was surprised to find six very well built stacks finished, and a good fence around them which will prevent cattle from destroying the grain. The Indians were preparing to commence ploughing with two teams. They are going to try to plough with a span of their ponies till I get the ox for them. I got only about four or five acres broken this year, on account of the Indian who does the ploughing having lost his wife. She had been sick a long time before her death, and thus kept him from working. There are four of the other Indians who did some breaking for themselves, which will make altogether nearly twenty acres of new land broken this year, and when backset, together with the old ground, it will make, for next year's crop in the neighborhood of forty-five acres - independent of their potato ground. They are well pleased at getting their cows and bull, as those who remain on the reserve get the benefit of the milk. They also have the use of the cows which were left there for Yellow Quill's band by the contractor, as I would not accept them until I was satisfied that they were up to the description of contract. It was surprising how well they managed the cutting of their wheat with the reaping machine. The crop was taken off as clean as any of their white neighbors could do it, and that staking is also well done.

The greatest drawback to the prosperity of this band is the use of intoxicants. They live so near the town that they always find some person ready to furnish them, with liquor, whenever they can pay for it. It was only a short time ago that I fined a brewer \$150 for supplying beer to an Indian, and I am informed a few days ago, several more of them were drinking at the same place. It is almost impossible to get them to inform on any person who supplies them with liquor. The party who did inform was a white man who summoned the Indian as a witness.

I intend urging very strongly on this band, during the winter, to take out timber for a schoolhouse. They have plenty of good timber on their reserve and could, if they were inclined, take out enough to build a schoolhouse in a few days. There are none of them who seem to care much about the education of their children.

The Swan Lake Band.

I got thirty acres of the Reserve at Swan Lake enclosed with a splendid wire fence. The posts are all of oak, of good size, sixteen and one-half feet apart, with four strands of wire. In looking over it the other day I considered it one of the prettiest fields in southern Manitoba, and the wheat crop, the neighbors tell me, is altogether the safest from frost in the whole section of country around here. The barley, too, of which there are eight acres, is a fine crop, there will be at least 240 or 300 bushels. The potatoes did not do so well they are very poor. The land does not seem to be so well adapted for potatoes as for grain. This reserve is far ahead of any other in my agency for farming purposes. There

is a large quantity of clean prairie and plenty of hay and wood for all requirements. At the Gardens they have six or seven acres of wheat which looked well and seemed to escape the frost. They will, if they take proper care of it, have about 160 bushels, and they want me to get it threshed for them. Their potato crop is good. They are very anxious about their cattle, as they have secured a quantity of hay for them. They broke about five acres of new land this year. Their oxen looked well when I saw them a few days ago.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

*MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY - TREATY NO. 1,
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY 24th August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit for your information the following report and tabular statement, showing the state of the Indians under my charge for the year ended the 30th June, 1886.

The Roseau River Bands

had nine acres of wheat and I had it cut and stacked, but am sorry to say it was burned by a prairie fire which ran through that part of the country, doing a great deal of damage to many of the white settlers and Indians; in my experience this was the first time I ever knew of a fire running on stubble ground. The potato crop was light, the soil on this reserve does not seem to be well adapted for potatoes. The trouble is it is hard to get the Indians to keep them properly clean and well hoed. Generally, after they plant them they go away to hunt, and do not return until after the potatoes should have been cultivated.

For the past three years these bands have made a great deal of money by digging and selling snake root.

There are twenty-nine acres of wheat on this reserve this year, the twenty acres which I got broken and backset last year were sowed with wheat, as well as the nine acres that were under wheat last year, and I had a good wire fence put around the twenty acres, and enclosed with it twenty acres which were broken this year, making in the field forty acres altogether. The posts are all of oak and are put down one rod apart strung with four strand wire.

This last twenty acres were very well broken and in good time. With the permission of the Department I had this done at the rate of \$1.50 per acre for breaking and the same for backsetting, making for both ploughings \$3. The crops on the reserve this year - owing to the extreme dry season - are very light. The wheat I think will not exceed twelve bushels to the acre, but the sample will be good.

Although in other years this reserve had been covered with the most luxuriant this year there scarcely is hay enough for the cattle.

I made arrangements with Mr. William, Robertson, of Dominion City, to cut the wheat with a self-binding reaping machine and furnish his own cord, for the sum of \$1.45 per acre; the Indians are to put it up themselves.

These bands were supplied with the remainder of their cattle this year. They got four very good cows and four calves with them. They also received an excellent lumber waggon, and several smaller implements. They are very anxious to get a reaping machine next year.

A school was opened on this reserve on the 9th of December last, in a house belonging to one of the Indians. The attendance is but small, the greatest number on the

register being fourteen. I cannot tell much about the advancement of the children as they are taught in the French language the teacher cannot speak English, and I know nothing about French.

One of the chiefs of these bands died after the payments were made in 1885. His name was Shayweyass, and his brother, Wasuskookoon, was elected in his stead. Washwashoope was also re-elected chief, after having served for three years, and two councillors were also elected, one in place of Wasuskookoon, and another one whose term of office had expired.

The Indians of these bands, who reside at the rapids on the Roseau River are very anxious to be granted a reserve there, and are willing to give up any claim they would have on the reserve at the mouth of the river. With the exception of two or three, their improvements are on a school section, and to give them their holdings would not interfere much with the settlers.

The Long Plain Band.

This band had a very fine crop of wheat last year. They had about twenty-seven acres under wheat and had 740 bushels of first quality wheat, some of it yielding twenty-nine bushels to the acre. They also had a very good crop of potatoes. I got them to plant eighteen bushels to keep for seed, from which they pitted 227 bushels, fifteen or twenty bushels were frozen but, they had abundance for their own use, and for seed, with what they raised themselves, amounting altogether to about 700 bushels. The crops on this reserve this year are versa indifferent. The prairie portion of this reserve on which we are farming is a very light sandy soil which will not stand the drought, and this year being so extremely dry the wheat crop, immediately after it was out in head, stopped growing, and the straw was so very short it could not be bound; there is very little grain in the heads, and that of an inferior quality. I do not think it will yield over five or six bushels to the acre. We have forty-six acres under wheat on this reserve, enclosed with a rail fence, and about five acres of potatoes. I got the Indians to plough twenty acres this year in the valley of the river where the land is much richer, and where it will stand the drought better. The Indians did the ploughing themselves, but to encourage them and keep them at their work, I had to give them a little bacon and tea. A number of this band are very good workers, they can get steady employment from the farmers from the time haying sets in until the threshing is done, and during the winter they cut cordwood for farmers and others.

The bull and cows were supplied this band last year, and they were well satisfied with them, but I has great trouble before I could get animals which I considered up to contract, and I had to reject some of the cattle four different times. They have now one bull, four yearlings and four calves, supplied by the Government, and one of the Indians has a yoke of oxen of his own, making in all nineteen head of horned cattle. They were very proud of the new waggon they received this year, and they made a good rack for it, and are now using it in drawing their wheat.

I have been urging on this band for several years, to make preparations for opening a school, but have made very little progress. Last spring some of them took out logs for the purpose of building a schoolhouse but not enough, and I intend to try to get them to take out enough this winter, in order that they may erect one next spring.

The Swan Lake Band.

The majority of this band are located at what is known as the Indian Gardenear Hamilton's Crossing, on the Assiniboine River, about twenty-two miles west or south-west of Portage la Prairie. They still refuse to go to the reserve at the Swan Lake. The councillors of this band by Order in Council of the 23rd March, 1885, were deposed for their general insubordination to the Department, and for the manner in which they deterred other Indians from settling on the reserve.

Under instructions from the Department at the time I was getting them vaccinated, last spring, I called upon them to elect four councillors instead of the four who had been deposed, but they refused to do so. Before I commenced paying them this year, I brought the matter up again, and explained to those who had been absent the cause of their being called upon to elect councillors. I also informed them that the Department had asked me to name four councillors, if they refused to elect them, and that I would set the four men whom I would name before them, that they could elect those four or any other four they chose, but not any of the deposed men, but they still refused, and I went in and paid the chief. As soon as I paid the chief, the deposed councillors came forward, and claimed their \$16, as usual, which I refused to pay them. I then called on the members of the band to come forward, and I would pay them. When I got nearly through, two of the late councillors came and took their money, and shortly after, the other two came and took their's. One of them was the late chief speaker who accused me of keeping their money, and said that he would not let the matter drop there but would report me to the authorities. This man, although deposed, has still influence over a number of the band, and if it were not for fear of him and one or two others, there would be no trouble with the band.

The man who was always called the chief speaker has no respect for anyone, and he tells the Indians there is no one who has the power of cancelling an appointment as councillor; a number of them seem to be in fear of him, and in his presence will do nothing to oppose him. This man has often shaken his fist in my face, and told me I was keeping their money when I found that he and some others had been fraudulently drawing annuity money for Indians who had no existence in fact.

The chief and a few others have small patches of wheat and potatoes, at the Gardens, which looked very well when I was making the payments. They also got their bull and cows last year, and they got a waggon this year. The chief seems to be well pleased with them. The thirty-acre field, on the Swan Lake Reserve, turned out 386 bushels of wheat, and 310 bushels of barley last year. This year I had it cropped again with wheat. I arranged with Mr. R.C. McLaren to cut it with a self-binding reaping machine and supply the cord himself, for \$1.38 per acre. The wheat, in my opinion, will not yield more than twelve bushels at most, to the acre, and, perhaps, not so much.

I have tried to impress on the Indians the necessity for keeping their persons, their tents and their houses clean, but they seem to think test it is not my business to do so. However, the most of the Indians under my charge do not live in houses during the summer time, and when they are living in tents, they never allow their tent to remain long in one place. Last winter I had the most of them vaccinated. Dr. Kerr, of Winnipeg, vaccinated all who were present, with the exception of two families who would not consent to the operation. At that time we could not cross the river to Yellow Quill's band, but the doctor came up in the spring, and vaccinated all that band, with the exception of some who were away hunting. When I was paying them this year, they objected to be vaccinated on account of the excessive heat of the weather, and said that it would prevent them from working at their hay. I then told them that when they would send me word, I would bring a doctor and have them operated upon.

I am glad to have to report that, on the whole, drunkenness among the several bands of Indians under my charge, is on the decrease, especially at the Roseau River Reserve. This year from the time I entered on the reserve, until I left, did not see a single Indian under the influence of liquor. I had occasion to imprison a few of the Indians, but failed to get a case against any person for selling liquor to them.

*I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.*

*CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,
CLANDEBOYE, MAN., 22nd October, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following special report, and I am glad to be able to state that the Indians have been blessed, with a bountiful harvest this year; for, with the exception of some of the more tender vegetables, which were damaged by the frost, they have succeeded in harvesting their grain and root crops without damage. The yield of potatoes will be over 300 bushels per acre. Grain, judging from the yards that have been threshed, would average for wheat twenty-six bushels, barley forty, and oats fifty-two bushels per acre, corn fully seventy-five bushels per acre. I have never seen such a crop of hay as there was last summer. In St. Peter's fully 3,000 tons, and at Broken Head about 500 tons have been put up by the Indians. The people at Fort Alexander have also put up sufficient for wintering their cattle.

The taking of the census was a great trouble. Indians are suspicious, and would like to be left alone. They cannot see what good it does to them to give the ages of themselves and families, and they suspect it might do them harm; no explanation would change their opinion in this respect.

I am happy to state there never was a treaty payment before at St. Peter's at which less liquor was used. At the same time, I am sorry to say that liquor was sold, not so much by outsiders and whiskey-dealers, as by members of the band, and from information which I received, there is no doubt that large preparations were made to enter into this business, but with the assistance of the constables, supplied me by Mr. McColl, they either left the reserve, were afraid to sell, or were caught and punished.

The keeping of good order at St. Peter's, during the annual payments, is an arduous undertaking. The proximity of the reserve to Selkirk and Winnipeg brings hundreds of visitors. Last payment an hourly stage was run between Selkirk and the treaty ground, and a steamboat from Selkirk was plying backwards and forwards day and night. Numbers of Indians from other bands were there, and there must have been from two to three thousand people on the ground the greater part of the time. Traders with their huge tents form streets on the ground, and treaty Indians, with few exceptions, spend their money before leaving, some of them camping there for days before and days after the payment. Dancing goes on all day long, and if I allowed it, all night too, but this year lights were put out at 12 o'clock, and all parties ordered to go their tents, and outsiders were ordered off the reserve. This had a good effect, as it gave the constables and myself an opportunity of seeing any suspicious characters who were wandering about.

In regard to the quantity of land under cultivation, it would seem, at first sight that the people had not progressed in farming, as they have very little more under cultivation now than they had some years ago; but they have suffered, as all old Red River settlements have, by farming the same land for the last twenty or thirty years until it is completely worn out. Then the plague of Canadian thistles and other weeds took possession of their fields, and they have had to abandon them and make new fields, or parks as they call them, for themselves away from the river. This is where their grain is raised, and I have seen some beautiful samples of Fife wheat raised from the seed supplied them by the Department last spring. I may say here that Fife wheat is a good wheat for millers, but not for the farmer, as it is a poor yielder, and takes too long to ripen for our short seasons. They have raised 2,000 bushels of wheat, 750 bushels of barley, 850 of oats and 9,000 bushels of potatoes besides a large quantity of garden stuffs and corn.

The people here have a new industry, which brings them cash at the expense of neglecting their homes, that is berry picking. They go out in boat loads, to Elk Island and other place along the shore of Lake Winnipeg, picking blueberries, cran-

berries and plums. One man in one week, picked an ox-load of plums; he took them to Winnipeg, and sold them for \$40. Then again, as soon as the first of September comes, away the men go to the marsh at the mouth of the Red River after ducks, where an average good shot can make from \$1 to \$10 per day, until the ice takes. And in regard to fish experience this fall is, that any man can go down to near the mouth of the Red River, on the lake shore, and, with one or two good nets, in one week, catch enough fish to do him for the winter.

If the Indians under my charge could be only taught to economize, to look out for to-morrow, to depend entirely on themselves, they would soon be rich. In fact as I often tell them they are rich, they do not know what poverty is, they live on the fat of the land, they are as independent as the wind, and in speaking to Chief Prince and others of the St. Peter's Band, who went to Egypt with Lord Wolseley, they acknowledge this and tell of the misery and poverty they witnessed amongst the poor people of Egypt, and other places which they visited on their trip.

This band has accepted the Indian Advancement Act, 1884, with the exception of clauses five and eleven of section ten. In regard to clause five they do not like the idea, as they wish the reserve, with the exception of the land inside their fences to be in common, that is outside the two mile belt, but inside the two mile belt, they call it private property, as they in almost every case bought the land from Peguis, or Ex-Chief Henry Prince, and paid for it. I myself cannot see any good cause for their not accepting this clause. In regard to clause eleven, the word "taxes" is sufficient for them, and they will not have anything to do with it at present.

Broken Head River.

I reached Broken Head on the evening of the tenth of July, three days later than the day appointed for the payments. Here I found the Indians all assembled, and as at St. Peter's they made a demand for the Stone Fort treaty. It is quite a pleasure to see the herd of cattle these people are getting. In this respect they show an example to all other bands on Lake Winnipeg, having over sixty head, forty-seven of which are stock raised from cattle given them by the Department.

The crops on this reserve are good, hay is splendid, and as they have a ready market for fish, ducks, berries or anything they have to sell, evidences of comfort begin to appear in their houses - good stoves, chairs, beds, pictures, & c.; and a better class of dwelling-houses are being built, and those who reside on the reserve are comfortable.

The heathen portion of this band, with the exception of a few families, does not live on the reserve, although its members often promise to do so. They seem to hang around Winnipeg and other towns, and, as a general thing, are living a miserable life. I believe that if they were allowed to join the Roseau River band, they might be induced to settle, as that part of the country is their native place.

The Indians have put up the walls of a schoolhouse, but, so far, no one has offered to take the contract to finish it. The old chief claims that he was promised a schoolhouse, and, as far as he is concerned, as long as the water flows and the sun shines, he will never build one, unless the whole cost is paid for by the Department.

This band absolutely refuses to have anything to do with the Indian Advancement Act, 1884. They give no reason for this except that (as they say) they are too ignorant at present to make laws, and they are afraid of law.

The Rev. Father Allard applied to the chief and council for a piece of ground for a Catholic burying-place this summer, which application they refuse, as they stated they only wanted the present church - Episcopalian - on this reserve. There are only two Catholic families living on this reserve at present.

Owing to the vigilance of the constables, whom I had with me, no liquor was sold, and there was not one case of drunkenness on the reserve, and, so far, I have not heard of any since I finished paying. On Monday, the 13th of July, I then visited all, the fields and gardens in the afternoon, although it was raining.

The next morning I examined the school, but could not start, there was a strong head wind. It calmed after dinner, and at half-past two we started - rowing;

in a short time a fair wind sprang up when away we went, and reached Fort Alexander at 11 at night, the quickest trip I have ever made from Broken Head to Fort Alexander.

Fort Alexander.

I began to pay on the 17th, six days later than the time appointed.

On the 15th I called on the Hudson Bay Company's officer and found that he had not sent on the supplies to the treaty ground. I then divided up the twine, & c., and he shipped the retired quantity. On reaching the treaty ground, at noon, I was not met as usual by a salute nor by the chief and council. As soon as my tent was pitched I called upon the chief, when he stated that his heart was sore, that he was the chief of the whole reserve, and that he did not want two chiefs on the reserve, and that he heard I had taken away twine, & c., which belonged to him and his people. He wanted it all. After enquiring I found out from him that he had been told that one of the French half-breeds who takes treaty had been made a chief and that he would only be chief over the Indians. Of course I told him it was all nonsense; that I never heard of it before, and that the Department never had any idea of having two chiefs on the reserve, and that as long as he would behave himself he would be chief. He then appeared pleased, and they went out and fired a salute. This talk took all the afternoon, and towards dark it began to rain. It rained all night and all next day, and as there is no house on the treaty ground except the chief's, which has only sticks and mud on the roof there was no place to pay in, even the next day when we were paying, mud and water would drop down on our books and heads. The Government schoolhouse is where the payment ought to take place at the same time I have doubts whether some of the Indians would go there to receive their annuity.

The people of this band have also refused to have anything to do with the Advancement Act. The chief states that he is a chief and can manage his own people without any new laws.

On finishing the payment I was in no hurry to leave the reserve, as there were some suspicious characters who had come down the river from Rat Portage, but who did not come on the reserve. Even if I had wished to leave, however, I could not have done so, as there was a regular gale from the north which we could not row against, even in the river. After the payment I had a long talk with the band. They still harp on the Stone Fort treaty. The chief states he never signed the paper giving up the outside promises, and that he wants them. Of course he also wants the \$5 instead of \$3, which was the Stone Fort treaty. I visited the gardens, examined schools, and, as soon as the wind moderated, started for home.

There was not a drunken Indian seen. At the same time, I suspected several parties of having drank some, but as I had warned the chief, council and band that any persons caught with liquor in their possession, or being drunk, would be punished to the utmost extent of the law, they evidently took warning, for there was no drunkenness either while I was on the reserve, or, as far as I have heard, afterwards.

I am sorry to report that there have been several cases of Indian poisoning on this reserve but the parties who use this poison, although suspected, are such experts at the business, that only one man has been caught during the last fifty years. This poison does not cause death, but produces madness, sores all over the body, blackening of the skin, contortions of the face, and it remains in the system for years.

I beg to bring before your notice that the custom of using a York boat in the agency is most expensive, it requires so many men - from six to seven. Then if there is the slightest head wind, it is of no use. What is needed is a good centre-board boat with two masts, after the plan of the Collingwood fishing boats. I then would require only four men to manage her at the annual payments when I have to be at a certain point on a certain day other times, two men would be all I should require. There would be no lying by, as we could beat against the wind except in case of severe storms, and thus there would be a saving of time, wages

rations, which, I think, would soon pay for a boat of this kind which can be built here, with sails and everything complete, for \$200. The anchor and chains cost about \$50.

The Indians (Protestant) have just finished a new schoolhouse near the mouth of the Winnipeg River; Joseph Henderson, one of the councillors, having taken the work in hand and completed it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A.M. MUCKLE,

Indian Agent.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY,

CLANDEBOYE, 19th August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement showing the state of the various bands of Indians under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1886, and I am happy to say that they have all passed a comparatively prosperous year, with very little, sickness of any kind amongst them.

St. Peter's.

This band is steadily improving in civilization and prosperity, and as the rate, of wages is decreasing year by year, and as lumbering and railroad work is receding further and further, the Indians are beginning to settle down on their reserve and make a living at home, some by farming, and some fishing, although a farm to a certain extent. They have sown this year 152 bushels of wheat, fifty of oats, fifty-five of barley, about eight of Indian corn and 850 bushels of potatoes, besides vegetables. They own forty-one horses, 559 horned cattle and fifty pigs. They sold about 400 tons of hay last winter, but as the price was low they did not sell all they had, and they have still a large quantity on hand for next winter.

During the first part of last winter, they caught a large number of pike, about 20,000, for which they received from one cent to one cent and a half per pound. I observe that all fish in the southern part of Lake Winnipeg, with the exception of sturgeon, are smaller than they used to be, and the Indians at the mouth of the Red River had, in consequence, to make the meshes of their nets smaller. They are becoming anxious to have fishery reserves marked out for them.

Last winter this band received permission to sell dry or dead wood, under permit only fifty-two Indians availed themselves of the opportunity. They took out 690 cords, for which they received \$1,016.60; this was of great assistance. As a general thing, the farmers who had oxen did this work; it kept them at home, and they made good use of their money.

The Indians of this band have made five miles of drain, and everyone has been surprised at the work they can do and did do in a day, one man in one day spaded out thirty-three cubic yards; of course he worked from daylight till dark.

The very dry summer gave them great assistance at this work, the land having been dry where in former years it was covered with water. It is very hard to determine the benefit these drains will confer on this reserve. Hundreds of acres of land were not fit even for pasture. The cattle and horses are now feeding in places they could never get at before, and I feel confident that hundreds of acres of this swamp lands in the course of a few years will be perhaps the richest and finest prairie in west part of the country. It would be a great boon to have the system of drains completed.

The attendance of the children at the schools has been more satisfactory this year, but, there is still room for great improvement in this respect. The people are very anxious for the establishment of an industrial school, where their boys could learn trades, and their girls, domestic economy.

Broken Head.

The Indians on this reserve passed a good winter, and had a fair market for their fish and game. They killed a large number of moose, which appear to be increasing in this neighborhood every year.

Three more of the heathen members of this band have built houses and settled on the reserve, so that by degrees I expect them all to do so. They are also sending some of their children to school. Last quarter, Mr. Black, the teacher, had thirty names in his returns, which is most encouraging.

One of the Government oxen belonging to this band was gored last spring and had to be killed; the other cattle were well wintered.

The best sample of wheat which Mr. Colcleugh, a large wheat buyer at Selkirk bought last year was bought from one of the members of this band.

Fort Alexander.

This band caught only about 20,000 whitefish last fall, they made up their catch, however, in tulippies, a fish somewhat like a whitefish, but smaller, of which they caught over 90,000 the Hudson Bay Company buying over \$3,000 worth from them, which assisted them materially through the winter. They also had a fair match of other fish during the winter. Game was abundant, and for years they have not been so successful in their deer hunts. Cariboo came from the north-east in bands and the Indians killed a large number, which means meat, good clothing and shoes to the Indians and their families.

The schools on this reserve have not progressed as anticipated, principally on account of the parents being so indifferent about sending their children, but also owing to the ill health of Father Madore.

The fine grade Durham bull, which was given to these Indians last year, was hurt by one of the other animals, and, after lingering all winter, died last spring. Their other animals did well last winter, as they had plenty of hay.

General Remarks.

The Indians have many estimable and amiable qualities; they are most generous to one another in health and sickness they, however, enjoy the present without a thought of the future. This is one reason why none of them get rich, as they prefer rather to be poor than to be called stingy. These are the men who are the most urgent in their demands for assistance from the Department, They always desire grain and potatoes; they always have wants, and at the same time can have half a dozen dances and suppers during the winter. I have known parties to sell an animal for over \$30 and spend all money on one of these dances, of which there are probably a hundred during each winter.

I have endeavored to start joint stock farm amongst the people at St. Peter's, and to encourage them with some provisions, and had their ploughs repaired for them. So far I have only been able to get about twenty acres broken, but expect by my October report to give a better account of the undertaking.

The sanitary condition of the Indians in my agency has always been good, owing more to our wonderfully salubrious climate than to any care the people take in this respect; whatever garbage they throw out is at once disposed of by the dogs, which are the scavengers amongst Indians in this part of the world.

Up to date we have had only half an inch of rainfall, but, nevertheless, the crops look fair.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,*

A.M. MUCKLE,
Indian Agent.

MANITO-WAH-PAH AGENCY - TREATY NO. 2
THE NARROWS OF LAKE MANITOBA, 12th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.

SIR, - In accordance with the instructions received from Mr. Inspector E. McColl, dated 2nd July, 1885, I have the honor to submit with the accompanying tabular statement, my special report on Indian affairs in treaty No. 2 from the 30th June to the 1st September, 1885.

On the 6th July I started from Winnipeg to make the annuity payments to the hands of Indians under my supervision. I arrived at

Sandy Bay Reserve

on Lake Manitoba, on the afternoon of the 7th.

The crops were very promising, but the small garden seeds had, in nearly every instance, been eaten by grubs.

The cattle were looking very well, and in good condition. Implements in general are well taken care of.

The schoolhouse and the new house for the teacher are now completed, and enclosed with a very good fence. I inspected the school, and found forty-two children present in all that day, namely:

1st Class. Three boys and one girl. First Reader, page 47. Reading and spelling very good. This class wrote in copy-books fairly, and sums on slate good.

2nd Class. Four boys and one girl. Second primer, page 40. Reading good, spelling very good; arithmetic good.

3rd Class. Six girls and two boys. First Reader, page 20. Reading fair; spelling good.

4th Class. Two boys and two girls. First Primer page 14. Spelling very good. These are very small children.

5th Class Two girls. Golden Primer, page 20. Spelling fair.

6th Class. Three boys. First Primer, page 12. Spelling good.

7th Class. Two boys. First Primer, page 22. Spelling good.

One boy by himself. First primer, page 10. Spelling good. Another boy by himself, from Dog Creek. First Reader, page 22. Reading and spelling good.

Lake Manitoba Band.

I visited one portion of the reserve, and my assistant the other portion, and we found marked progress in their gardens, the fences in very good order, and gardens free from weeds. The cattle were in good condition; the implements were also, generally, in good repair.

The chief topic under discussion was the schoolhouse and the school. In my opinion the Lake Manitoba reserve, which was selected by the Indians themselves, is a very poor one, for one reason it is nothing but one continuous swamped thick bush. The band is divided into two separate parties, one at Elm Point, at one end of the reserve, the other at Dog Creek, Which is off the reserve and at the opposite end. There are a few of them in the centre, including the chief and one councillor. The new schoolhouse is built nearly in the centre, about two miles and one-half from the chief's house, on the edge of the bush. About ten yards in front is the big marsh that extends to the lake.

I inspected the school under William Sanderson and found pretty fair progress, as follows: -

1st Class. Two boys and one girl. First Reader second part page 9. Reading fair; spelling good.

2nd Class. One boy. First part first book, page 12. Reading and spelling good.

3rd Class. Two boys and two girls. First part first book, page 3. Reading good and spelling fair.

A, B, C Class. One girl fair, and three do not know their alphabet. Twelve children present.

Arithmetic, subtraction, good. Writing on slates and copy-books fair, and singing good.

The crops were looking well, with the exception of some small seeds which had been destroyed by grubs.

Ebb and Flow Lake Band.

I was delayed on this reserve as the provisions did not arrive until the day following my arrival, when I inspected them, and found them of the required quality and quantity. I issued them to the Indians and after superintending their distribution among the members of the band, I made the payments.

Quite a number of half-breeds left the treaty with the understanding that they would not be obliged to refund the money according to the Indian Act as amended, and enforced this year; and further, I was instructed to inform them that on presenting themselves to the proper authority they would now get scrip.

A yoke of oxen was given to is band and they were delivered while I was there; I found them in good condition.

On looking over the reserve I found very marked improvements The fields were larger than usual and fences more substantial and the crops were looking well and promised a good yield, but the small seeds were rather backward, owing to the dryness of the season.

I inspected the school and I found it as follows: -

There were twenty-seven pupils present. Singing good.

1st Class. Boys and five girls. Third Reader, page 194. Reading and spelling good.

2nd Class. Four girls. Second Book, page 64. Reading and spelling good.

3rd Class. One boy and three girls. Second Reader, page 48. Reading poor, spelling good.

4th Class. Two girls. First Book, Second Part. Reading, good, page 26, spelling fair.

5th Class. First Reader. First Part, one boy. Reading fair, page 9, spelling bad.

6th Class. Two boys in the First Book. Reading, fair, no spelling.

7th Class. One boy and one girl. First Book, page 6. Reading good.

A, B, C Class. Five boys and three girls, fair. Arithmetic on blackboard, addition good. Geography, pointing out places on the map, good; writing; writing on copy-books, good.

Fairford, "Upper River."

I reached this reserve on the 19th July, at 6 p.m., and it being Sunday, I could not transact business. I was detained until two o'clock on Monday, owing to an accident to the boat coming with the provisions and the Indians would not receive their annuity until the provisions had arrived. I, however, inspected the gardens and crops and found everything looking well and promising a good yield. Owing to the dryness of the season the hay did not grow at all and the Indians fear a hard winter for their stock.

On arrival of provisions and presents, I inspected them and superintended the division of the same and made the payments the day following. Several half-breeds left the treaty on the same conditions as already mentioned. I inspected the upper school on this reserve and found the pupils progressing favorably, with the following result: -

Lowest Class. Two boys and three girls. First Primer, page 8. Reading and spelling, good.

2nd Class. Three boys. First Reader. First Part, page 10. Reading fair.

3rd Class. Three boys and one girl. Second Reader, Page 84. Reading and spelling good.

4th Class. One boy. Second Reader, page 46. Reading and spelling, good.

5th Class. Four boys and two girls. Second Reader, page 156. Reading and spelling good.

6th Class. One boy and one girl. Second Reader, page 15. Reading good; explanation, good.

7th Class. Two boys and six girls. Third Reader, page 71. Reading very good; spelling and explanation very good.

8th Class. Four boys; Third Reader, page 89; reading very good. These boys can explain what they read.

9th Class. Six girls and six boys, Canadian Third Reader, page 162 - Reading explanation of subject, and spelling very good. Page 72, reading in History of Canada, page 1; explanation of subject, and spelling very good. Dictation, very good. Mental Arithmetic: - Addition, multiplication and subtraction, very good. Grammar, good. Geography, page 26, and pointing places on the map, very good. Writing in copy books, fair.

The implements and cattle on this Reserve were, with few exceptions, in good order.

Little Saskatchewan Band at Sandy Bay Reserve on Lake St. Martin.

I paid the Indians of this band on the 23rd. After distributing provisions I inspected the school, with the following result: -

1st Class. Three girls and one boy, Third Canadian Reader, page 55 - Reading good; explanation of subject, fair; spelling good, in spelling book, pages 98 and 40. Arithmetic, sum in multiplication, two correct.

2nd Class. Two boys and two girls, Second Reader, page 46 -Reading and spelling pretty good. Arithmetic, multiplication and addition, good.

3rd Class. First Book, Second part, page 9 - Reading, good; spelling, very good; Arithmetic, good.

4th Class. First Book, First part, page 15 - Reading and spelling, good. There are three girls and one boy in this class.

5th Class. One girl. First Book, First part, page 26 - Reading and spelling, good.

6th Class. One boy and two girls. First Primer, page 6 -Reading and spelling, fair.

7th Class. One girl. First Book, page 6 - Reading and spelling, fair.

A, B, C Class. Three boys and three girls, fair.

Writing in copy-books, fair; in all a marked improvement.

There are three young men attending school occasionally. They we reading in the Third Reader.

The Indians have completed a schoolhouse, with the requisite windows, and they are about making the necessary furniture and thatching the schoolhouse, which is a very good building and a credit to the band.

I visited the gardens and I regret to say that, owing to the dryness of the season, there is no yield. The Indians will have to look to the fisheries; for a means of living, as they have done hitherto.

Lake St. Martin Band.

I reached this reserve on the evening of the 24th. Finding the Indians all present, I gave them their provisions, and next day I paid them.

The band in general desires the resignation of one of its councillors, as he is in bad health and unable to attend meetings or to transact business of any kind.

I visited the school, and was not surprised to find little progress, as the teacher lacks energy. I reprimanded him on my last visit, but I am afraid to no effect. There were present in the school nine boys and four girls.

1st Class. Three boys and one girl. Third Reader, page 10 -Reading, fair; explanation, fair; arithmetic, pretty correct - one boy very good, son of Sahkooset.

2nd Class. Two boys. Second Reader, page 150 - Reading, spelling and explanation, fair.

3rd Class. One boy. Second Primer, page 18 - Reading, spelling and explanation, good.

4th Class. One girl. Second Primer, page 14 - Reading, good; spelling, fair.

5th Class. One girl. Second Primer, page 21 - Reading, good; spelling, fair; explanation, good.

6th Class. Second Primer, page 16 - Reading and spelling, good.

Writing in copy-books, good. No improvement, owing to schoolmaster being sick.

I inspected the cattle, implements and houses, and they were in good order.

I visited the gardens and found them in good condition, with proper fences.

The Indians are also building substantial houses. They have erected the wall of a schoolhouse, 18 by 24, 10 feet high from floor to ceiling, of good spruce logs, squared, and they expect the Government to allow them the usual grant given to the other bands.

The crops are looking very well, and promise a good yield; but the small seeds have been destroyed either by grubs or drought. The hay is very abundant.

The fisheries are very well all the year round, and are of great help to the Indians. They complain of white men coming in and interfering with their fisheries on Lake St. Martin.

I left this reserve on Sunday at 11 a.m. and reached

Fairford Lower River Reserve,

where I inspected the gardens on both sides of the river, and the frame of the new schoolhouse just built, made of well hewed sound spruce and poplar logs.

Next day I inspected William Anderson's school, which shows great progress. This is the best school I visited for discipline and progress.

1st Class. Five boys and three girls. Fourth Reader, page 313 - Reading, spelling and explanation, good; arithmetic and recitation, very good - geography, page 39, and use of the map, very good; grammar and dictation, very good.

2nd Class. One boy and one girl. Third Reader, page 152 - Reading, explanation, spelling and writing, good.

3rd Class. Five boys and three girls. Second Reader, page 150 - Reading, explanation and spelling, good.

4th Class. Three boys. First Book, First part page 16 -Reading and spelling, good.

5th Class. One boy and one girl. First Book, First part, page 10 - Reading good.

6th Class. Three boys and two girls. First Book, First part, page 20 - Reading and spelling, good.

General Remarks.

The writing and singing are very good. This school has improved a great deal, and deserves a prize. I proceeded in company with my assistant to visit the reserve, looking over the gardens, houses, stables and farms. I found marked

progress everywhere on this reserve. The Indians are building better houses; the roads are in better order; Fairford Reserve promises to be a credit to my district. The chief is a good man and in every way worthy of his office, and his influence for good in his band is marked. He has a number of horned cattle, and good many acres of land under crop.

Crane River Reserve.

I reached this reserve on the morning of the 8th. The old headman had just lost his wife, and the band grieved for her loss. I presided at a meeting of the band, and made the annuity payment. I inspected the school under William Henry Anderson, the teacher, and I found it doing very well.

1st Class. Two boys, Third Reader, page 30 - Reading and Spelling, fair. Arithmetic, multiplication, very good.

2nd Class. One girl. Third Reader, page 32 - Reading, spelling and arithmetic, good.

3rd Class. Seven girls. Second Book, pages 30 and 132, and Second Reader, page 2 - Reading, spelling, arithmetic and writing, good.

4th Class. Four girls. Second part, First Book, pages 77 and 44 - Reading and spelling, good.

5th Class. Two boys. Second Book, First part, page 20 - Reading and spelling, good.

6th Class. Three boys. First part, Second Book, pages 10 and 17 - Reading and spelling, good.

A, B, C Class, good.

In all a marked improvement since in last visit. The next day I inspected the gardens, implements, houses, stables and cattle. I found everything in good condition with exception of one ox and one bull that got hurt in the bush. The ploughs and harrows were not under shelter, otherwise they were all right. The gardens were very clean, with strong fences. The crops are very promising, but the grubs have been eating some of the garden seeds.

Water Hen River Reserve.

I was received by the whole band at the boat landing, and I met with a very hearty reception. The Indians have built a good dock and made a good road to the schoolhouse, and have planted trees along the road. I was escorted to the schoolhouse where two addresses were presented to me in which the Indians expressed their loyalty to their great Mother the Queen. I paid the annuity and inspected the school and gardens and I then visited the reserve. It is really wonderful that children, who, eighteen months ago, could not even understand a word of English, are now able to read and write, both in French and English. The classes are as follows: -

1st Class. One girl - Reading, good.

2nd Class. Four girls and two boys, Second Reader, page 24 - Very good.

3rd Class. Eight boys and one girl, Second Part, First Book, page 34 - Reading, spelling and writing on slates very good.

4th Class. One girl; First Primer, page 20 - Reading, good.

5th Class. Two boys and two girls, First Primer, page 23 - Reading good. There are five boys and two girls writing on slates.

6th Class. Two boys and two girls. First Primer page 21 - Reading and spelling, very good.

1st Class. Dictation, five girls and two boys; writing on slates, very good.

2nd Class. Eight boys and one girl; dictation, good; addition on blackboard very good.

I also examined the classes in French and found as follows, viz: -

1st Class. Reading, three boys and six girls, page 14 - Illustration in Bible, very good.

2nd Class. Seven boys, Duties of a Christian. page 9 -Reading, very good.

3rd Class. Syllabaire, one girl and two boys, page 38 - Very good.

4th Class. One boy and two-girls, Syllabaire, page 27 - Reading, very good.

5th Class. First part, First Book, page 40 - Spelling, very good; two girls and two boys.

A, B, C Class. Four boys and six girls. Good.

1st Class. Writing; eight boys and five girls, very good; writing on slates, very good.

2nd Class. Writing; three boys and one girl, very good.

1st Class. Three boys and six girls, spelling, very good.

2nd Class. Seven boys, spelling, very good.

Arithmetic. Nine boys and eight girls, addition on blackboard, multiplication and subtraction, very good.

The crops were looking well and promised a good yield with the exception of the small seeds which had been destroyed by grubs. There are signs of improvement all over this reserve, In fact it is marvellous how quickly they have changed their mode of life. The cattle are looking well and the implements are in good order and repair I left Water Hen and then proceeded to

Duck Bay.

I arrived on the 13th August at this reserve, when it was reported to me that an Indian woman had administered a dose of poison to another Indian woman with intent to kill her. I investigated the case and found her guilty and committed her for trial as I am of opinion that an example should be made, as cases of this kind are of too frequent occurrence. I paid the annuity money to the band and distributed the presents. There are a number of half-breeds who wish to withdraw from the treaty.

I inspected the school on this reserve and found that it was the second best in my district. I also examined the pupils and found as follows, in English: -

1st Class. Two boys and four girls, First Primer, page 20 - Reading, very good.

2nd Class. One boy and two girls, Second Primer, page 18 - Very good.

3rd Class. One boy and one girl - Reading, very good.

4th Class. One boy and four girls - Reading and writing, very good.

I also examined them in French and found as follows: -

1st Class. Two boys and four girls. Reading, explanation and spelling, very good.

2nd Class. One boy and two girls. Reading and spelling good.

4th Class. One boy and three girls. Page 20 - Reading, spelling and writing, very good.

5th Class. Three boys. First Book, Second part, page 30 - Reading, spelling and writing, very good.

6th Class. Five boys and one girl. Page 45 - Reading and spelling, very good.

A, B, C Class. Six boys and three girls. - Very good.

The gardens were looking very well, free from weeds and well fenced.

The cattle were in good condition and increasing fast.

The implements are well taken care of and in good order.

On my way back I again called at Crane River Reserve to inspect and deliver the tools and implements to the Indians. I arrived here on the 18th and next day started for the agency.

General Remarks.

The classification of the teachers in respect to discipline and progress, is as follows: - The best school is Lower Fairford, William Anderson, sen., teacher; 2nd, Duck Bay, Wilfred Adam, teacher; 3rd, Upper Fairford School, George Bruce, teacher; 4th, Water Hen River, Jules Tabouret, teacher; 5th, Sandy Bay School on Lake Manitoba, Robert Tweddell, teacher; 6th, Little Saskatchewan School, Colin Sanderson, teacher; 7th, Crane River School, W.H. Anderson, teacher; 8th, Ebb and Flow Lake School, Caroline Asham, teacher; 9th, Lake Manitoba School, William Sanderson, teacher; 10th, Lake St. Martin School, Francis Storr, teacher.

I was glad to receive the yacht supplied by the Department.

The bands generally in my district are making progress toward improvements, and it is very gratifying to remark how little assistance they require as compared with other districts.

The sanitary condition of the various bands, as a rule, in very good, and the Indians are very much pleased at the forethought of the Department in furnishing medicine for their use. I regret to say that a great deal of immorality exists among them, but I fear that is an evil which will not be easily remedied.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,

Indian Agent.

MANITO-WAH-PAH AGENCY,

THE NARROWS OF LAKE MANITOBA, 21st August 1886,

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In compliance with instructions I have the honor to transmit tabular statement and annual report for the year ended 30th June last, with supplementary remarks on my visits to the several reserves of this agency in July and August.

TREATY No. 1.

Sandy Bay Band.

Before leaving, at the last annuity payment, I inspected all the Government cattle, which I found to be in good condition and left in charge of the school teacher, having, at the same time, contracted with one of the half-breeds, Nicholas Spence, to cut and deliver on the reserve the necessary quantity of hay for winter.

The implements on hand and the provisions not issued, as per instructions from the Department, were stored in the schoolhouse and also placed under his charge, awaiting orders for their final disposal. Since my last year's report the school, has been ably and regularly conducted and at the closing I found the pupils had made good progress.

TREATY NO. 2.

Lake Manitoba Band.

During my visits to this band I found the cattle well kept and stabled and in good condition.

The schools were in a most satisfactory state and good progress had been made by the pupils. A new schoolhouse has been erected, for which an additional teacher is asked; it is at the other end of the reserve, a distance of newly six miles. The condition of the Indians is prosperous, their gardens and crops look well; the seeds furnished in spring gave every satisfaction.

Ebb and Flow Lake Band.

Nearly one-half of the members of this band have withdrawn from the treaty as half-breeds, and the remainder, numbering about sixteen families, desire the appointment of a chief and two councillors to replace those who withdrew, I informed them that their wishes would be made known to the Department.

Those remaining have shown themselves to be industrious and we doing well in agriculture, having used all the seeds supplied in spring; they were sowing and cultivating the ground vacated by the half-breeds who have withdrawn. Their crops are promising and altogether they may be said to be in a good position.

The cattle and implements are well taken care of and the school, which was reopened last October, is progressing favorably under a new teacher.

Fairford Reserve.

This reserve continues to be one of the largest and most prosperous in my agency, although several half-breeds have withdrawn from the treaty. These half-breeds, before entering the treaty, resided upon the reserve, and were in occupation of the same previous to the transfer to Canada, and in many cases have made valuable improvements, which they state they claim under the Manitoba Act, and they ask to be allowed to remain undisturbed on the reserve.

The crops of the remaining Indians look well with the exception of hay which is very scarce on account of the drought. The increase in the Government stock is considerable; it is well cared for. At the last payment three ewes and one ram were delivered in good order: the reserve is well adapted for sheep raising. The Indians ask for carding tools and a spinning wheel for the wool.

The schools are excellently conducted and have a large attendance, one being the mission property. A new Government school has been built on the lower part of the reserve, and is found to be a great convenience.

Lake St. Martin Band.

The Indians of this reserve give attention to agriculture, part of their time being devoted to fishing and hunting. Their gardens are well kept; but the potato crop is very poor: the stock, I am glad to say, is well kept. The band has accepted the bull and cow supplied last fall.

A large schoolhouse has been erected, and when finished with shingle roof the building will have cost about \$150, which was subscribed by the Indians out of their annuity money. They realize a good deal of money by the sale of whitefish.

Little Saskatchewan Band.

This band does very little farming, the crop of potatoes was very poor, owing to the drought and the inattention of the Indians.

Extensive fires in the woods have done considerable damage on the reserve; two, ploughs and other tools have been burnt.

The school is, however, making fair progress. The stock is well kept, having plenty of excellent hay. At the last annuity payment, the chief stated that in consequence of the scarcity of timber fit for building purposes on the reserve, they desired permission to cut on Government land, or that one mile square of heavy timbered land adjoining the reserve may be given to the band in lieu of a similar area on the east end.

Crane River Reserve.

The survey of this reserve is not yet completed, and the Indians request that it may be finished as soon as possible. They are in a prosperous state, and industriously disposed. The cattle are well cared for, and the school is in a satisfactory condition making good progress, under a new teacher. The gardens are well kept, and the crops are good.

Water Hen River Reserve.

This reserve is in a fairly prosperous condition, with good buildings, and the Indians are generally comfortable, but in consequence of the dry season the crops are, not so good as is usual, particularly the potatoes; but as they have plenty of whitefish and large game, with care, they need have no starvation.

The cattle I found looking well and fat. The school is one of the best and making fair progress, being well attended; the pupils show a great desire to learn. The present teacher having left on account of sickness, the Indians request that one may be appointed in the meantime in his place.

TREATY NO. 4.

Duck Bay Reserve.

This band although small, is very industrious, its members having clean and neatly kept gardens and houses; the crops look well.

The cattle, in which they take great pride, are well taken care of. The school is in a creditable condition.

The Indians of this reserve at the last payment, stated their urgent desire to be removed to Pine Creek, twelve miles distant, and they request that a reserve surveyed for them at that point, which the half-breeds of this band who have withdrawn from the treaty, wish to retain as individual homesteads, many of them having comfortable farms with considerable improvements.

General Remarks.

During my visits in spring to the different reserves, acting under instructions I had notices conspicuous posted, warning the Indians to remove from their dwellings all filth and other causes of disease; I find this has been generally done by them, and no case of contagious disease has come to my knowledge.

The usual vaccination has been performed with satisfaction to the Indians.

Fear is entertained by some that whitefish will become scarce in consequence of the increasing fishing operations carried on by white traders and others, and the Indians express a desire that some check on them should be instituted by the Government for the preservation of this valuable fish, which is the Indian's main support.

The moose and other large game are, they state, becoming scarce in consequence, of the extensive fires which have been raging all summer in the woods adjacent to the several reserves of Treaty No. 2. This causes the Indians great anxiety for the future support of their families.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.
COUTCHECHING AGENCY,
RAINY LAKE, 10th August, 1885.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In accordance with instructions received from the Department. I have the honor to transmit the following which embraces my operations since 30th June last, while making the annuity payments.

I left Rat Portage with my assistant on the 6th July, at noon, by the steam tug, "N. Mosher," having in tow the Indian supplies for this agency. Hearing that American whiskey peddlers were on the Rainy River, I procured the services of a constable from Mr. Lyons, the Ontario police magistrate.

We encountered very rough weather on the Lake of the Woods, and, while attempting to cross the sand bar, at the entrance of the Rainy River, the night being dark and stormy, we mistook the channel, the steamer got aground, and in backing off struck a snag, which caused her to leak so badly that in a few minutes she sank, in about five feet of water. Having previously lost the small boat, we had no means of escaping from the wreck, and consequently had to remain on it all night, to, the great danger of our lives. In the morning the weather was still so rough that no boat or steamer could reach us, but the persons on board the barge, also aground about fifty yards from us, were fortunately able to make a raft of planks; and the

constable having volunteered to swim with a line to the barge we were thus enabled to haul over the raft, by which we got away, with difficulty saving the despatch way, box containing the money for Indian payments.

Hungry Hall Reserve.

I arrived at this reserve on the evening of the 9th, and next morning commenced the payments, being three days later than the date upon which they should have been made. I distributed the supplies and inspected the gardens of Bands Nos. 1 and 2.

Long Sault.

I arrived there on the following morning early, and, after distribution of the supplies and the payment of annuity money to Bands Nos. 1 and 2, together with an the work connected with this, I left for

Manito Rapids,

arriving there on the morning of the 12th (Sunday), and being behind time I deemed it advisable to pay at once and push on, instead of remaining till, Monday morning.

For personal inspection of the gardens of Bands Nos. 1 and 2 I judge that the crops of corn and potatoes, also about 2 1/2 acres of wheat, will be very good.

The chief, Mawintobinesse, from Long Sault, accompanied us here, and during the payment stated, on behalf of himself and all the river Indians, that they desired that the money collected by the Government for trespass from Macaulay should be for their benefit, in nails, locks, windows, & c., for their houses which been communicated by me to the Department.

The chief of Bands Nos, 1 and 2 also request that they may be furnished with a map of their reserve.

Little Forks.

I arrived at this reserve on the morning of the 13th, held a council, and completed the payments.

It gives me much pleasure to mention the industry of the Indians on this reserve. Their gardens are well kept, and the crops look uncommonly good. As is will be observed by the tabular statement their crop is greatly in excess of that of last year, twelve acres having been ploughed and fenced last October, and in May it was sown with wheat, oats and barley, for which the Indians desire to express their satisfaction and gratitude.

This chief also requests that he may be furnished with a map of his reserve.

Coutcheching and Stangecoming.

While waiting the arrival of supplies from the wreck, I commenced the payments on these reserves, having previously held a council for the election of a councillor in place of one who was killed by lightning. The supplies arrived and were distributed on the 17th.

Necatchewenin.

I arrived at this reserve at 3 o'clock, p.m., on the 18th, and held a council for the election of a headman to fill the place of one who had died since last payment. I then distributed the supplies, and visited all the gardens before the day ended.

Nickickesminescan.

I started for this reserve on the morning of the 20th, arriving the same evening, and next morning commenced and

completed the payments. I left at noon.

Rivière la Seine.

I arrived at this reserve at 10 o'clock, a.m., on the 22nd, and at once commenced the payments. I heard a report of American whiskey peddlers being in this neighborhood, but, while we remained, no liquor was brought on this reserve, and the Indians were respectful and orderly I camped on the reserve, and left early the following morning.

Lac la Croix.

I arrived at this reserve on the evening of the 24th and next morning held council for the election of a chief and councillor.

A whiskey peddler was camped opposite, on the American side, but no liquor was sold to my knowledge while I remained on the reserve, although I was afterwards informed that some had been sold, and much drunkenness prevailed among the Indians. Further reference to this is made in my concluding remarks.

I regret to say that on inspection, I found the gardens of this reserve to be very small and ill kept and the crops poor.

General Remarks

In concluding this report I am happy to state that the Indians under my charge are in a fairly prosperous condition and generally self-supporting, having only two or three cases of destitute and infirm among them.

At the time of the payments, the clothing for the chiefs and headmen had not arrived, having been delayed between Kingston and Rat Portage, but having come to hand since my return to the agency, the articles have been distributed.

I regret to say that owing to high water there will be a failure of the rice crop, but fortunately there is abundance in an inland lake on the American side.

The supplies furnished by the Hudson Bay Company were according to sample and the Indians were well pleased with the superior quality of the flour.

Two teachers have been appointed for the schools at Long Sault and Little Forks' Reserves; they left for their respective stations on the 23rd July last, and the school furniture has been delivered. Mr. O'Keefe has been transferred from the English River Reserve to this agency, where he opened the school on the 1st inst. The attendance at this school is very good, and under O'Keefe's tuition it will, I think, make rapid progress.

With reference to the annoyance and demoralization among the Indians of this agency, occasioned by the traffic in liquor on the American side following the annual payments, it is to be hoped that in future some satisfactory arrangement will be entered into whereby constables may be appointed to watch this illicit traffic at least during the payments in this agency, which is an exceptional one, its whole front being on the international boundary line.

The general behavior of the Indians during my visit to their reserves was orderly and respectful.

The following is an approximate estimate of the returns of the crops from present indications on the different reserves in my agency.

Hungry Hall, No. 1. - Potatoes, 500 bushels; corn, 50. The grain sown was a failure. The gardens look well and have been enlarged.

Hungry Hall No. 2. - Potatoes, 200 bushels; corn, 50. This band has also gardens on the American side of the river.

Long Sault, No. 1. - Potatoes, 1,000 bushels; corn, 200; oats, 30. This band is industrious; gardens well kept and increased acreage.

Long Sault, No. 2. - Potatoes, 800 bushels; corn, 100.

Manitoba Rapids, No. 1 - Potatoes, 2,000 bushels; corn, 150; oats, 50; wheat, 40. This band will have potatoes for sale. The wheat looks very well, but is rather thickly sown.

Manito Rapids, No. 2 - Potatoes, 500 bushels; corn, 80. There are only two Indians in this band who cultivate the soil.

Little Forks. - Potatoes, 500 bushels; corn, 80; oats, 80; wheat, 40; barley, 30. This band is already referred to fully in this report.

Coutcheching. - Potatoes, 1,000 bushels; corn, none, the crows have destroyed the entire crop.

Stangecomng. - Potatoes, 150 bushels; corn, 30; a small quantity of wheat which will scarcely be worth cutting.

Nacatchewenin. - Potatoes, 200 bushels; corn, 10. The Indians of this band are very poor gardeners and take little interest in planting.

Nickickesminescan. - Potatoes, 400 bushels; corn, 30. The same remark applies to this band.

Rivière la Seine. - Potatoes, 200 bushels; corn, 8. Numerous potato bugs were observed on the plants in these gardens.

Lac la Croix. - Potatoes, 150 bushels; corn 10. The potato bug was also observed here. The gardens very poorly kept.

The small vegetable gardens on the foregoing several reserves have not been successful.

The cattle sent for the use of the Little Forks band were inspected and received by me on the 4th inst., and the clothing for the river Indians received after the date of payment was distributed by me at the same time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R.J.N. PITHER,

Indian Agent.

COUTCHECHING AGENCY, 6th July, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

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

The Indians of the several reserves are in a fairly prosperous condition, notwithstanding that several lost their potatoes by early frost; but by fishing and hunting they have been enabled to support themselves, with the exception of a few aged and infirm Indians who have been assisted with provisions during the past winter.

I again, by instructions from Mr. Inspector McColl, gave out a contract for ploughing fifteen acres on the Little Forks reservation, on Rainy River. Part was ploughed in October and the remainder in April. Four bushels of wheat, ten of oats, and two of barley were sown this spring, and the remainder of the ploughed land was planted by the Indians with corn and potatoes; there is every appearance, notwithstanding the drought, of a good return. I am sorry to report that from the want of rain in May and June, the crop of hay is slight.

I visited the schools at Long Sault, Manito Rapids and Little Forks on the 17th December, and again on the 2nd March. I was surprised at the progress of the children. The teachers at Long Sault and Little Forks left in spring for their missions at Youkon and Athabasca, and others have been appointed.

The several bands were supplied with 100 bushels of potatoes for seed, as they lost most of their seed by frost. They also got an assortment of garden seeds.

With reference to the payments of this year, all information will be found in the supplementary report, transmitted herewith.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
R.J.N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.*

COUTCHECHING AGENCY - TREATY NO. 3
RAINY LAKE, 1st August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit the following report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

Hungry Hall.

I left Rat Portage on 6th July and arrived at Hungry Hall on the 7th, at noon. Held a council and visited the gardens, some of which have suffered for want of rain; the potato bugs are numerous. The women and children go along the drills with bark pans and burn the bugs.

These Indians have put up the frame of a schoolhouse. I gave them 20 pounds of nails for the flooring. The children are taught in a room in the Hudson Bay Company's house for the present.

These two bands still have gardens on the American side, where they plant corn and potatoes.

On the 8th I paid these bands and gave out the supplies.

Dr. Lambert vaccinated them.

Mr. Redden, Chief of Police at Rat Portage, seized quantity of liquor intended to have been landed on the American side. He remained on the reserve till the 12th.

Long Sault.

On the 9th I arrived at Long Sault Reserve, held a council, visited the gardens and paid these two bands.

The gardens of corn and potatoes look well and are free of bugs, but the grain has a poor appearance for want of rain.

I delivered two oxen with harness to Band No. 1. The chief was very grateful for them, and promised to make good use of them.

There is a school on these reserves, and the children are making good progress.

I left a constable at these reserves, as we had heard that there was on the American side.

Manito Rapids.

On the 10th I arrived at Manito Rapids, held a council; gave out the supplies; visited the gardens, and paid these two bands.

They have large gardens of corn and potatoes. They have also about four acres of wheat and oats. These Indians are industrious.

Three cows, three calves and one bull were delivered to Band No. 2.

There is a school on this reserve, and the children are making good progress. The school was closed during vacation.

Little Forks.

Fifteen acres of land were ploughed, and four bushels of wheat, ten of oats and two of barley, sown for the Indians of this band. They planted corn and potatoes in their old gardens. Their crops look well, notwithstanding the dry weather

in June.

Coutcheching.

On the 14th the two bands at Coutcheching were paid.

Part of Mickiscece band have made gardens on the large reserve, but as they only cleared the underbrush and left the large trees standing, their potatoes have a poor appearance. I sent a man to plough one acre for the chief, but he had not made a secure fence and the pigs destroyed his potatoes.

Although these Indians have horses, for want of harness they are unable to make use of them in ploughing. They have requested pony harness.

There is a school on this reserve, and the children are making good progress.

Dr. Lambert vaccinated all these Indians, and also some non-treaty children.

Owing to drought, the hay in the marsh is scarce, but they will get enough for their cattle.

Kaicatchewenan.

On the 15th I started for Kaicatchewenan, where we arrived in the evening. I paid the band, gave out supplies, and camped on the reserve.

Dr. Lambert vaccinated this band.

I visited their gardens. They have peas, beans and potatoes, which look well. The small seed has been a failure, owing to want of rain.

Nickickoseminecan

I arrived at this reserve on the 19th, held a council, delivered the supplies, paid the band, and camped on the reserve.

These Indians have commenced to build a schoolhouse. They also intend to clear land along the small river which enters the bay.

Their gardens of potatoes look well, but the corn is a failure. They have a large bed of wild rice near their houses, which promises to yield a large crop.

Rivière la Seine.

On the 21st I arrived at this reserve, held a council, gave out the supplies, and paid the band. Some of this band were absent at Savanne, on Lac des Mille Lacs, and I have heard that some of them have been paid by Mr. Agent McIntyre, at Savanne.

Their gardens look well.

Lac la Croix.

On the 24th I arrived at this reserve, held a council, gave out the supplies, and paid the band.

I visited their gardens, which have a good appearance, and the beans which were sent them last spring will be a good crop. The potato bugs are numerous on some of the potato patches, but some of the gardens look well and promise a good crop.

General Remarks.

I am happy to state that, to my knowledge, no liquor has been sold to Indians except at Hungry Hall. In former years the traders from Vermillion brought liquor to Lac la Croix, but this year I have heard that the police at that place have kept a strict watch, and none of the traders were allowed to bring liquor on to the reserve. This reserve is about one mile from the American side.

The crop of wild rice promises to be abundant. I have notified the Indians that they will have to keep potatoes for seed.

The supplies were delivered on the several reserves at time of payments, and according to vouchers.

The general behavior of all the Indians during my visit to their reserves was orderly and respectful.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R.J.N. PITHER,

Indian Agent.

*ASSABASKASING AGENCY,
LAKE OF THE WOODS, 10th September, 1885.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following report and tabular statement in connection with the Indians under the supervision of this agency, since my report of date 11th August last.

The annuity payments were made, as usual, without any trouble with the Indians, they being satisfied with the treatment they receive from the Government.

The supplies of provisions, twine, ammunition and implements furnished this year for the Indians, as far as my judgment goes, appeared to be of the best quality. Everything was equal to the samples, furnished to me by Mr. Inspector McColl. The supplies were all delivered in the best condition and in good time at the different places where the payments were made.

As far as my knowledge goes, the dealers in intoxicating liquors did not have much chance to sell to the Indians. They were well watched by the men I had as canoemen, and by the Indians themselves.

According to instructions, I inspected, as far as possible, all the gardens belong to the Indians within this agency. The gardens belonging to the Islington and Rat Portage bands were inspected in July, when the annuity payments were made. The crops appeared to be doing well, and promised an abundant yield.

I commenced to inspect the gardens belonging to the Lake of the Woods and Shoal Lake bands on the 17th August; sickness prevented me from doing so sooner. The potato crop will not be so large as was expected, but otherwise the gardens look well.

The wild rice did not grow this year in the Lake of the Woods, and I am informed that this is the case in all places in the neighborhood where rice used to grow. This failure was caused by high water. This will be greatly felt by the Indians, as they generally depend on wild rice for their winter food.

Since my last report no sickness of a serious nature has appeared among the Indians within this agency.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. McPHERSON,
Indian Agent.*

*ASSABASKASING AGENCY - TREATY NO. 3,
LAKE OF THE WOODS, 26th July, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit for your information, the following report and tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

Whooping cough, with other sickness of a less severe nature, appeared among the Indians during the year and caused a good deal of suffering; a number of young children were carried off by it.

If it had not been for the kindness of the Department in supplying the seeds last May, a good many Indians would have no seed to plant this year. The crop of wild rice was a failure last summer, owing to high water.

The fisheries of last fall were not so good as they were the year before.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

G. McPHERSON,

Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY - TREATY NO. 3, 16th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit with the accompanying tabular statement, my special report on Indian affairs for the bands in my agency.

Lac des Mille Lacs.

I visited this band on 28th May with potatoes and garden seed, and found only three families on the reserve. They lost a great many of their seed potatoes by frost during the winter. I again visited this band on the 8th July to pay them their annuities, and called a meeting of the band for the purpose of electing two new councillors in place of Wiskaskanini and Magigisk, who were continually absenting themselves from the reserve and not attending to their duty. This band is beginning to make some improvement, clearing land for hay and binding houses. Their gardens are pretty well cultivated, and they have planted, according to their own statement, about thirty bushels of potatoes. They are still entitled to three cows, but wish to get two oxen in place of two cows. I do not think it advisable to furnish the cattle this year, as they have not have enough hay. Their tools were very badly cared for, the roof being nearly off their tool house. I told the councillors it was their duty to see to these things, and that they should have a new house built for them. This band was well satisfied with the provisions and clothing furnished them.

Sturgeon Lake.

I visited this band on 31st May with garden seed and potatoes, and found only three families on the reserve. I again visited them on 12th July, but found no one on the reserve, the band being camped six miles down the lake making canoes. This band has made no improvements for the last ten years. The Indians hardly ever live on the reserve except when making sugar, planting potatoes and taking them up. They find employment at the mines. I paid them their annuities and distributed supplies to their satisfaction. The chief said they would rather have more twine and less pork. They have no house for their tools, and consequently a great many are destroyed and lost. They wish to be furnished with a few extra tools for which they are not entitled, to build houses with. The chief and councillors have promised to be more careful than the old chief was. On visiting their gardens I found them very badly attended to. Only five Indians were cultivating small patches. They lost their seed potatoes by frost last winter, and were very thankful for those supplied this year, and are willing to go to Savanne for their seed in the spring. They will return to their reserve this month to take up their potatoes and do their fall fishing. There were no births or deaths in this band during the year.

Wabegon and Eagle Lake.

I arrived at this reserve on the evening of 17th July. Received supplies from contractors, and divided the provisions equally. The Eagle Lake band preferred to keep their portion in bulk, till they returned to their own reserve. On 18th June I paid their annuities and took a census, distributed tools, ammunition and twine, & c., giving the yoke supplied this year to Wabegon, and the harness which they did not receive any harness with their which were very badly cultivated; of the reserve, where they had potatoes, beans, onions and pumpkins, all looking fairly well. They have planted 169 bushels of potatoes, and last winter they captured \$1,968 worth of fur, besides making an excellent fishing. Their cattle - one Bull, three cows, two oxen and three young animals - are in very good condition.

I arranged with this band to give their one year old bull to Eagle Lake, as theirs was drowned in a potato pit.

The chief and his son, a councillor, promised to build a schoolhouse, but the band all opposed it for the present.

Lac Seul.

I arrived at Frenchman's Head on 21st July. Examined the gardens, and held a council at Mark's house. Kutchechewanini's band who were formerly paid at Lac des Mille Lacs and now at Lac Seul, wish to have a reserve outside Frenchman's Head. Most of this band are Roman Catholics and under the authority of Father Marcoux, who insists upon having schoolhouse built before the Indians have cleared their land or built their own houses. These bands (Kutchechewinini's and Frenchman's Head) wish to be paid their annuity at Frenchman's Head, as it is too far for them to go to Lac Seul during the busy season. The boats with supplies can land here and leave them in charge of Councillor Mark. There are 118 Indians in these bands.

I inspected the new schoolhouse, which is nearly completed. It is well built, of square timber, and would be a credit to any carpenter. This school, which was opened on 1st July by Mr. Spence, is held in Mark's house, there were at that time about forty pupils, but the priest has induced his flock to leave, and now there are twenty-eight names on the roll, with an average attendance of sixteen. Their reading was remarkably good spelling fair, writing and figures would do credit to a pupil with three or four years' practice. It was suggested that a small part of the schoolhouse should be partitioned off for the teacher, this winter, then the school would always be warm for the children.

I paid this band their annuities on the 22nd and 23rd July, at Lac Seul, and distributed the provisions and supplies received from contractors. The barrows and yoke were not received in time for distribution; the ploughs I refused, and left them stored by the Hudson's Bay Company at Wabegon Tank, as they were not adapted for that part of the country. I also inspected the school under the care of the Rev. Jas. Irvine, His Lordship the Bishop of Rupert's Land being present. There were twenty-eight names on the roll, with an average attendance of twenty. Reading, fair, but no explanation; spelling, very good; writing fair; arithmetic, simple rules, fairly correct; on the whole not much improvement since last year, due no doubt, to irregular attendance.

After we had inspected the school I held another council. I then made arrangements to transport their bull to Frenchman's Head. I also arranged with them to go to Wabegon Tank for their seed in the spring.

This band last year harvested 2,264 bushels of potatoes, and planted this spring 360 bushels.

Mattawan and English River.

I visited this band on the 26th July; this is the date I promised the Indians to be here.

I received supplies from Mr. McKenzie, of the Hudson Bay Company, and found them all in good order. I gave supplies to chief and councillors, and saw them equally divided among the band to their satisfaction.

Being Sunday, the Indians decided not to accept their annuity till Monday. After annuities were paid I held further council with the band. This band wishes to know where it will be paid in the future. The Indians wish to be paid on their reserves at Bichowaykang and Grassy Narrows, which, I think, would be the better way. The chief says he was promised that they should be paid on their reserves.

This band wishes to have a Church of England school established on its reserve at Bichowaykang. The Indians will build the schoolhouse and have it ready by next payment, when they expect to receive the Government grant. They would prefer a teacher who could speak Indian.

At Grassy Narrows I found the schoolhouse closed and Mr. O'Keefe, the teacher, gone. I found the slates and books, which consisted of First and Second Readers, grammars, histories and geography, in good order; the writing in copybooks, credit-

able. Father Marcoux wishes to take charge of this school and repair it. He wanted to know if the Department would pay him for the school if he reported when it was finished. I replied that when I inspected the school next payment, I would report on it, and, if satisfactory to the Department, he would get the balance of the Government grant. There is no excuse now for the Indians not building a better schoolhouse; they have tools, and an ox to draw the timber.

At Grassy Narrows I found twelve houses, very poorly built and in a filthy condition, but no person living there.

The gardens, which consisted chiefly of potatoes, were well cultivated.

The cattle, one ox and one cow and calf, were in good condition.

On arriving at Rat Portage I met Father Marcoux, who said that the ox furnished to this band last winter should have been a bull, as they had never received one. I had to show him the statement to convince him that this ox was in excess of what they were entitled to.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY - TREATY NO. 3,

KEEWATIN, 13th August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit, with the accompanying tabular statement, my annual report on Indian affairs for the bands of my agency.

Lac des Mille Lacs Band.

On the 27th May I visited this band, and distributed seed. On the 5th July I left Fort William for Savanne, where my assistant, Mr. Bannatyne, from Winnipeg, was waiting for me. I hired a crew here, and paid the annuity at Poplar Point.

The Indians have improved a little in working at their houses and in cultivation. I have not as yet, succeeded in getting them to build a schoolhouse. Their gardens are better kept than last year, and having received all the cattle they were entitled to, a plough and a set of harrows, they are now able to make a larger clearance and to cultivate more land.

These Indians have selected their fishing grounds at the Narrows, in Lac des Mille Lacs, and in front of their reserve.

The provisions not having arrived at date of payment, I distributed them on my return from Sturgeon Lake.

These Indians are very healthy. Twenty-four were vaccinated. Three births and one death, from old age, since my last visit.

Sturgeon Lake Band.

I visited this band on the 12th July, and paid the annuity. The Indians have made no progress in agriculture or in building. Being close to the American boundary they are always visiting, only returning to their reserve to plant and take up their potatoes, receive their annuity, and do their fall fishing.

I gave them some tools and nails to encourage them to build. They have no tool house, and their few tools were in very poor condition. This band has selected fishing grounds in front of the reserve. Nine Indians were vaccinated here. One birth occurred since my last visit. They were well satisfied with supplies furnished them.

Wabegon and Eagle Lake Band.

I visited this band on 27th February, and found the Indians in great trouble, not having sufficient hay for their cattle. I telegraphed Mr. Inspector McColl to send some hay, which the Indians offered to pay for.

At Eagle Lake one of the cows was killed, having been badly gored by an ox, and the beef was sold for \$35; I forwarded the money to Mr. McColl for the purchase of another cow. This speaks well for the honesty of these Indians.

I visited this band again on 30th May; distributed seed, and selected a site for the schoolhouse. I arranged with Mr. Houston, of the Hudson's Bay Company, to furnish them with provisions while building the school.

On the 19th I paid the annuity, and distributed the provisions, & c. The gardens are well attended to, and should produce a good crop.

The schoolhouse is nearly completed, and a Protestant school teacher is desired.

They are self-sustaining, and very industrious. They paid for the hay furnished them last winter out of the annuity. A number of traders were at the payment, but none of them had liquor.

There were twenty-eight vaccinated, three births and one death since last year.

Lac Seul Band.

I visited this band on the 1st March to report on schools, and inspect the cattle.

On 23rd July I paid this band the annuity, and distributed provisions, which were all up to sample. Visited the gardens at Frenchman's Head, and found potatoes, barley, wheat corn and other garden vegetables further advanced than in any other gardens visited. The houses are also very neat and clean. The school here, under Mr. Spence, has improved very much; the children doing well in reading, writing and arithmetic. On my visit last winter, I gave them some yarn and knitting needles, also an assortment of flower seeds to encourage them to cultivate the land. The flowers looked remarkably well, and the girls had knitted three pairs of socks. I also examined the school at Lac Seul, under the care of the Rev. James Irvine. The attendance was small, being pay-day. The average is fifteen pupils. The great drawback to progress is their irregular attendance, yet they seem anxious to learn.

The new schoolhouse on the reserve will be finished this fall and the Indians are building their houses near the school to be convenient for the children. Mr. Irvine has succeeded in getting four intelligent boys from Lac Seul and one from Wabegon to go to the Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie, to learn trades. Two wish to be carpenters, two teachers, and one a farmer. This band has improved very much since last year. There were nineteen births and fourteen deaths. One hundred and twenty-seven Indians were vaccinated here. Three members of this band have received commutation of annuity.

Mattawan and English River Band.

I visited this band on 8th March to inspect the cattle and report on the school at Grassy Narrows. On the 26th of July I arrived at Mattawan to pay the annuity; I called a council, but as the contractor had not arrived. I was detained a day, as they would not receive their annuity until provisions were distributed. Next day the contractor arrived, and I distributed the provisions and annuity money. These Indians wish to be paid on their reserves next year - one band at Wabusking and the other at Grassy Narrows. They also selected their fishing grounds in front of the reserves. This band is self-sustaining, though not so industrious as the Lac Seul and Wabegon bands. I inspected the school which is in charge of Mr. Blais. It was much cleaner and in better order than when last visited. There were five children at school; the others do not want to attend. There is very little improvement in the children. The teacher does not understand Indian and the children do not understand him.

The Grassy Narrows band purchased a bull last winter which they paid for out of the annuity, having already received their fall complement of cattle.

The old chief was suffering very much and was taken to the Winnipeg hospital by Dr. Kerr's assistant.

There were six births and two deaths since my last visit.

Twenty-four Indians were vaccinated here and eleven at Grassy Narrows.

Respectfully presenting the above report,

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN McINTYRE,

Indian Agent.

PAS AGENCY - TREATY NO. 5,

CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 4th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In compliance with instructions delivered to me at the time of the recent payment of annuities, I beg to submit my special report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with the accompanying tabular statement comprising events that have happened since I left my office to proceed to Winnipeg for the annuity money.

On the 22nd June last I left the Pas for Winnipeg, via Grand Rapids. On the way down the river I met some of the Chemawawin Indians and gave them advice regarding the schoolhouse then in course of erection.

On the 26th of June I came to Grand Rapids where I staid waiting for the lake boat until 9th July, when I embarked on the "Colville," and proceeded as far as Swampy Island, and then went on in a York boat, landing at Selkirk the following Monday. The next day I reached Winnipeg, where I stayed till the following Saturday. During that time I was occupied chiefly with interviews with Mr. Inspector McColl, and working at the Indian office, and in preparing for the return journey.

Mr. I.W. Jowett having been appointed as my assistant, on the 18th of July we went on board the "Marquette," at Winnipeg, and the day following we embarked on the "Princess" for Grand Rapids, where we landed on the afternoon of the 22nd. The next day, as the supplies could not be landed owing to the rain, I examined the gardens and houses, and was gratified to observe that there was a considerable difference in the crops compared with last year, so that with the extra supply of ammunition and twine at the disposal of the Indians, I do not anticipate any particular distress among this band next winter.

The houses on this reserve, though tolerably fair for Indian dwellings, are not so well built and commodious as they should be, considering that Grand Rapids is next door to civilization. The fact is, these Indians are incapable of properly spending the wages earned at the wharves on the arrival of the boats.

The chief informed me that he should have a better house this fall, though the fact of his having a wretched dwelling is not owing to the reason above mentioned, but to his being partially blind.

As the Government schoolhouse has now been finished the payments took place there this year on the 23rd and 24th of July, the census being taken at the same time. The payment completed, we recrossed the river, interviewed the chief and councillors and made out some estimates for next year.

The next day the provisions were delivered and the Indians addressed, but as some of the supplies were not yet landed, we were unable to complete the business the afternoon we crossed the portage, but could proceed no further that day,

owing to very heavy rain.

The next day being Sunday we stayed at the west end till Monday morning,

At 5 a.m. on the 27th of July we left the Rapids for Chemawawin, where we arrived early on the morning of the 29th. The payment was made and the census, taken the same day.

After the payment I examined the school children, twenty-five of whom were present.

Mr. Lindsay, the school teacher on this reserve, appears to try his best, but he suffers somewhat from ill-health. Progress among the scholars is slow but real.

The schoolhouse at Chemawawin is now used, though not entirely completed. The Indians who have built it have done their best, but the building does not present a comely appearance.

The teacher at this school asks to be removed to another reserve where the daily average of attendance would increase his salary.

The houses on this reserve are gradually assuming a better appearance, and the gardens promise a decidedly better crop than last year, but the land under cultivation is altogether too little; still with the twine and ammunition supplied them this year they should not starve next winter.

The next day, after arranging for the keeping of the cattle, giving the necessary instructions to the school teacher about the biscuits for his scholars, and completing the census and some estimates, we left Chemawawin for Moose Lake, and reached the fort on the 31st of July.

On the 1st of August we left the Fort at 3:30 a.m., and reached the reserve soon after 8. The payment and census were commenced the same morning and completed in the afternoon.

After the payment I talked with the band for about an hour, and then examined the gardens. Here, too, there is a prospect of better times next winter, so that, considering Moose Lake is an excellent place for fish, with the twine at their disposal, the Indians there should have wherewith to face the winter ere it commences.

The school on this reserve not, being kept this quarter, I could not examine the children, but the Government schoolhouse is in process of completion.

We left the reserve at night, and reached the fort the next day, Sunday,

The provisions and other supplies having been landed on Sunday, the next morning they were examined and delivered to the chief. I advised him to reserve most of the ammunition for fall use, which he promised to do.

The biscuits for the school children, with the necessary instructions, were delivered to Mr. Settee, the teacher.

On the 3rd of August, early in the afternoon, we left Moose Lake for the Pas, where we landed on the 5th.

After a meeting with the chief and councillors, the provisions were examined and delivered.

The next day the payment and census were commenced, and completed the day following.

After the payment the rest of the supplies were examined and delivered to the chief and councillors. Here, too, I gave instructions for only a portion of the ammunition to be distributed at once, and the rest to be reserved for the majority who would probably be at the Pas till late in the fall.

In the evening a large number of this band gathered near the tent, where I addressed them at some length.

The next day I went up to the Eddy, and examined some of the gardens there and around Pike Lake. From there I went on to my office, where I spent the next day, Sunday.

On Monday morning I examined the rest of the gardens around Pike Lake, and then walked through the woods down

to the Pas, examining the gardens and giving instructions to the Indians regarding their crops. In the evening I visited some more of the gardens.

The next morning some requisitions were made out for the ensuing year, and in the afternoon I saw the chief and councillors, and delivered the oxen brought for the Pas Mountain Indians. In the evening the other gardens were visited. The

two cows brought for the Pas Indians, together with the necessary instructions, were then delivered to those who were considered competent to keep them. Vouchers for supplies were then obtained from the chief and councillors.

On the 12th of August we left the Pas for Birch River. As we passed the Big Eddy, I examined the school children taught by Mr. Louis Ahenakew. In this school there are four classes, all of which are making satisfactory progress. The teacher has already succeeded in laying a good foundation at the Eddy School, in arithmetic, reading and spelling.

We left the Eddy the same day, and reached Birch River Portage on the 14th August. All the supplies, except the scythes and snaiths, which were not yet landed, were examined and delivered to the councillor.

The next morning the payment and census were commenced and completed. In the afternoon I spent some time overlooking the distribution of tools, & c., and then went across the Portage to examine the gardens.

The Government schoolhouse on this reserve is fairly on the way to completion, and will probably be ready for occupation this fall.

The Birch River Indians are waiting for a school teacher to occupy the building.

On my return from the gardens, I met the bands and spoke to the Indians about their, school, requisitions and other things, till late at night. We staid on this reserve until Monday morning, when we left for Cumberland, where we only arrived next morning, owing to a strong head wind.

The same day we reached Cumberland the supplies were examined and delivered to the chief and councillors. I overlooked the distribution, which was not completed till late in the evening.

The next day, the 19th of August, I examined the school children, twenty-five of whom were present. On entering the school I was struck with the clean faces and tidy appearance of the scholars. Undoubtedly progress in this school continues, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the best in the district. There are four classes, in which are taught the various branches of elementary education. The dictation and arithmetic class do credit to their teacher. The copy-books speak well for both Mr. Beddome and his scholars.

The Government schoolhouse on this reserve was still in the same unfinished condition as before, but since the recent payment of annuities the Indians have bestirred themselves and have undertaken to complete it.

After the examination of the school the payment and census were commenced and completed the following day, except in the case of three who came in afterwards, and received their annuities on the 22nd.

The payment over, the requisitions were then made out, and arrangements made for the further care of the treaty cattle.

After the payment Mr. Jowett set to work to complete the pay sheets, which he has done in a masterly manner, but which, owing to the subsequent paying of some annuitants (who were not present at the time) do not present that tidy appearance they would otherwise have done.

The next day the 21st, I went round the rest of the gardens, and found a prospect of a fair crop of potatoes, but there was some land lying waste. On the afternoon of the same day I met the chief and councillors, and some other Indians, and spoke to them of Their school, gardens, houses, half breed scrip and the Indian Advancement Act, 1884. The next day, Saturday, was spent more or less at the fort, examining and signing Hudson's Bay Company accounts. The rest of the tools had been landed, and were then examined and delivered to the chief and councillors, and the names of recipients taken.

On Sunday evening the 23rd of August, we left Cumberland for the Pas, and reached my office the next day. On the way thither I went ashore at Potato Island, in Utikumak Lake and examined the Indian gardens there, finding some three acres of land under cultivation, promising some potatoes for the use of the Indians next winter. It, therefore, the Pas Indians make good use of the extra supply of twine and ammunition this fall, they should have wherewith to face the long winter.

We staid at my office till Saturday morning, during which time Mr. Jowett worked hard at the various requisitions and estimates, and helped me in writing a number of letters to the inspector, and in putting me in the way of bookkeeping. Both at my office and elsewhere, my assistant has rendered valuable service.

We had been advised by H. Bélanger Esq., to be at the Pas on the 13th August, in order to go by steamer to Grand Rapids. We had intended going down on Saturday, the day before, but early that morning two men came for us, saying that the boat had arrived, and was waiting at the fort, we started almost immediately but arrived a quarter of an hour too late.

The same day, Saturday, about noon we started from the Pas in my boat, calling at Chemawawin on Sunday. As it was expected the lake boat would be at the rapids ere we could reach there; under the circumstances we were compelled to deliver the supplies, which at the time of the payment had not been landed.

We reached Grand Rapids on Monday morning where we are still waiting for the "Princess." Since we came here the weather has been rough and cold so that little writing has been done; but to-day the 5th of September, it is warmer.

Cornelius Tanner who was not here at the payment, having procured a note from the inspector to get his annuity, has accordingly been paid.

Since we came here, Abraham Scott, a councillor of this band, has been accused of drunkenness. He confesses to the fact of having taken liquor, but absolutely refuses to tell who supplied it. He wishes to resign his office.

The rest of the supplies for this band, which had not been landed at the time of payment, has now been delivered.

The Grand Rapid Indians have professedly finished the schoolhouse, and are waiting for remuneration for their services, and for a school teacher.

In closing this special report, I beg to be allowed to state that during the recent payments of annuities and distribution of provisions and other gratuities, the Indians this agency have conducted themselves loyally and peaceably, and seem than for all they receive, especially so generous a supply of twine and ammunition - articles which are most valuable to every Indians in the district.

The Pas Mountain is the only reserve not visited this fall, but I do not anticipate any serious distress next winter even there, on account of the Indians being supplied with twine and ammunition. The Pas Mountain Indians are very anxious to receive their annuities next year on their own reserve.

In conclusion, I beg to state that there is a prospect of a comparatively fair crop of potatoes, considering the small amount of seed sown last spring. The Indians, therefore, of this agency, will probably not suffer from starvation next winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. READER,

Indian Agent.

PAS AGENCY - TREATY NO. 5,

CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 2nd July, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In compliance with your instructions, dated Ottawa, 12th April last, I beg to submit my annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, with the accompanying tabular statement and list of Government property, including office furniture, embracing the period that has elapsed since my special report, admitted in the early part of September, 1885.

After the payments were completed last fall I had determined to return to Winnipeg with the pay sheets and unexpended annuity money, but was met at Grand Rapids by Mr. Inspector McColl, which circumstance rendered it unnecessary for

me to proceed any further. Such business, therefore, as was necessary to be done ere I parted with my assistant was completed while the Inspector remained at the Rapids.

On the 10th of September I left Grand Rapids on board the "Marquis" on my return journey to the Pas; during the passage I had the privilege of numerous and profitable interviews with the Inspector.

Again on the 17th of the same month I met the Inspector at the Pas, on his return journey from Cumberland and Birch River, and there staid with him - now at the fort now, examining the school, now meeting the Indians, now in the tent - till the morning of the 18th, when he left for Winnipeg.

On 13th September I again visited the Pas Reserve to examine the condition of the two schoolhouses before the re-opening of school after the summer vacation.

The time of year had now arrived when travelling was difficult, and it was necessary to prepare for the winter. There is, therefore, no journey to be recorded for the month of October.

On the 3rd of November I visited the Pas Reserve to carry to that point the office mail for transmission by the Hudson Bay Company's first winter packet, and to make some investigation regarding a fraudulent order made out by one of the band. This was the only journey taken in November.

On the 7th of December I again visited the Pas Reserve to examine the two schools, and to arrange for visiting some of the other reserves in this agency.

On the 10th of the same month I left the office on a visit to Birch River, Pas Mountain, and Cumberland Reserves. Travelling was difficult for the want of snow.

At Shoal Lake Reserve, at the foot of the mountain, the Indians had made but The fact is that until recently they did not posses an ox, and they are not the men to labor hard with the hoe, although the land is almost all they could desire to produce excellent crops. During my visit the subject of farming was put plainly before them, and I promised that I would again visit the reserve in the spring in order to teach and encourage them to cultivate the soil.

From Shoal Lake Reserve I proceeded about ten miles further to Red Earth. Here the Indians (chiefly heathen) were living principally upon potatoes. I staid amongst them till the next afternoon (Sunday) and then returned to Shoal Lake.

Before leaving the Pas Mountain, a list of the destitute Indians was made out and delivered to the Hudson Bay Company's clerk, who kindly undertook to distribute the Government relief.

At Birch River Reserve I accompanied Councillor Bell to see a large piece of land the Indians had grubbed, by the advice of the inspector last fall. If this band had staid in the treaty they would probably have shown satisfactory returns for the advice and assistance given them for their advancement in civilization.

Owing to the failure of the fall fishing in the Carrot River, there was more or less deficiency in actual necessaries at Birch River during some of the winter months. Before leaving this reserve arrangements were made for the relief of the destitute.

From Birch River I went on to Cumberland on the 16th December. Here, the Protestant school, then under the tuition of Mr. W.E. Beddome, was examined and proved to be the most advanced school in the district. The Roman Catholic school was closed and the teacher was away.

As the Cumberland band had made a good fall fishing, there were but a few cases of destitution, and for the relief of these arrangements were made.

The present opportunity for half-breeds to leave the treaty was put before the band, but only a few availed themselves of the privilege.

After leaving Cumberland I returned to my office by way of the Pas, in order to obtain some desired information regarding the cows and some tools brought last summer and also to meet the band with a view to their accepting the "Indian Advancement Act."

On the second day of the new year I visited the Pas Reserve to arrange for the relief of the destitute, and to execute applications for discharge from treaty.

Applications for discharge commenced before Christmas, and continued more or less up to the time I left the Pas on the 21st June.

I visited the Pas Reserve again on the 13th January to execute more applications for discharge.

I left the office on the 3rd February to visit Chemawawin, Grand Rapids and Moose Lake Reserves to ascertain the condition of the Indians, arrange for the relief of the destitute and to execute applications for discharge. I reached Chemawawin only on the 5th, owing to deep snow. Here a disturbance about the schoolhouse arose just before Christmas, when the teacher, Mr. Charles Lindsay, who it appears had used part of the building for trading purposes, declared his intention of closing the school during the holidays. The Indians objected saying the school was theirs, as they had never been paid for their work in erecting it, although the Department had already expended over \$70 in completing and partly finishing it. I remonstrated with the Indians on their conduct and also took away the key of the school, keeping it in my office until I left there two weeks ago.

Leaving Chemawawin on the 6th, I arrived at Grand Rapids the next morning, (Sunday) where I staid until Tuesday afternoon.

The school on this reserve is under the management of Mr. Hodgson Padmore, a thoroughly educated gentleman who, at fifty years of age, finds pleasure and contentment in teaching some fifteen or twenty children.

With Mr. Padmore's assistance, the necessary papers for nine applications of discharge were drawn up and the next day (Tuesday) were completed at the fort.

Here, too, arrangements were made for the relief of the sick and destitute.

I left Grand Rapids on the 9th and reached Chemawawin the next day, on the way to Moose Lake.

While I was at Chemawawin the Government cattle were examined and found to be in good condition, but were badly stabled. I instructed the keeper how to attend to them.

At one o'clock a.m. I left this reserve and reached Moose Lake for the same morning. Here, three applications for discharge were executed and arrangements made for the relief of the sick and destitute. I then went to the reserve, about fifteen miles further.

The cattle given to the Moose Lake band last summer were examined and found to be fairly stabled and in good condition. The schoolhouse was not yet completed, but, probably, will be during this summer.

At the chief's house I met the Indians and discussed with them, amongst other things, the completion of the school and the action of the three councillors at Chemawawin, one of whom is desired by the chief of the band to reside at Moose Lake: but not one of them is willing to do so.

The Moose Lake chief takes an interest in the civilization and welfare of his people; but he is not appreciated by any of the councillors, consequently there does not appear to exist between the two reserves that feeling of agreement and unity so necessary to mutual prosperity.

The Chemawawin Indians are for the most part professedly Christian; while the Moose Lake Indians are principally followers of a false religion, which, while it admits and even professes to appreciate the existence of a God, yet denies the suitability of the Gospel of Christ to the Indian.

Instead of returning to my office by way of the Pas, I went straight from Moose Lake Reserve by a new and almost unknown road, arriving on Saturday the thirteenth, thus saving a distance of probably over forty miles.

During March, a large number of applicants for discharge came forward, which made it necessary to travel more than usual, and, on one occasion, to visit Birch River Reserve twice in one month.

On the 9th of March, I left the office, by way of the Pas, to visit Cumberland Reserve, in order to execute applications for discharge. I called at Birch River on the way, where I met the band, receiving eleven names of applicants for discharge.

The idea of leaving the treaty and receiving scrip in compensation for annuity, when once it fairly took possession of some of the half-breeds in this agency, spread almost like an epidemic. They were warned of increased poverty should they fail to support themselves. It was with difficulty that I could leave Cumberland on the 12th, owing to the number of applicants, the necessary papers for whom had to be executed in duplicate.

The following Monday, the 15th of March, two applicants for discharge visited the office, where the papers drawn up and executed.

On the 17th of the same month, I made a special journey to Birch River Reserve to prepare applications for discharge. Here I stayed till noon of the 19th, and here I was met by a number of half-breeds from the Cumberland Reserve, who wished to leave the treaty. Nearly the whole of Birch River band applied, and have since been discharged.

On the afternoon of the 19th I returned to the Pas, and the next morning, before returning to my office, more applications for discharge were executed.

On 23rd March, five men of the Cumberland band, arrived at the office applying for discharge. As there were no witnesses, nothing definite could then be done. They went down to the Pas where I promised to meet them.

On the 25th, in order with or to comply with the wishes of the half-breeds, I visited the Pas Reserve, where I stayed till the 27th. During this time twenty one applications were executed in duplicate. Then a special messenger was sent with the mail to Cumberland in order to be in time for the Hudson's Bay Company's spring packet.

Again on the 29th of March I started for the Pas Reserve in order to meet Mr. Chief Factor Bélanger on his return from Winnipeg, but was too late. On the way thither I met a Mr. Gow, who had been sent out to this agency as a school teacher, and who was bringing a mail from the inspector. I returned with Mr. Gow to the office, where he staid till the 31st.

On the 31st I accompanied Mr. Gow to the Big Eddy, introducing him to the school and Indians there. Then I went on to the Pas to examine the other school and the Government cattle. During the visit I also purchased some seed potatoes for the Pas Mountain Indians.

On 12th April, Rev. J.R. Settee, from Moose Lake, and John Garrioch, from the Pas, both belonging St. Peter's band, arrived at the office, requesting discharges from treaty. The applications were executed the following day.

As the Pas Indians had expected an election to take place Easter week, I visited the reserve on the 27th, to inform the band that the necessary instructions had not yet arrived, and also to make arrangements to visit the reserves at the Pas Mountain. While at the Pas two more applications for discharge were executed.

The time had now arrived when preparations for farming should be commenced. In order therefore to teach and encourage the Pas Mountain Indians to cultivate the splendid on their reserves. I left the office on the 3rd of May, on my journey thither for that purpose. The Hudson's Bay Company's officer at the Pas, kindly lent a good sized flat boat, which on the next day was started, laden with some implements, twenty-five bushels of potatoes, ten bushels of wheat, twelve bushels of barley and some provisions. In the afternoon I followed in a canoe with one man.

On the way up the Carrot River the timber reserve, at Mountain Point Creek, was examined. It is a matter of regret that nearly one-half of the timber on this reserve appeared to me to be of little or no service for building purposes.

On Saturday, the 8th of May, Shoal Lake Reserve was reached, where I met the Indians, explaining the object of my visit, and selecting some suitable spots for ploughing. Late at night the boat arrived with the supplies.

On Monday morning business commenced. Those who were willing to work were rationed, and I accompanied them with the boatmen and had the ground prepared. The plan generally followed, was as follows: First, the ground was cleared of rubbish, the corners and other parts notutilized were broken up with hoes, and whole harrowed. Then I sowed the wheat, after which two of the boatmen followed with ox and harrow. One garden completed, another was treated in the same manner.

Only a portion, however, of each garden was sown with wheat the rest was reserved for potatoes.

After thus sowing the wheat at Shoal Lake, I went on to Red Earth for the same sow purpose on the eleventh. The gardens on this reserve were reached with difficulty, everything having to be carried through wood, mud or water. I reached the spot a little before sunset, had the Indians rationed who had at my request left the encampment to work in their gardens; fixed the barrow so as to be drawn by men in the absence of an ox, and then addressed those who had arrived while they were preparing a late supper over a large open fire. Next day the wheat was sown on a similar plan to that adopted at Shoal Lake, except that at Red Earth men drew the harrow in the absence of an ox. In the evening I returned to the river, and the next morning left Red Earth, arriving at Shoal Lake before noon.

During my absence from Shoal Lake Reserve the Indians had grabbed and burnt two large pieces of land for ploughing, and to my surprise, had themselves drawn the plough, thus breaking nearly half an acre of new land. In the afternoon, with the assistance of two of the boatmen, I ploughed with the yoke of oxen. A number of Red Earth Indians also came to assist in preparing the land for barley. After a piece was ploughed some twenty Indians followed with hoes. Then when one field was prepared I sowed the barley and had the whole well harrowed, the Indians themselves drawing one harrow, as one of the oxen was too poor for continued hard work.

While the first piece of another field was being ploughed the Indians were busy in the woods cutting rails. In a short time the councillor came to me with the satisfactory intelligence that over 1,200 rails had been cut and piled. It was an encouraging sight to see twenty Indians with shouldered axes returning from the woods on the way to their morning meal.

On the 18th, after the second field was ploughed and sown, the Indians completed the harrowing while the boatmen prepared to start on the return journey to the Pas.

In the afternoon I held a meeting of the band, and delivered the potatoes and garden seeds. At this meeting one of the old Indians made a speech in which he expressed gratitude and satisfaction for what had been done for them. Later on I crossed Shoal Lake and camped at the Portage.

Early on the 19th May I left the Pas Mountain and arrived at the Pas in the afternoon of the following day.

As I had been requested by the Inspector to instruct the Indians of this agency to attend to cleanliness in their houses and premises generally, and having previously informed the Pas Indians to that effect and of my intention to make a visit within a month of the date of my letter; on the 21st and part of the 22nd, therefore, of the same month, I visited their gardens and houses and was gratified to observe that, with some exceptions, the instruction had been followed. Houses had been cleaned, yards swept and rubbish burnt or removed from the building. At one houses I was particularly interested. Expecting to receive a visit of inspection the occupant had whitewashed his dwelling inside and out, cleared away the rubbish, placed at certain distances from each other a number of small pine trees, and one even on the top of the house. Everything appeared clean and tidy and the walls were ornamented with pine brush.

I had also previously informed these Indians of my, intention to examine their gardens before giving them seed, which I would supply according to the area of with land prepared. Consequently during my absence at the mountain, they worked with hoe and plough and were now anxiously waiting for the seed. Their gardens, therefore (except some very distant ones) were examined and seed given according to land prepared.

After the journey around the gardens, about fifty bushels of barley and sixty bushels of potatoes were given out according to the list prepared as above mentioned. The chief afterwards requested more barley for land that could be utilized, and he received a further supply.

On the 17th June I left the office on a journey to Winnipeg for the annuity money. As the agency boat needed some repairs and was lying at the Pas, I staid there for that purpose and finally left there the following Monday.

The next day I called at Chemawawin Reserve and delivered the inspector's instructions about the school disturbance last winter. On the 24th the Rapids were reached.

Since arriving at Grand Rapids I have examined Mr. Padmore's school, but owing to the exodus among the half-breeds, the number of pupils is small. Yet the teacher is contented with his monotonous life and is reported by the band to be doing his duty thoroughly. He has, however, no place so live in and is obliged to borrow an Indian hut.

On my way down to the Rapids I met the steamer "North-West," and as the captain informed me of the probability of meeting the lake boat in a day or two, I came on in a canoe, but have hitherto waited in vain. Neither can a boat suitable for the lake be hired here, so that it seems probable the coming payments may not take place at the time appointed.

The foregoing of this report is intended to show what has been done in travelling through this agency since the payments last fall.

The work at the office consists in receiving and answering letters written on a variety of subjects, examining accounts and vouchers, writing out a monthly journal in duplicate; copying, filing, indexing and registering letters; meeting Indians, and in relieving frequent cases of distress.

Since parting with my assistant on the 10th of September last, 348 letters have been written, many of them in duplicate, together with numerous enclosures, and 250 letters have been received. Upwards of a hundred applications of discharge have also been made out in duplicate.

In as much as about one hundred families in this agency have withdrawn from treaty, some of the reserves appear to be in a state of transition. There has been a large exodus at Cumberland, while at Birch River nearly the whole band has been discharged. The numbers at the Pas and Grand Rapids have been considerably lessened, but Chemawawin, Moose Lake and the Pas Mountain remain almost entire.

As a natural consequence of so many withdrawals from treaty, the schools have suffered. Some of the teachers have resigned, though not so much on that account as on account of the extra hour daily. The Chemawawin school was closed last winter; the teacher, Mr. Charles Lindsay, having resigned, owing to a disturbance that arose between himself and the band. The Roman Catholic school at Cumberland was closed most of the winter, the teacher, Rev. Jules Teston, having been removed to some other mission. The Cumberland Protestant and Big Eddy schools were closed in, March, owing to the resignation of Mr. W.B. Beddome and Mr. L. Ahenakew, the respective teachers; and the Pas school is, I presume, now closed, as the teacher, Mr. D. McDonald, gave notice last spring of his intention to resign on the 30th of June.

The Big Eddy school was re-opened on 1st April by Mr. W.G. Gow, and maintains, since the summer began, an average of about forty daily.

Grand Rapids school continues, with a small average, under Mr. Hodgson, Padmore.

As yet there is no school at Moose Lake, but it is hoped there will be ere next winter.

Regarding the general condition of the Indians of this agency last winter, it may be safely stated that if any of them suffered, it arose chiefly from their own improvident habits, inasmuch as they received a good supply of twine and ammunition last fall to enable them to prepare food for the winters use. If the crops from their gardens had been good there would have been no excuse whatever, except in one or two instances where the fall fishing was a failure. There were undoubtedly cases where it was simply impossible for the sufferers to assist themselves, but these were attended to as far as the relief granted would allow.

There is a brighter prospect of food for next winter, especially at the Pas and Pas Mountain owing to the comparatively large quantity of seed sown this year.

In conclusion I beg to state that during the time embraced by this report no case of open immorality I been brought of

open immorality has been brought under my notice, and that among the bands gen-

erally it is so far satisfactory to discover an increasing desire to advance, at least outwardly, in a Christian civilization. The good work of the Church Missionary Society is undoubtedly conducive to the material happiness and prosperity of these Indians. But with many of them religion appears to be merely superficial, and when exposed to temptations they only too readily follow the propensities of the natural man. In addition to this, card playing and dancing are passionately enjoyed, and much valuable time is thus wasted, while the more sober and profitable engagements of industry and thrift are distasteful and neglected. It is, however, a cause for thankfulness to know that there are some happy exceptions to this general rule.

I also beg to bear testimony to the fact that much assistance especially in winter is afforded these Indians by the Church Missionary Society, and the Hudson's Bay Company, and that in my travels among the various bands I have been most kindly received wherever each or both are represented.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. READER,

Indian Agent.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY - TREATY NO. 5

LAKE WINNIPEG, 28th July, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the last report of my annual report on Indian matters in this agency, from the 5th October last up to the 30th June, 1886.

I have already forwarded, through Inspector McColl, a tabular statement with the first part of this report, dated the 5th October last, which I trust has been duly received by the Department.

I beg to state that the Indians under my supervision have not suffered for want of food during the winter or spring. They had fish in abundance; deer and rabbits were numerous, and fur-bearing animals plentiful throughout the treaty.

I visited the different reserves once during the winter in order to examine the schools and find out the condition of the several bands.

I found that, with but few exceptions, they suffered little from sickness, and although the winter was unusually cold, food was plentiful enough, and with the assistance in provisions received from the Department the aged and destitute did not suffer for want of something to eat.

Although progress has been made in some reserves, I consider that the education of the Indians in this part of the treaty is very unsatisfactory.

During the winter many of the Indians caught great numbers of whitefish, which they sold to traders, thus helping to destroy their fisheries and means of subsistence.

For the purpose of making the annuity payments to the Indians, I took passage on board the steamer "Colville" on the 19th June, when on her way to Selkirk via Norway House, and arrived in Winnipeg on the 3rd inst.

While at Norway House I found that there was an insane woman in the band. I reported the case to Mr. Bedson, J.P for Keewatin, who had her conveyed to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum at Selkirk.

I am sorry to say that for want of means and resident magistrates in this treaty, other cases of insanity cannot be attended to, and patients are allowed to go at large.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

*LOWER FRASER AGENCY,
NEW WESTMINSTER B.C., 17th August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement, and a list of Government property in my charge.

The Indians of this agency are, as usual, engaged in any employment they can find by which to make a living. It is to be regretted that the salmon fishing this summer has been almost a failure on the Fraser River. The number taken has not been one-fourth the usual quantity, consequently the Indians who came to find employment have earned very little, many of them not a dollar. I know several who returned to their reserves without being able to buy one sack of flour from their season's work to take home to their families.

The Indians who live between the head of Douglas Lake and Pemberton Meadows, on the Harrison River, will, I fear, feel this coming winter severely. The land in that region is of the poorest description, and, with the greatest exertions on their part they can only raise a few interior potatoes. In former years they earned enough here at the canneries to enable them to buy plenty of flour, groceries and clothes for themselves and children, but this year they were obliged to go home without either. There has been a larger number of Indians at the fisheries this summer from almost all parts of the province, than in any previous year. They have conducted themselves admirably; there was scarcely any drunkenness among them; of course, the scarcity of money had something to do with that moral change. To make up for the bad season's work at the fisheries, large numbers of the Indians have gone to the hop-fields in Washington Territory. I regret their being obliged to go there, as they are certain to contract some bad-habits in consequence of their coming in contact with the worst kind of white men and drunken Indians. Gambling is one of the very worst habits they learn at the hop-grounds. I also regret that many of them had departed for these fields before I had time to vaccinate them.

With the exception of the Douglas bands above mentioned, the Indians of this agency are in good circumstances. They have very good crops; abundance of potatoes and a fair supply of dried and salt salmon. Their hay crop is not so large this year as usual. There are so many white settlers who have taken up land and fenced all parts where Indian cattle ran heretofore, that the Indians are now obliged to confine them to the reserves and graze part of their meadow lands; therefore, the hay crop is, at least, one-fourth less than last year.

The sanitary condition of the Indians, along the Fraser River is very much improved. In most instances they have neat and comfortable houses. Their villages are fast assuming the appearance of civilization. At every village there is a commodious church, which is sure to be kept in good repair. They are industrious, law-abiding, and well disposed towards their white neighbors. The difficulties among themselves are all referred to me for settlement, and they cheerfully abide by my decision.

One matter which agitates their minds very much at present is that the Provincial Government has collected taxes from some Indians at Yale, Hope and Cheam. They believe it is the intention of the Government to enforce the payment of \$3 from all Indians of eighteen years of age and upwards. This is troubling them very much. I believe they will never pay this tax, although they are most peaceably disposed always. Nevertheless, if the Government tries to enforce the payment of this tax, it is sure to cause trouble.

The Provincial Government cannot in fairness say that it costs them anything to govern or regulate the Indians. From Lillooet Flats to Bute Inlet, in this agency, is 500 miles from one point to the other. In this long distance, or in any other part of this agency, the Government has not a single constable or other officer (except the tax collector) to look after or regulate the Indians.

The main prison for the mainland of British Columbia is situated in this city. There are only four Indians confined in it at present, and that number is a fair average for the year round. These are constantly kept at work on Provincial roads and bridges, which is worth to the Government three times the cost of their keep. Therefore the Indians naturally enquire why the tax is collected from them, as they are not admitted to the Provincial hospitals or to the public schools.

The liquor traffic in this agency is reduced to the occasional procurement of a bottle by some Indians who come from the outlying districts to transact business in town. Those who offend in this respect, I deal with very leniently. I find that to visit them and give them kindly advice and require from them bonds not to repeat the offence for six or twelve months, as the case may be, has the very best effect on them, and works well. The health of the Indians all winter and this spring has been good. The increase in the population is not large, but is steady.

The missionaries are doing all in their power for the good of the Indians. There are in this agency, at present, twenty-four Roman Catholic Indian churches, four Episcopal and five Methodist churches. The Roman Catholics have two schools at St. Mary's one for boys and another for girls, where they educate, board and clothe thirty seven children. The Church of England has one school at Yale, under the care of the Sisters of All Hallows; they board, educate and clothe sixteen girls. Mr. Tate, the Methodist missionary, has a day school at Chilliwack, where he has a daily attendance of Indian boys and girls of from six to fifteen.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. McTIERNAN,
Indian Agent.
WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
LESSER DOG CREEK, B.C., 31st August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to forward herewith my annual tabular statement, with a list of all Government property in my charge on the 30th June, 1886.

I have also the honor to submit for your information, the following annual report of Indian affairs in this agency during the year ended 30th June, 1866.

Last summer, according to instructions received from Superintendent Powell, I took a new census of all the tribes in my agency, with the exception of the Chilcotins whom it is impossible to assemble unless several weeks' notice is given. The census of these last mentioned tribes is therefore the same as that taken by the priests two years ago, showing the number of souls without specifying the names or the number of adults and children.

The Williams' Lake band was absent at the time of my visit, only five or six being at the village. These accompanied me from house to house, informing me of the names of the occupants to the best of their recollection, but many names must have escaped their memory, as the result showed a decrease of thirty-nine since the last census, whereas no such mortality has occurred in the tribe.

With these exceptions, the present census can be relied upon as strictly accurate. The names of every man, woman and child of each band, together with the ages of the latter, as nearly as could be ascertained, will be found marked.

The census as taken by me in the two former years of my agency was based upon the general census of the Indians taken in 1880 by persons duly appointed, the births and deaths of each subsequent year being added and deducted.

In three bands, viz., Pavillion, Canoe Creek and Cayoosh Creek, a serious mistake must have been made in the former census, as these tribes show a decrease of nineteen, thirty and forty-one, respectively, whereas no such extraordinary mortality has occurred in any of them during these late years.

Indian chiefs are proud of having as numerous a tribe as they possibly can and will smuggle in names of Indians as belonging to their band, who are certainly connected by family, but who have long been living with other bands and who are consequently thus returned twice.

No entry has been made in the tabular statement under the head of "Value of Fish taken," as these Indians catch fish merely for their own use and do not sell or dispose of any.

The value of "Gold mined" is also left blank, as these Indians are unwilling to sell the results of their labor, even to their friends in the tribe and I consequently found it, impossible to obtain any reliable information on the subject.

The value of the lands in the reserves has been placed at the Government price of one dollar per acre, but in very few of the reserves could that amount be obtained for the whole block and in many the real market value would be fairly represented by zero.

The quantity of farm produce raised by each band was ascertained with care; in moat reserves the information being given by each Indian in person. The quantity sown was also ascertained and were there a column in the tabular statement for this entry it would show the exact agricultural value of the soil under cultivation. Such entries as the following occur frequently - particularly in the reserves around Lillooet and along Anderson and Seaton Lakes: -

Planted.	Harvested.	Sown.	Harvested.
Potatoes 100 lbs.	None.	Wheat 100 lbs.	None.
Potatoes 200 lbs.	300 lbs.	Wheat 300 lbs.	500 lbs.
Potatoes 100 lbs.	400 lbs.	Wheat 75 lbs.	100 lbs.

It must be remembered that all these Indians are good practical farmers. In every tribe many of the young men have worked since they were boys on the farms of the whites and, consequently, it is not from ignorance of the proper manner in which to cultivate their land that such poor results are obtained. The reasons are, first, want of water; second, poverty of soil; and third, area of land too small to admit of resting and summer following one-half every year, which is the only way to obtain any kind of crop off such land.

These "patches" have been cropped every year without rest for the last fifteen years, and the land being at first very poor, any farmer can well understand the reason of the present miserable crops.

These remarks, apply to many, if not to most of the reserves in this agency.

The Chilcotin tribes were furnished early last spring, with a full supply of ploughs barrows, harness, cradles, scythes, & c., and they expressed their gratitude to the Queen for her liberality.

The Quesnelle tribe, I am happy to say, have fulfilled the promise made to me last year, and have since that time broken up and cultivated about twenty acres of new land. The crop was good, and they will thus be encouraged to devote more time and labor to farming than they have hitherto done.

Luckily for the Alexandria tribe, a great deal of rain fell last year, and their wonderful energy in breaking and fencing so much land was rewarded with a good crop. This present summer, I am sorry to say, has been very dry and I fear their harvest will be very poor.

The abundance of salmon and berries, last year, afforded an ample supply of food for the Indians during last winter and spring. Very little help was therefore needed for the destitute, with the exception of the tribes of Seaton and Anderson Lakes where there is no salmon fishery, and where the poverty of the soil and the want of berate aged and destitute water for irrigation afford scarcely any means of subsistence. To the aged and destitute of these tribes, I was therefore compelled to give some flour at my visit last winter. The run of salmon this summer has been fairly good, and there will be no scarcity of food during the coming winter.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the general conduct of all the tribes in my agency during the past year has been good. No serious crimes have been committed.

There has been less drunkenness than during the preceding year in most of the tribes. In this respect, their sobriety is simply wonderful, considering the example set before them too frequently by whites who pass for respectable. There has been very little sickness, the deaths being mostly from old age and infantile maladies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. LAING MEASON,

Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAGAN AGENCIES,

KAMLOOPS B.C., 28th August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit for your information, my report for the year ended 30th June, 1886, on the affairs of the Indians belonging to these agencies as follows: -

KAMLOOPS AGENCY.

N-hla-Kapm-uh Tribe.

The demand for those Indians on the railway works is now very limited. Some of them found employment during last autumn and spring at the Similkameen mines as carriers and laborers. The waters of the Fraser River were exceptionally low last spring. These Indians took advantage of this circumstance to search for gold dust, of which they collected over \$10,000 worth. There was an abundant run of salmon up the Fraser last summer. The Indians secured a plentiful stock of these fish; so that there have been no complaints from want of food amongst them. Owing to drought during the past year, water for irrigating purposes has been very scarce; this has prevented the Indians from extending their farming operations.

The following details relate more especially to the bands in severalty: -

The Spuzzam Band. - These Indians have improved their buildings and fences, and have added to their cultivated lands. An enterprising member of the band has opened a grocery on the reserve.

The Ke-ka-lus-band. - These Indians are uncertain as to their tenure of the lands which they occupy. Their neighbor, Mr. W.L. Alexander promised to convey to them or for their use, the piece of ground in question. He died last winter without completing the conveyance. The matter is thus left unsettled.

The Sku-wha band. - These Indians have not added to their cultivated lands, but have improved their dwellings and fences.

The Chat-away Indians. - Have built a house and some fencing, and have cultivated a small patch of land.

The Skuzzy band. - These Indians require water. This cannot be led to their lands without boxes or fluming. They are loathe to undertake the trouble and cost of this work; necessity may, however, compel them to do so. They collect some gold.

The T-qua-ya-um band. - These Indians are also brought to a stand Still by scarcity of water. About one-half of them have migrated to their pasturage reserve, on the Cold Water (Quin-sha-atin) where they are fencing in some cultivable ground, in the hopes that they may there secure some crops of the hardier roots and cereals. They collect some gold.

The Ka-pa-tse-tsan Band. These Indians have so far found steady employment on the railway works. They have improved their buildings. They have a sum of money which accrued to them for timber used by the Canadian Pacific Railway contractor. This they have assigned to St. Paul's Mission, Anglican, for the purpose of having a schoolhouse

built on their reserve.

The M. Pak-tam band. - These Indians were employed during the past year as common carriers; and have not added to the extent of their gardens.

The Cho-mok, Speyum, Ka-mus and Sa-uk bands, have been employed during the past year as common carriers. They have not added to their reclaimed lands. They have improved their building, and besides earning their living, they have made additions to their material wealth and comfort.

The N. Ka-tsam Indians have increased the area of their cultivated lands; and are otherwise advancing in prosperity.

The Skappa Indians are cultivating some land at the Stiehanny and Lorne Reserves, principally for hay. They are short of water on the Skappa Reserve.

The Indians of Hluk-hluk-a-tan have not added much to their improvements during the past year. A fire last spring destroyed six of their dwellings, four outhouses, and chattels to the value of from \$400 to \$500. They provide themselves with the necessaries of life, and have been fairly prosperous during the past year.

The Sis-ka band has a poor reserve. These Indians have not the means to bring water to their cultivable lands. They find employment on the railroad and elsewhere, and are sufficiently industrious and energetic to maintain themselves in fair condition, under somewhat adverse circumstances.

At Ha-la-ha and N-ky-a on the west bank of the Fraser, the Indians are advancing steadily, although the extent of their cultivable land is not great. They are well supplied with water, of which they make good use.

The Kit-tsa-wat Indians have done very little on their reserve during the past year. Most of their time has been passed in the Similkameen mines.

The H-kam-tcheen (Lytton) band. These Indians have been constructing a ditch to carry water to their lands. This work is about half finished. They collected a considerable quantity of gold during the past year. Most of the gold taken by the Indians from the Fraser, between N-kat-sam and Nes-i-keep, is spent at Lytto. It is therefore difficult to determine the proportion which each particular band collects. Until the Lytton Indians succeed in bringing in more water, they cannot extend their farm work. They laid in a good stock of salmon last summer, and have been well provided with food and clothing. The ten small bands of Indians located between Lytton and Nes-i-keep, are progressing favorably. Besides the products of their fields, they secured an abundant supply of salmon for last winter's consumption; and did fairly well at gold mining.

The Ni-cao-min band. These Indians are short of water; the means are, however, at hand to increase their supply. They have not as yet cleared all their available good land. As their services are at present not much required on railway works, I am urging them to cultivate their improvable lands.

The N-kam-cheen band. The Twat Reserve a high valley in the mountains seven miles from Spence Bridge having been lately surveyed, the N-kam-cheen Indians are preparing to extend their farming operations there. Oats, barley and potatoes may be raised in this valley, but the situation seems to be too high and bleak for the successful growing of wheat. The water supply is limited.

At Piminos and Pak-a-ist the Indians are doing their best to improve a very forbidding looking location. They have not been paid for the desecration of their graveyard during railway construction. A portion of the reserve is being trespassed on by some white neighbors. Their application for meadow land in Highland Valley, about seven miles from Pak-a-ist, has not as yet produced any results.

The Spaptsin Indians had to relinquish a large portion of their arable land on account of railway requirements. They have now only a few acres fit for tillage.

The Ne-pa Indians have been removed from their reserve along the railway to an allotment on the highlands, about three miles back. They are short of water.

The Paska band is progressing as well as the limited means of these Indians permit.

The Stlaht-tch (Ashcroft) band. These Indians are farming some low benches near the Thompson River, with good results. They derive water for irrigation from springs which issue under the upper benches above their fields.

The Sh-ha-ha-nih Indians are prospering. They have increased the area of their fields and the number of their dwellings, and are adding to their material wealth and comforts. During the past year there has been a decrease in the number of ones of drunkenness and immorality amongst them.

The N-hla-kapm-uh Indians, although diminishing in numbers, are steadily increasing their means and comforts. There are also evidences of improvement in their morals.

The Anglican and Roman Catholic missionaries are working faithfully amongst them. The means and number of missionaries sent to them by these bodies are insufficient to meet the educational requirements of these Indians. Their country is ragged and sterile. These bands of Indians are consequently much scattered.

The Su-shwap Tribe.

Only a portion of this tribe belongs to this agency.

The Tluh-ta-us band (Bonaparte). These Indians are obliged to abandon their farming operations on the Bonaparte, owing to the scarcity of water. A supply from the Bonaparte River might be brought to their reserve, but they have neither the skill nor the appliances to conduct the work successfully. They are endeavoring to raise crops on their Hat Creek pasturage allotment, with limited success. The land in the Hat Creek valley lies somewhat high, and is subject to summer frosts. These Indians require assistance in the matter of water for irrigating purposes.

At Rocky Point, on the Thompson, a few families belonging to this band want to irrigate a low bench by pumping water from the Thompson with wind power, but they have not money enough amongst them to buy the necessary machinery.

The Ski-chis-tan Band. These Indians are working all the land they can with their present limited water supply. Their ditch is very small. They are endeavoring to hire the assistance of some skilful white men to build them a large ditch, and are offering to pay in live stock for such service. They may succeed in getting this done during the coming autumn. There is plenty of water in the Ski-chis-tan River, which flows through the reserve. The banks of the river are, however, high. Skill and experience are required in constructing the aqueduct which these Indians should have.

The Kamloops Reserve. The drought which has prevailed in this region for the last two years has diminished the water supply to such an extent that many of the fields on this heretofore productive reserve are not returning the quantity of seed sown therein. I am trying to persuade the more enterprising members of the band to raise the water they want by means of pumps and wind power. The idea is now to them, and they do not as yet comprehend it. Those who are nearest the river may make experiments to prove the efficacy of this plan before the next farming season. These Indians are steadily advancing.

The Ha-la-ut, Halt-kum and Ku-a-ut bands, living at and near the lower end of Su-shwap Lake, were very successful last autumn in securing a good stock of salmon for their winter's provisions. They are anxiously expecting payment, for the lands taken from their reserves for railway purposes, and they wish to have the proceeds thereof invested in agricultural implements, and more especially in ploughs, of which class of implement they are very much in need. These three bands were allotted two reserves at the head of the Salmon Arm, in common, and the apportionment of the useful plots of these lands amongst the members of the different bands is at present a subject of much contention, as they will not agree amongst themselves on anything like an equitable basis.

The Su-shwaps are making no improvements on the S-kam-a-us reserve. The land was sold by the Provincial Government after having been allotted to these Indians, who are now waiting for the adjustment of this question.

The Chuk-chu-qualk Indians spend most of their time in hunting. The best portion of their land is overflowed during the summer freshets, and might be converted into valuable hay meadows, the products of which might be brought to a certain and

profitable market here. Game is, however, so abundant in their neighborhood that they find it easier to live by the chase than by the less exciting and more arduous labor of tilling the soil. They provided a good supply of salmon for themselves last autumn. They are sober and energetic, and may in time, as the game disappears, become successful agriculturists.

THE OKANAGAN AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency, having good pastoral lands, are amassing property faster than their neighbors in the Kamloops agency, excepting those of the Similkameen Valley, where the country is rugged and the soil poor.

On the Spellumacheen Reserves the Indians exist mainly on the products of their fields. They had an abundant run of salmon last season, and sold considerable quantities of this commodity to their less fortunate neighbors on the Okanagan Lake.

The N-Kam-ap-tix Indians are extending their fencing, but have not added to their cultivated lands. They get employment as herders and farm laborers amongst the neighboring settlers. Although professing the Roman Catholic religion, they are not so amenable to the teaching and discipline of their priests as might be expected of them. Much of their time is occupied in attending to their live stock. They are attending more to the improvement of their horses than to the increase of these in numbers. They have now some very promising looking colts, which in a few years should be valuable.

The Mission Indians under their chief, Charles Si-kin-chute, are still occupying their old settlement on the west bank of the Okanagan Lake, opposite the mission. No reserve has as yet been allotted to these Indians. They are very anxious to have this question arranged, as the lands around their settlement are being gradually taken up by white settlers.

The Penticton Indians are steadily improving. The chief, François, is dissatisfied with me because I will not allow his son-in-law, H. Shuttleworth, to locate land for himself within the presumed limits of the reserve. H. Shuttleworth is the legitimate son of a white man by an Indian woman. These Indians make butter, and sell eggs. To see their women go out in the early morning, pail in hand, to milk their cows, makes a favorable impression on the mind of the appreciative beholder, and is quite an encouraging feature in view of their progress. They attend regularly to their religious devotions.

The N-kam-ip Indians have very little land fit for cultivation on which they can water. The sale of their meadow lands by the Provincial Government of British Columbia is still a source of complaint amongst them. I have advised them to reduce the numbers and to improve the quality of their live stock, more especially of their horses. The diminutive Indian pony is of very small commercial value in this country.

The Similkameen Indians are still in a state of uncertainty respecting the limits of their reserves. An Indian belonging to a family of the Keremeus band, lately, in a drunken brawl, killed a young chief connected with the Kamloops and N-Kam-ap-tix bands. The Su-shwaps and Okanagans were greatly excited over this affair, and threatened to make immediate reprisals. I have for the present persuaded them to remain quiet, and to let the laws of the white man take their course. The homicide is still at large and defiant. It is to be hoped that the authorities will promptly bring him to justice, otherwise there is likely to be trouble amongst the Indians interested in the matter.

The Zocht Indians support themselves mainly by working for the neighboring settlers.

At N-zis-kat the Indians are disputing among themselves about the partition of their lands. The settlement of their grievances has been postponed to next autumn, when all the members of the band will be at home.

The Quin-sha-a-tin reserves were surveyed last spring. The Indians now purpose fencing in and improving their cultivable funds. Quite a number of the T-quay-um Indians remain most of the time here, attending to their horses.

The Na-a-ik Indians did not add to the extent of their fields during the past year. They have improved and extended their fences and have added to the comforts of their dwellings. The school opened here by the Wesleyans has been closed for the present, owing mainly to dissensions amongst the Indians themselves.

The Spahamin Indians have had great trouble amongst them. Their chief, Basil, was killed by one of his band in a drunken fight. The case was disposed of in the Superior Court of British Columbia. These Indians are much employed as herders, at which occupation they earn very good wages. They are breeding some valuable horses. A commodious church has been built by them on their reserve. They are not increasing in numbers, but they are accumulating property and are gathering comforts around them. George Tinemalst, one of this band, made application to the Provincial Government of British Columbia last autumn, for the purchase of 160 acres of land on the Nicola-Similkameen trail. He has located his claim, built a way-side house and fenced in some meadow land, from which he secures a fair return of wild hay. He seems to be making money. He pays his taxes, and in all respects, he is endeavoring to be a useful and responsible person.

The Quis-kan-aht Indians cannot extend their farms much, as they have but little land fit for tillage. They seem to be sufficiently well provided for, and are not in want.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
J.W. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.
INDIAN RESERVE SURVEY,
NASS RIVER, B.C., 1st July, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to report for your information that since forwarding my report of work, & c., performed up to the 30th June, 1883, at which time, I was surveying the reserves of the Indians known as the Boothroyd Indians, on the waggon road, about thirty miles above Yale, the following work has been done.

On the 4th July I proceeded to the 42nd mile post, and surveyed the reserves on both sides of the Fraser River near there. This completed the Boothroyd Indian reserves.

On the 16th July I moved camp to Kanaka Bar, about forty-seven miles above Yale. Where I was delayed, partly for want of a canoe, having to send up the river for ore, and partly on account of the difficulty of locating certain old boundaries. Here I surveyed reserves on both sides of the Fraser River.

On the 4th August I moved up to Siska Flat, where I Surveyed all the reserves, with the exception of No. 4 Reserve, at which place I only marked out the Indian graves; this land lies within the limits of Mrs. Noel's claim. These graves have been moved up from the old graveyard nearer the Fraser River. I then went up to Skuppah, where I surveyed the different reserves for this tribe. Atlantic reserves were assigned to the Indians by Mr. Sproat, the late Indian commissioner.

On the 2nd September, I pitched my camp at Lytton Creek, a little south of the town of Lytton, and surveyed two good reserves on the right bank of the Fraser River, where Indians grow some very good crops, wheat, potatoes and all kinds of vegetation. The land is well fenced, and in good order. I also surveyed some small reserves, outside the town of Lytton. These reserves were all assigned by Mr. Sproat, the late Indian commissioner.

On the 16th September, I started with Indian horses up the Boothany Mountains for about fourteen miles, and about 3,000 feet above the town where there are two reserves belonging to the Lytton Indians, where they cut their hay, and keep their horses. It is the favorite resort for all the Indians round about during the summer months. I surveyed these reserves, and marked out the lines for a proposed ditch. I was delayed here by the long and hard climbs to and from

the camp, having to encamp in the valley on account of water.

I broke up my camp at Boothany on the 20th October, and proceeded down to the Fraser River, and encamped just below Cameron Bar, from which camp I renewed the posts of the Nick-el-palm Reserves, and surveyed two reserves, on the right bank of the Fraser River.

On the 26th October, I moved camp to Lytton Reserve No. 11, and surveyed Reserves No. 10 and 11, and the reserve at Spintlum Flat. On the 4th November, I moved down to the old Styen Reserve about five miles above Lytton, where I renewed the old posts, and surveyed an additional piece, and also a small reserve on the left bank of the river.

On the 10th November, I moved down to the old Nehoween Reserve, and renewed the old posts of this reserve. I then surveyed Reserve No. 24, situated on the left bank of the Fraser and the right bank of the Thompson rivers, and also a small reserve on the left bank of the Thompson River.

I then moved camp up to Mr. Seward's place, on the 16th November, from which camp I surveyed three adjoining reserves on the east and south sides of Mr. Seward's lots No. 11 and 12.

On the 1st December I moved part of my camp to the head of the proposed ditch, near Mr. Seward's lot No. 47, G. 1 and near the liners of this proposed ditch to the Kleetlekut Reserve.

On the 8th December I surveyed a small reserve on the right bank of the Thompson River.

This completed all the Lytton reserves except a small one on the right bank of the Thompson River, the Indians being absent and having taken the canoe up the river with them.

These Lytton reserves were assigned to the Indians by Mr. Commissioner O'Reilly and Mr. Commissioner Sproat.

On the 10th December I broke up my camp and came down the waggon road to Yale and arrived at Now Westminster on the 14th December, where I paid off the men of my survey party.

I remained at New Westminster for a short time and worked at my field notes with which I was rather behind hand on account of having hurt my right arm up at Boothany in September last, which hindered me from doing much writing.

I arrived in Victoria in January, 1886, where I worked at the Indian office, finishing up my field notes, & c., and plotting my last season's work and some of the previous season's work.

On the 23rd May, 1886, in accordance with instructions received, I left Victoria with my survey party, on board the steamer "Barbara Boscowitz" for the Nass River on the west coast of the mainland of this Province, where I arrived on the morning of the 29th of May.

On the 31st May the Indians held a meeting which I attended. They were very glad that I had arrived to survey their reserves for them. They had heard that the Tshimpsean Indians did not want the Nass Reserves surveyed, as they claimed the land for themselves. On the 1st June I received a letter to this effect from the chiefs and Indians at Fort Simpson, reported on. I commenced at the Kincolith Reserve at the mouth of the Nass River which I completed on the 14th June.

On the 16th June I left Kincolith Reserve by canoes and arrived at Kit-wil-luc-shilt or No. 7 Reserve on the 18th June, and finding it impossible to get further up the river on account of the rough water, I decided to survey this reserve at once.

The Indians of this reserve requested me to attend a meeting, which I did, as I knew some Indians had been up the river trying to put these Indians against the survey. I answered all their questions as well as I was able, when everything went off satisfactorily I commenced this reserve on the 21st June, and completed the same on the 1st July. On the 29th June the chief, Sabasha, the head chief of this tribe, I believe, who was absent on the 18th June, returned and requested me to meet him and the other chiefs at their village at once. I told him I would see them as I was returning from my work and would be passing the village the next day, which I did. He was against the survey, in which the other chiefs did not seem, to agree. A day or so afterwards he left for Metlakahtla.

These Indians are anxious to get a piece of land a little further down the river, and complain of the boundary lines being too near their gardens, & c.

I shall complete the Kincolith Indian Reserves on my way down the river. They are very anxious to obtain some land at Observatory Inlet, if possible "wood land."

I have the honor to enclose a return of the different reserves surveyed by me between the 1st July, 1885 and the present date, showing the number of miles actually run, which I trust will be found satisfactory.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM S. JEMMETT, Dominion Surveyor.*

RETURN of Reserves, & c., surveyed by Captain Jemmett during the season, from late July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886, showing Mileage, & c., actually run.

Vols.	Date.	Reserves, & c.	Chainage.					
			Miles.	Links.	Miles.	Links.	Acres.	
...
...	1885.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	July	Boothroyd Indians, Res. No. 7	1	1049	...	...	...	...
...	July	Boothroyd Indians, Re-chained, old, Res. No. 6	1	4890	...	...	...	...
...	July	Boothroyd Indians, Res. No. 8	1	3510	...	...	...	...
...	July	Boothroyd Indians, Res. No. 10	...	5574	...	...	...	...
...	July	Boothroyd Indians, Tie line, Res. Nos. 10 to 8	...	3513	...	...	...	...
...	July	Boothroyd Indians, Res. No. 9	1	1982	...	...	...	...
...	July	Boothroyd Indians, Tie line; No. 9 to C.P.R., and No. 8	...	6500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7	3018	...	...
1	July	Kanaka Bar Indians, Res. No. 1	...	7985	...	...	...	...
...	July	Kanaka Bar Indians, Tie line, Res. Nos. 1 to 2	1	0563	...	...	...	...
...	July	Kanaka Bar Indians, Res. No. 3	...	4011	...	...	...	...
...	July	Kanaka Bar Indians, Tie line, Res. Nos. 3 to 2	...	3100	...	...	...	...
...	July	Kanaka Bar Indians, Res. No. 4	3	7707	...	...	...	...
...	July	Kanaka Bar Indians, Res. No. 2	2	3530	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	9	2896	...	...
2	August	Siska Flat Indians. Res. No. 2	...	5267	...	...	...	...
...	August	Siska Flat Indians. Res. No. 2	2	1635	...	...	...	...
...	August	Siska Flat Indians. Tie line, Res. Nos. 2 to 3	...	5902	...	...	...	...
...	August	Siska Flat Indians. Res. No. 7	3	5892	...	...	...	...
...	August	Siska Flat Indians. Res. No. 6	...	4012	...	...	...	...
...	August	Siska Flat Indians. Res. No. 1	...	5996	...	...	...	...
...	August	Siska Flat Indians. Tie line, Res. Nos. 1 to 3	...	2917	...	...	...	...
...	August	Siska Flat Indians. Res. No. 5	1	2224	...	...	...	...
...	August	Siska Flat Indians. Tie line, Res. Nos. 5 to 6	...	2119	...	...	...	...
...	August	Siska Flat Indians. Tie line, Res. Nos. 5 to 3	...	...	5369	...	...	...

...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1333
1	August	Skuppah Indians, Res. No. 1	...	6031	...	...	...
...	August	Skuppah Indians, Tie line, No. 1 to Main Res.	...	2300	...	...	...
...	August	Skuppah Indians, Main Res	...	4453	...	...	...
...	August	Skuppah Indians, Res. No. 2	2	4869	...	...	...
...	August	Skuppah Indians, Tie line, No. 2 to Main Res	...	3891	...	...	...
...	August	Skuppah Indians, Res. No. 3	...	6009	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	3553	...
...	September	Lytton Indians, Res. No. 4	...	6707	...	...	...
...	September	Lytton Indians, Neekeyyah, Res. No. 25, and Shayaynope, Res. No. 26	5	3251	...	...	...
...	September	Lytton Indians, Tie line, Res. Nos. 4 to 16	1	7401	...	...	...
...	September	Lytton Indians, Klakamack Res	1	0467	...	...	...
...	September	Lytton Indians, Tie line, Res. No. 25 to graves, lot 9, g. 1	...	3324	...	...	...
...	September	Lytton Indians, Klickumcheen, Res. No. 18	1	0370	...	...	...
...	September	Lytton Indians, Tie line, Res. Nos. 18 to 16	...	2616	...	...	...
...	October	Lytton Indians, Boothany and Mananahoat	14	4000	...	...	...
...	October	Lytton Indians, Tie line, Res. No. 15 to proposed ditch	2	3578	...	...	...
...	October	Lytton Indians, Trial line, Res. No. 1	2	0135	...	...	...
...	October	Lytton Indians, Proposed ditch line	2	3578	...	...	...

Vols.	Date.	Reserves, & c.	Chainage.				Acres
			Miles.	Links.	Miles.	Links.	
...
...	1886.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	October	Lytton Indians, Reserve No. 13	1	5569	...	...	...
...	October	Lytton Indians, Tie line, Res. Nos. 13 to 12	...	7684	...	...	...
...	October	Lytton Indians, Res. No. 12	1	7232	...	...	...
...	October	Lytton Indians, Tie line, Res. Nos. 12 to 11	1	1056	...	...	...
...	October	Lytton Indians, Res. Nos. 11 to 10	7	3415	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Spintlum Flat	3	3552	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Addition to Stryren	3	1770	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Tie line, Res. No. 10 to Stryren	1	3553	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Res. No. 14	1	4291	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Tie line, Res. Nos. 9 to 23	1	5901	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Res. No. 24	2	6606	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Res. No. 19	...	4244	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Tie line, Res. Nos. 19 to 18	1	1099	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Tie line, Res. Nos. 24 to 2	...	4237	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Kleetlekut, Res. No. 22	2	5994	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Trial lines, Res. No. 22	1	1266	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Res. No. 2	2	4901	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Inkluckcheen, Res. No. 21	2	3841	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Tie line, from head of proposed ditch to supposed corner of lot 47, g l	1	1845	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Res. No. 8	...	3999	...	...	...
...	November	Lytton Indians, Tie line, Res. Nos. 8 to 19	...	5800	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	73	3282	...
...	1886.	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	June	Nass River Indians, Kincolith, Res. No. 14	6	1691	...	...	...
...	June	Nass River Indians, Kitwillucshilt, Res. No. 7	7	7049	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	14	0740	...
...	...	Total	...	...	120	6822	...

WILLIAM S. JEMMETT,
Surveyor to the Dominion.

NASS RIVER, B.C., 1st July 1886.

WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,
UCLUELET, B.C., 7th September, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to forward my annual report and tabular statement to the 30th of June, 1886.

As I mentioned in my last report, the schooner "Favorite" went to the Behring Sea for fur seal with an Indian crew from Heshquiaht last summer. The voyage was a success, each man returning with an average sum of \$160. Our canoe was lost, but the crew met with kind treatment both from the Alaskan Indians and white men, and found their way home viâ San Francisco.

This year same eight schooners have taken Indian crews and have returned with good catches, with the exception of one which was seized by the United States authorities for alleged infringement of the seal fishery laws.

As the local catch has been fair, most of the tribes will be well off this year, and are not travelling as much as usual.

I visited Clakquot Sound this winter and proceeded to Heshquiaht, presenting the young chief, Aimé, with a medal awarded by the United States Government for humane conduct when the barque "Malleville" was wrecked in 1883. I also accompanied the Ron. P. O'Reilly to Heshquiaht in June, when he apportioned their reserves.

Archbishop Seghers visited the Roman Catholic missions on this coast in the spring and was well received by the Indians. The Claoquahts being very anxious to have a resident missionary, the bishop promised them a church and school, and placed the Rev. Father Lemmens in charge of Claoquaht Sound. He is at present residing at the Ah-housaht village, where he has opened a school with some thirty scholars.

At Nitmat I found that most of the men were away on a visit to another tribe. These Indians still get liquor from Victoria, and are decreasing in numbers more rapidly than are other tribes. I shall endeavor to visit them this winter, or early next spring, when they will be at home, but it is a bad coast for canoes in the winter. The other tribes were nearly all at their villages, with the exception of the young men, who were away sealing.

At Claoquaht I assembled the tribe and had a long talk with them on matters connected with their welfare. The Indian policeman at this place has stopped whiskey drinking and gambling altogether, and, although meeting with some opposition and making occasional mistakes, has done good for the tribe.

At Kyukaht, where the Rev. Father Nicolaye is now progressing favorably with his mission, nearly all the Indians were at home, some having been away several years in Puget Sound. Actis is a fine village, with good houses. I was present at a dance given in honor of some Kitkahtla Indians, visitors for sea otter hunting. This dance consisted of a march round the house, by men first, then women, two and two, all dressed in civilized apparel, to the music of a concertina and two drums; the policemen, in soldiers' uniform, with drawn swords, keeping order and calling out to "halt" or "march," as the case might be. After these had fallen back to the sides of the house, the school boys came marching round with banners flying and passed into the centre of the house where school books were distributed and several pieces sung in English. The entertainment wound up with a short Indian dance of three, with masked heads, when a watch and pair of blankets were given to the stranger chief. This took place in the chiefs house, a frame building 100 feet long by 50 feet wide and 20 feet high; the walls were made of rough boards, battened. The house is lighted with plenty of windows and has a shingle roof and smooth earthen floor below.

After visiting all the tribes, I went to Alberni to be present at a large gathering of Indians which, I am glad to say, passed off without any trouble or disturbance. While here, I went to McKay Lake on the Tseshaht Reserve and examined the outlet for the purpose of judging of the feasibility of reclaiming the marsh land around the lake, which is overflowed in winter. After a careful examination of the channel, I decided that could be done without lowering the outlet which is rocky; the rock required to be moved is 10 feet wide and 30 feet long by 4 feet deep at the upper end. This would likely reclaim about two hundred acres of hay and other crops.

The Opitchesahts, whose gardens look well this year, have asked me to help them with a plough and set of harness.

With regard to the dances in vogue among these Indians, they are harmless and may all be witnessed by white people. The Klooquahna which was the most superstitious of their dances, is not practiced nearly as much as formerly, and the objectional parts are given up, so that it becomes a play and source of amusement to the spectators.

The potlach is a more difficult question, as all the chiefs who still have great influence, will be the losers if it is given up and are therefore strongly in favor of its continuance. The Indians on this coast have mixed little with the whites and it is

natural that they should be more wedded to their old customs than the east coast Indians, many of whom have been living in or near civilized white communities for years, but I have no doubt when the potlach is finally stopped on the east coast, the west coast tribes will follow and obey the law.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,

Indian Agent.

COWICHAN AGENCY,

QUAMICHAN, B.C., 15th September, 1886.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to enclose herewith tabular statement to the 30th June last, and list of Government property under my charge.

The census on the tabular Statement is as nearly as possible correct, though some of the items are copied from last year's statement. I have not yet been able to complete the census of the agency since the receipt of your instructions on the subject.

As was anticipated, the harvest of last year was very light. On some reserves the potato crop was a complete failure; but, fortunately, the demand for labor prevented any wide-spread distress; only those unable to work through age or sickness required relief.

This season the crops have been large and the grain well harvested, but the high price offered to laborers in the hop-fields has induced a great number of Indians to turn to that industry to the neglectful of their root crops.

It is to be regretted that so few stay all the year on their allotments which in many cases would support them well if properly cultivated, but they cannot resist the offer of high wages and the excitement of large gatherings. The Indian women and children are always the most eager to go to the hop-fields, where they always earn considerable sums of money, and, amongst these Indians, the wife's purse is generally entirely separate from the husband's. A great deal of the money earned is spent in clothing and household furniture. Stoves and sewing machines sometimes form part of the freight of the canoes; but they also bring back many thousands of dollars, and it is seldom that the more industrious Indians spend their money in drink, especially when away from their villages.

Since my last annual report two schools have been re-opened in this agency, one at Nanaimo, for both sexes, in charge of the Wesleyan Indian Mission, and the other for boys at the Roman Catholic Mission, near the Comeakin village. The attendance at the latter has been very regular. At present this school is closed, and the building is being enlarged in order that it may accommodate both boys and girls. Both these schools have the per capita grant on the average attendance. The School at the New England Mission, on Kuper Island, has not yet received Government aid, because during some months in each year most of the children are away with their parents at the canneries or saw-mills.

In the winter months a night school was opened for young men, the results from which were very satisfactory.

Several Indian parents in this neighborhood are beginning to see the advantage of having their children educated, but they feel also that there is not a sufficient number of children in any one of the many Chemainus villages to support a school, and they have several times made enquiry as to whether schools cannot be established for their children while they are working at the mills and canneries.

At the commencement of the year Indians on the Cowichan Reserve took advantage of the Indian Advancement Act, and I was authorized to hold an election of councillors. Many of the Indians thoroughly understood the modes of elections, and

a sharp but good natured contest occurred. Several by law have been passed, which I have had the honor to submit to you for approval, and which are now being carried out with beneficial results; and should this council continue to act judiciously and take the same interest in municipal matters which they do now, several other bands will no doubt be anxious to follow their example. At present the old men take little interest in these matters, except to grumble when any new law interferes with some of their old habits, and as the Act requires a petition or at least that the majority of the male members of the band should be fitted for its application, it is difficult for the younger and more intelligent, who are generally in the minority, to take action.

A large gathering of Indians was held at the Quamichan village in June, to return blankets and other property received at former potlaches. Considerably over 3,000 Indians were present, from all parts of the coast, and they seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. The feasting lasted two weeks, and was of a very orderly description, not a single case of drunkenness or quarrels occurred. This was of course owing to the vigilance of the Cowichan Indian police, who were ably assisted by the constables from other agencies. Many disputes as to property lent at former potlaches, were amicably settled or promises to pay at a future time were given. The West Coast women found a ready market for the large quantity of fancy baskets and mats, which they had brought to sell, and the whole meeting passed off far better than was expected. Indeed it would be difficult to get together as large a gathering of white people for over two weeks without more serious trouble.

I propose holding an industrial exhibition near the Cowichan Bay about the end of October, for all kinds of Indian products, and I am inviting Indians from every part of the coast to compete for the prizes offered; should this prove to be a success it will, I believe, take the place of the potlach gatherings and afford an opportunity for distant tribes to meet and trade, and pay debts which one may owe to another. The competition in agricultural products, and in sports, will arouse an interest which I trust will increase industry and good feeling among the Indians.

I do not believe the population of the agency is on the increase, but, of course, I cannot speak with certainty until my census papers are complete.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W.H. LOMAS,

Indian Agent.

ABENAKIS VILLAGE OF ST. FRANCOIS DE SALES, QUE.,

2nd October, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit to you my report and tabular statement on the affairs of the Abenakis Indians for the year ended June, 1886.

There is no cause for complaint regards the moral condition of the Indians. If there is any change, it is for the better, especially in regard to intemperance, which has been gradually decreasing for the past two years.

The commercial and industrial affairs of the Indians are as prosperous as in the past. The basket trade is still good, but mountain ash and birch bark are becoming very scarce and soon the increased cost of these materials will render the business unprofitable.

Not more than twenty-five or thirty years ago these Indians could obtain their living by hunting and by the manufacture of moccasins and mittens which they sold, but as colonization has now driven away nearly all the game, skins cannot be procured so easily, and they have been obliged to adopt some other means to ensure their subsistence and, for this reason, they have entered extensively into the manufacture of baskets and small birch canoes.

The future happiness of their children can be secured only by the cultivation of the land, but as their present reserve does not offer sufficient inducement in that respect it is desirable that the reserve which was promised to them be given as soon as possible.

I believe that if they were settled on land which they could cultivate with profit it would be a powerful incentive for them to adopt agriculture as their chief means of support.

I believe it is my duty to call the attention of the Department to a subject, which although not directly within my province, may, nevertheless be of great interest - I refer to some old manuscripts written in the Abenakis language by the Jesuit Fathers and preserved ever since by the missionaries, their successor, and other parties. The most precious ones are the dictionaries French-Abenaki, Abenaki-Latin and Latin. Abenaki; there is also one vocabulary, Abenaki-French. All these have recently been built, but there are other manuscripts which deserve the same attention. Their present condition is such that they will be lost altogether to the country if they are not looked after very soon.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. VASSAL,

Indian Agent.

SCUGOG AGENCY,

SCUGOG, ONT., 27th August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The Indians of Scugog have, since my last report, made wonderful progress in farming. They are now very busy in harvesting their crop which is very heavy, and it will tax the energies of every member of the band to take proper care of it. I had the pleasure of already seeing a load of wheat marketed by Wm. Marsden, which turned out very fine, and weighed sixty-two pounds to the bushel.

This reserve has greatly changed in appearance for the better, the four barns and stables built this spring giving it the appearance common to improved farms. The Indians now thoroughly appreciate the efforts made by the Department in their behalf; they are able to work their lands, an operation from which they derive pleasure and profit. They have this year been amply rewarded for their labors by the abundant crop which they are now harvesting, and I am sure that my next tabular statement will show a largely increased quantity of grain and roots raised by this band.

The Indians intend to make a large exhibit at the Ontario Central Exhibition, to be held in Port Perry; it will consist of grains, roots, fruits, dried and smoked fish, baskets and fancy articles of Indian manufacture, and will, I hope, prove an interesting feature of the exhibition.

As I mentioned in my last report, I made strenuous efforts to convict the parties giving liquor to the Indians, and I succeeded in having two hotel keepers fined each \$50 and costs; another hotel keeper left the country to avoid prosecution. I am sorry to report, however, that since the passing of the Scott Act some of the Indians seem to get whiskey without any trouble, owing, no doubt, to the number of illicit stills which are now being worked in this neighborhood. I hope, however, soon to get at the bottom of the trouble and have the guilty parties punished.

School matters are improving; several of too children are attending school regularly.

The Indians have done their statute labor regularly this year, greatly improving their roads.

The Indian population is also slowly increasing, and the band now numbers forty-five.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. McDERMOT,

Indian Agent.

RAMA AGENCY,

UPTEGROVE, ONT., 4th October, 1886.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit for your information my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, last.

The population is stationary, the number of births and deaths being six respectively. Under instructions from the Department I had about two hundred of the Indians successfully vaccinated. Their dwellings are clean and comfortable, and, with few exceptions, they have enjoyed good health during the year. The crops promise a good return, and especially the potato the crops of which is unusually large. Indians have good opportunities of wealth during the year. They make fair wages; some of the young men receive as much as \$30 per month as river drivers, others of them are employed in the mills at good wages; most of the young men follow this mod of life. Their chief sets them a good example: he does all in his power to induce the Indians to abstain from drinking and immoral habits. I have much pleasure in referring to the progress made by the children at school, under the careful tuition of Miss Battey. I regret to say that a few of the Indians are addicted to drinking. I have frequently called upon the hotel-keepers and warned them against selling to the Indians some of whom, when they fail to obtain it otherwise, employ unprincipled and degraded white men to procure it for them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D.J. McPHEE,

Indian Agent.

BEAR RIVER, N.B., 10th October, 1886.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement in connection with Indian affairs in district No. 1 "B" which includes the Counties of Digby and Yarmouth.

I have no changes of importance to report in connection with the Indians under my care, yet there is a perceptible improvement in their habits and mode of living, morally and socially. The observer cannot fail to perceive by contrasting their present dwellings, clean and comfortable, with the wigwam of the past, destitute of the smallest comforts of life, the change which has taken place. Instead of the Indian costume and blanket, and the old soldier coat, we find this clothing which marks civilization; while intemperance, with its accompanying evils, has decreased to a

considerable extent. The Indians on the reserve planted more than the usual quantity of seed last spring. The seed grant from the Department, supplemented by money received for pasturage, was expended under my supervision in fencing, fertilizing, ploughing, & c.

There has been some sickness and mortality on the reserve, and also in Yarmouth county, the number of deaths having been twelve against eighteen during last year; there have been ten births, and the population is now 222. Besides the dwelling houses mentioned in the tabular statement there is on the reserve a good school-house and a neat and commodious chapel kept in good repair by the Indians who worship according to the Roman Catholic ritual. The school on the reserve is under the tuition of T.C. Kerr, and the children are making fair progress considering the lamentable indifference of the parents: we hope for a better attendance in future.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FREEMAN McDORMAND,
Indian Agent, District No. 1 "B."
INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C., 5th November, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following general report upon Indian affairs in the Province of British Columbia during the past year.

Reports from the different agents under my direction, with tabular statements, have been duly forwarded to the Department.

It will be observed that, on the whole, the year has been favorable for Indian progress, and the natives of the Province are contented - in most instances prosperous, and generally living upon terms of peace and friendship with white settlers. Throughout the interior the most potent source of anxiety and trouble was adverted to in the report I had the honor of forwarding to you last year, namely the water rights of the Indians, without which most of the reserves, made for them are useless and incapable of cultivation. While a vexed question of such importance and vital interest remains unsettled, every year increases the trouble, as the country is rapidly filling up, and the accumulating records of water by settlers are depriving the authorities of the ability which has hitherto existed of dealing liberal and justly with the Indians in this respect.

Even the promises the Joint Reserve Commission to them have not so far been carried out or acknowledged, and, in some instances, indeed, reserves of land, solemnly assigned to them, have been alienated and sold. It is therefore wonderful to report to you the peaceful condition among any of the tribes thus treated, and certainly one's congratulations cannot be attended under such circumstances with any fairness or justice with which a large number of the aborigines of British Columbia are at present meeting.

Great inconvenience in dealing with Indians arises from the conflicting nature of the relations of the Dominion and Provincial authorities towards them.

They are wards of Her Majesty; and their humane care and protection is therefore delegated to her representative, His Excellency the Governor General.

On the other hand, the lands and water rights are controlled by the local Government, and so, indeed, are the steps necessary for the preservation of peace among them.

The preservation of peace among the Indians is a troublesome question, as the Provincial Government think that it should devolve upon the Dominion authorities. Hence, although resident agents have in some districts been appointed, they are quite unable to enforce the provisions of the Indian Act, or in too many instances to

take advantage of the local Department of Justice, even in criminal matters. In such cases these officers cannot be expected to perform their duties efficiently, nor is it possible that they can have the respect that would be invariably paid by Indians to gentlemen who were recognized and backed by the moral and real support of all governmental authority, whether local or otherwise.

The west coast of Vancouver Island, for a distance of 300 miles, is peopled by 3,500 Indians. In this extensive region, with which there is only occasional communication, the only officer of any description is the Indian agent, there is no magistrate, no constable, no lock-up. A similar remark applies to any of the localities which happen, like that just named, to be somewhat distant, or isolated from the central authority, as for instance, the Kwawkewlth agency, with a population of nearly 2,000 Indians, and a very few white settlers.

On the North West Coast, also, the situation in this respect is even more to be deplored.

Here, the largest reserves are occupied and, in fact, in charge of those who are ostensibly missionaries, but who, in reality have other interest and have assumed full control and guidance of the Indians in their temporal as well as spiritual affairs, advising them to repel any agent of the Government, and thereby, up to the present time, successfully preventing the introduction of the Indian Act, or any of those consequent measures so necessary for the formation of legal councils to regulate the reserves apportioned to Indians, and promote among them obedience to constituted authority.

In urging that there should be no delay in their land allotments, I conveyed the earnest request of Mr. Duncan, who, at that time, was in charge of the mission at Metlakahtla under the direction of the Church Mission Society. When, soon afterwards, the present Reserve Commissioner had the joint instruction of both Governments to assign lands on the North-West Coast, he had many conferences with Mr. Duncan and the Indians whom he represented. In fact, sketches were made by Mr. Duncan himself, with the aid of the Indians, of all the lands they desired might be reserved for them, and this gentleman intimated, in my presence, that if the lands so pointed out could be set aside, there would be no anxiety or trouble on the part of the Indians of his mission in the future.

All the localities thus pointed out, without exception, and more, selected by the Commissioner, were promptly assigned; Mr. Duncan subsequently signifying to the Reserve Commissioner and myself his great gratification and approval, so that one has to go beyond the much vaunted "land question" and the lately assumed "aboriginal rights to the whole country" to get at the real cause of the disturbance.

Missionaries who have developed other interests than those for which they were originally engaged are naturally enough jealous of any interference whether by Government or their employés. In Mr. Duncan's case, owing to representations and various reports by ecclesiastical authorities, the Church Mission Society created the North-West Coast district into a separate diocese, and Dr. Ridley, as Bishop of Caledonia, was sent out and assumed direction of all the society's missions. Differences immediately arose between these gentlemen, which led to the severance of Mr. Duncan's engagement with the society, and having formed what he termed the Independent Church of Metlakahtla, the contest for ultimate supremacy has been a protracted and bitter one. The extensive mission buildings erected by the society are located on two acres of land, set aside and held in trust by the Provincial Government, and the most violent efforts have been made by Mr. Duncan's adherents to seize the property and drive the bishop from thence. Threatening notices, riotous assaults, and every kind of intimidation have, for the long period which has since elapsed, been tried in vain and the place has only been held, it would appear, *vi et armis*.

As I write, I am apprised that the same Indians, who have been using the force of numbers to obstruct and prevent the survey, have torn down the fences enclosing the Mission grounds, taken possession of the land and erected, immediately adjoining the bishop's residence, a building which apparently is to serve the purpose of possession and a point of observation.

This is occupied by relays of Indians who, it is said, are overlooking and watching the proceedings of the inmates of the residence, and otherwise facilitating more patient and disturbing annoyances.

The council has seized the large church built in part by the contributions of those they oppose, together with the large schoolhouse to which the Department granted aid.

They razed to the ground a large store standing on the property of the Church Mission Society removing by force the material, and re-erecting it in another locality for themselves.

They have taken possession of the gaol or provincial lock-up-holding the keys, and they do not hesitate to impose fine or imprisonment upon any whom their boycotting system cannot reach. It is, indeed, painful to report thus of one whom I have greatly admired in the past, and whose success in putting a complete stop to the liquor traffic I have had such pleasure in recording, but Mr. Duncan's interests have completely changed.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

Mr. Lomas report is on the whole very satisfactory and the following statistics show gratifying progress and improvement in the accumulation of wealth incident to the successful cultivation of the lands which were assigned to these Indians.

For the year ending the 30th June last the Cowichan bands raised:

Wheat, 800 bushels; onto, 2,989 bushels; pease, 300 bushels; potatoes, 8,680 bushels; hay, 672 tons.

Of implements (all of which have been purchased by themselves) they possess, ploughs, 85; harrows, 45; waggons and carts, 71; fanning mill, 1.

Of live stock, they own, horses, 429; cows, 337; sheep, 292; pigs, 208; oxen, 142; young stock, 480.

The value of their personal property exclusive of cash amounts to \$343,215; of buildings \$63,628.00.

They have under cultivation 1,723 acres and 44 acres additional land lately reclaimed.

On account of their nomadic character, of which they come fairly by inheritances, many make pilgrimages from home seeking other industries to the neglect of their root crops. A favourable resort when the salmon canneries are not in full operation, is the hop fields of Washington Territory, where, occasionally, very high prices are paid for Indian labor; the picking of helps being one that affords employment to both old and young, women and children.

Mr. Lomas states that a great deal of money is earned in this way, and is spent in household furniture, stoves, sewing machines, garden and farming implements.

A subject for congratulation is that the more industrious Indians seldom spend their money in drink, a fact which, in the case of the Cowichan Indians, is really of such a large number of implements, waggons, carts and general household effects.

The council formed by these Indians, under the Indian Advancement Act during the past year was the first of the kind in the Province, and under the direction of Mr. Lomas it is working well.

Legality has thus been given to their proceedings, and there is every reason to believe that they will learn the art of governing themselves under the authority which has now been extended to them.

As to schools many of the Indian parents, Mr. Lomas states, are beginning to see the advantage of having their children educated. No doubt, the establishment of an industrial school in their vicinity would be attended with much greater and more important results than could be obtained from the system of day schools, and I know of no better or more appropriate locality for such an institution than can be within this agency.

Through Mr. Lomas' energy, and the grant given for the purpose, a very successful Indian industrial exhibition has just been held at Cowichan, which was

attended not only by neighboring Indians, but by many visiting settlers who were greatly interested and surprised at the excellence and extent of the production shewn. About three hundred entries were made, thirty having been for grain, the samples of which and of root crops would have stood high in any provincial exhibition.

The bead and fine needle work were very good indeed, the judges declaring that they were equal to anything of the kind they had been in the exhibitions at Victoria.

A large number of Indian curios were also shewn and afterwards sold at high prices. The agent had the active assistance of many ladies and gentlemen in the district, who contributed much to the success of the occasion.

Mr. Lomas hopes that a larger grant may be made another year, as it is impossible to meet attendant expenses on the small sum which was granted by the Department.

About fourteen hundred Indian visitors were present.

I was exceedingly sorry that my own attendance was unavoidably prevented, and in deputing Mr. Lomas to express my regret to the Indians, I also requested him to present the Chief "Lohah" with a beautiful silver medal properly inscribed, in recognition of his efforts to aid the Department in all matters appertaining to the welfare of his people. "Lohah" is an hereditary chief, of excellent character and considerable influence, and has also, the honor of being the first elected chief in the Province under the Indian Advancement Act. The agent informs me that "Lohah" was greatly delighted with the decoration and quite overcome with the congratulations he received from the white residents of the neighborhood.

In view of the desirability of encouraging future exhibitions, which it is hoped may take the place of "potlach" gatherings, a sufficient grant for next year would be, in my opinion, a very judicious expenditure.

FRASER AGENCY.

Mr. McTiernan reports much disappointment experienced by the Indians of his agency, owing to the unlooked for failure of the salmon run this season, and the shutting down of the canneries in consequence. The Harrison River Indians, on the Douglas Portages, are more especially affected, as their reserves are small, of poor quality, and insufficient for their support. These Indians should have additional lands, but, without purchase, they cannot be procured. It will be remembered that the localities occupied by them have been lately included in Mr. McTiernan's agency, and therefore, have been only a short time under his jurisdiction. The Douglas Indians are all well disposed people deserving of consideration and relief if they are enabled to provide their winter supply of food.

The agent writes encouragingly of the condition of other bands in his district. Many of them possess villages, which are models of cleanliness and care, and the following statement of their productions and stock will show that they are by no means lacking in providence and thrift: Corn, 75 bushels; wheat, 985 bushels; oats, 4,475 bushels; pease, 2,369 bushels; barley, 1,065 bushels; potatoes, 22,915 bushels; hay, 788 tons; cows, 553; oxen, 158; sheep, 175; pigs, 1,991; young stock, 505; horses, 837.

WEST COAST AGENCY.

Mr. Guillod reports favorably of the Indians on the West Coast of Vancouver, and though less civilized than those of any other nationality in the Province, from the short period of their probation, they are tractable, exceedingly industrious, and give much less trouble than many others for whom greater advancement and much longer tuition to enlightenment is claimed.

The worst that can be said of them is, that, as a rule, they desire to adhere to their old customs, such as the "potlach," and cannot understand why the Government should seek, by force, to prevent them from dealing with their own property as they wish.

The fact that there are no magistrates, constables or gaols among them, though living in a comparatively isolated region, speaks well for their peaceful and inoffensive nature. They are amenable to moral suasion, and, no doubt, in time will conform to the law which interferes with objectionable customs.

At present there are no means of enforcing any enactment for their welfare, nor indeed of punishing any actual wrong doing.

The Roman Catholic have established missions and schools among them, where possible; and in view of troubles, referred to in another portion of this report, it is gratifying to state that the obedience to law shown by these natives, and the scarcity of crime noted amongst them, is due, in a great measure, to the wisdom and kindly influences of their religious teachers.

These gentlemen are very devoted and self-sacrificing, and though they confine their labors to missionary work in the true sense of the term, I have always found them most desirous of aiding in the maintenance of authority among the Indians, in the establishment of good feeling towards white settlers, and, especially, in the preservation of law and order.

With the exception of working a few garden patches, and potato fields the West Coast Indians understand little of tilling the soil.

They have, however, as an inheritance a great and productive "sea farm," in which they are expert and busy toilers.

The foot hills and coast ranges afford them abundant game, and their women and children can gather a great variety of small fruits.

Mr Guillod refers to their rich catches of fur seal and sea otter, at the pro season, so that, although, there are few statistics to show for the products of the field, there are no Indians in the Province who can acquire wealth or the means of living with greater ease than those whose condition I am now considering. Means are not yet perfected for ascertaining the full value of their productions, of which only an approximate estimate can be formed. Of the products which are known, there were for the year ended 30th June last: furs and oil, \$39,750; potatoes, \$2,770.

They own scarcely any stock, their industries being as just shown of a different character. Near the locality of Alberni, where there is a thriving white settlement the Indians cultivate a number of gardens, and own twelve horses.

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

I am sorry that I cannot write as encouragingly of the Indians of this agency as of the people who live contiguous to them on the West Coast. Born nomads, with little or no domestic attachments and no desire "to settle down," they are as a rule, the derelict of all native bands here. Missionaries of all creeds, who have from time to time tried to evangelize them, have found an extensive field, but I fear have often realized a light and difficult harvest. "It is easy to descend" and these Indians are much more prone in that direction than to impersonate "Excelsior." They are not, however, vicious in the worst sense of the term, nor can it be said that they are not well-disposed, but, they are, really wild, reckless, fond of sport, of having their own way and enjoying themselves in their own fashion. As a rule the ease with which they can be supplied with products of the sea, not only induces fatal procrastination in beginning their work, but encourages idleness and its concomitant evils during the greater portion of the year.

The old and destitute are uncared for, the camps are cold and cheerless, and the women loose with their morals and discipline. The few children to be observed in a village is thus easily accounted for, and hence one cannot wonder that the large population by which they were once noticeable has now been so much reduced.

All these bands are decreasing in numbers very fast.

Mr. Blenkinsop, the late agent, was able to accomplish very little in the way of reform, although the large whiskey traffic that used to be carried on there has been pretty well checked. The appointment of Mr. Blenkinsop's successor, Mr. Pidcock, will, I trust, be attended with more satisfactory results than have been hitherto attained.

Although I have written somewhat disparagingly of the Kwawkwalths, as a nation, it by no means follows that there are not among them any deserving Indians who sustain the character of Pacific coast natives for industry and self reliance.

Mr. Hall, in Charge of the Church Mission Society, at Alert Bay, is a painstaking gentleman, and has a devoted helpmate in his wife.

Mrs. Hall conducts an industrial girl's school on a limited scale, and nine or ten boarders are maintained chiefly by her personal exertions.

Mr. Hall carries on a day school, extending his work to Fort Rupert, and his entire time is given to teaching and missionary labors. He has remained longer in this field than any predecessor, a fact that speaks volumes for his perseverance, and gives good grounds for the hope that his expectations, and the object of the Society in maintaining the mission under his guidance, will, at a future day, be realized.

No report has been received from Mr. Agent Pidcock, but his appointment being recent, he, of course, has not been sufficiently long in the agency to gather information or from any conclusions.

OKANAGAN AND KAMLOOPS AGENCIES.

Returning to the mainland, the two agencies designated above are the most important. Mr. Mackay, at present in charge of both, has visited all the bands within his jurisdiction, and he has given detailed information of the condition and prospects of each.

His accounts on the whole present a hopeful aspect, but the doubt connected with their claims towards rights is a most fruitful source of anxiety to them. Many of the reserves cannot be utilized, and the humane intention of making provision for them by allotments of land, has of course been greatly frustrated.

It would be a repetition of former reports to dwell longer upon this real grievance, and I can only give expression to the earnest hope that water rights may be secured to them without delay, so that their just expectations may be realized and their reserves improved. It would seem almost a mockery to expect, otherwise, that the appointment of a Joint Reserve Commission has been to them much more than a delusion, or that they can make material advancement in the development of their agricultural resources.

They are all expert horsemen, good herders, many of them fair farmers, not averse to industry and self-reliance, so that the State would profit by acting fairly and humanely with them

The following communication by the Honorable the Premier and Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works will show the present position of this subject.

"VICTORIA, B.C., 5th December, 1884.

"SIR, - Referring to your letter of the 21st ultimo, enclosing copy of a letter from Mr. Agent Mackay, relative to the water privileges assigned to the Indians of Neskahnilt Reserve by the Joint Indian Reserve Commissioner in 1877, I have the honor to say that it does not appear that the Provincial Government has any authority to interfere in any way with the rights of any person who has a water record.

"The Land Act provides for the acquisition of water privileges, and I opine it applies to Indians and white men alike.

"The Indian Commissioners seem to have had no authority to confer any rights to water upon the Indians, and their action in assuming to do so could be productive of nothing but injury to the persons it was professedly intended to favor.

"The Commissioners would undoubtedly have done service to all concerned in the good government of the country if they had taught the Indians that they were entirely subject to the law of the land and not superior to it; and they could

not have taught the lesson better than by explaining that they themselves were subject to the law and could not grant rights and privileges to water or anything else in the teeth of the express provisions of the Act upon the subject.

"If the Indians of Neskahnith Reserve require water for irrigation purposes, let them, or the agent who has charge of them, apply for a record of a reasonable quan-

tity of water, and I see no reason why it should not be granted. If the Commissioners had adopted this course in 1877, instead of telling the Indians that "as the oldest owners or occupiers of the soil" they were entitled to all the water they might want, independent of the law, their action would have been much more judicious, patriotic and commendable.

"WM. SMITHE,

"Chief Commissioner, Lands and Works.

"LIEUT. COL. I.W. POWELL,

"Superintendent Indian Affairs."

Subsequently, in obedience to your instruction, I made the following application for water record for the Indian bands therein referred to in these agencies: -

"INDIAN OFFICE, VICTORIA, 23rd March, 1886.

"SIR, - With further reference to previous correspondence upon the subject of water requirements for various bands of Indians in the interior of this Province, and more particularly to your letter of the 5th of December, 1884, in reply to mine of the 21st November preceding, relative to the water privileges of the Neskahnilth Indians, informing me, inter alia that "if the Indians of Neskahnilth require water for irrigation purposes, let them, or the agent who has charge of them, apply for a record of a reasonable quantity of water, and you see no reason why the same should not be granted."

"I beg now, on behalf of the Neskahnilth, Spuzzam, Boston Bar, Boothroid, Kanaka Bar, Siska and Skuppah bands of Indians, to make formal application for the quantities of water named in the enclosed schedule, which they require for irrigation purposes.

"These Indians all cultivate land on the reserves alluded to, have made creditable improvements and are industrious people.

"With a view of making the information, at my hand, as complete as possible, I have given the population of each tribe.

"I.W. POWELL,

"Indian Superintendent."

The Honorable
The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Neskahnilth Indians.

Population, 140.

No. 1. Halaut Reserve - Four hundred inches of water from Neskahnilth Creek.

No. 2. Halaut Reserve - One hundred inches of water from Chase River.

Spuzzum Indians.

Population, 237. No. 1. Spuzzum Reserve - Three hundred inches of water from Spuzzum Creek.

No. 2. Teequaloose - All springs within the limits of this reserve.

No. 3. Skuwha (Jack's) Reserve - Five inches of water from Skuwha Stream.

No. 4. Yelakin Reserve.

No. 5. Pepsillqua Reserve.

No. 6. Fishing Station - All springs of water within the limits of these reserves.

Boston Bar Indians.

Population, 316.

No. 1. Tuckkwiowhum Reserve - One hundred inches of water from Ryan, and second creek below the reserve, and 200 inches from Anderson Creek.

No. 2. Kapacheelsun Reserve - Half the water of Kapacheelsun Stream, and 200 inches of water from the stream immediately below the reserve.

- No. 3. Austin Flat Reserve - Ten inches of water from a small stream above the reserve.
- No. 4. Imbuctum (Butcher's Flat) Reserve - One hundred Inches of water from Imbuctum Stream and from springs back of reserve.
- No. 5. Skahzeeze Reserve - Fifty inches of water from Skuzzy Stream.
- No. 6. Skokeum (Paul's) Reserve - Five inches of water from springs at the back of and on the reserve.
- No. 7. Shryptattooks Reserve - One hundred inches of water from Skuzzy River.

Boothroyd Indians.

Population, 251.

- No. 1 Tsawawmuck Reserve - Forty inches of water from Ainsley Creek and from springs at back of reserve.
- No. 2. Tsintahkti Reserve - Twenty inches of water from Kamus Stream.
- No. 3. Speyum Reserve - Fifty inches of water from Speyum Stream, and fifty inches from Nepopulcheen Stream.
- No. 4. Kalmoose Reserve - Twenty inches of water from Kamus (Jamieson's) Stream.
- No. 5. Shook Reserve - Two hundred inches of water from Nkatsam, Creek and springs at back of reserve.
- No. 6. Inkahtsaph Reserve - Two hundred inches of water from Nkatsam Creek.
- No. 7. Chuckcheet Reserve - One hundred inches of water from Chuckcheet Stream.
- No. 8. Stiehanny Reserve - Fifty inches of water from Waterfall Creek.
- No. 9. Stluckameent Reserve - Forty inches of water from Stluckameent Stream.
- No. 10. Dufferin Reserve - Twenty inches of water from Water fall Creek.

Kanaka Bar Indians.

Population, 106.

- No. 1. Nekliptum Reserve - Twenty-five inches of water from Nekliptum Stream.
- Nos. 2 and 3 Kanaka Bar Reserve - Ten inches of water from Nekliptum Stream; five inches of water from Momeylun Stream; five inches of water from Peg-leg Stream.
- No. 4. Whyeek Reserve - One hundred inches of water from Whyeek Stream.

Siska Indians.

Population, 37.

- Nos. 1 and 2. Kupcheynalth Reserve - Twenty-five inches of water from Kupcheynalth Creek.
- No. 3. Siska Reserve - Fifty inches of water from Siska Stream.
- No. 5. Zacht Reserve - Seventy-five inches of water from Siska Stream.
- No. 6. Humhumph Reserve - Twenty inches of water from Humhumph Stream.
- No. 7. Reserve - Fifty inches of water from the stream which flows through this reserve, and fifty inches from the creek immediately south of the reserve.

Skuppah Indians.

Population, 55.

- No. 1. Reserve and No. 4. Skuppah Reserve - Twenty-five inches of water from Skuppah Stream.
- No. 2. Reserve. - Twenty inches of water from Inklyukkinatko Stream.
- No. 3. Pooyelth Reserve - Forty inches of water from Pooyelth Stream.

Mr. Smithe, in response to the above request, informed me that the matter would be taken up after he was relieved from the pressure of legislative business, by the prorogation of the Provincial Parliament, then assembled. Since that, apart from my reminding the Premier, by a note some time afterwards, of his proposal to

give consideration to the subject no farther correspondence has passed between us, nor am I aware that any subsequent action has been taken in final settlement of the question.

Some of the lands given to the Indians of these agencies, have, either through error or otherwise, been alienated, and the Mission band, on the opposite side of Okanagan Lake, is still without any reserve at all.

In view of the requirements and the fruits of their industrial pursuits under present conditions, the following statistics of their productions will be of interest: -

Corn, 142 bushels; wheat, 4,545 bushels; oats, 3,820 bushels pease, 60 bushels; barley, 100 bushels; potatoes, 23,900 bushels; hay, 694 tons; horses, 8,427; cows, 924; pigs, 193; young stock, 1,423; sheep, 130.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. Agent Meason's report is exceedingly favorable, as regards the good conduct and industrious habits of the Indians committed to his care, but presents strong evidence of the necessity of providing additional lands for many of the bands, who are indeed destitute and badly off in this important district. The Anderson and Seton Lake Indians, living along the line of the old, but now deserted, road to Carriboo, by way of the Douglas Portages, and contiguous to those on Harrison Lake, referred to in Mr. McTiernan's report, are equally destitute with the latter. They are represented as "good, practical farmers," and well disposed people, but "the patches" of land assigned to them are so small and poor in quality, and having been cropped so continuously for the last fifteen years, they have ceased to reproduce in some instances the seed sown, in others, a very trifling increase. The real market value of these lands is represented, the agent states, "by zero," and as there are no salmon fisheries in the vicinity, the purchase of some of the preemptions held by whites, or some other adequate means of supplying them with cultivable land and water is necessary, if they are to be relieved, at no distant day, from utter starvation. Similar remarks apply to many if not to most bands in this agency. The case of the Soda Creek Indians, I have had the honor of bringing to your notice on several occasions. Indeed, I may say that the only Indians in the William's Lake agency, who are sufficiently provided with lands, are those who, by dint of self-reliance and the most provident industry, have managed to buy for themselves, as for instance in the locality of Pavillion Mountain and those at William's Lake, where farms were provided and paid for by this Department.

Wheat, 8,986 bushels; oats, 1,840 bushels; pease, 319 bushels; barley, 570 bushels; potatoes, 7,151 bushels; hay, 572 tons; horses, 2,620; cows, 249; pigs, 288.

Since the Chilcotin tribes were supplied, through your instructions, with farming implements they have given expression to their gratitude and made good use of the gifts. It is unfortunate that their land allotments have not been made, but, I am assured by the Reserve Commissioner that their requirements in this respect will have his personal attention during the coming spring. Meantime, it is to be hoped that the provincial authorities will permit no pre-emption or purchases of Crown lands in this district, until their reserves have been apportioned.

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

I have just completed an official visit through all parts of the Kootenay Agency, during a portion which I was accompanied by the acting agent, A.W. Vowell, Esq., and Stipendiary Magistrate. I inspected the reserves now by Mr. Skinner, and had interviews with the different bands.

SURVEYS.

Two survey parties have been engaged in surveying reserves. One, under Capt. Jemmett, was sent to the Nass River on the North-West Coast.

The second under Mr. E.M. Skinner, was instructed to complete some unfinished work in the Okanagan Agency, and then to proceed to Kooteney.

Owing to the urgent need of a local agent on the North-West Coast, and the great desirability of leaving the reserves which had been assigned the Indians there surveyed, a third party under Mr. Tuck, C.E, was despatched, in obedience to your instructions, to Metlakahtla.

Mr. Skinner, with his party, while en route to Kootenay, was unfortunate in being on board a Canadian Pacific Railway train which was burnt, thereby losing instruments and camp equipment. However, I assumed the responsibility of requesting him to return at once to Victoria, and having rapidly refitted he lost no time in proceeding again to the field.

I visited his camp on the Upper Kootenay Reserve, and also on the Tobacco Plains, and was well satisfied with the progress he was then apparently making. When I left him there appeared little doubt that he would complete the survey of all the Kootenay reserves before the close of the season.

SCHOOLS.

During the past year the following Indian Mission Schools have, so far as I aware, received the accustomed grant sanctioned by Order in Council: -

Lakalsap, Nass River, W.

Port Simpson, W.

Bellabella, W.

Kincolith, A.

Masset, A.

Alert Bay, A.

Cowichan, R.C.

Hesquiaht, R.C.

Kyuquaht, R.C.

Ehetzet, R.C,

St. Mary's, R.C.

I indulge in the hope that the proposal to establish two or three industrial schools for natives, may be carried out during the ensuing season, and a want long felt by some of the Indian bands who, from time to time, have made urgent requests therefor, will be supplied.

MEDICINES AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

A considerable sum, comparatively, has been expended in providing medicines and medical relief. There is much difficulty in furnishing medicines to many of those who apply to dispense them, and it is doubtful if, in some instances, more harm than good is not effected.

However, the simplest remedies are generally selected for those who possess no medical knowledge, and any precautions possible are taken to prevent fatal mistakes that might otherwise arise. A large supply of vaccine was procured which the agents were requested to use in accordance with Departmental instructions.

I am glad to add that sickness, among the tribes in the Province, has not been very prevalent, and there have been no fatal epidemics to contend with.

FURS, FISH, OIL.

The Indians take such a prominent part in the catch and canning of salmon, that it may not be out of place to include a statement of the total product of the Province for the year ended 30th June last.

The product of fish oil is nearly, if not quite all, the result of Indian labor.

Furs, marine	\$211,096 00
Furs, other	246,780 00
Salmon canned	405,898 00
Salmon salted	15,540 00
Oil, Fish	9,269 00
...	\$888,583 00

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I.W. POWELL,

Indian Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER

FOR MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,

REGINA, 17th November, 1886.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian matters in the North-West Territories for the year 1885 - 86.

In my last year's report I stated that the policy of justice, tempered with as much mercy as could be safely shown, which had been adopted in the treatment of the rebel Indians, had already restored confidence in the disturbed districts, and would have the effect of preserving order.

I am now glad to be able to say that the result has proved that I was justified in three expectations of what would be accomplished by the course taken by the Executive.

The Indians are as well disposed towards their Great Mother and her representatives, as at any time since our treaties were made with them, while those of their number who took part in the troubles of last year have quietly settled down.

The lapse of time has now enabled the settlers to look back calmly upon past occurrences, and has quite restored their confidence in the security of life and property.

They now see that, even under the most dangerous conditions, when it may be reasonably supposed that the minds of, at any rate, the younger Indians were inflamed by the rumors of the exciting events taking place at no great distance from themselves, when their race prejudices were so strongly appealed to, and when they were exposed to temptations by men whom they must have believed to be well able to help towards their fulfilment, the majority of them remained unshaken in their loyalty.

In the disturbed districts order has been restored; the machinery, by means of which the Government carries on its work among its Indian wards, has been again set in motion, and the pursuits of industry are once more followed, much as if no interruption had taken place.

Policy of Reward and Punishment.

The policy of rewarding those who proved faithful and depriving the rebels of their annuities has worked admirably. This latter course, which should be continued - at any rate, until they have paid for the property they wantonly destroyed - affords a most effectual means of keeping alive in the memories of those, only too ready to forget, the certain consequences of such misconduct as that of which they were guilty, and as they are provided as they were before with food and clothing, the temptation to commit outrages is removed.

Again, the amount of kindness they receive, allows them to hope that, by continuing to behave themselves, they may, through time, recover their lost position.

Another good result of this policy, is to be found, that, owing to the rewards of the loyal having taken the form, - to a great extent - of presents of cattle, the herds, which were so unfortunately destroyed last year, are in a fair way to recover their proportions.

Farming Operations.

As was pointed out last year, the interruption of their agricultural pursuits, necessarily resulted in numbers of Indians being without crops, and consequently without the means of sowing the large areas of land which had been got ready for that purpose.

However the generous policy pursued by the Government provided the means of resuming their farming, for those who were in want of seed-grain, with the result that when their fields had been sown, there seemed every reason to hope that the efforts of the Indians throughout the Territories would be rewarded by the reaping of an abundant harvest.

I much regret, however, to have to state that these expectations have not been altogether realized.

It must be remembered that this has been due to causes beyond our control.

A pleasant contrast in this respect, to some of the reserves, has been found at Crooked Lakes, Assiniboine and Birtle Agencies, where some of the finest crops perhaps raised in the Territories, have been harvested, while some of the farms of the Prince Albert, Edmonton, and Peace Hills Agencies have produced results which are by no means discouraging. Such failure of crops as occurred, was occasioned by unexpected climatic influences prevalent during the past summer, which, however, are no more than has been taught by experience to be inseparably connected with the process of reclaiming wild lands.

On the other hand, it is to be noticed, with pleasure, that where circumstances have been more favorable, the Indians have evinced a marked increase of interest; and, in some instances, seem to have taken pride in their agricultural pursuits, which is fraught with hope for their partial, if not absolute, independence.

Maintenance.

It is, too, very gratifying to be able, in this connection, to inform you that some of those Indians, comparatively speaking, but lately from the plains, who have been more fortunate than the majority, with their crops, have, this year, for the first time, been thrown, if only for a short time, entirely upon their own resources.

While this has only been possible with regard to a few, in every instance where any root-crops have been secured, a temporary reduction of the rations issued was made, with the double result of relieving, in a measure, the drain upon the pockets of the taxpayers, and teaching the Indians an invaluable lesson.

I desire to lay stress upon the fact that what has just been said, concerns those Indians who, having given up hunting, as a means of livelihood, are entirely dependent upon the results of their farming, for anything they may get beyond what is provided for them by the Government.

Another fact in this connection is well worthy of notice, viz., that those Indians who live in neighborhoods where markets can be found, are exerting themselves more and more to produce whatever they have found to be saleable. In proof of this, I may mention the fact that the Indians of Muscowpetung's Reserve have entirely, through their own enterprise and labor, undertaken, and most satisfactorily fulfilled, a contract to supply 100 tons of hay, and would, had the opportunity been given them, have supplied more than double that quantity.

Still more deserving of attention, is the fact that there has been less desired than formerly shown, to squander the money thus earned, but, on the contrary, an eagerness displayed to invest it in the purchase of threshing-mills, mowers, horse-rakes, waggons other articles of an equally useful character.

That these unvarnished facts which I have just recorded, are evidences of sure and all things considered, rapid progress, must be clear to the mind of any one who is not wilfully blind to their significance, and show that the day is surely if somewhat slowly approaching, when the Indians of the North-West will cease to be a drain upon the resources of the country.

That such a change cannot be expected to be brought about in a day, must be admitted by even the most sanguine; and I am anxious to guard against the appearance of attempting to convey the impression that what I have been able to say, truthfully, with regard to some of our Indians, can be applied to the majority of them.

On the contrary with regard to the Bloods, Piegans, and Blackfeet, it must be admitted that not much has been effected in the direction of inducing them to take kindly to agricultural pursuits; but the peculiar circumstances which surrounded these Indians have rendered the efforts in this direction more difficult than in some other parts of the country. In any case, the proximity of the reserves in Treaty 7 to large cattle ranches on either side of the line, renders the utmost caution necessary in exercising the only discipline at command, to compel Indians to work against their inclinations.

Were any persistent effort made to stop the rations of these Indians, it is more than probable that they would commit depredations upon stock belonging to the ranches, which, were it done on American territory, would inevitably lead to very serious complications. However, with regard to these Indians it may be noted that there is no more reason to despair of their progress than there once was of that of others who have now made marked improvement; and if the cost of providing for them be, in the meanwhile, great, we can only trust to patience and persevering effort to bring about the much-to-be-desired change in this respect.

Natural Resources.

Before leaving the subject of the maintenance of the Indians, I have to remind you that the first of a series of measures, having for their object the increase of the natural resources of the reserves, has been introduced by the distribution, throughout the agencies, of wild rice seed. Should this experiment prove successful, it will serve to largely increase the food supply of the Indians, not only by furnishing in itself a wholesome and nutritious article of diet, but furthermore, by attracting quantities of wild fowl to the lakes, on the margin of which it is hoped that it will grow.

The bulk of the seed distributed will, in accordance with your instructions, be sown, as is the case in other localities in which the wild rice is indigenous, in the fall of the year. In order, however, to meet the changes which climatic influences may possibly require, a certain proportion will be sown experimentally at other seasons. The conditions under which this is done will be carefully observed and the results noted.

With regard to another experiment of a somewhat similar nature, you are in possession of carefully gathered information as to what waters are suitable for the experiment of the introduction of the spawn of the German carp and other fish.

Sub-division of Reserves.

It will be remembered that in my report of last year, I mentioned that Chief Gambler and his men had asked to have their reserve sub-divided into farms, and I have now to inform you that this has been done on the reserve of that chief, at Turtle Mountain, and a similar sub-division has been made of the Bird Tail Sioux Reserve.

This, it will be observed, will tend, by striking at the heart of the tribal system and that of community of lands, to foster self-reliance, to increase a spirit of emulation in their labors, and hasten the attainment of independence. The great importance of using every effort to impress the advantages of this system upon the minds of the Indians generally, is being urged upon our agents, because I feel convinced that it will do more towards civilizing them than any other measure at our command; and what had the land been portioned out to individuals as farms, instead of having been

given to bands, as reserves in common, when the treaties were first made with them, the sense of personal proprietorship and responsibility would have advanced them far beyond the stage at which they have arrived to-day.

Sub-division of larger Agencies.

The sub-division of reserves suggests the next matter which I have to refer to, viz., the breaking up of some of the larger agencies into smaller ones.

The detachment in this way of the Fort Pitt district, now known as Onion Lake, from Battleford; that of Moose Mountain, from Birtle; and the division of what was; formerly known as Treaty 4 Agency, into Touchwood Hills, File Hills, Muscowpetung's, Assiniboine and Crooked Lakes Agencies, has been found to work admirably. It will, without doubt, be found that within reasonable limits, the most economical system in the management of our Indians, will be that which supplies a sufficient number of officials to allow of each giving careful personal attention to those under his charge.

One unquestionably good result of this power of ready personal access to the agent by each Indian, is that any little complaint or petition can be at once heard and dealt with. Formerly, when this was not the case, the Indians would store up every little matter about which they felt dissatisfied; and would then make up parties to go and interview officials, which not only had the effect of encouraging them to wander about at times when they should be at work, but led to their magnifying enormously every little want or grievance which they had.

Great progress has been made towards giving effect to your instructions to employ none but married men in the care of our Indians.

Contract Supplies.

The increase of supervision has worked most beneficially in another and most important direction, as every year greater exactness in accounting for the property of the Department has become possible. The care now taken in the issuing of provisions is such that it can be truthfully asserted that there is no avoidable waste.

Contractors have had both the quantity and quality of articles delivered more carefully scrutinized than ever before, owing to your appointment of an additional Inspector of Agencies. By this means, the slightest failure to fulfil their obligations has been reported; and when the defect in the article complained of has been of sufficient importance to demand its rejection, it has been replaced by another, equal to the standard sample; while in other cases an equivalent in value has been deducted from the payments.

It is, however, most creditable to the contractors that, despite the rigid examination made, few cases arose for recourse to either of the measures referred to.

As you are aware, some difficulty has existed in securing unanimity of opinion, and consequently uniformity of action, among our agents, as to the acceptance or rejection of certain articles, the required quality of which they could only judge of from the description furnished in the schedules. This has led to your supplying each agency with a set of standard articles procured from the best makers, including tools and implements of various sorts, to stand on view as samples, for purposes of comparison.

Health.

To turn to another phase of the condition of our Indians, I am happy to be in a position to report favorably, with regard to their general health.

Although many difficulties in contending against their prejudices, as well as in other ways, have had to be overcome, the number of our Indians who have not been successfully vaccinated bears a small proportion to the whole.

As you have been elsewhere informed, an epidemic of measles broke out in the Victoria Agency, towards the close of the summer, but, as assistance was promptly rendered, only nine cases ended fatally in that district. The disease then

spread in

a southerly direction through our Indians, but so far without being accompanied with many deaths.

In accordance with your instructions, the necessity for taking all sanitary precautions generally has been impressed upon officials; and the absence of such diseases, as result from their neglect, proves that these instructions have been faithfully carried out.

A large percentage of the sickness, and consequent death-rate, is directly due to hereditary disease, which had its origin at a time prior to that at which our responsibility began. In considering the death-rate, it must farther be borne in mind that the far more complete arrangements which now exist for the observation and record of the deaths which occur, result in giving publicity to numbers, which, in former days, would have occurred unnoticed.

Again, it should not be forgotten that the record of deaths of weak and sickly children, who formerly perished in infancy without any record having been kept of them, cannot fail to raise the death-rate amongst that class.

Schools.

The mention of the children, naturally introduces the all important subject of education and here, too, I am in a position to speak with satisfaction.

Unfavorable as last year might have been expected to prove in this direction, seven new schools were opened on our reserves, and during the present year five more have been added to the number already in operation. The number of children on the roll, which last year increased from 576 to 726, has been further added to, until a total of 885 has been reached, with an average daily attendance of 495.06.

The industrial school at Fort Qu'Appelle has been steadily increasing in efficiency; and under the able conduct of the Rev. Principal, Père Hugonnard, promises to exert a most beneficial influence upon the rising generation. Girls have been added to this institution; and the importance of this can hardly be too highly estimated, for the provision of suitable wives for the males who have been educated with them, is necessary to prevent a partial loss of the benefits of such education, or possibly a total relapse into their natural condition.

The Battleford Industrial School, as you are aware, was greatly thrown back by the events of last year, but order has been restored, and the building, which suffered considerably at the hands of the rebels, has been put into thorough repair, and is again occupied by the pupils and the staff in charge of them. Here too, as well as at the Qu'Appelle industrial School, great effort is being made to secure likely girls for education.

The Industrial School, High River, which was deprived of its pupils under the circumstances reported to you last year, has remained much in the same position; but renewed efforts are being made to secure suitable pupils, to be benefited by the advantages which it offers, but of which the Indian parents in that part of the Territories seem particularly slow to avail themselves.

It had, as you know, been determined to establish another of those industrial schools which it was proposed to locate at Long Lake, under the charge of the Presbyterian denomination.

It was hoped that building operations could have been commenced early enough in the fall to allow of a beginning of the work of education to be made during the present winter.

In this hope, however, we have been disappointed, because totally unforeseen delays arose, with regard to securing the land which constitutes the very eligible site chosen by the Assistant Commissioner, in company with the Rev. Professor Thomas Hart, of Winnipeg.

Patience, however, and the spirit of accommodation displayed by the various parties interested in the required lands, have overcome these difficulties; and as the building will be erected with the improvements suggested by the experience gained with regard to other similar institutions in the Territories, its commencement will be

made under the most favorable auspices, while its future conduct may be left with confidence in the hands of those who display so lively an interest therein.

Withdrawal of Half-breeds.

Another matter deserving of your attention is the extent to which the numbers of treaty Indians have been reduced by the withdrawal of those who although possessing that admixture of blood which entitled them to rank as half-breeds, preferred, so far, to assume the status of pure Indians.

Had all who were lured by the prospect of getting scrip to be converted into what, for them, would have constituted a considerable sum of ready cash, been allowed to follow their inclination, the number of withdrawals would have been considerably larger than has already occurred.

As it is, however, one of our Inspectors accompanied the scrip-commissioner, and the greatest care was exercised to prevent any from leaving treaty in order to obtain scrip, who, when the money received in exchange had been squandered, must have been thrown on the hands of the Government, or driven by their necessities to the commission of crime.

On the other hand, no half-breed applicant who seemed likely to be able to take care of himself, was retained in treaty against his wish.

Buildings.

Out of the policy already referred to, which aims at the employment of none but married men, in the care of the Indians, has arisen the necessity for providing an improved class of dwelling-houses for agency clerks, farming instructors, and other employés, who obviously could not be expected to introduce their wives and families into surroundings which might have contented bachelors.

I have to inform you that, on this account, a considerable number of well arranged, and comfortable - although as inexpensive as possible - houses have been erected. The increased contentment of officials thus gained, cannot but reflect beneficially upon those whose welfare is dependent upon their care.

While on the subject of buildings, mention must be made of the erection of slaughter-pens throughout Treaty 7. The admirable arrangements of these permits the butchering of beeves to be conducted in an economical and expeditious manner.

The wisdom of granting a bonus at Moose Mountain, by which milling facilities of an exceptionally favorable character were secured to Indians on the reserves in that neighborhood, has become so apparent, as to induce an extension of the system. This has been done by granting a bonus with yet more advantageous provisions for the Indians than in the case just mentioned, to a mill in the course of construction by the Municipality of Wolsely, near Indian Head.

There remain one or two matters worthy of your notice, to which I have to invite your attention.

Various.

The first of these is the fact that the enfranchisement clauses of the Indian Act have been extended to three bands in the Territories, viz: - To those of chief Peccan, in the Victoria Agency; John Smith, in the Prince Albert Agency; and Gambler, in the Birtle Agency considering the comparatively short time during which these Indians have been under the influences of civilization, this is most significant of the progress made by them.

A strong proof of the satisfaction with their treatment which is felt by our Indians, may be gathered from the fact that numbers of Sioux have come across from the other side of the line, in the hope of being allowed to settle down and share the privileges enjoyed by their relations who have been adopted by this country. Much as I regretted having to disappoint the hopes of these poor people, it is clear that there was no other course open, consistently with a

conscientious regard to the expenditure of public funds, than the one adopted, of insisting upon their return to the care of those upon whom it properly devolves.

The visit of some of our principal chiefs, who were wisely permitted by you to, be present at the unveiling of the Brant memorial, is likely to have the happiest effects.

These chiefs have been improved by the numbers of the whites, their power, and at the same time, their friendliness, to an extent which will have its effect upon the minds of those who will hear of these things from them.

Your own visit excited the greatest enthusiasm amongst the Indians, and will be long remembered by such of them as the short time at your disposal and the state of your health permitted you to see.

The assurances of loyal regard which you received must have been most cheering to you, in the continuance of the arduous and often thankless task of carrying out your wisdom has shown you to be the best for the interests of your wards.

Disturbing Rumors.

I would willingly, if I could fitly do so, close my report without allusion to the conduct of those unprincipled persons who, actuated by questionable motives, or by those undoubtedly of a degradingly selfish character, have endeavored to circulate and keep alive rumors about the very condition of things which they pretended did exist and hypocritically professed to deplore. When the effects of such conduct are remembered, one might almost have been tempted to wish, for the credit of humanity, that some plausible explanation of their having declared what they did to be the truth, might have been found. In the face, however, of what was agreed to without a dissenting voice, by the members of the North-West Council comprising all shades of political sentiment collected from all parts of the Territories, in answer to what was addressed to them at the opening of the past union, about Indian affairs amongst other matters, no such apology can be offered.

That no grave evils have resulted is equally a matter of surprise and a cause for thankfulness; for it is difficult to imagine anything more calculated to have excited the minds of the Indians and alarmed the settlers than these rumors to which I have referred.

There certainly have been several acts of depredation committed near the border. For these, our Indians have been, in most cases, blamed unjustly, for when it has been possible to trace them to their authors, it has almost always turned out that the guilty parties were South Pieigans, from across the line.

In other instances, where doubt existed, suspicion has commonly pointed in the same direction. It is well known that these depredators from the other side, when challenged by our police patrols, or others, invariably attempt to pass themselves off as Canadian Indians.

The fact that when engaged on such work they are only to be found moving about at an hour when the uncertain light makes it difficult to identify them, helps them greatly in carrying out this deception.

That some of the Indians of the North-West Territories especially the voting men remain sufficiently true to their nature, as to steal horses, is not to be wondered at; but it seems particularly unfair, that the Gros Ventres should, after having made a compact with our Bloods, to mutually abstain from such acts, have been again stealing horses from them; and it cannot excite surprise, that, in spite of all the small parties have started off from our side of the line, to retaliate.

It has only been by the most untiring watchfulness on the part of the Mounted Police and our own officials that trouble of a more serious nature has been so long averted.

The way in which, while comparatively few in numbers, the Mounted Police have managed to keep watch on a large extent of frontier, and have succeeded in keeping horse-stealing, whiskey-selling, and offences of a like nature within such narrow bounds, is most creditable to the efficiency of the force.

In conclusion, I beg to refer you to the reports furnished by our Inspectors and Agents, for the details of the work done in the several agencies; and to

remind you that all those improvements which have so much increased the efficiency of the machinery, by means of which the management of our Indians is carried on, has involved a corresponding increase in the work which has to be done at head quarters.

My staff has only been enabled to keep pace with it, by working constantly at a pressure which is doubtless telling upon some of them.

I have the honor to enclose the following statements, viz. Tabular statement, showing the condition of the various schools in Manitoba and the North-West Territories; Approximate return, showing quantities of grain and roots sown and harvested by Bands in the North-West Territories, together with detailed statements, showing the amount handled by individual Indians; and a statements showing the number and whereabouts of Indians throughout the Territories.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEWDNEY,

Commissioner.

GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,

BRANTFORD, 9th September, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In accordance with your instructions I have the honor to submit my annual report of the Indians and their reserves an Ur my charge, for the year ended the 30th June last. The result shown by the census taken last autumn is as follows: -

In the Six Nations:	...	...	...	...
...	Births	...	112	...
...	Additions by marriage and restored members	...	24	...
...	...	...	...	136
...	Deaths	...	57	...
...	Removals by marriage	...	13	...
...	...	...	...	70
...	...	Increase	...	66
In the Mississaguas: -	...	...	...	...
...	Births	...	10	...
...	Additions by marriage and restored members	...	11	...
...	...	...	...	21
...	Deaths:	...	7	...
...	Removal by marriage	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	8
...	...	Increase	...	13
...	The Six Nations number	...	...	3,282
...	The Mississaguas number	...	...	239
...	...	Total population	...	3,521

Being an increase of seventy-nine during the year then ended, with the gratifying feature of fifty-eight births in excess of deaths. This result shows that the Indian race, as represented by civilized bands, is not dying out, but is on the contrary

gradually increasing. In the Six Nations numbered 2,330, now they number 3,282, showing in thirty years an increase in population of 898.

The reports of the attending physicians during the year have been satisfactory, the death rate having been under two per cent.

Education receives the constant attention of the officials, while the people generally take a more lively interest in the schools on the reserve. The results of the examination of pupils since improvement.

The erection of two new school houses are contemplated, and the eight schools under the charge of the School Board are supplied with all requisite material. The several schools, with one exception, were examined by the County Inspector, Dr. Kelly.

The Mohawk Institution, near Brantford, continues to afford admirable educational facilities to those Indian children who are its inmates. Pupils graduate as qualified teachers, farmers, mechanics, servants, and for their homes, where, after such education and training as they have received, they are sure to exercise an influence for good.

The new brick residence, erected by the New England Company, for the superintendent, the Rev. R. Ashton, recently completed, adds much to the appearance of the group of buildings forming the institution, and affords more room for the health and comfort of the inmates.

The crops on the whole were fair, and it is gratifying to observe continued improvements throughout the reserves in clearing land and commons; fencing, repairs, new dwellings, & c.

Through the enterprise of several Indians, three steam threshing machines are employed on the reserve.

The eighteenth annual exhibition of the Six Nations Agricultural Society took place on its grounds and building during October; the exhibits were very creditable, and many money prizes were distributed. The attendance of Indians and white visitors was large and the weather was very favorable.

In November the annual Six Nations ploughing matches were held. The ploughing was excellent. The Governor General's plough was awarded to a young Mohawk Indian named James W. Garlow.

The Council of the Six Nations has a pile driver, in course of construction with a hammer weighing nineteen hundred pounds, which is intended to be used in driving piles to support the numerous bridges on the reserve. They have also purchased a shingle machine which will be a great convenience on the reserve.

Statute labor is performed with zeal and judgment, so that the roads are quite as good as are those in adjoining townships.

Efforts are being constantly made to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor to Indians, and rigorous measures are adopted to secure the punishment of persons who violate the law by selling intoxicants to them.

The Six Nations observed Her Majesty's birthday in their usual loyal manner. Many hundreds of Indians and visitors were present, and their pleasure was enhanced by "Queen's weather" and good music.

The Mississagua Indians who recently adopted rules and regulations for their better government, are considering the further step of having the Advancement Act of 1884 applied to them. Their decision - if affirmative - may influence the Six Nations to follow their example.

It is a gratifying fact that the Six Nations. and the Mississagua Indians are in a state which is full of promise for the future.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,*

*J.T. GILKISON,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.*

*INDIAN OFFICE,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS, 22nd July, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following report with accompanying tabular statement, showing the census, industries and condition of the Indians under my supervision, also a list of all Government property and its approximate value on hand, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

I left Indian Head on the 2nd, arriving at Touchwood Hills on the 4th July, 1885, and resumed the duties of Acting Indian Agent for this district.

About the 20th of July the Indians commenced haying; they cut and stacked large quantities on each reserve, which was nearly all cut with the scythe; and I am glad to say that the Department were not called upon to purchase any, notwithstanding the fact that prairie fires raged over the whole country, which wrought considerable damage amongst the farmers; but by constant watching and fighting the flames we were able to save our hay.

I commenced the payment of annuities on the 12th of October, when, by authority of the Indian Commissioner, I hired the services of Mr. A.J. McNeill as clerk, who has remained with me since. I am glad to say that I paid each band of Indians on their own reserves; thereby doing away with the amount of talk which hitherto has been carried on, when Indians congregate together at the payments as in former years.

Their crops when thrashed did not turn out very well, owing to a variety of circumstances. I was, however, able to purchase from them a sufficiency of wheat, which money was spent by them in tea, tobacco and clothing.

Owing to the liberal supply of clothing and leather for shoes, that was sent me for distribution, the Indians passed the winter very comfortably; up to the time I write I am informed by the several traders that the Indians have taken but very little debt, i. e. advances made to them in good, on account of their annuity money while in previous years they owed all their money before the time came for paying them.

On the 15th of February last, Dr. Hall, of Fort Qu'Appelle, vaccinated the Indians; they thoroughly believe in this operation, so it was performed successfully and without trouble.

The following shows the number of acres put under crop this spring -

...	Acres.
Wheat	121
Barley	97
Oats	61
Peas	16
Potatoes	80
Turnips	19
Small seeds	5
Total	399

During last autumn the Department erected new agency, buildings at a point near the telegraph office, consisting of a dwelling-house, warehouse and granary combined, office, woodshed and stable, all of which are finished in good style, the dwelling-house being plastered within, and it and the other buildings painted without. In November last I moved my quarters from the old farm buildings hitherto known as farm No. 6, to the new houses, which are very comfortable

and situated at about an equal distance from the different reserves round here.

The Department also erected a comfortable house for the Instructor on Poor Man's Reserve; I had the old log buildings pulled down, and the material made

use of in building an Interpreter's house on Poor Man's Reserve, and one at the agency.

The reserves under my charge are known as follows: -

...	Souls.
Mus cow-e-quan's	282
Day Star's	113
Poor Man's	166
George Gordon's	202
Nut Lake Yellow Quill	311
Fishing Lake Yellow Quill	...
Total	1,074

Mus cow e-quan's Band.

Mus-cow-e-quan's band is under the supervision of Mr. Instructor Gooderham. Who is a Painstaking Young man and a great favorite with the Indians. This band is comprised of French half-breeds and Indians of the Saulteaux tribe. The chief is a fine old Indian, who always tries to carry out my orders and those of the instructor. Last autumn I built a store and dwelling house combined, also a stable for the instructor's use.

The members of this band worked well this last spring and have put a considerable acreage under crop; just before the potato planting commenced, all the half-breeds in the band held a council on the matter of leaving the treaty; not that they were dissatisfied with their treatment, for nearly all of them had cattle, implements, and good comfortable houses; their grain crops were all looking well, but they were prompted to take this step anxious to take scrip, which they thought would sell, and place themselves in a position to compete with white people in the country.

Their withdrawal was the best thing that could have happened to the band, for experience teaches me that Indians and half-breeds do not do well together on one reserve.

The Indians have in all, 115 acres under cultivation, and are liberally supplied with cattle and implements.

There is a school on this reserve which, before the half-breeds left the treaty, was well attended, as many as twenty-six children being on the roll.

I have erected a new building for school purposes on this reserve; a fine spacious log building, 20 by 30 feet in size, nicely finished with lime and sand, with a good upstairs, where the teacher resides.

It is very up-hill work for Mr. Dennety, the teacher, as none of the children speak a word of English; but I have no fear as to its future success, as Mr. Dennety takes great interest in his work; and already the children have made great progress.

The Department supply biscuits, which the teacher gives out daily to the children for lunch while at school.

Yellow Quill's Band.

Yellow Quill's band, which is also under the charge of Mr. Inspector Gooderham, is divided into two parties, and have two reserves. The chief and a portion of the band have theirs at Nut Lake, a distance of some hundred miles from here, and the balance, who are under the leadership of Awasis, or "The Child" by name, have a reserve at Fishing Lake.

These Indians do not do much farming, merely growing a few potatoes. They are, to a great extent, self-supporting, as their reserves, which are located in a good section of the country, abound with all kinds of fur-producing animals, from which they make a fair living.

The Hudson Bay Company have a trading post at Nut Lake, which is a great boon to the Indians.

The people have about twenty-nine acres under cultivation at the two places.

Day Star's, Poor Man's and George Gordon's bands were under the charge of Mr. Instructor Couture, until the 31st of March last, when he resigned his position, and Mr. T.J. Fleetham was appointed by the Commissioner to fill his place; and I must say that he is doing very well and is getting a good deal of work out of the Indians.

The instructor has his buildings on Poor Man's Reserve, which consists of a dwelling-house, warehouse and office combined, stable and interpreters house, while on the other two reserves we have a warehouse from which the instructor makes his issues, thereby keeping the Indians from mixing together too much on ration day, and assisting, in a great measure, the old and sick people who cannot walk so far for their supplies.

Day Star's Reserve.

This reserve is not well adapted for grain growing, as it is cut up a good deal by large lakes and bluffs of timber, about which frost seems to hang in the summer time. Potatoes and turnips do well. This band turn their attention more to cattle raising; they have done surprisingly well with the cattle given into their hands. This spring they had fifteen cows mostly the progeny of the four cows given them under treaty stipulations, which all calved successfully, and strange to say, that two thirds of the increase were heifer calves.

Not a single death occurred in this band during last winter, which shows that the cod liver oil and other medicines which the Department supplies has been doing its good work. Consumption is their principal ailment. Chief Day Star has great control over his followers, amongst whom there are some good workers. I have no fault to find with the chief as to the way he carries out my orders and those of his instructor. This band have in all about eighty-six acres under cultivation.

Poor Man's Band.

These Indians own a splendid reserve, situated about ten miles north-west from the Agency. I am sorry to have to report the death of old Chief Ka-wa-ka-toose from whom this band takes its name, who died this last spring. He was well looked after by the instructor and myself up to the day of his death. Some three years ago he resigned the chieftainship in favor of his eldest son, Tah-way-kese-quape, the present leader.

These Indians cut a great number of posts and rails to replace those destroyed by fire last year. They have worked very well this spring, and have built some very creditable fences. They have under cultivation about ninety-seven acres.

George Gordon's Band.

George Gordon's band is comprised of English speaking half-breeds and Indians. They have comfortable houses, and most of them have good farms.

There is a Church of England mission located on this reserve, under the management of the Rev. Gilbert Cook, also a school, with a gentleman by the name of Mr. Owen Owen, as teacher. While on the subject I should like to say a few words in his favor. With his never-tiring energy he has brought our school to its present standard. There is now an attendance of over thirty. Mr. Owen holds a daily school for children, and an evening one for young men, who are working on their farms during the day. I consider that the Department is lucky to secure the services of so valuable a gentleman.

I have just completed the erection of a new building, 18 by 30 feet in size, good log house, where the teacher resides.

There is a warehouse on this reserve, from which our issues are made.

These people have some of the best land in the country for their reserve, which, in the summer time, abounds with wild berries of all kinds.

The Indians and half-breeds have worked well, and their crops were put in the ground in first-class order.

During last winter the members of this band cut and hauled a large quantity of post and rails for fencing, also logs for building purposes.

There is under cultivation on this reserve about one hundred and thirty two acres.

The general behavior of all the Indian in my district, I must say has been good, for I know of no cases of complaint from any of the settlers who surround us. I feel sure that there are not many countries in the world, where so many natives, recently brought under civilization, are living, where so few acts of depredation are committed and I must say that I think the Indians are a law-abiding race.

The Indians are settling down gradually, the desire to roam is leaving them, if any of them do wish to go away anywhere, they always come to me, tell me their plans, and ask for a pass, for such a time, when, if not granted, there is no complaint.

The health of the Indians has been good, most of the deaths that have occurred, have been of old people. Their principal sickness is consumption, syphilis and scrofula. I have given orders to have all their houses, well whitewashed with lime, also to have round about their houses cleaned up, in order to guard against any contagious disease arising.

I have made constant visits to the different reserves in my district and my time has been fully occupied in keeping matters running smoothly, and in travelling among the Indians.

I was very glad to receive maps of the different reserves, as many questions used to arise as to the exact position of the lines, which I can now answer, after studying the maps.

The number of letters written from this office during the past year was five hundred and seventy three, covering seven hundred and sixty-nine sheets of foolscap, and two hundred and ninety-nine vouchers were issued.

My clerk, Mr. A.J. McNeill, has performed his work diligently and is getting along very well with the Indians.

My books and stores were inspected by the late Inspector, Mr. Lawrence Herchmer, who I trust was satisfied with my work.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. KEITH,

Acting Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 4,

MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 5th August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report on Indian matters in this district, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

On the 1st July, 1885, this agency was opened and comprises four bands situated in the Qu'Appelle Valley, viz., Piapot's, Muscowpetung's, Pasquah's and Standing Buffalo's.

The agency buildings are situated at a central point, so that the entire district is under control.

The hay grounds on Piapot's and Muscowpetung's Reserves have been turned to good account, and the result of last year's work has encouraged the Indians and in a substantial manner proved to them the benefit of assisting themselves. Two hundred tons of hay were sold and delivered in Regina to the North-West Mounted Police and others.

The Indians have been encouraged as much as possible to invest their earnings in useful articles. They purchased last year seven double waggons, four double sleighs, one mowing machine and horse rake mounting in all to \$720, besides,

buying flooring and other necessaries for making their houses comfortable. I find the Indians are very careful of property secured in this way, as they see an opening for benefiting themselves by freighting.

The health of the Indians for the year, on the whole, has been very good. Dr. Dodd was instructed to vaccinate all in the Agency. The doctor attended the reserve during the payment when the Indians are all on hand and vaccinated the majority in each band. The doctor again made a tour of the district in March, to see the result of his prior visit, and reported all successfully vaccinated with the exception of a few old and others who through prejudice would not be operated upon.

Dr. Seymour's monthly visits to Pasquah's and the Sioux Reserves have proved very beneficial. The doctor takes great interest in his work and has the entire confidence of the Indian.

The cattle were well looked after during the winter, and there was sufficient hay on hand for spring work.

The catch of fish throughout the district was very small, the Indian sent to Long Lake returned very much discouraged. Formerly the supply was very abundant and many families were able to support themselves the greater part of the winter.

Early in January I found it was necessary to assist the Sioux of Standing Buffalo's band, as the yield from their crops was not sufficient to carry them through the winter and work in the neighborhood was scarce. These Indians are good workers.

The presents distributed for loyalty to Indians who distinguished themselves during the troubles of 1885, have been very much appreciated and no doubt will have a good effect.

The spring opened early, the Indians worked very well. Although the supply of seed grain distributed on the various reserves was very liberal, it had to be increased, as more ground was turned over than was anticipated, and I considered it advisable to encourage all workers and prove to them that encouragement and assistance are freely given to those who try to help themselves.

Potatoes, turnips and small seeds were supplied to every family. In cases of old, infirm and widows, the land was prepared for them, and in some instances the crop planted. This was done in order to keep all employed, and to enable every family to have vegetables for winter use.

Day schools on Pasquah's and Piapot's Reserves will shortly be opened, and I trust the prejudice at present existing among the older members of the bands will be overcome. The school opened on the Sioux Reserve in June, in a temporary building, is fairly attended, and the future prospects are very encouraging.

The supplies received last year under contract were very satisfactory; the provisions in all cases being fully up to sample.

The clothing distributed during the winter was very acceptable, and added greatly to the comfort of all.

Some very good houses were built during the year, and substantial fences put up. The latter are very necessary, and save the Indians a great deal of labor repairing temporary fences every spring.

I notice a decided improvement during the past year. The Indians are more settled, and are learning from experience that industry will supply them with many home comforts.

My time is fully taken up, as, living on the reserve and in the centre of the district, I am in continual communication with all.

In conclusion, I beg to refer to the statements circulating in the eastern press as to immorality existing on all the Indian reserves in the Territories. In justice to the employés in this agency, I would state, that not a single case of immorality has come under my notice.

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

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J.B. LASH, Indian Agent.*

*TREATY NO. 4,
BIRTLE AGENCY, 16th August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit for your information the following report of the condition of the Indians under my charge, together with a tabular statement and inventories.

The season opened most favorably and a larger area was put under crop than in former years. There is little to complain of and much to be thankful for inasmuch as the absence of frost has shown the Indians that what grain they have succeeded in raising fully as good as their white neighbors and they are much encouraged thereby. I may add that the first wheat that found its way to the grist mill this season was of excellent quality and from the Bird Tail Sioux Reserve.

The three reserves near Fort Pelley - Cote's, Kee-see-Kouse, and The Key - promise a good return of crop. Barley is excellent and the yield above the average. The wheat although light in some places is of prime quality, and they engaged harvesting them. Potatoes have done exceedingly well. You will be gratified to learn that the prospects are such that these bands will have their own seed next season. The cattle in their charge look well, and thrive on the rich pastures of the bottoms of the Assiniboine River upon which these reserves are situated, and they have taken the usual precaution to put up a large quantity of hay for winter use.

The Gambler's Band.

A large number of this band earn a good livelihood hunting in the Duck Mountain, those that farm by their good management had a large quantity of potatoes this spring, which I was enabled to purchase and supply the Hands near Fort Pelly with seed, and being pleased with the result of their good farming last season, they were so encouraged that this season the reserve makes an excellent showing in the way of crops. Their wheat, barley and oats - now being harvested - shows a yield above the average and of first class quality. Their farms are well cultivated, their houses neat, and their fields in some instances well fenced.

They are careful with their implements, machinery and anything that may be intrusted in their charge.

Their stock shows evidence of having been well cared for.

Way-way-se-cappo's Band.

I am pleased to state that this band is improving, they have a fair crop this season although the area is no larger than last year, they seem more disposed to remain on their reserve than formerly and do not spend as much time about the villages as they did in former years. This band has not shown any great partiality for work, but rather disposed to be fed than try to feed themselves, but I hope for much from their success this year, and when the result of labor is apparent amongst their neighbouring bands.

Riding Mountain Band.

A large number of them make a good living by hunting. They appear careful of their stock, which look well.

The Rolling River Band, under South Quill have farmed but little. A number of them hunt for a living and the band generally seem to be of a wandering character.

Pierre Contoise yet remains with them as instructor. The wheat and barley crop is very light this season but potatoes are good.

Moose Mountain Bands - Pheasant Rump, Red Ear and White Bear.

These bands went extensively into farming this season.

Their cattle are looking fairly well, although the White Bear band do not take as much interest in their cattle as I would like to see. These bands are proba-

bly less civilized than any Indians in this agency, but Instructor Lawford, by careful management and teaching, is fast bringing them to see the benefits of labor and care of stock and general farming.

As yet we have not succeeded in persuading these Indians to send their children to school.

A lady missionary some time since offered her services as teacher, but they seem to dread a change in their mode of living, which they fear will be one of the results of their education. They seem desirous of being taught knitting, sewing, & c., and it is surmised that if we can procure this lady to teach them that, we may also prevail upon them to take more kindly to a regular school attendance.

The civilization of these bands will yet require considerable patience and perseverance.

The Sioux band at the mouth of the Bird Tail River are prospering. They have a fair crop, and their stock, including a large number of sheep, are looking well, and they justly feel proud of their reserve. A large number of them are becoming very well advanced in their school.

They show a great desire for studying and are anxious to learn, brought about in great part by their teacher, Mr. Burgess, who has been of great assistance to me in this direction. They have a good church, which is well attended. They are now endeavoring to secure an organ, and as with their white brethren, a subscription list therefor is pushed to the front on every occasion by one of their leading members, Bin.

Oak Lake Band.

This band have only a few acres of grain and potatoes and do not show much disposition to better themselves. They are few in numbers and the greater portion make their living by hunting.

Oak River.

This band have a larger area under crop than last season, and it is fairly good, but in many parts light. They have a large number of cattle which took exceedingly well and well cared for. Owing to their proximity to Brandon and other towns many of them are easily induced to spend their time away from their reserve rather than at home improving their land, but on the whole, I do not think the cause of complaint is perhaps as great as in former years.

Much credit is due to the Rev. Mr. Burman, whose painstaking efforts amongst this band have greatly aided me.

Turtle Mountain Reserve occupies but one section and has been subdivided into eight equal lots, and they are so few in number that each family will have a lot for themselves.

They have about twenty-five acres of wheat and a few acres of potatoes, both of which look remarkably well. They have but few cattle but those are in splendid condition.

Schools.

There are at present throughout this agency schools established with the following bands: The Key, Kee-see kouse, Cote, Ka-su-kos-wims at Riding Mountain and the Sioux on the Bird Tail River, all of which are being successfully operated, and the pupils making favorable progress under careful and efficient teachers.

The Indians appreciate the schools on their reserve and feel greatly pleased at such interest being taken in them.

Health.

I am much pleased to state but little sickness has prevailed through the past year, and I think the pay-roll will show that the births have more than counterbalanced the deaths.

Supplies.

The supplies furnished have been good, and have given great satisfaction to the Indians. No reasonable complaints have been made either as to the quality or quantity.

Much satisfaction has been given to the Indians by purchasing roots and cattle or anything from them when necessary that they have to sell, and by employing them for freighting, or for other work which they can do, and which I find necessary to have done. In these cases I always give the Indians the preference, and they are much encouraged thereby.

The office work has been increasing and I find to deal individually with the Indians is more satisfactory to them, occupies a great portion of my time.

I think that on the whole I may report very favourably on the reserves within the agency. The Indians are becoming more reasonable in their demands. They are showing more disposition to work and do for themselves. They are taking more interest in educational matters. They are becoming more thrifty and careful, taking more care of their stock and making provision for them during the winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.A. MARKLE,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY, FILE HILLS, 23rd July, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my first annual report on Indian affairs on the File Hill Reserves under my charge since September last. During the past spring there was sown on these reserves 190 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of barley ten bushels of peas; besides these and a liberal supply of turnips, carrots and garden seeds, these Indians planted 600 bushels of potatoes. During the winter rails were cut and drawn into position, and after seeding were put up into good, substantial fences. Among the many Indians throughout the Territories who during last year's troubles stood by the Government, and by their influence assisted the Department officials, five families were conspicuous. This summer three of these received a cow each as a present from the Department; another was given a cooking stove, while the fifth was given a pair of bob-sleighs, the gifts in each case being the Indian's own choice, and I believe have a good effect, as those who received them are very proud of their presents. During the year these Indians have earned, in various ways, about \$450 in cash, by hunting, freighting, and sale of different articles such as hay, wood, horses, wool, & c. The sun dance, which my Indians wished to hold on the reserve, I succeeded in persuading them to abandon, but I find them of very little use, while these dances are permitted on other reserves, while in itself the sun dance is a harmless ceremony, but it has the effect of unsettling the Indians and cause them to move from place to place where these sun dances are in progress, and in many cases the Indians do not return to the reserve until they hear that the annuity payments are about to take place, thereby leaving their fields neglected and their homes uncared for. There is on one reserve here a good log schoolhouse, capable of accommodating twenty or twenty-five scholars, and there are within easy distance enough children of school age to give a good average attendance. This school could be made, I think, on account of its close proximity to the majority of the people's homes, a success by appointing a live, energetic teacher at a salary sufficiently

remunerative to encourage him in his arduous duty. Four boys and one girl from these reserves have been attending the industrial school from its inception, and are now capable of reading almost any print and can write a fair and legible hand. I am sorry to have to report that two of these boys have recently died, and will strengthen the prejudices which some Indians hold with reference to their children attending school. There has been on these reserves, since the close of the last fiscal year, twenty-six deaths and twenty-one births. Doctors have been frequently called in to attend those in need of medical attendance and a large supply of medicines in kept at the agency and distributed as required, having on each bottle or package of medicine instructions how to be used.

There are on these four reserves one hundred and fifty head of cattle, thirty six calves having been dropped this spring. The cattle have been well fed and cared for during the winter, and a great deal of hay left over which will be of service, as hay is very scarce this season.

I beg to enclose herewith the tabular statement and inventory of all Government property under my charge up to the 30th of June last.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
B. WILLIAMS,
Acting Indian Agent.
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY,
INDIAN HEAD, 28th July, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In accordance with instruction contained in your circular of the 12th of April last, I have the honor, herewith, to transmit my first annual report and tabular statement in connection with my agency.

About the 20th August, 1885, I received instructions that it had been considered advisable to appoint me agent on probation for one year, on this agency, having under my charge the Assiniboines.

A good substantial house was then erected, which makes it more comfortable, and the store house formerly at Indian Head removed to this point.

In every respect the Indians here are taking greater interest in their work and becoming more skilful in the use of implements and tools, which is to be appreciated for it is only by good cultivation, ploughing deep and turning over all the soil that good crops need be expected. The area of land now under cultivation has been greatly increased since last year; many Indians who had been somewhat indolent in matters of an agricultural nature, having considered the subject well, at last determined to make a home and farm for themselves.

The cattle during last winter were well attended to and the increase this spring large; hay having been plentiful a large quantity was secured and well protected, from the prairie fires which were very extensive and would have done considerable damage but for the energy of the Indians generally.

A large area of land was sown with wheat and planted with potatoes, which at present look well.

The usual sun dance was held in June, the interest taken in it is quickly dying out and they express themselves to the effect that "it is their last."

A school has been opened, and although the average attendance has been small, the progress made since is wonderful; a quantity of clothing was sent by a society of ladies from Toronto and Clinton, which had the effect of inducing many to attend school.

The Indian women also have taken to an industry which is both useful and wise, that of knitting socks, scarfs, & c. It is surprising with what agility they learn the art, some of them being good knitters - this is a great benefit to them.

The Indians are becoming more attached to their reserve, looking upon it as their home, and not caring about wandering in the settlements, as they at one time were prone to do and neglect their work.

Together with tabular statement I also enclose return of all Government property at agency, and in the hands of Indians.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W.S. GRANT,
Acting Indian Agent.
TREATY NO. 4,
CROOKED LAKE, 28th August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to forward my report for the year ended 30th June, 1886, at the same time enclosing the tabular statement and inventory of all Government property in my charge.

In accordance with instructions received from the Indian Commissioner I proceeded in the early part of July to this point, and occupied the buildings erected by the Department for agency purposes.

As an incentive to the Indians to renew their efforts this spring in seeding, I incurred the expense of securing a oar to take their grain to the Indian Head mill.

The barley, oats and potato crops, I may add, were very poor.

The cattle wintered well, the spring finding them in good condition and oxen ready for spring operations.

A fair area of fall ploughing was done on Reserve No. 73, very little on the others. By the early seeding this spring and consequent fair crops on Little Child's Reserve, the Indians have seen the practical results of fall ploughing.

The season opened very favorably for spring operations. The light showers we had during seeding caused the seed to germinate rapidly and show itself over ground in a few days. The grain on these reserves is all stacked; no frost as yet.

Potatoes promise a very good crop and need quality.

Taking our crops of wheat and potatoes as a whole, and comparing them with the settlers, the Indians on these reserves have not much reason to complain.

Attached is a return showing the names of heads of families who have farmed this the area of land cultivated and the quantity of seed sown by each.

The Indians have worked most creditably this spring: the ploughing, seeding and fencing being equal to that of the settlers and it is my opinion the Indian fairly realizes the advantage gained by work, and further they appear satisfied and contented, showing no disposition to leave their reserves, always applying for a pass should they desire to do so.

The Indians fared well and comfortably throughout the winter, and in no instance was I the recipient of any complaints whatever.

An instructor's house, with warehouse and stable was erected during the fall of 1885, on Reserves Nos. 71 and 72, at a

very moderate cost, the only outlay in cash being for the material; the work was done by the men employed a looking over the Indians.

The placing of instructors on each reserve has proved of great benefit to the Indians, their wants being attended to directly, and the rations issued on the reserve of each band.

To these advantages may be added the facilities for the instructors to be present daily among the working Indians to see that all is properly done.

A school has been conducted on Little Child's Reserve during the past year. The children are apt and quick at learning, but owing to the severity of the winter, the attendance was not as regular as could be desired.

A thorough and careful examination of all the Indians on these reserves was made by Dr. Dodd, and every one whom he considered required it was vaccinated.

The health of the Indians during the past year has been pretty fair; deaths that have occurred being principally due to consumption.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.
INDIAN OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, 30th August, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my report with accompanying tabular statement on Indian Affairs in the District of Prince Albert.

As my appointment dates from February, I can only report from that time.

On my taking charge of this agency my first duty was to make a tour of the reserves in company with my predecessor, Mr. Rae, which occupied a month.

On the whole I found the Indians quiet, and working hard, making preparations for farming in spring, by getting rails cut and hauled.

As there were no crops last year owing to the half-breed troubles, I found that all the Indians in this agency had to be fed in fall, necessitating a large expenditure of provisions.

I found the bands of Chiefs Mistowasis and Attakakoop much farther advanced in civilized ways than I had imagined. In fact a good deal may be said of even Beardy's and Okeemasees also. Great credit is due to the late Instructor Tomkins and to Instructor Chaffee, of whose exertions I cannot say too much.

The Department has lost an energetic and persevering officer in the said death of Mr. John Tomkins, late of Duck Lake.

The Duck Lake and one Arrow bands have now Mr. Louis Marion, as Farming Instructor at those places. He has had great experience with Indians and I think will make a good instructor;

The Lacorne bands have the good fortune to have the services and experience of Mr. George Goodfellow as Instructor, an Orkneyman, and an old resident in this country.

The conduct of the loyal Indians continues exemplary, Mistowasis, Attakakoop and John Smiths particularly so.

The rebel Indians are all quiet and are behaving very well, are working hard and doing all they can to redeem the past. I would mention the Duck Lake bands in particular The Sioux under White Cap are also behaving well.

On account of the rebellion, no crops having been put in last year, the Department was under the necessity of supplying seed to all the reserves; each kind was of first class quality and promised a large yield.

Some of the bands were short N cattle. But during spring and summer the Department have supplied them so liberally that their prospect for having their ground fall ploughed is good, and it is hoped that they will have a better start than last spring.

There are few lakes where fisheries can be had convenient to reserves, consequently they did not benefit much by such resource.

Vaccination has been performed on all the reserves, and where not all successful, stops have been taken again to go over them.

No contagious diseases have been among any of our Indians, nevertheless the usual ratio of deaths have occurred from scrofula and consumption, which are the principal cause of deaths among our Indians.

There are schools on four reserves and which are doing good work.

The conduct of the Indians is by the exertions of the missionaries very much improved, particularly in Mistowasis and Attakakoop's bands.

In conclusion I may say that all my employés are discharging their duties satisfactorily and faithfully, tending very much to cause content among the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES ADAMS,

Acting Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY TREATY No. 6,

BATTLEFORD, 13th August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit for your information my report of affairs in the Battleford Agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

My appointment to this agency dates only from the 23rd of February last, but as I was appointed to this district in my missionary capacity immediately after the close of the rebellion, and in the fulfilment of my duties my time was almost constantly spent on the reserves, my acquaintance with the state of Indian affairs extends over the time covered by this report.

The rebellion prevented any farming operations at the proper season last year, and, consequently, there were no crops in this agency, beyond about 300 bushels of potatoes raised by the Stoneys and about fifty bushels; by the Crees of Red Pheasant's band. Some barley and oats were sown on most of the reserves, but the grain would have been better in the storehouse, as it was sown too late to afford any reasonable prospect of its reaching maturity.

The Indian have been therefore altogether dependent on the Government for support, and the expenditure in food and other supplies has been very heavy.

After the close of the outbreak only a few instructors were found to take charge of the reserves, and temporary arrangements had to be made. By degrees however the work was reorganized, and, by the beginning of winter, instructors were, again on all the reserves, and the work of the Department going on as before.

During the winter the work chiefly done was drawing hay, attending the cattle, and getting out fence rails and house logs. The supplies required for the reserves were also drawn by the Indians, with the oxen belonging to the farms, until near farming time, when freighters were employed for a short time, to relieve the oxen required for farming and to allow the Indians to give their whole attention to the work of the farms.

The spring passed away quietly, and the many efforts made by the Department for the progress and future well-being of the Indians, although they have not evoked the gratitude which they deserve, have yet tended to give the Indians

hope for the future.

A large quantity of grain, potatoes and garden seeds were supplied in good time for seeding, additional oxen were sent to all the farms, agricultural implements destroyed during the rebellion were replaced, and the seeding was completed in

good time, and everything fairly well put in. Later on cows and heifers were also supplied to the different reserves.

A short report of each of the reserves may not be out of place, taking first the Battle River Reserves.

Sweet Grass' Reserve.

The land formerly under cultivation on this reserve, near the Battle River, is mostly light and sandy. A new farm has been opened on a creek about six miles back, where the soil is excellent, and any crops raised this year will be mostly on this new land. The Indians have some very good houses, but they still continue the practice of leaving their houses and going into tepees as soon as warm weather commences.

There is no school on the reserve, but materials have been collected for a school house.

There is a good deal of wood, and in an ordinary season sufficient hay can be obtained on this reserve.

Pound maker's Reserve.

The soil of this reserve is light and sandy, with the exemption of a portion on the Cut Knife Creek. There is also very little wood, either for building or any other purpose, and the supply of hay is insufficient in any season.

A school is in operation, under the management of the Roman Catholic mission.

The farm buildings, school house, a few of the Indians' houses, and a large extent of the fencing, were destroyed by the Indians during the rebellion. Most of the fencing has been replaced, but very little has been done in the way of rebuilding houses.

Most of the Indians' houses are of a very poor description, chiefly owing to the scarcity of good building timber.

Little Pine's Reserve.

The soil on this reserve is excellent, and it has also the advantage of plenty of timber and sufficient hay lands, in an ordinary season.

It is the most recently settled of any in this agency, and the bands that occupy it (Little Pine's and Lucky Man's) have been very much broken up by the rebellion. Several desertions took place in the course of last summer and autumn.

Compared with the other reserves there was very little land under cultivation, and a good deal of the seed this spring had to be sown on new breaking.

The Indians' houses are not large but very well put up, and more conveniently situated for water than on any other reserve.

These Indians have also the advantage, in common with all those settled on the Battle River, of being able to secure a few fish during summer, by means of a basket or weir.

From present appearances, there is a prospect of good harvest from the amount of seed put in.

Saskatchewan Reserves - Moosomin's.

There is abundance of good farming land and wood on this reserve, but very little hay. The reserve is situated on the south side of the Saskatchewan, but the Indians have to cut most of their hay on the opposite side of the river.

Of the Indians' houses, three are the largest on any reserve in this agency, but the rest are common huts.

A large extent of the fencing was destroyed by fire last autumn, but it has all been replaced.

Two Indians on this reserve received each a yoke of oxen this spring, in fulfilment of a promise made to them by the Assistant Indian Commissioner last summer, for their loyalty during the rebellion and general good conduct. These men have now commenced separate farms of their own, and show, by their increased attention to their work, and desire to improve, that the gift has been most judiciously bestowed, and will be an incentive to other Indians to follow a like course.

The school on this reserve, which has been carried on for some years under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, was re-opened in October, and is taught, as formerly, by the wife of the farming instructor.

Thunder Child's Reserve.

This reserve adjoins Moosomin's, and has similar advantages with regard to soil and wood. It has also the additional advantage of hay lands on the north side of the river, sufficient for the requirements of the band, in an ordinary season.

The walls of three good houses have been put up on this reserve, but the huts hitherto occupied by the Indians, are of the poorest description. Here, as on nearly all the other reserves, the Indians have gone into tepees for the summer, and it is a necessity with this band, as their huts are not fit to live in during summer.

The fencing has been all renewed.

A school was opened on this reserve in October, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, with, so far, satisfactory results.

Eagle Hills Reserves - Stoneys.

The Indians on this reserve have been greatly reduced in number since the rebellion, repeated desertions having taken place in the course of the summer and autumn.

There is good land on this reserve and abundance of hay.

The houses are mostly of a very poor description; some of the worst however, were unoccupied last winter, owing to the Decrease in the numbers of the band.

A school has been commenced on this reserve, the teacher being partly supported by the Church Missionary Society. The Indians have shown more willingness to send their children to school than might have been expected, but owing to the temporary school room being very small, only a limited number have been admitted. A good schoolhouse will be erected shortly.

Red Pheasant's Reserve.

This Reserve has more advantages than any other in this agency, having abundance of good land, timber, and hay. The houses are of a better description than those serves, and they are mostly inhabited by the Indians, in summer as well as in winter, an advance towards civilization any of the other reserves.

The school on this reserve which has been carried on for several years under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, was reopened again in October, and has been conducted regularly since, with a fair attendance.

All respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

PITT AGENCY, N.W.T.,

ONION LAKE, 13TH JULY, 1886,

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my first annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1886, together with the tabular

statement.

At the end of July, 1885, I took all the Indians belonging to various reserves in this districts at the time of their surrender at Port Pitt to Onion Lake, Farm No.

14, and commenced to rebuild the farm buildings that had been all destroyed at the time of the outbreak. The Indians showed a desire to work. Therefore, we made good improvements, besides cutting a large quantity of hay; only having seven oxen we were not able to get much ploughed. The Assistant Commissioner arrived here in September, and decided upon doing all farming on the Onion Lake Reserve in this district, and would allow any of the Indians belonging to the various reserves to make their own living hunting if they did not wish to farm. Most of Kee-he-wins, Ne-pow-hay-hous, Puska-ah-go-wins and Wee-mis-ti-coo-si-ah-was-sis bands decided to hunt. Before the winter was over, a good many of them returned here, not being able to get their own living and are working fairly well now. On the first of December, we received a good supply of oxen, and were able to get cut a large quantity of house logs. Nearly every family on this reserve will have a good thatched house this winter. The Indians have whipsawn all lumber required for Government buildings and Indian houses on this reserve. On the 19th of April, I commenced our spring work. The Indians showed a desire to put in a good crop, and did their work very well. They have 307 acres under crop, which was well put in. They are very quiet and seem contented, and are working well. The Chippwayans have not shown much desire to farm; consequently, they have not received much assistance; they have twenty acres of crop; they are making a good living hunting and fishing.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. G. MANN,
Acting Indian Agent.
INDIAN AGENCY, TREATY No. 6.
VICTORIA, ALBERTA, 27th July, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my first annual report covering the twelve months which have elapsed since my appointment as agent for this district.

On assuming charge of this agency in July last, I found that several of the bands were, and had been for some time, absent from their reserves in consequence of their proximity to the scene of the late insurrection, and that therefore nothing had been done towards farming.

The presence of the Department officials amongst them, having the effect of restoring confidence, they at once returned to their respective reserves and commenced active preparations for the coming winter and spring, by securing supplies of hay, and by fall-ploughing as much of their acreage as could be done with the few cattle in their possession.

During such times as the loyalist bands were engaged in the work on the reserves, they were given ample assistance in provisions, & c., but at times when from the plentifulness of fur-bearing animals and large game, it was evident that the able-bodied men of the bands could easily support themselves and families, provisions and rations were reduced, and ammunition given in lieu thereof.

In the case of those who could not, from sickness, age or other causes, be expected to support themselves, assistance was always rendered promptly and in sufficient quantity to prevent any destitution.

My many visits to the reserves during the winter and spring afforded me opportunities of learning the views of the more prominent members of the several bands, on the subject of the treatment received by them, and at all times I found them contented and thankful that they had remained loyal to a Government who they believed would deal justly with them.

The district was visited in September by Mr. R. Reed, Assistant Indian Commissioner, who made a tour of inspection through the Beaver Lake, Whitefish Lake, Saddle Lake, Wah-sah-atanow and Blue Quill reserves, urging and encouraging the Indians to make the most of the opportunities which were offered them.

In October, Mr. Wadsworth visited the agency, and made a thorough inspection of the books and of the supplies delivered by contract for the current year.

The annuity payments were commenced on the 6th of November, and on the 11th I started from Victoria with an escort of North-West Mounted Police to make the payments at Lac la Biche.

A large number of the half-breeds of the Pee-ay-sis, or Lac la Biche band having expressed a desire to withdraw from the treaty under the provisions of section 14 of the Indian Act as amended, and the matter having been previously submitted to the Honorable the Indian Commissioner, and the consent of the Government obtained, they were allowed to avail themselves of the opportunity which offered, and before the commencement of the payments discharges were granted to fifty-four adults members and heads of families.

The payments to the Chipewyan band, and the remnant of the Pee-ay-sis band having been completed, I left Lac la Biche and drove to Whitefish Lake.

During my stay at Lac la Biche several members of the Beaver Lake band, who had made themselves prominent in last year's troubles as ringleaders during the raiding of the premises of the Hudson Bay Company at that point, were arrested at the instance of the Company and upon examination before a local justice of the peace were committed and sent to Edmonton for trial.

At Whitefish Lake the arrest was made, on a charge of treason-felony, of Big Snake and Ah-kah-mus-in-ees, members of Pacan's Band, who, during the time of the rebellion attempted to incite and intimidate loyal members of the band to join Big Bear's party.

The annuity payment to Pacan's band having been made, and an examination of the prisoners having been completed before H.S. Young, Esq., J.P., which in their committal for trial, I returned to Victoria and forwarded the prisoners to Edmonton to await trial.

In March last these prisoners were released at my request, on the order of the Honorable the Indian Commissioner, upon their promising that they would conduct themselves properly in future. This they have done, and their influence, since their return to the reserves, has been for good among the young men of their bands.

During the closing months of the winter and the opening of the spring, the Indians were actively engaged in preparing for the cultivating of a large area, the want of the crop of the previous season having taught them the necessity of putting forth greater efforts than in former years.

Ample provision for their wants had been made in seed grain and potatoes, the best quality the country produced being purchased and supplied to them.

Seeding was finished at an early date, the seed being put in excellent shape, and a large return was expected.

On all but one Reserve this expectation will, I think, be realized; but I regret to state, that at Whitefish Lake, the crop will be below the average.

From time to time during the spring, Indians who had participated in the rebellion have returned to their reserves, and have shown an inclination to settle down and farm, and in this they have always received encouragement. And having towards supporting themselves by the hunt, I am confident that they will now devote their attention principally to farming.

The work of massing the Indians of the southern portion of the district on one or more reserves in the immediate district on or more reserves in the immediate vicinity of Farm No. 16 has been fairly successful, arrangements have

been made by the Assistant Indian Commissioner with Chief Pacan for a survey of a large portion of that chiefs, reserve at that point. And the arrangements has also been made with Blue Quill, Headman of the Egg Lake band, for the removal of that band to the same locality during the spring of 1887.

Schools.

Considerable progress has also been made in the direction of educating the Indian children.

The Whitefish Lake Reserve School remained closed for some time after the suppression of the rebellion, but was re-opened in the fall under the charge of Mr. J.A. Youmans and continued its operations until the following spring, when that gentleman was removed by the Methodist Church Society and placed in charge of their Indian Orphanage at Morley.

Since then the school has been conducted by the Rev. Mr. German, the Methodist Church Missionary at Whitefish Lake, who has, given great satisfaction.

A second school building is now in course of erection on Pacan's Reserve, at Good Fish Lake, the work being done entirely by the Indians, who are very anxious to see a school in operation in their midst.

Arrangements have also been made for the evening at an early date of a school on the reserve of the Saddle Lake division of Pacan's band, the benefits of which will also extend to the Blue Quill band upon their removal to their new reserve.

Contract Supplies.

The flour for the current year was delivered in very satisfactory condition.

The bacon and the bulk of the other supplies were also delivered promptly and satisfactorily.

Cattle.

A number of cattle (principally private property of Indians) having been killed with the consent of the Indian Commissioner, for the support of the loyalist bands during the rebellion, the opening of the spring season found nearly all the bands rather poorly prepared in that line for the spring work.

These cattle have since been replaced to them by the Government, and along with the recent deliveries of cattle due them as rewards for loyalty and otherwise, they are now very well supplied, and in position to conduct their farming operations on a larger scale than heretofore.

Fisheries, & c.

Lac la Biche, or Red Deer Lake, Beaver Lake, Whitefish Lake and Saddle Lake have for many years past contributed largely towards the support of the bands of this district, as well as of the half-breed settlers of the country.

It is to be feared however that this source of supply will not continue; as the heavy droughts which have been and are each year made on these lakes during the spawning season, cannot but result in the extermination of the whitefish.

During the early part of the winter the prevalence of such game as the moose and deer afforded the more expert hunters of the northern bands a fairly certain supply of food and clothing for their families, while the presence of lynx and mink in large numbers, made it possible for all to supply themselves with clothing and other necessities. But as the winter passed on the snow became deeper and this source of gaining a livelihood was cut off for all but those who had the means of furnishing themselves with snowshoes and other requisite equipments.

As an instance of the continued loyalty of these people, it is pleasing to me to report a celebration, by the Saddle Lake Division of Pacan's bands of the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, the first occasion of the kind which has occurred on the Saskatchewan.

A pic-nic which was attended by the whole band was held on the reserve. The day was given over to feasting, competitive games and other sports, and when the Indians returned in the evening to their homes they were pleased

with their day's sport.

I would also cite as an instance of the general satisfaction which exists among Chief Paean and other prominent members of his band in the church at Whitefish Lake on New

Year's Day in which they expressed their gratitude to the Almighty for the strength which have been given to enable them to stand firm against the temptations and threats which had been brought up to induce them to take up arms against the Queen.

They compared their present condition with that of those who had thrown themselves into the rebellion, and it was a source of great satisfaction to them that they were now looked upon, more than ever, as the brethren and friends of the whites.

In conclusion I would draw particular attention to the valuable services rendered the Government, during the troubles of the spring of 1885, by Harrison S. Young, Esq., of the Hudson's Bay Company, Lac la Biche, and would here state my conviction that to his presence among the Indians of this district, and his influence for good over them, was mainly due the firm stand which they took against the rebellion.

While so occupied Mr, Young suffered much personal inconvenience, hardship and loss. And it is the opinion of all who are aware of the value of the service he rendered, that the thanks of the Government and country are due him therefor.

I would also mention that material assistance was rendered to Mr. Young, while so occupied, by Mr. Peter Erasmus, now an employé of this agency.

I beg to submit herewith my annual tabular statement, and district inventories and valuations covering the fiscal year ended 30th June last.

I have the honor be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. MITCHELL.

Indian Agent.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY, 12th August, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian Affairs in this agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

The general behavior of the Indians in this agency during the past year has been very good.

Good progress has been made in farming; both in the increased area cultivated and in the manner of doing their work; the Indians have shown a desire to succeed.

From June until November, 1885, the Indians worked well, keeping their fields clean, putting up an abundance of hay, harvesting their crops and fall-ploughing their lands.

An exception must be made of the band of Stonys under Chief Sharphead. This band followed the advice of the mission teacher, Mr. Nelson, and left their reserve during the rebellion. Every effort made to induce them to return to their reserve and put in a crop failed. Nor would they break land. They promised me to break new land and fall-plough their old land repeatedly.

The only work done by this band in 1885 was to put up hay and erect dwelling houses.

Immediately after the arrival of Mr. Hayter Reed, Assistant Commissioner, the annuity payments were made. None were paid that had taken part in the raiding of the Hudson Bay Company's store and the house of the Mission teacher, Mr. Glass.

Several of the most active in these raids and in making trouble were arrested by the Mounted Police under Major Griesbach.

These men were confined in the police barracks at Edmonton for a short time, when they were released.

As much has been said in condemnation of the policy of arresting these men who had shed no blood and ill-treated no one, I beg to state that, in my opinion, the arrests made have had a good effect on the Indians, proving what they had hitherto

doubted, the power of the Government to arrest and punish an offender against the laws.

Of the crops of 1885 the barley gave a fair return, the root crop was very good.

The winter was on the whole favorable for hunting and outdoor work; January was exceptionally cold and stormy.

During the winter all the grain was threshed, building timber and rails were cut and hauled by those who could be induced to build and farm, and considerable sawed lumber was made.

The fur catch chiefly lynx, was large, enabling the Indians to clothe themselves much better than usual.

The spring of 1886 opened early; farming operations were vigorously prosecuted, Sampson's band increasing their acreage forty-three and one-half acres, Ermineskin's thirty-three and one-half acres. Muddy Bull's Band, under the leadership of his son Louis, increased their acreage from seventeen and one-half acres, to fifty-two and three-quarter acres.

Chief Bobtail and several of his band left the treaty, leaving their lands idle, one member of his band only worked on his reserve, cropping, five acres.

Owing to my having sufficient assistance during seeding time, the seeding was well done, and promises a good return.

Many new farms were began, and all made their fields larger.

I have no doubt the result of the farming operations this year will not only contribute to the supporter the Indians, but will encourage them to renewed exertions.

The Stonys, who proved intractable during the summer of 1885, worked fairly well this spring and will soon show good work.

Credit is clue to Chiefs Sampson and Ermineskin, for the example shown their men, and the assistance given their instructors, Messrs. Symmes and Whitford, both of whom worked faithfully.

I regret to have to record the death of Muddy Bull, of whom I have so often had occasion to speak in terms of praise. After his death his son Louis assumed the leadership of the band, he has proved himself worthy, of encouragement and support.

Chief Sharphead (Stony) is, although a well meaning man, too old to exert a controlling influence over his men.

This band is the most difficult to manage of any in this agency; their instructor, Mr. Norris, has been very patient and firm in his dealings with them, and is now doing well.

The erection of the agency buildings on the reserve at Battle River, this year, will effect a great saving in labour and expense.

Chief Bob Tail and four families of his band, and four families of Saulteaux, left the treaty and took half-breed scrip this year. Several members of these families received scrip during 1885; as those who had taken scrip were not allowed to live, with their friends on the reserves, all the families concluded to take scrip.

The other bands did not wish to leave the treaty, declaring themselves satisfied with their treatment by the Government.

All the bands in this agency except the Stonys, are well supplied with work cattle and implements. I feared to ask for more cattle for the Stonys, until I was satisfied they would settle down on their present reserve.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

*Your obedient servant,
SAML. B. LUCAS,
Indian Agent.*

*INDIAN OFFICE,
EDMONTON, N.W.T., 24th August 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report, for the year ended 30th June 1886, together with tabular statement.

The Indians of this district since my last report have been quiet and orderly. In the spring and summer seasons they worked well on their reserves, in the fall and winter the most of them were engaged hunting and fishing.

I made the annuity payments in November, which was rather late in the season, as it interfered with their fishing. All passed off well, with no trouble, and a unusual thing at that late season, the weather was fine and the roads dry and good.

Since my last report three Indian schools have been commenced, one on Enoch's Reserve with a Protestant teacher, one each on Alexander's and Passpasschase's Reserves with Roman Catholic priests as teachers. As they are all painstaking men, the children have made fair progress, those of Enoch's Reserve are at present the most advanced from being the first school that commenced teaching. The denomination of the teacher on each reserve was the choice of the Indians of each band as expressed to me, when I told them that the matter rested entirely with themselves and that I declined to say anything regarding it one way or the other.

The treaty stock on the reserves have now increased much; Alexander's and Michel's bands have the most, the first have forty-six head, the latter forty-five head, all fine cattle and looking well.

Dr. Munroe in company with myself vaccinated all the Indians of this district, care was taken in the operation - two application on the arm of each. However, I am sorry to state it was a total failure; the doctor attributed it to the vaccine matter not being good. As instructed by you this operation will be again repeated on the arrival of fresh vaccine matter, which Dr. Munroe is now procuring. I am happy to state there has been no appearance of small-pox.

The Indians made a good catch of fur last winter, principally lyne which were very numerous, for which they got large prices. This has helped them much in procuring clothing and blankets, of which they are in much need.

The grain and potato crops were good, the turnips were a failure being cut off by the flu. All the bands lost much of their grain and hay by rabbits, which were very numerous much grain and they destroyed much grain and hay after it was cut and stacked.

The general health of the Indians this year has been fairly good. There have been cases caused by consumption. Of late many are attacked with measles, most of the cases are of a mild form, and I trust none will prove fatal.

The presents made by the Department to loyal Indians who behaved well and who assisted the Government and Department employés, appear to have pleased them much, and I think will have a good effect on the others.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. ANDERSON,
Indian Agent.
SARCEE RESERVE, 6th August, 1886*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In September, 1885, the northern portion of Treaty No I was divided, and I was appointed acting Indian agent of

the western half, including the Sarcee and Stoney Reserve, with headquarters at the former. It therefore devolves on me to

send in an annual report. In doing this I am glad to say that I can report considerable progress on both reserves. The Stonys have another school started, and on the occasions of my visits I found it well attended. This was a very necessary, move, as the Indians on the south side of the Bow River found it impossible to send their children to the north side without great risk during the greater portion of the year. The new school at present held in the house of Chiniquay, one of the chiefs, but we hope, during the coming season, to get out logs and build a good schoolhouse.

A schoolhouse has also been started on the Sarcee Reserve, but its completion has been delayed by a press of work. I, however, hope to have it finished as soon as harvest work is over, when the Indians promise that their children will attend. Some little instruction has been given to some of them in the farm instructor's house, and the children have been found quick and obedient, but unusual difficulty is met with here on account of all the children speaking only the Sarcee language, which makes it difficult to make them understand without the presence of an Indian who understands both Sarcee and Cree.

A missionary of the Church of England has been appointed here by His Lordship the Bishop, and he is now working amongst the Sarcees, but I am afraid his progress will be slow, as these Indians appear to be the least civilized of any in the North-West Territories.

The crops on both reserves last year were very good, and promise to be as good this year. This has had the effect of encouraging the Indians to take more pains with them than hitherto, and this season has been marked by great improvement in the way the crop was put in and taken care of since.

The old rotten and tumble-down fences on the Sarcee Reserve have been replaced with good solid posts and two wires, with a stout pole on the top. This has at last succeeded in keeping out the Indian ponies, but the dogs still remain a nuisance. The Indians on both these reserves can now handle the oxen by themselves, but some two or three waggon poles have been broken by them in learning. The hay carts sent in this summer will do away with this in a great measure.

The use of whitewash has improved the sanitary condition of the settlement and has tended, in a great measure, to secure the result of only losing two children during an epidemic of scarlet fever which attacked this reserve during the winter. I hope this year to establish a better system of ventilation in the Indian houses.

The hunting on the Stony Reserve has not been so good as in times past, owing in a great measure to the railway and the advance of settlement. The Indians now have to a long way before they can find game, and on several occasions relief has had to be sent out to help to bring them in, owing to failure in the game supply.

The old, sick and infirm have been regularly rationed with beef and bacon, as well as flour, and are visited monthly by a doctor from Calgary. I am sorry to say that a great portion of these Indians suffer from consumption, from which disease Head Chief Jacob died last autumn. He has been succeeded by his oldest son, Stephen. Jacob was always distinguished by his loyalty, goodness and sound reasoning power. To him may be attributed much of the progress made by the Indians.

The present of ammunition made to these Indians by the Government has been a great help, but their only being able to get fixed ammunition at Morley, has the effect of constantly bringing them home for fresh supplies and thus prevents them going as far into the mountains as formerly.

The neighborhood of Calgary enabled the Sarcees, to get clothing, blankets, & c., by the sale of their surplus potatoes, & c. This is their only means of obtaining money lawfully, as they hunt but little, and the fish does not amount to much. They have made marked progress in their general conduct, and I find them attentive and obedient to the advice given them. They were very much pleased by a visit from both the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner during the spring and summer.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. CARNEGIE DE BALINHARD,*

Acting Indian Agent.

BLOOD AGENCY, 1st July, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to make the following report for the year ended 30th June last.

On the Blood Reserve potatoes are the crop to which the Indians pay the most attention, they are fond of them as food and when they are desirous of selling any surplus quantity they may have, there is always a ready market to be found.

The rebellion in the early part of the year had of course a more or less disturbing influence on the Bloods no on other bands away from the actual scenes of conflict, but taking into consideration the alarming reports that were from time to time conveyed to them, either through the channel of white men or newspapers, they kept wonderfully quiet; they put in their crops and for the most part remained quietly at home. Anxious they naturally always were to hear the latest news, but their sympathies seemed to be against the Crees, and I may say that during the whole of that unsettled period I never felt any real uneasiness.

The spring this year was late, though the winter was mild; bad weather coming just at the time when the previous year we were starting in to work. The Indians however started in with a will to dig post-holes and put up their posts and rails those at least who had fences to put up; those whose fields were already fenced were careful to do any repairing there was necessary. One band, Bull's Horn's began to dig their post-holes before the frost was out of the ground, actually digging through from sixteen to eighteen inches of frost.

Some of the fences are as good as any put up by white men in the country. Running Crane, one of Bull's Horn's band, having put up as neatly finished posts and rails as one would wish to see, and a most ingenious gate which he copied from one built by the Cochrane Ranche Company.

Ploughing commenced on the 19th April, a month later than last year, but the Indians worked well, the following using their own ponies: Red Crow, Striped Dog, Dt-y Chief, Big Old Man, Iron, Sleeps-on-Top, White Rider, Big Snake, Many Dust, Three Bull, Heavy Gun, Eagle Shoe, Owns-a-Knife, Hairy Face, Weazle-Shoe.

Few, however, have horses large enough to plough, harrowing would seem to be as much as Indian "cayuses" can manage.

The crops were put in successfully, the squaws as usual doing the lion's share of the work.

As you know, a sad accident happened to one of our employés, the issuer. Some six weeks ago while fording the Kootenay River he got into deep water and was drowned. The Instructor who was along with him just managing by the aid of his blankets rolled up in a waterproof sheet to float down to shallow water.

The issuer, Alexander Hay, although new to the work had proved himself to be a valuable servant and one whom the Department could ill-afford to lose.

On the Piegan Reserve as on that of the Bloods the chief crop obtained was potatoes; of these two thousand two hundred and ten bushels being harvested. These Indians also have worked well, putting up new fences and repairing old, while the following did their ploughing with their own horses; North Axe, Chief White Cow, Sits-in-the-Middle, Iron Shirt, Big Swan, Tourpe, Many Chiefs, Little Plume.

During the year the old head chief, Eagle Tail, died. He had been failing for a long time and latterly slept most of his time away. His successor had to be elected and several rival candidates presented themselves before their fellow Indians for election. For a time the issue was doubtful, but finally North Axe, a son of the deceased Eagle Tail, was received with approval and formally made head chief of the Piegans, in place of his father; he will, I think, prove a good selection, a quiet young man, with considerable influence among those of his own age.

On the Piegan Reserve there is no school; a church of England clergyman occasionally holds service there but he is not resident on the reserve and therefore cannot hope to give the Indians much teaching either moral or intellectual.

On the Blood Reserve we are better off, we have two missionaries, one church Of England, the other Methodist. The former has had no school in work during the year but the mission is now building a new schoolhouse and it is to be hoped that they will be soon ready to receive scholars.

The Methodist Missionary, the Rev. John McLean, owing to trouble with his school teacher, only had hire school in work for three months, but he is also putting up new buildings and will shortly be in a position to keep a school regularly at work.

Mr. McLean from his knowledge of the Blood language and character is able to do a good work upon the reserve, he has also a considerable knowledge of medicine and this means drawn the Indians towards him and alleviates much suffering and sickness among them. On the whole, however, the health of the Indians both on the Blood and Piegan Reserves has, according to the doctor's reports, been good throughout the year. The vital statistics will help to form an opinion on this, and I accordingly quote them:

...	Births.	Deaths.
Bloods	55	70
Piegans	47	15

The behavior of both the Bloods and Piegans has on the whole been good throughout the year, and the chiefs, So far as they can, give me their best help in the conduct of any important matter among the Indians.

The annuity payments passed off quietly and where a reduction in the number of a family had to be made it was done without difficulty.

The supplies of beef, flour, and other provisions were up to contract, and the contractors are to be congratulated on the way they carried out the different contracts awarded to them.

I am sorry to say the Department will shortly lose the services of Mr. W.P. Parker, farming instructor on the Piegan Reserve, private concerns compelling him to leave.

In conclusion I would say that during the year we have had several eastern visitors at the reserves, His Excellency the Governor General had long conferences with beta Bloods and Piegans, and he left them highly gratified at the attention shown them by his coming.

Other gentlemen have visited the Indians, among them newspaper reporters, but to none of them, newspaper reports to the contrary, had they any real grievance of which to complain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. POCKLINGTON,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, 24th July 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit with my annual report the accompanying tabular statement of statistics and inventory of Government property under charge in Blackfoot Agency, Treaty No. 7, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1886.

Since my last annual report this agency has been sub-divided, Acting Agent de Balinhard being placed in charge of the Sarcees and Stony, which I consider a move in the right direction, as unless an agent is continually amongst his Indians, he cannot become familiar with everything requiring his supervision, my only connection with the Sarcee

Agency being to visit and report to the Department on the same

every three months, which I have done. As Acting Agent de Ballinhard will doubtless report fully on his division it will not be necessary for me to do so here.

I am happy to report that the Department has, since last year, erected suitable agency buildings, which are complete in every particular, and arrangements have been made to erect new buildings for the foreman and other employés on the Sarcee and Blackfoot reserves, which when completed will make every one comfortable, also, what was much required is also being erected, that is, corrals and slaughter houses on each reserve, to be so arranged that beef can be delivered by the contractors in first-class shape. Wells are also to be sunk, as the buildings are away from the river on high land, so as to be in no danger from floods as was formerly the case.

This spring ten yoke of work oxen were delivered here for the use of Indians. The cattle were suitable for the purpose, but the Indians are more or less afraid of them, being only accustomed to seeing wild cattle, and it will take some time to get used to them, although some few have worked them this spring.

The Indians of this agency raised large quantities of roots last season, and had a surplus of potatoes to sell, after deducting what was required for their own use and for seed, the only difficulty being to find a market for them. The Stony Indians were partly supplied with seed from here this spring. I will also tender on behalf of the Blackfeet for the Mounted Police contract this year.

Also this spring a large quantity of potatoes and oats and peas were put in, all of which look well, considering the long spell of dry weather we have had. I think the intention of the Department in reference to the planting of wild rice a good one and worth a trial, as if successful it will bring a better price, to the Indians than potatoes, and will be a healthy change in regard to food.

The same difficulty as last year remains in regard to prairie fires, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company being the principal cause. This is getting to be a very serious matter to the Indians along the line, and it is impossible to make an Indian understand that fires cannot be prevented, or that they should not receive compensation for the damage done. It is even difficult for a white man to understand.

Chief Poundmaker arrived here from the north on the 2nd of May, and remained as a visitor with Crowfoot, until the day he died, which was on the 4th of this month.

There was nothing to show during the time he remained here that it was other than a friendly visit, as shortly before he died Crowfoot received a message from the Gros Ventres to join them against the United States troops; and both Crowfoot and Poundmaker sent word that they would not fight against the whites.

There have been two or three cases of cattle killing reported during the year, but no evidence to prove who did it could be had.

Dr. Henderson has been appointed medical officer, and has made periodical visits, and has also vaccinated about seven hundred of the Blackfeet, being mostly those under the age of sixteen, the older portion of the tribe having mostly had the disease some fourteen years ago. The health of the Indians during the year has been generally good, Crowfoot being the principal sufferer in his own family, having lost all his younger children, and being continually in mourning. The expenses in rations has been reduced as much as possible. When any Indians are off their reserve, their rations are stopped until the return, and when they have plenty of potatoes their four ration is reduced. The Indians are employed at farm work as much as possible when it is necessary to hire help. Some of the minor chiefs have worked particularly well during the year, having worked their own horses, and their fields would do credit to white men Running Rabbit, Calf Robe and Three Bulls being some of the best. Mr. Stoken who came from England this spring to teach school on the upper reserve in place of the Rev. Mr Lewis, is succeeding very well so far. Rev. Father. Father Doucet, on the lower reserve, although not keeping a regular school, has visited the sick and done generally what good he could for the Indians.

The sun dance came off as usual this year, the berries being so plentiful that it lasted seven days, but I think the Indians are gradually losing interest in it.

The payments last year went off quietly; the Mounted Police, as usual rendering good assistance.

The interpreter, Mr. L'Heureux, is at present engaged in preparing a new census for the coming payments. All the employés in this agency have done what they could to assist me in carrying out the instructions of the Department.

This agency has been visited several times by the Indian Commissioner and by the Assistant Commissioner, which has been very satisfactory to the Indians.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MAGNUS BEGG,
Indian Agent.
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, 18th October, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In accordance with the instructions of your letter No. 67,184, dated Ottawa, 17th September, I have the honor to make my report on the Qu'Appelle Industrial School for the year 1885-86.

We have had an average of thirty boys and ten girls, we had accommodation only for that number.

I am glad to say that at a comparatively small expense we have new an addition, which with the garret, will allow us to receive ninety pupils, although the addition is not yet completed or furnished, the number of pupils already reaches fifty-five.

For the purpose of inducing the Indians to send their children to this institution, I took all the boys on a half play-day to the File Hill, Maskaweepeetung's and Piapot's Reserves. The Indians were much pleased to hear them sing and read, and also to see them playing so heartily.

But we only got the promise of two pupils. The objections of the Indians are that they do not like to send their children away nor to have them attended to by a doctor, nor to let them work, and also to their taking the habits of the white people.

One girl has been sent home for misconduct, and another on account of her mental condition. Two pupils have been taken by their parents to the Pelly Reserve, where they have a local school, and three others without any reason.

One boy, son of Chief Osoup, was called home by his father, he was here for a year; before coming here he was able to write a little, he learned at this school to read and speak English fairly. The inspector and the agent reports that he works and behaves well.

We have had more sickness this year than the year before, and I regret to say that we had to register five deaths, but none from contagion diseases; at present all the pupils are well.

Except Saturdays and Sundays, the pupils have five hours of school and two hours of manual labor every day. During the summer they have more manual labor and recreation. The parents cannot understand that the pupils are here to learn how to work as well as to read and write, we therefore cannot at present devote too much time to the former.

Three boys are at present learning the trade of carpentering, but only during manual labor time. The boys work on the farm, in the garden and bakehouse and at different works both indoor and outdoor. They also wash their own clothes on Saturday to save outside labor.

Last Christmas, after having been less than a year at school, twelve of them wrote a letter each to the Indian Commissioner, and now about twenty of them write to their parents about every month. They learn to read and write just as quickly as white boys, but we experience great difficulty in making them talk English and the fact that they do

not understand English enough makes the teaching of them difficult.

I am glad that authority has been granted to take in a few English-speaking boys, although the condition of \$60 per annum for each pupil is heavy and even impossible for most of the farmers to pay.

The reaching and book-keeping together makes a great amount of work for one man and it is too much for one man to do properly. This has been the reason for the change of assistant, and I have nobody to oversee the boys when out of school. Having now a second schoolroom a second teacher will be needed for the second division, which teacher would oversee the boys.

We had about 250 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables, sufficient for the use of the institution. The ground surrounding the building has been much improved.

The parents came to the school to see their children more this year than last, owing to the sickness of the children.

Since my last report a bake oven, coal shed, closets for boys and washhouse have been built.

We shall also need shops for the blacksmith and carpenter.

I am pleased to recognize the great interest taken in this institution by the office of the Indian Department, and especially by Mr. Inspector McGibbon, who is endeavoring to raise the number of pupils to one hundred, and also to reduce the average expense of each pupil. A baker and shoemaker are now needed.

The number of girls has already increased to twenty-two, although they have only inferior accommodation in the garret. I hope that a building well be erected for the girls. Several of them after a few months in the school can read and also make scarfs and do needle and crochet work, which pleases their parents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Y. HUGONNARD,

Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BATTLEFORD, 30th July, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit my annual report, for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

In July last, shortly after the surrender a number of the boys who had joined their relatives at the time of the outbreak returned to the school, but I was unable to re-open the institution at once owing to the bad state the buildings were in, and to the want of proper clothing and other supplies. However, as soon as the contract supplies arrived, I re-opened the school in a private building rented for the purpose. In the meantime the school building was being temporarily repaired, as it had been left in a very dilapidated condition and in September I entered into occupation, but in October I had to give up possession of the building to "A" Battery, and moved into some other buildings belonging to the Department of Public Works, which were near by, and have continued there ever since, although laboring under the serious disadvantage of carrying on our institution under several roofs.

In September tenders were called for putting the industrial school building in a thorough state of repair, and also of making a number of improvements in the plan of the Buildings as well as erecting warehouse, stable, laundry, & c. The contract was awarded to Mr. J.G. Oliver, but owing to the lateness of the season it was impossible to obtain lumber, and the work was unavoidably postponed until the spring. The work has been pushed on most energetically, and I hope to be able to again enter into occupation in about a fortnight or three weeks. When these repairs and improvements are completed the establishment will have ample accommodation for

sixty pupils, thirty boys and thirty girls, and I trust that the attendance will shortly be largely increased.

Owing to the limited character of our present quarters, I have been unable to accommodate more than fifteen pupils, comfortably during the past year, and the attendance has therefore ranged from nine to seventeen during that period, but so soon as I can obtain possession of the school buildings I intend to use every endeavor to increase the attendance and if possible to bring it up to the maximum. I might state, however, that I find it very difficult to obtain pupils as the Indians have been advised, by parties from whom a different attitude should have been expected, not to send their children to this institution.

While the repairs have been in progress on the building, the farm has also been improved; and we now have about 60 acres enclosed with a good substantial wire fence, which has been built by the employés of the institution with the assistance of the boys, and adds materially to the neatness of the place.

The Department of the Interior has set apart for the use of this school 640 acres of land, and has reserved the same from sale, so that we will have ample land for farming on an extended scale and for pasturage of our cattle.

During the winter months, school was taught twice a day, and as soon as spring ended, the boys spent half a day at school, and half a day at farm work. They have made excellent progress in their studies, and many of them are beginning to take great interest in them; in fact, they much prefer the school to either working on the farm or in the workshops. They are taught the various branches of English, and many of them already understand the language very well, but they are very backward and difficult in breaking. During work and school hours, they can be induced to converse in English to a certain extent, but at recreation, they invariably speak their native language.

On the farm twenty-one acres were seeded with oats, barley, potatoes and turnips, and gardens, each boy being given one to himself, in which they took the greatest interest.

The health of the boys has been very good during the past year, only simple ailments, as colds, sore throats, and the like having prevailed, with the exception of two cases, - one of brain fever, from which the victim died in March, and one of consumption, a nephew of Chief Thunder Child, who died on the 3rd July. The cold which developed into the illness which carried him off, was contracted last winter, when he deserted from the school one evening, with the thermometer 40° below zero, and walked home to his uncle's reserve, a distance of eighteen miles. To the credit of Thunder Child, I feel it my duty to report, that he at once brought the lad back, and gave him up to me.

The blacksmith and carpenter's shops are now open, having been erected by the employés and boys, and work is now being done in them for the Indian reserves in this agency. The pupils now spend one half the day in school and one half in the workshops, at one or other of the trades; and I trust that in a very short time, the blacksmith shop, at least will be almost, if not quite self sustaining.

I am fully aware that this institution has been a great expense to the Department, but I trust that the limit has been reached, and that each succeeding year will witness a marked diminution in the cost of maintenance as the country develops, and the different workshops become a source of revenue instead of a burden.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. CLARKE,
Principal.*

*ST. JOSEPH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
HIGH RIVER, 25th September, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to send to you the annual report respecting the management of this school as required in your letter of 17th April, No. 67,184, addressed to the Principal, Rev. Father Lacombe.

In the first place, I must state that the Rev. Principal having been obliged to ask for one year's leave of absence from the school, I have been authorized to come here by the Indian Department and take up the charge of the school as "Acting Principal" up to this date.

There were only three Indian children in the school when I came to it all the others had left for reasons such as stated by the Rev. Father Lacombe in his last year's report. Of these three Blackfeet children, one was taken away by his guardian the same day I arrived, and to save one of the two remaining here, I was soon after compelled to send away the other one. The one who remained is still here is one of our best pupils.

But unfortunately, to fill the school with Blackfeet children has been of long, and is still an inextricable problem, unless forcible means are used to compel the Indians to let their children go to school. Although I feel it my duty to tender my best congratulations to those who shared with us the trouble of looking for children in the various reserves of Blackfeet, if the success, did not correspond to their exertions, their names deserve in any way a special mention. Let us record the names of Mr. Reed, of the Indian Department, who visited the various tribes last February; of Rev. Father Lacombe, Principal, who spared neither trouble nor money, in the three different trips he made to secure children for the school, twice in October, 1885, and once last spring; of Rev. Fathers Legal and Doucet, who attempted several times, I should say every day, to induce the Blackfeet to send their children to the schools moreover there is not one of the officers of this institution who did not use expressly all endeavors to kee some children of Indians passing by the school. All our exertions have scarcely been of any use, as the few children we could obtain one day, were driven away the next, when well cleaned and clothed.

These difficulties are already old and well understood by the Government, who used certainly one of the best means to soften gradually the proud temper of the Blackfoot. They permitted other Indians and a few white and half-breed children to come in the school. Rev. Father Lacombe whose exertions had been of no avail among the Blackfeet succeeded better with the Crees, and came back to the school on 23rd November with 18 Cree children. About the same time another Blackfoot boy increased the number, but he was Six weeks after taken back by his mother. We number of children varied from 32 to 30 until this fall.

These new pupils were more submissive than last yews crowd of rebellious Blackfoot; and the success has not been doubtful. They felt also a great deal of the influence of the few boarders, and after a few months several of them were enabled to understand English and talk well enough. Their progress in reading, writing and specially in mental arithmetic has been very rapid. There is between the boarders and the Indian children such an emulation, that, to lose a place in school, to be beaten by a greater speediness in reckoning is an ordinary cause of weeping for a child.

There is a real ambition to have their names on a roll of honor beautifully painted in each school room and to win the prize attached to the befit notes of t ie monthly examination. They have five hours class, beside an English class I used to give to them every day during the winter. The rest of the day is employed in manual work.

The manual work has not been neglected; I should say that it has been my special care to inspire in them the taste for it. A carpenter has been attached to this institution on the first of last April. The summer regulation from April up to this date has been half a day school and half a day manual labor for the children to be able to

work outside; four have been regularly employed at the farm work and two at the carpentry work. Occasionally all have been employed at the farm work. Ploughing, harrowing, weeding, raking and loading hay, cutting wood, cleaning stable, taking care of horses and cattle have been performed without any outside help.

Our children appear to be pleased and contented with the institution. They have however been nearly all sick with the measles, the effect of which caused the departure of several of them, who were taken away by the parents as soon as they heard of it. But I hope to replace them very soon; I have taken already the necessary means regarding the recruitment of new pupils.

The little girls are not behind the boys, and under the kind and able direction of the Rev. Sisters, they make progress in the household work, sewing and knitting. Some of their needle work is skilfully executed enough to find a place in our reception room.

When we feel so difficult the dealing with the Blackfeet, I should think it to be a great mistake not to mention the intelligent conduct of the only one of them who cares to have his child here. He is a Piegan; his name Is Enistpiomakkan. "Running among Buffalos." Not only he gave us freely his child, but he offered a horse to any one of his tribe who would send a child to our school and this he did twice, last fall and this spring. He just leaves the school to-day, where he has come to visit his child for the first time since two years, and I must state that he behaved here in the most intelligent manner, without interfering with the duties of regularity imposed upon his child, during the two days he remained here.

Some new buildings have been erected this spring and the drainage repaired. The garrets have been transformed into splendid dormitories for the girls, an ice house, a wash room, a coal-shed, a root house built under the supervision of the Government architect, Mr. Henderson; new closets for the boys have been also erected by our carpenter and the children committed to his care.

Among the few visitors who came as far as High River, I record the name of His Honor E. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner, who takes so great an interest in our industrial institutions; several officers of the Indian Department who use all their endeavors to have our school a complete success. All were pleased with its success.

In finishing, I must tender my best congratulations to the officers of this school, first to the Rev. Father Lacombe, Principal, who neglected nothing to secure the progress of this school; to the assistant and other employés whose kind and affectionate manners obtained from the children respect, obedience and confidence. I owe special mention to the Rev. Sisters for the good care they take of the children, to inspire in them good habits of cleanliness and order, but especially for their kind attentions to the children during their long illness.

If we succeed in filling up the empty, places this fall I have no doubt that our success will continue.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. CLAUDE O.M.L,
Acting Principal
INSPECTORS OFFICE,
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
REGINA, 19th November, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of the different agencies and reserves, as well as the industrial and private schools which I have visited during the season, from June until November.

My first inspection was at Crooked Lakes Agency, Colonel Macdonald being the Indian agent. On the 28th of June and following days, in company with this gentlemen, went over the whole of the reserves and examine every field. As this was my first visit, I cannot speak, in a comparative sense, of the progress made with former years, but I am happy to say that I found the state of the crops in excellent condition. With few exceptions, of some spots on higher land, the wheat showed wells in some cases the stalks measuring over four feet; and I am glad to know that a good yield has been realized, and that the grain was of a very choice quality, some of the samples taking second prizes in competition with white people at the Regina Exhibition. The barley and oats did not show quite so well as the wheat, but were very good. The potatoes looked well and a good crop was obtained.

The fences around the various fields were neatly and strongly made. The ridges were well formed and the ploughing straight, showing good taste and skill.

The hay crop in some portions of the reserves was splendid, and the Indians were going to cut and stack all they could, as they expected to be able to sell at a good price this year, owing to the short crop at other points.

The cattle wall looked remarkably well. A number of the Indians have some very fine specimens of Berkshire pigs. Most of the Indians have very nice cabins, and they appear to be cleanly kept; many of them have stables and other out houses. Some of the Indians show considerable taste in laying out the grounds around their houses; in one case an avenue was made with nice trees on either side, and the underbrush all removed, which made a very pretty entrance to the house and garden.

The gardens are fairly successful, and a good many of the Indians will have onions, beets and carrots, besides potatoes.

I found many of the Indians had reapers, mowers and horse-rakes of their own, purchased and paid for by themselves. One man had a self binder, and a shed erected expressly to protect it from the weather.

The good appearance of the crops has stimulated the Indians to break up more land for next year; and I was particularly well pleased to find young Indian boys at this work, and doing it well. The oxen, harnesses and ploughs being in good condition, and the boys evidently proud of their occupation.

I found some of these working after 9 o'clock at night, and they informed me that they preferred to do this and rest during the heat of the day.

The white Fife wheat showed well, and Col. MacDonald thought it would be at least five days earlier than the red Fife; but both looked well, and were beyond an injury from drought. It may be well for me to say that all the ploughing and fencing were done by the Indians themselves; the sowing also, except in a few instances where the instructors did the work for widows and old people, was done by the Indians. On the whole I was very much pleased with the progress made in farming, and at the appearance of the crops. The Indians themselves are delighted with their prospects and are sure to go more extensively into raising crops next year.

A number of new cabins were in course of erection, which would be ready for winter use. Two new houses for the instructors, two storehouses and stables have been built during the year on these reserves, the labor in the erection of which was Implied by the Indians themselves, under the direction of Col. MacDonald.

Whilst visiting one of the reserves, I called at the school on Coweessas' Reserve, taught by Mr. Jordan. It was the last day before vacation, and the attendance was five boys and six girls; total, eleven.

I heard the pupils read, and, considering their age, some not being over six and seven years old, they did very well. Tey also did sums, in addition, subtraction, and multiplication, and were generally correct, especially the girls, who showed that they were quick to learn, much more so than the boys; but the teacher explained that the boys did not attend so regularly as the girls, as they were kept at home many days to help on the farm's during seeding time. The writing of the pupils is very good. The teacher finds it difficult for the children to attend in the winter, owing to the distance some of them have to travel, in some cases five and six miles, and when not warmly clad they have to stay at home.

Four of the more advanced pupils of this school had been removed during the past two months to the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle. The total number of pupils on the roll of this school was twenty-one.

I found the inventory of the goods in warehouse generally correct, and well kept. I audited the books since last inspection, and found them correctly kept. Fall statements and balance sheets, with inventory of goods on hand, books and records kept in office, returns of crops sown, and land broken and under cultivation, I transmitted to the Commissioner.

The flour and bacon, under the new contract of 1886-87, had been delivered into store. The bacon was of excellent quality, and met the requirements of the schedule in every particular.

The flour was correct in weight, and of good quality. The tea and sugar were equal to sample, but a reduction was made on the tea for insufficient tare, which the contractor had to allow. The tobacco was fully as good as the sample tendered on.

I found after coming in contact with most of the Indians on these reserves, that they were happy and contented. They all appear cheerful, and take great delight in their cattle and their crops.

About twenty of the headmen and chiefs assembled at the agency, and asked for an interview with the agent, which was of course granted; and I was asked to be present.

The object of their visit was to ascertain how they could see the "Big Great Chief, or Father" (the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald) on his purposed visit to this country. They stated if Sir John could not come and see them, they would all go to Broadview and meet him there. The agent told them he would communicate their wishes to the Commissioner. Before separating, Colonel MacDonald asked them if he had ever made them a promise at any time which he had not carried out. Each one in the room answered "no," and one of them at this stage remarked that there was no difficulty in getting promises fulfilled, but the trouble was to get the promises.

A quantity of new implements had just arrived, and the contractor's men were busy putting the machines in working order, previous to delivery. All appeared to be first class goods; but before accepting them, Col. MacDonald and Mr. Sutherland will be very particular in seeing that all is complete and perfect in details, and according to contract.

Col. MacDonald seems to get along nicely with the Indians and they have great respect for him, and their success in farming is, no doubt, due to his influence over them, in getting them to follow his instructions. I should not omit to say that the Indians get considerable assistance from hunting and fishing, and from the wild small fruits, which are abundant on the reserves.

The fields which showed to the best advantage were those where summer following had been practised the previous year.

The health of the Indians at the time of my visit was very good. On the whole I was favorably impressed with the work going on in this agency. With these magnificent reserves, so beautifully situated, with an abundance of good water and timber, and much of the best of land still to be cultivated, with such fine pasturage, and always a plentiful supply of hay, there is no reason why, in a very short time, if only a larger percentage of the Indians would fall into line, and raise cattle and crop, I say there is no reason why this agency should not be almost self sustaining, and the expense to the Department reduced to a trilling amount.

There is a mission school in this agency, near Kahkewistahan's Reserve, conducted by the Rev. Mr. McKay, of the Presbyterian Church. I was told that a number of children attended this school. I visited the building, but found it locked up, and the Rev. Mr. McKay away East. It is very nicely situated, at the foot of Round Lake, in the Qu'Appelle Valley. The buildings seemed to be well adapted for a school.

I then proceeded to the Industrial School, Fort Qu'Appelle, the Rev. Father Hugonnard, principal, arriving there on 9th July. I at once commenced to take an

inventory of all Government property; I also drove over the farm. Potatoes looked well and a good yield may be expected. The gardens will give a good supply of cabbages, celery, beets, onions, carrots and other vegetables. There are also some melons, cucumbers, pumpkins, tomatoes and corn. The flower garden is very prettily laid out. A nice plot in front of the main building being neatly enclosed. This plot with the flower garden proper are well filled with nice flowers, which add very much to the appearance of the place.

The whole premises are neatly fenced and kept in good order. The enclosure of part of the farm by a wire fence, was in progress, which will give pasturage for the cattle, and keep them from wandering over the prairie. An arrangement has been made by which the cattle can get to lake for water, which does away with the necessity of digging wells, which would entail considerable expense, and besides would not serve the purpose as well as the plan which has been adopted.

The buildings east of the main school building are a storehouse, a horse and cow stable, a milk house at present used as a carpenter's shop, an ice-house, a baker's oven, closets, implement shed, and also one for washing purposes. An addition to the main building was in course of erection, which when completed will give accommodation to forty or fifty more pupils. The buildings are all in good order, and well and cleanly kept.

The number of acres of wheat sown was thirteen; of barley, ten; peas, one; turnips, three and a half potatoes, five. Thirty acres are already fenced, and about 100 acres are in course of being fenced. The cattle are in excellent condition. I found the supplies generally well and carefully kept. I audited the books for the year ended 30th June. Full statements and balance sheets were sent to the Commissioner.

The total number of pupils, at the time of my inspection, was thirty-eight thirty boys and eight girls; all in good health, except two little boys. One had congestion of the lungs, and the other had pleurisy; both were consumptive; one died while I was there, and the other lingered on for some weeks. I often called in to see them; and as the poor little fellows lay there, away from father and mother, I was glad to know and their parents will be glad to know that every attention and kindness was shown by the kind Sisters in charge. They were in constant attendance - night and day - watching the little sufferers. Doctor Seymour, the medical attendant, was very regular in his attention also.

The school is doing admirable work. The boys are progressing very well. Besides what they are taught in the school; about fifteen are getting lessons in farm and garden work; three are learning carpentry, and are apt learners, as most of the washing shed was constructed by them, and it was pleasing to see the workmanlike way they handled the tools. The progress made in reading and writing is particularly good; and some of the boys show a good knowledge of arithmetic. They have made great progress in singing. They are exceedingly well behaved, polite and attentive to the teachers; and very orderly at the table, when taking their meals. They all appear happy and contented.

The girls are being taught housework, sewing, knitting, and some of them are especially clever at fancy work. The Rev. Father would like a building put up expressly for girls, and also that he be permitted to take in a few white boys. The introduction of the latter has been allowed by the Department; and the erection of a building for girls, is under consideration. I noticed that when the Indian boys were playing, they generally spoke in the Cree language; and, no doubt, the introduction of some white boys, say one to every ten, would help greatly to make them speak in English, and thus become familiar with the language.

The house is kept very clean; the beds and bedding particularly so; and the best of order and decorum prevails all around.

The Principal is most active; and keeps an eye on all that is going on. The pupils seem to look upon him with the greatest respect.

The supplies I found to be all of good quality, and according to samples or schedule. The flour left over from the previous year was sweet and sound, and of good quality. The tea was equal to sample. The other supplies were generally correct.

With reference to the school for girls, I think this a necessity. The success with the few girls already under instruction is a guarantee of the success of the undertaking; and it is plain that to educate boys only, they would soon go back to old habits, if the girls are not taught to co-operate in house work. I do not think it possible that the girls I saw at the school, with their neat dresses, and tidy way of doing house work, could ever go back to the old habits of the Indian. These will be the future mothers; and it is most important to have them properly trained and educated.

Before leaving the school, the boys assembled in front of the main buildings and sang "God Save the Queen" in capital style, and concluded by singing "Auld Lang Syne" which they did very effectively, the latter song they learned during my visit after the regular school hours, which shows they are apt to learn.

I complimented them on their good behavior, and told them to take advantage of the golden opportunity they had of gaining knowledge and instruction, which would fit them to take their place in society; and that they could not better show their gratitude for such benefits than by giving the closest attention to the instructions given them, from time to time. I then returned to Regina.

On a later visit to this institution, 29th October, I found the new wing completed, and the number of pupils had increased to sixty-two; thirty-eight boys and twenty-four girls. This number included three white boys and two white girls. The girls had made excellent progress in fancy knitting-work, and I suggested that a bazaar be held sometime near Christmas, when they could dispose of their little wares. The matron thought well of the project, and, no doubt, it will be carried out. Some of the ladies of Fort Qu'Appelle have promised to assist to make the bazaar a success. I found the school and its appliances all in good working order, and there is every prospect, from the popularity of the institution that the number of pupils will be one hundred before many months. A fall report of the internal working the school, with a list of the staff and the duties of each, I forwarded to the Commissioner.

The total number composing the staff, including the principal, the matron, teachers, tailoresses, cooks, farm instructor, baker and carpenter, being eleven in all.

My next visit was to Blackfoot Crossing, arriving there on the 4th August. The agency buildings and storehouse are very prettily situated on the banks of the Bow River. They are all neatly fenced in, and the whole place is a model of neatness. The grounds are well stocked with young trees, which will add to the beauty of the place.

I took an inventory of all supplies, which I found Generally correct. The provisions were all of good quality, The flour was very good and fully equal to sample. A few castles of shortages in weight were corrected before receipts were given to Contractors. I audited the books from 1st July, 1885 to 31st July 1886. With the exception of one or two wrong entries, arising out of removing the agency from the South Camp to the new buildings, which caused a little confusion but which were soon rectified, the books were neatly and correctly kept. I also audited the books of the farm instructors at both camps and found them very carefully kept.

I examined all the fields in company with Mr. Agent Begg. The Indians on these reserves are making fair progress, but it is easily to be seen that in many of them they prefer roaming about on horseback to working on a farm. The progress they show is, however, encouraging, and their crops will be a good average. Potatoes, oats and barley looked well, some of the fields of oats being especially good. Carrots, onions, beets & c., will be a fair crop. Turnips and peas will be fair. The hay crop is good.

I found a number of Indians working on their farms, hoeing, cutting grain, and others pulling up weeds, of which there appears to be an over-crop, and others were carting hay. The Indians are all living in lodges or tepees, but they move into their houses in the fall. These houses look clean and comfortable. They will all be whitewashed before being occupied.

At the South Camp there is a large number of children, but great difficulty, is experienced in getting them to attend school, although the Commissioner has spared no effort to obtain the parents' consent to their attendance. New buildings at this camp, for the use of the employés were in course of erection.

I attended the issuing of rations of beef and flour. It took from 1 to 6 o'clock to get all supplied. The quality of the beef was very fine, in fact no better beef could be given. The horses, oxen, and pigs at this camp were all in good condition.

The North Camp was next visited. There is a school here under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Tims, but this gentleman, as well as the teacher, were absent at the time of my visit, and consequently I had no opportunity of seeing what was being done. The crops at this camp were very fair. The agent will see that they get the highest prices for what they have to dispose of, in the grain and root crops.

Full statements and balance sheets were forwarded to the Commissioner. With the magnificent pastures on these reserves, the Indians should soon be able to raise, cattle for their own use.

There is a splendid coal seam on this reserve, situated at the South Camp, from which the agency buildings and instructors houses are supplied with fuel. The coal is easily obtained, and the Indians get the benefit of the cartages. This coal being in close proximity to the Canadian Pacific Railway, a tramway could be made, and if a company could be induced to work the mines, no doubt the royalty would be a source, of profit to the Indians as well as affording them employment and giving work, for their horses, besides supplying them with cheap fuel. This is particularly valuable besides, as timber is almost exhausted on the reserve. I believe the quality of the coal is very good although what is now used is merely taken from the surface.

I then proceeded to the Sarcee Agency, viâ Calgary arriving at the agency on the 16th August. I took an inventory of all the property, and audited the books, since last inspection by Inspector Wadsworth, and found the balances, as per returns, to be correct.

The new warehouse had just been completed, and most of the goods placed there. The new house for the agent was almost completed; and the agent intended moving into it the following month.

The provisions were all of good quality, and up to standard samples. A number of new implements had just arrived, and I examined them carefully and where any did not come up to the schedule, the agent withheld the receipt until proper articles were furnished.

I attended the slaughtering of the cattle, and the issue of rations. The beef supplied was of the very best quality, and was well butchered. A new slaughterhouse had been erected, and will be an improvement on the old style. I, then, in company with Mr. Agent de Balinhard, visited the various fields under cultivation. The oats were very fine, and were being harvested; potatoes were also very good; turnips were excellent, and the barley was very fair. One field of twelve acres of peas looked remarkably well; mangel, onions, beets, and carrots, did not do quite so well as in former seasons.

The Indians here, are making progress, but many of them are indolent; some of them work well, however, and, no doubt, their success will stimulate others to follow their example. The agent does not propose to break much more land in the mean time, but will endeavor to work well has been broken. Mr. de Balinhard is doing his best to teach these Indians how to work their farms, but has to exercise a good deal of patience.

A schoolhouse is being put up by the agent himself, the logs and other timber having been procured in the vicinity. Mr. de Balinhard purposes teaching pupils until a regular teacher is appointed.

The Indians here, as in other places, lived in lodges in the summer time, but they all have clean, comfortable looking cabins for winter use.

Their health is good; scarlet fever was prevalent during last winter, but there are no cases of sickness now. On the whole, I have pleasure in reporting favorably on the work being done; and, considering that the Indians have been but

a short

time following farming, their progress is encouraging. The cattle all appeared to be in the best condition. Complete statements of cattle, implements, land under crop, balance sheets of the provisions, monthly receipts and issues for the year, have been furnished to the head office. A large quantity of hay has been stacked for winter use.

My next inspection was at the Stony Reserve, Morleyville. I arrived there on the 23rd August. The flour and bacon I found to be of fine quality. Many of the Indians were away hunting in the mountains, but those I met with appeared happy, and contented; none of them had complaints of any kind to make, although their hunting up to this time had not been very successful. Few of them follow farming on this reserve, but many of them have gardens; and all have a few potatoes and other vegetables, and a little grain. I visited a large number of these gardens; and considering that the only attention they got is from the squaws, much progress was not expected. Some of them were fairly kept and others were over-run with weeds I attended the slaughtering of cattle and the issuing of rations. The beef was of very good quality.

I visited the McDougall Orphanage; it is a plain building, and seems well suited for the purpose, but not large enough, if the number of pupils increase. The bedrooms, kitchen, school-room, and dining hall were all very clean and in good order. The pupils looked tidy and clean, and were fairly well dressed; but the dresses not being uniform, somewhat detracted from their appearance. On the day of my visit there were present nine boys and nine girls, ages from seven to seventeen. Two girls are taught housework, such as cooking, baking, sewing, & c. The bread made by these little Indian girls was really creditable. The boys, during fatigue hours, work at gardening, putting up fences, herding cattle, milking the cows, splitting wood, & c. They all attend the Indian school taught by Miss Gussie McDougall where they are taught reading, writing, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, and geography; singing, also, is much practised, both in the school and at the Orphanage, and they do it very nicely. A small organ had been introduced into the Orphanage; and although it had only been there three months, four of the little Indian boys and girls can play some simple tunes very fairly. The Principal is Mr. Yeomans, and the matron, Mrs. Yeoman; both seem to be very much interested in their work. The institution was started in September, 1883. It is forty miles from Calgary.

It is proposed to erect new buildings on a property three miles farther east. This property consists of twelve hundred acres, and has a most commanding position. The pupils are all pure Indian; English is generally spoken. Clothing of a uniform pattern would add very much to the appearance of the pupils. The school taught by Miss McDougall was neat and tidy, and well supplied with desks and benches, and other school appliances. A few things were deficient, which I understand have since been supplied. The attendance on the day of my visit was twenty-seven, seventeen of them being from the Orphanage. Miss McDougall seemed to take great interest in her pupils, and they certainly showed that they were making progress in what was being taught them.

I then visited the second school at the South Camp, on the other side of the Bow River. This school is taught by the Rev. E.R. Steinhamer, a young missionary of the Methodist Church. There were present, thirteen girls, and nine boys but eighty-four names appear on the roll; most of these attend some time during the year. Reading and singing is as far as the pupils here have got, but the school is scarcely a year in operation, but when the new schoolhouse is completed, this bids fair to be a most prosperous school, as the parents on this reserve are most anxious to have their children educated.

The new slaughterhouse is erected on the south side of the river, but not being completed according to contract it was not accepted. Full statements of farm work, cattle, monthly receipts and issues, and balance sheets of flour, beef, and bacon, were forwarded to the Commissioner. The Indian herd on this reserve is reported to be as follows: -

...	Cows and calves.
Jacob's Band	148
Bear's Paw's Band	123
Chinquay's Band	101
Working oxen on loan among the three bands	8
Total	380

This number could not be verified until the "round up," which was to have, taken place later in the season.

The cabins on this reserve seemed somewhat neglected, but the agent was to have endeavored to get them plastered and whitewashed, and otherwise fixed up before the fall. The agent and instructor both reside at the Sarcee Agency, and visit the Stonys one day in the week.

There is a Methodist Church on this reserve, where the Rev. John McDougal officiates. It is a plain, but substantial building, and will accommodate about 200. I was told that, on many occasions, the building was crowded. There is a fine bell, which is placed on a platform alongside of the church; so that in these foot-hills, instead of the dreaded war-whoop echoing through these fertile valleys, as dusky savages embraced each other in the terrible death-struggle, you hear the solemn music of the church bell calling together the industrious settler and the red man - savage no longer - to assemble in prayer. Through the same hills, too, until almost recently, roamed the buffalo in countless herds, and fed on the rich pasturage which these hills and valleys afford. The buffalo has gone, but, in its place, thousand of domestic cattle are now grazing. Their fat sides and fine appearance being the best evidence of the splendid pasturage which these hills afford. Instead, too, of hearing the sounds of hostile strife of dusky warriors, you hear the scream of the locomotive, as the trains of the Canadian Pacific Railway pass along through the valley of the Bow, on the East and West.

I next proceeded to the Industrial School, High River, arriving there on the 28th August. I audited the books, and took an inventory of all supplies; and transmitted full statements with my report to the Commissioner. The school is kept in excellent condition. The Rev. Father Claude is acting Principal, and Sister Cleary is the matron; and, under their management, the best order prevails; and the whole of the premises, from cellar to attic, are models of cleanliness. The provisions are all of good quality. The main building has been improved by converting the upper part into a dormitory for girls. A bake oven, where bread of very good quality is made for the use of the inmates, a root house, and a coal shed, and additional water-closets, have been added during the year. These were put up by the carpenter of the institution, assisted by some of the pupils.

About twenty-five acres of land were under cultivation, and the crops were a fair average. Potatoes and garden products were very fair and will of much benefit to the institution during the winter. The attendance at the time of my visit was a total of twenty-two: Indian boys nine, half-breeds four, white boys two, Indian girls four, half-breeds two, white girl one. It is to be regretted that a larger number of pupils do not offer themselves and obtain the benefit of this institution. There are good prospects however of the building being filled during the coming winter. In this connection, I noticed that Chief Crowfoot when down east, said that the red man had not the advantages of the white. The statement is incorrect to some extent, as they have many advantages which the white settler has not got; for here is an institution well equipped, in every particular, placed there expressly for the benefit of the Indian boys and girls, where they are fed, clothed and educated free of expense; and yet it is next to impossible to get pupils to go there. It is now being hoped that Chief Crowfoot and the chiefs of the Bloods and the Piegans will benefit by their eastern trip, and no longer persistently oppose the children of their tribes attending school.

Some of the boys are learning carpentry, others work in the garden during fatigue hours. The girls are taught sewing and knitting, besides general house work. Some of the articles made by these little girls were most creditable. About, three and a-half miles of wire fencing has been made on the property. The pupils sing very nicely, and they join heartily in the services on Sundays. They all appear cheerful and contented. The whole arrangements of the school seem to be well managed and reflect credit the Rev. Mr. Claude and Sister Cleary; the only regret being as I have already stated that not more of the Indian children are getting the benefits of so well an equipped institution. I am glad to say, from late information, that the attendance has reached thirty, with good prospects of a further increase.

I then drove to Fort Macleod, on my way to the Blood Agency, where I arrived on the 6th September. As the treaty payments commenced that day, I could not do much until these were over. I was glad to be present, however, as I had an opportunity of seeing nearly every Indian in the agency. The payments were conducted in a most orderly way, each man or woman came up, and after getting paid, walked quietly away, some joining in games, others in horse racing, but all going to their homes most peaceably.

I attended on several occasions the slaughtering of cattle and the issuing of rations, the whole business was well done. The beef was of the very best description. A new warehouse has been erected here, a very commodious building, but not being completed according to contract, it was not finally accepted.

I took an inventory of all supplies, provisions and implements. Statements, with balance sheets, were forwarded to the Commissioner.

I audited the books of the agency and the farm instructor, and found them very correctly kept. The flour was of good quality; the cattle (working oxen) were also in good condition. One hundred and twenty-five tons of hay have been stacked for winter use. About forty tons had, unfortunately, been lost by prairie fires during the harvesting. The number of horses belonging to Indians is reported to be 1,500, an increase of 200 over the previous year. The number of births reported and entered in books kept for the purpose, during the year, is seventy-three, and the deaths for the same period, 120, twenty-nine from consumption and ninety-one from other diseases. Dr. Girard reported The present health of the Indians as good.

The crops, with the exception of potatoes, will be poor. There will be a good yield of oats off the home farm, and some garden produce, but the Indians will get very little of anything except potatoes. It is plain they do not settle down to farming as they should and so long as they are as well fed as they are at present; little pressure can be used to make them work. Some of their fields were overrun with weeds, and it is with difficulty that the agent can get them interested in getting rid of them. Of course some are good workers, but I am speaking of the bulk of them. The Indians are all in lodges, but they have good cabins, and some new ones were being constructed. The whole appearance of the camps has a tidy look about them. This is especially the case at the Upper Camp - Red Crow's. The Indians themselves are a very contented looking lot. They are very well clothed, most of them having new and clean blankets, and they all have good horses, and are well mounted with good saddles and bridles.

The Rev. Mr. Trivett (Episcopal) has a schoolhouse at the Upper Camp, in which he holds services on Sundays, but the school was closed for want of a teacher. The Rev. Mr. McLean has a schoolhouse on the Lower Camp, this too was closed for want of a teacher. It is to be regretted that these schools were closed for this reason, as the work, to be a success, should be prosecuted with vigor and should serve as feeders for the Industrial School. Mr. McLean informed me that he uses all his efforts to get Indians to send their children to High River school, but he had not met with much success. On the whole, I have to report favorably on the care and attention given to the Indians by Mr. Agent Pocklington and his assistants. He is very firm with them, but speaks to them in such a way, that they respect him, and place the utmost confidence in what he tells them. I was a good deal among the Indians here, and although I did not did not court interviews, yet they had many oppor-

tunities of making complaints, if they had any; but none were made. There is abundance of coal on falls reserve also, but as yet the mines have not been opened.

I then returned to MacLeod, and drove one to the Piegan Reserve, arriving there on the 14th September. The payments here commenced on the 15th, and were as orderly and quietly conducted as on the Blood Reserve, Mr. Pocklington acting on both occasions.

I took an inventory of all supplies, and audited the books. Statements and balance sheet, I forwarded to the Commissioner. The number of horses reported as belonging to Indians, is five hundred. The number of Indian cattle could not be ascertained until the "round up." The working oxen were in fine condition, and were, at the time hauling logs, some thirty miles from the Porcupine Hills. The logs were for the purpose of erecting a new stable. The flour on hand, was the same as at the Blood Reserve, and was of good quality. I attended the slaughtering here on two occasions, and the issuing of rations, all of which was done in a business-like way. The beef was of the best quality, and was butchered well here as at other reserves in the treaty. A new storehouse has been built here, and is a very good building, and very suitable. The root house has been repaired and now is a first class place in which to keep the potatoes and other roots free from frost. The other buildings are all suitable. Fifty tons of hay had been stacked for winter use.

The crops here were about the same as at the Blood Reserves; potatoes being the chief; and the fences are all well made. One Indian, named "Tonipee," has a very fine herd of cows, steers, and calves, and some fine horses. He has two nice houses, a root-house, and good stables. He seems to be a most intelligent man. He has eight cows giving milk, and one of his sons does the milking. The progress made by this man shows what can be done by a little exertion and application. The same success will follow hundreds of others, if they would only apply themselves in the same direction. The ration-issuer and cook, at the reserve, Mr. Cox, is teaching the women how to make butter, a good price for which can be obtained.

I heard no complaints; and the Indians appear happy and contented. Like the Bloods, they were well mounted, each one having a good horse. The health of the Indians is reported good. Births during the year were sixty-five, and deaths eighteen.

There is no church on this reserve of any kind, nor has there been any school until this fall. The Roman Catholics are completing a very nice building, which will serve as a school and church. The school was to have been opened on the 1st November. Mr. Springett, who is in charge of this reserve, although having been only a few months stationed here, has everything in good order, and he gets along very nicely with the Indians; and is most attentive to all details, and seems to take very great interest in his work.

I then returned to MacLeod, on my way to Calgary, and thence proceeded to Regina, getting there on the 30th September. On the 18th October I left Regina, for Muscowpetung's Agency, arriving there in the evening of that day. Mr. Lash is Indian Agent here. The agency buildings are very prettily situated, and everything at the agency and the reserves, here, betoken careful attention and good management. I took an inventory of all supplies, both at the agency storehouse as well as those in the hands of the instructors, and these were found to correspond with the balances in the books and returns. The flour and bacon were of the best quality; and all other supplies corresponded with schedule, or with samples. Some few articles were rejected by the agent, as not being according to contract, but these were rectified. I audited the agency instructors, and found them correct in every particular, and neatly and nicely kept. I visited, in company with Mr. Lash, Piapot's Reserve, Instructor McKinnon; Pasquah's, Instructor Hocklay; and found everything in good shape. The fields and houses were in the best condition, The Indian houses well made and comfortable looking; and the Indians themselves appeared to be an industrious class; many of them having waggons and sleighs of their own, paid for out of the proceeds of hay sold in Regina. The crops, this year, are below the average, but there is a

good yield of potatoes, and a large quantity of hay is neatly stacked along the valley. They had just finished filling a contract for one hundred tons for the North-West Mounted Police; and the balance they will sell this winter, as prices will improve. Balance sheets of bacon, beef, tea, sugar, flour and tobacco, as well as fall statements of cattle, land broken and cultivated, births and deaths, Office books, were forwarded to the head office. The cattle were all in splendid condition. The increase in value this year was as follows: -

...	Cows.	Calves.
Muscowpetung's	13	12
Piapot's	10	10
Pasquah's	25	19
Standing Buffalo's	8	6

A most encouraging increase, and shows that the cattle industry is reliable and profitable.

Causes of death principally consumption and from old age. The present health of the Indians is good.

There is a school on Piapot's Reserve, under the management of Miss Rose, of the Presbyterian Mission. The building is very commodious and has been well built. The school has only lately been opened, and the average attendance was reported to be fifteen, although many more names appear on the roll, but who do not regularly attend. The usual lessons were given, and the Kindergarten system was also followed, in part.

A large quantity of second-hand clothing had arrived from Ontario; this may be of use to the older people. In this connection, I would say that sending second-hand clothing to Indians - no matter of how good a quality - is a mistake. They are prejudiced against old clothes, and think they are taken off dead men, though many will take them but will not wear them. For children, especially, new articles of a uniform pattern, would be much more suitable. The Indians are not wanting in taste, and they are fond of bright colors. I am forced to say that I consider a boy looks much better with his blanket on than with a coat big enough for his father. The idea is to elevate the Indian and teach him tidy and industrious habits, but this will never be done by giving them old and second-hand clothes. The appearance of the boys and girls at the industrial school is in marked contrast, they being all dressed alike, which gives them a smart and tidy appearance.

There is a new schoolhouse on Pasquah's Reserve, which was not quite completed; but as soon as this would be accomplished. operations were at once to begin.

There is a good school on Standing Buffalo's Reserve. It was held in an Indian house; the attendance was fifteen, Mr. Christian Dahm being the teacher. A new building is about completed, which will be an improvement.

This reserve is on the north side of the Qu'Appelle River. The farms and houses look well, and the Indians (Sioux) are a rather intelligent class. They obtain a living from the produce of their farms, and from hunting and fishing. Mr. Lash supplied them with fishing boats, which Mr. Instructor Hockley makes; and the Indians pay for the lumber used in their construction. Ammunition and fishing-twine for nets are also supplied by the Department.

The instructor on these reserves have comfortable houses, and the storehouses, stables and other buildings were in the best condition, and the tools and implements carefully stored.

I then proceeded to Fort Qu'Appelle, and visited the Industrial School; leaving there on the 1st November for Touchwood. Hills Agency, arriving in the evening at Muscowequan's, where I camped, and reached the agency next forenoon. The agency buildings are situated about the centre of the reserve; which form this agency, and are on the line of the Prince Albert trail. The agent's dwelling, storehouse, office and other buildings are comfortable structures and are in good repair and condition. I took an inventor of all supplies and found them generally correct and well kept. The flour, bacon and other provisions were of good quality, and according to contract.

I audited the books since last inspection by Mr. Inspector Herchmer, and found them admirably kept and very correct. Full statements of all Government buildings in the agency, of crops grown this year, of cattle, births and deaths, of the census of the Indians of the reserves, employés, and the books used in the office, also balance sheets of flour, bacon, tea, sugar, beef, tobacco and biscuits, with a complete inventory of all implements and other property were forwarded to the head office. The agent, Mr. Keith, and Mr. Jones, the clerk, who will act during the agent's absence, signed their statements and inventory, as a correct record of supplies on hand on the 1st November, instant.

I then drove to Poor Man's Reserve, and was particularly struck with the neat appearance of the Indian houses. Owing to a plentiful supply of timber here, square logs are used for building purposes, which give a better finish than round logs. They have thatched roofs also, which is an improvement over mud-covering. The houses, had been whitewashed, and had a most picturesque appearance among the numerous bluffs and lakes which abound in this agency.

I audited Instructor Fleetham's books and found them correct and well kept. The cattle looked well. The crops here were fair and potatoes good. The Indians are very industrious, and I noticed all were working; some cutting and carting wood, others repairing fences, some were busy fixing their houses and stables, and the whole place showed that considerable attention was given to it. Logs are to be taken out during the winter to build two schoolhouses - one on Poor Man's and the other on Day Star's Reserves. A large quantity of hay has been stacked for feeding the cattle during winter. Day Star's Reserve is also under Mr. Fleetham's charge, mid is much in the same condition as Poor Man's.

I next visited Gordon's Reserve, and here also found the fields, fences and houses the same as at the two I had left. There is a school here conducted by Mr. Owens; it is under the auspices of the Episcopal mission, and he conducts services in the schoolhouse on Sundays. It is a substantial building and is well supplied with the usual appliances for school purposes. The pupils looked tidy and clean.

I then drove to Muscovequan's Reserve. Instructor Gooderham, has charge of this as well as of Gordon's and Yellow Quill's Reserves. I audited the books and checked the implements on hand, all of which were correct and well kept. The houses and fields were in as good condition as the others. There is another good schoolhouse here. The school is under the charge of Mr. Dennety, of the Catholic mission. The attendance was seven boys and three girls, but the average attendance is more than this. A quantity of wild rice has been sewn in the lakes, which if successful, will be a boon to the Indians in supplying food as well as attracting game. They here also appeared most industrious.

Mr. Keith seems to have the confidence of his Indians. He is firm with them, but at the same time he speaks to them in a kind way; and this is not without its affect, for they can appreciate a kind manner, perhaps, to a greater extent than a white man. A good deal of fishing and hunting is done on these reserve. The number of cattle in the hands of Indians, and their increase, is as follows: -

...	Oxen.	Cows.	Young Cattle.	Calves.	Total.
Day Star's Band	12	18	22	15	67
Poor Man's Band	12	13	21	11	57
Muscovequan's Band	21	9	12	7	49
George Gordon's Band	25	8	22	8	63
Yellow Quill's Band	7	6	8	6	27
...	77	54	85	47	263

This shows a good increase and the splendid pasturage on these reserves, with abundance of hay for winter feeding, Justifies the belief that this is an industry which is sure to develop into large proportions, and be a source of profit to the Indians, before many years.

I then returned to Qu'Appelle, intending to go to File Hills, but I received a telegram to return to Regina. I have thus visited and closely inspected six agencies, eighteen reserves, two industrial schools, and seven private Indian schools.

Before closing I would remark that the new standard samples of implements sent to the various agencies, are exclusively of Canadian manufacture. I think it proper, also, to state that most of the agents and instructors have been furnished with comfortable dwellings; and more are being erected. In all my visitations, I only noticed one case of intemperance, and that was an Indian and his wife, I met on the road between the Blood Agency and MacLeod. They had visited the latter place, after the treaty payments. I had no interpreter at the time, otherwise I would have found out who sold or gave them liquor, and would have taken steps to have made an example of the parties. I saw no liquor of any kind among agents or employés, or the Indians, at any of the agencies or reserves.

I found the officials, one and all, most obliging and careful men. They are all imbued with the best interests of the Indian and at the same time have a due regard for economical management.

I would be failing in my duty, if I did not record my thanks to the Hon. E. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner, Hayter Reed, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, and Wm. McGirr, Esq., the Senior Clerk for instructions and advice, which were of great value. No doubt there will be some defects in my work, from the fact that some, parts of it were new to me, but I have gained experience which will be of great use in my future inspections, and I hope, some benefit to the Department.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALEX. McGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,
WINNIPEG, 7th December, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit for the information of the Department the following report of my annual inspection of the different Indian agencies and reserves comprehended within the Manitoba Superintendency. I am happy to inform you that the general condition of the sixty-five bands of Indians under my supervision is reasonably satisfactory, and that their gradual advancement in civilization is encouraging. Their wretched wigwams, adapted to the roaming pursuits of savage life, are almost universally abandoned, and good comfortable log cabins, furnished with doors, windows, chairs, tables, kitchen utensils, cooking stoves, and other modern improvements are substituted in their place. Instead of the small garden patches formerly cultivated by the women with only grub-hoes, extensive fields of excellent wheat, barley, and potatoes are seen on many of the reserves. The Indians are beginning to realize the advantages of utilizing the cattle and agricultural implements supplied them, in cultivating the soil, they are enabled to raise by this improved method of farming larger crops, with less labor, than they otherwise could do. Their herds of cattle are rapidly increasing in numbers and are becoming an important factor for their support. The increased interest manifested among them in education is a gratifying evidence that the influence of knowledge is penetrating the clouds of ignorance and superstition which overshadowed their mental faculties for ages unrecorded in the annals of history.

I am pleased to report that the various duties incumbent upon the different Indian agents in connection with their positions are generally attended to in a satis-

factory manner. The annuity payments are invariably made as accurately as possible, and, consequently, only an occasional irregularity is now discovered in checking their pay sheets. The record books, letter books, and other official documents at the various agencies are more correctly and systematically kept than formerly.

The Agency of Mr. Ogletree.

I started to inspect the reserves embraced within this agency, on the 17th of June last, and upon arriving at Dominion City, I engaged a conveyance, and proceeded up along the Rosseau River to the rapids, where a number of the Indians have settled, erected a few dwelling-houses and have several acres under cultivation. As the Rosseau River bands have been for a number of years extensively engaged in gathering seneca, snake root, for which they annually receive about ten thousand dollars, not much interest is taken in farming. This year they had only nine acres under cultivation themselves, but according to instructions Mr. Ogletree put an additional twenty-nine acres under crop. Twenty acres more were broken on the reserve, last season, and, therefore, forty-nine acres, fenced with wire, will be ready for seeding in spring. They have five horses and fifty-five heads of horned cattle. A school was opened on the reserve, several years ago by the Presbyterian Mission, but owing to the difficulty encountered in obtaining a sufficient attendance to warrant its continuance, it was closed and was not re-opened until a year ago, when the Roman Catholic Mission undertook to make another effort at starting it, and Mr. Norbert Nolin was appointed to conduct it in an Indian house, as there is no schoolhouse on the reserve. Of the thirty children of school age in the band, only eighteen attended school, averaging about eight daily. All the efforts of the agent and myself in urging the Indians to erect a suitable building for the purpose, only ended in promises which have never been fulfilled. On former occasions, it was a common occurrence to see a number of Indians under the influence of intoxicating liquors, but owing to the precaution taken in having efficient constables accompany the agent during the payments this year, not an instance of drunkenness was seen.

After completing my inspection here, I drove across the country to the Swan Lake Reserve. As this band also refuse to live on the reserve, the agent did not consider it advisable to make any further improvements until some of the Indians settled there. The thirty acres which had been broken up, and enclosed with an excellent wire fence a couple of years ago by Mr. Ogletree, according to instructions from the Department upon my recommendation, had been under wheat this year, and promised an abundant yield in the early part of the season. At the Gardens, near Hamilton's Crossing, where the Chief Yellow Quill and a number of his followers are residing, they had twenty acres under cultivation upon which they raised four hundred bushels of wheat, one hundred of potatoes, and forty tons of hay. Their ten horses and seventeen heads of cattle are in excellent condition. Between both places there will be fifty acres ready for putting under crop next spring.

I next visited the Long Plain Reserve, and found fifty-one acres under cultivation. The agent had twenty-five acres more broken last summer in the valley of the Assiniboine, as the land cultivated heretofore is situated on the plains along the bank of the river, and is of a very light sandy nature, whereas that in the valley is very fertile loamy soil. This together with the land formerly under cultivation, will make seventy-one acres ready for seeding next spring. The most encouraging matter concerning these improvements is that all the ploughing, fencing, & c., were done by the Indians themselves, under the direction, of the agent, who paid them principally in flour made from the wheat grown on the reserve, for their work. They have secured forty tons of hay for the ten horses and the twenty-four cattle they possess. I, afterwards, inspected the office and storehouse at the agency, and found everything scrupulously correct. I consider that Mr. Ogletree is deserving of the utmost credit for his untiring energy in making, under unfavorable circumstances, such extensive improvements on the different reserves under his charge; and if he perseveres a few years longer in this commendable undertaking, his agency will become a model of practical agricultural prosperity in this superintendency.

The Agency of Mr. Muckle.

I inspected a portion of this agency about the middle of June, and finished it on 1st of July. I first inspected the office and storehouse, and found everything satisfactory. I afterwards examined the five schools in operation on the St. Peter's, Indian Reserve, and I was pleased to observe the general progress in learning made by the pupils during the past year, especially those under the able instruction of the Revs. Messrs. Cochrane and Davis, and of Miss Tauffenback. One hundred and eighty-two children attended these schools during the year, averaging ninety-four daily. Great complaints were made here and elsewhere by the better class of teachers, with regard to the smallness of their salaries compared with the amounts paid common school teachers in the Province. They argued that it was unreasonable to expect them to continue teaching Indian schools at salaries averaging about \$300 a year, when other teachers with no greater attainments were receiving from \$500 to \$600 per annum from the Provincial Board of Education. On this reserve there were 630 acres under cultivation last season, which produced thirty bushels of corn, 1,300 of wheat, 600 of oats, 500 of barley, and 8,000 of potatoes. The St. Peter's Indians are becoming very prosperous and comfortable. They have 263 dwelling-houses, 187 barns and stables, 90 ploughs, 89 harrows, 42 waggons and carts, 4 fanning mills, 745 tools and agricultural implements, 43 horses, 459 horned cattle, 50 pigs and 3,200 tons of hay. The value of the fish taken annually amounts to \$10,000, of the fur, \$1,200, and of other industries sold, \$5,000. Last winter the agent obtained permission from the Department to dispose of the dry timber for them, and 690 cords of firewood was sold for \$1,016.60 which was handed over to the fifty-two persons engaged at it. The \$2,953.47, received from fines, dues collected for timber cut in trespass and for lots sold in the town plot of East Selkirk, placed to the credit of the band, and the \$2,000 advanced by the Government for the drainage of the swampy lands within the reserve, were most economically ended. Upwards of ten miles of drainage was constructed within the reserve on the west side of Red River, and thousands of acres of the most fertile and choicest land within the Province were reclaimed, enhancing immensely the value of the reserve. About 29,000 cubic yards were removed by the Indian contractors in making these drains which average between 2 and 4 feet in the bottom. I made arrangements with the agent, chief and councillors to have 640 acres of new land broken and enclosed in one common field to be ready for seeding in spring, but on account of so many of the band having been employed at the drains, only 40 acres were broken as directed, but the Indians themselves fall-ploughed about 50 acres of old land, so that 90 acres will be ready next season for seeding besides the land which they will prepare in addition to this in spring. It is intended to have a large tract of land broken up next season, and as the chief and councillors are fully convinced of the advantages of cultivating the reserve more extensively, I am confident that their intention will be fully carried out.

The school, under the charge of Alex. Black, at Broken Head River Reserve is ably conducted. There were at the date of my visit only 13 pupils present, although there were 23 names on his register. The pupils showed a thorough knowledge of the branches taught them. Their familiarity with the geography of Canada was beyond anything met with in any other school under my supervision. The mission building in which the school is conducted is not centrally located, the Indians commenced to build another schoolhouse 20 by 25 feet in size. They erected the walls already, and as no assistance by the Department had been given in completing the mission schoolhouse, I made arrangements for supplying them with lumber and other material to the amount of \$100 to enable them to finish it. These Indians are gradually advancing in civilization. They have 41 log houses, 18 barns and stables, 37 acres under cultivation. They secured 280 tons of hay for their 63 head of cattle. The value of the fish caught within the year amounted to \$5,000, of the fur, \$1,500, and of other industries, \$1,500.

On my arrival at Fort Alexander, I inspected the Indian school, now under the charge of Father LeBret, but formerly ably conducted for many years by the lamented

Father Madore. His early disappearance from this temporal stage of existence on which he acted such a noble and brilliant part is deeply regretted, and the remembrance of his goodness will be fondly and sacredly cherished in the memory of sorrowing friends for many a day.

The school referred to although under the supervision of Father LeBret is, taught by Miss Chevalier, an accomplished lady who had considerable experience in teaching in the Province of Quebec. Thirty names appeared on the register and twenty-eight pupils were present at the date of my visit to it. The exercises in reading, spelling, arithmetic and music were very creditable, and clearly indicated the thoroughness of the training to which they had been subjected. The other school on the reserve, taught by Mr. Kincaid, had not been in operation when I visited it, hence I am unable to report on its condition; further than that I am informed the children are making fair progress in their studies. This band of Indians have 85 dwelling-houses, 32 barns and stables, 81 acres under cultivation, have caught \$9,000 worth of fish and \$5,000 of fur. A large number of moose and caribou are killed in the vicinities of Fort Alexander and Broken Head River, and therefore the Indians have an ample supply of fresh meat. At the former reserve there are 93 head of cattle, 57 hogs and 5 horses. Complaints are made by the Indians of this agency that the half-breeds who have withdrawn from treaty and obtained scrip in consideration thereof now refuse to leave the reserve according to agreement, and besides, not being under the same restraint of law, bring intoxicating liquors into their houses and deal it out to Indians clandestinely.

The Agency of Mr. McPherson.

I left Winnipeg for Assabaskashing on the 21st of July, and arrived there on the 23rd of the month. I inspected the offices and storehouse recently erected at the agency and found them well adapted for the purposes intended, being commodious and substantially constructed. The letter, receipt, provision and record books are correctly kept, but not alphabetically indexed for convenient reference, as they should be. The agent informed me that he would have this matter rectified as soon as possible. The supplies on hand were examined and found to agree with the inventory forwarded to the Department. On the following day I went, accompanied by the agent to the camping ground of the Lake of the Woods Indians where they receive their annual payments. The chiefs and councillors and a number of other Indians, were still there celebrating their traditional heathen observances. After indulging in the customary handshaking before commencing their speeches, they expressed themselves very happy to see me, and said that I was very much welcomed to their council meeting, as they were anxious, to speak to me about various matters with regard to themselves and their reserves. They wanted to receive their annuities, as heretofore, at the camping ground, and not on their respective reserves as had been proposed, for otherwise they contended their reserves would be flooded during the payments with intoxicating liquors as it would be impossible to prevent this nefarious traffic or arrest offenders, inasmuch as several of the reserves are in proximity to the international boundary, whereas the camping-ground is upwards of thirty miles from the United States, and besides it is centrally located for the convenience of the different lake bands to assemble to receive their annuities.

The payment of annuities to the Indians comprised within this agency was most carefully and accurately made as usual. The supplies of provisions, twine, ammunition, and implements delivered under contract to these Indians last summer were fully up to standard. No traffic in intoxicating liquors occurred during payments at the camping ground, in consequence of the vigilance of the constables appointed to watch them, but an American trader brought about forty gallons of whiskey to an island ten miles distant from the camping ground during the time of the payments. When the agent was informed that the Indians were purchasing whiskey from this party, he despatched his canoemen and constable after him, but he was probably warned of their approach, and fled across into American waters where he shielded himself under the protection of the "Star spangled banner" from further pursuit.

During last autumn the Indian children within this agency suffered from whooping cough and other contagious diseases which carried away a large number of them. Nearly all the Indians belonging to this agency not successfully operated upon recently were vaccinated during the summer. Extensive fires prevailed throughout the district during the current year, and a large quantity of extent timber was burnt or partially destroyed on Big Island and Assabaska Reserves Nos. 31c, and 35c and F. The wild rice crop, along the margin of bays, inlets and rivers, was very superior, and the Indians gathered hundreds of bushels of it; and, therefore, no destitution of is to be apprehended the coming winter. The fur annually sold by them amounts to upwards of \$6,000, and they raised about three thousand bushels of potatoes this year. These together with the fish caught ought to be sufficient for their support. They have 125 log houses, 114 head of cattle and about 87 acres under cultivation. No interest whatever is taken by these Indians in having their children educated, excepting at Sabaska Bay, where the chief wants a school opened, and promises to finish a building for the purpose this winter, and at Islington, where an Episcopal Mission school had been established a number of years ago, and has been conducted at intervals ever since by different teachers. Mr. Ingram, the one at present in charge, had only entered upon his duties a few days previous to my inspection of his school, and therefore I am unable to report what progress the pupils make under his tuition.

The Agency of Mr. Pither.

After finishing my inspection of the fore-mentioned agency, I proceeded to that at Coucheeching, and found everything carefully attended to, and distributions made of supplies received properly accounted for.

The Rainy River bands are gradually advancing in agriculture, but those on Rainy Lake, Riviere la Seine, and Lac la Croix are not making much progress in farming. The former bands have a school on each reserve, while the latter have only the school at Coucheeching in operation. At Hungry Hall Reserves the erection of a schoolhouse was undertaken last summer in a central place, for the convenience of the children of the two reserves to attend, and seats, desks, a door, stove, windows and lumber were afterwards supplied for its completion. Mr. Kirkland, an able, experimented educator, opened a school temporarily in one of the Hudson Bay Company's buildings until the schoolhouse would be finished, and new teaches, in the house erected for the purpose, twenty-six pupils who never attended school before. Only about seven acres were under cultivation on these two reserves last season. The constable appointed to accompany the agent during the payment of annuities seized 14 gallons of whiskey which had been taken by a whiskey trader on a tug to the mouth of the river for the purpose of dealing it out to the Indians from across the river in the United States, but while the tug was on Canadian waters the liquor was seized and confiscated. This was the only instance during the payments in this agency where an attempt was made to carry on this illegal traffic, and the promptness of the officials frustrated any further efforts in that direction. At the Long Sault Reserves the Indians had thirty acres under corn, potatoes, oats and barley, which Promised to yield an average crop. There is a school common between the two reserves. It is conducted by Mr. Miles who had been appointed to the position after the departure of his predecessor, Mr. Elliott, last summer, to take charge of an Episcopal Mission school in the McKenzie River District. Mr. Miles has thirty-eight pupils, in attendance who have made considerable progress in elementary education under the former teacher. On these reserves there are twenty-six dwelling houses, nine stables and sixteen head of cattle. At Manito Rapids Reserves the Indians have nine houses, three stables, thirty-four and a half acres under cultivation, which yielded last season thirty bushels of wheat, thirty of oats and one thousand of potatoes. There is no school in operation on these reserves, since Mr. Kirkland left, as all efforts to date failed to obtain the services of another teacher at the salary offered to teach an Indian school.

These bands are more industrious and prosperous than any other within the Agency. At Little Forks Reserve the fifteen acres broken and fenced last year for

them in accordance with instructions from the Department were this year ploughed and put under wheat, oats, barley and potatoes. The school is taught by Mr. Coates, who has an irregular attendance of twenty-four pupils, averaging only 5 daily. At the Coucheching Reserves the Indians are not making much progress in farming. Their gardens are not nearly so well cultivated as formerly. The school is conducted by Mr. O'Keefe who is doing his utmost to advance his pupils, He has forty-nine names on his register, but only fourteen of an average daily attendance. At Naichatchewin, Niekickesminescou, Lac La Croix and Rivière la Seine Reserves there are from five to fifteen acres on each reserve under cultivation, upon which nothing of much value was grown but potatoes which yielded from one hundred to five hundred bushels at each place. These bands are all heathen and have no schools, nor have they any desire to have any opened on their reserves.

The Agency of Mr. McIntyre.

On my return from Fort Francis to Rat Portage on the 30th of July, I commenced my inspection of this agency and finished it on the 13th of August. Upon my arrival at Fort William I inspected the office and storehouse at the agency and found all the business in connection therewith properly attended to. The provision, letter and record books are neatly and correctly kept. The manner in which everything is transacted regarding entries in books, copies of letters and other matters is faultless. The agent accompanied me to the Lac des Mille Lacs Reserve near Savanne, and after fairly discussing the advisability of making improvements at Poplar Point where upwards of fifty acres of wooded land had been run over by fire a number of years ago, and all the timber not then destroyed had since nearly all fallen, and could easily without much labor be cleared and fenced by the Indians under the direction of the agent, if provisions were supplied them while engaged at the work. I brought the matter before the band in council, and they unanimously agreed to my proposal, hence I instructed the agent to personally superintend the work, and issue daily rations to every Indian who would faithfully assist. The work was undertaken some time afterwards. Although the whole work was not completed yet a good beginning was made, and it the eight acres cleared are properly seeded and fenced, ensuing season, a sufficient quantity of cereals and roots can be raised to meet the present requirements of the band. This winter they will have to depend largely upon fishing and hunting to maintain themselves and families, as they only raised seventy-two bushels of potatoes last season. The Wabegon and Eagle Lakes' band erected the walls of a schoolhouse last summer, and lumber and furniture were forwarded for its completion. Mr. Gosling, the teacher appointed last fall to the school, reports that the building is finished, but that the attendance of children is very small owing to their parents being away fishing and hunting. The chief and councillors desired me to acknowledge their thankfulness to the Government for the carpenters tools and the agricultural implements furnished them. After getting through with my inspection of this reserve, I started for Lac Seul, viâ Frenchman's Head, and upon my arrival at the latter place where one of the councillors and a number of his followers have met, and are making extensive improvements through the energy and influence of this most intelligent and industrious Indian who completed a schoolhouse in a first class workmanship manner, erected and finished a house for the accommodation of travellers, and his well-cultivated fields of wheat, potatoes, barley, peas, corn, carrots and pumpkins were superior to any other in the agency. The school is conducted by Mr. Spence who has advanced it in reading, writing and arithmetic very much since he has taken charge of it about a year and half ago. The school yard was covered with the choicest variety of flowers in full bloom. The seeds were supplied by the agent, and sown and cultivated by the teacher. On reaching Lac Seal, I inspected the school conducted for a number of years by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, and found but a few scholars in attendance owing largely to the distance many of the children have to travel to attend it, but as they, have now finished a schoolhouse on the reserve it is probable that the attendance will be larger

and more regular than it has been. The teacher is well educated, having gone through a course in St. John's College here, and it is to be regretted that his efforts in educating the Indian children at Lac Seul have not been more successful, but it is impossible for the very best educator to accomplish anything in this respect unless the children attend. I impressed upon parents the necessity of sending their children regularly to school, and they promised to do so in future. These Indians have more comfortable dwelling houses than any of the other bands in Treaty No. 3, and they are otherwise very industrious and prosperous. No gambling nor medicine dancing, nor intemperance, is ever indulged in by any of them. They have forty houses, forty-two acres under cultivation, sixteen head of cattle, raised last season nineteen bushels of wheat, twenty-four of oats, 2,865 of potatoes, and caught \$2,250 worth of fish, and \$5,500 of fur. After getting through my inspection of this reserve, I proceeded to Grassy Narrows, on English River, where Councillor O'Cheek and a ration of the Mattawan band reside. They have but small gardens and a few log cabins. Their school is conducted by Mr. Blais, and does not appear to be making much progress. The chief and the other members of the band are located at Sabasking where a reserve has been surveyed for them. As these two reserves are situated upwards of a day's journey apart, these fragments of the band wish to be paid in future on their respective reserves.

It is worthy of remark that no intoxicating liquors had been introduced on any of the reserves in this agency during the payments of annuities last summer.

Five Indian youths belonging to the Lac Seul and Wabegon and Eagle Lakes' bands went during the summer to the "Shingwauk Home," at Sault Ste. Marie, to learn different industries two of them wish to be carpenters, two school-teachers, and one a farmer. These were induced to attend this institution by the Rev. Mr. Irvine, who supplied the necessary means to enable them to go.

The Agency of Mr. Mackay.

I started from Winnipeg to inspect this agency on the 27th of August, and reached Black River Reserve on the 3rd of September. I examined the Indian school, taught by Mr. Lys, temporarily in the chief's dwelling house until the schoolhouse then in course of erection would be finished. Fifteen names appeared on the school-register, and 12 pupils were present of whom four were reading in the second book, and the rest were learning their letters. I made arrangements with the Indians to resume work on the schoolhouse at once. I ordered 1,000 feet of lumber for ceiling and flooring from Selkirk to enable the Indians to finish the building. The furniture had been forwarded from Winnipeg on a previous occasion. The chief who, had been ailing since he was vaccinated last year, applied to me to be admitted, to the hospital in Winnipeg, and I gave him a letter to that effect to Dr. Kerr who attended him until he fully recovered. At Hollow Water River Reserve the school was closed at the date of my visit to it, as Mr. Roberts gave up teaching, and as Wm. H. Prince, who was afterwards appointed in his place, did not reopen it until a subsequent date. The number of children on the roll was 30 and the average daily attendance during the past year is 13 pupils. This fragment of the Islands band were making a comfortable living as long as they obtained employment at Dick & Banning's sawmill, but since lumbering has been abandoned on the reserve by that firm, the Indians are compelled to resort largely to their former occupation of fishing and hunting for their subsistence, as the proceeds of their gardens consist of only about 200 bushels of potatoes. At Loon Straits Reserve the Indians are making considerable improvements in buildings and farming. Councillor Thickfoot and his sons are desirous of obtaining more agricultural implements, in order to enable them to extend their clearings. The school is taught by Mr. Dumet, and the ten children in attendance are not making much progress, from all I could ascertain from enquiries made in reference to it. The Blood Vein River Indians have only five dwelling houses on the reserve, and about two acres under cultivation. They live chiefly by fishing and hunting, and cannot be induced to settle down to farming. Their cattle were in excellent condition when I

inspected them. The chief complains that the members will not assist him in making hay for the cattle. This is the only reserve in Treaty No. 5 in which a school has not yet been established, nor can be until more Indians settle on it. At Fraser River I inspected the gardens on the reserve, and was gratified to observe the increased quantity of land under cultivation - thirty five acres having been under wheat, barley, oats and potatoes, producing forty bushels of grain and 3,000 bushels of potatoes. They have fifty-seven houses, twenty-seven stables and seventy-two head of cattle. I visited the school taught by Miss Bond, and found sixty-one names on the register, with an average daily attendance of twenty-six pupils; three were reading in the 2nd, 3rd or 4th book, and the rest in the alphabet or 1st book, eleven in arithmetic, as far as multiplication, and the whole school in the singing class. The different classes examined showed a remarkable proficiency in their various studies, indicating the thorough training to which they had been subjected by their teacher, whose superior attainments and aptitude for imparting the same to others qualify her admirably for the profession of an instructress. The Indians informed me that it was their intention to cut a road, on each side of the river through the reserve during the fall. Sinclair, the councillor at Jack Head Reserve, took down the schoolhouse with the permission of the agent for the purpose of rebuilding it on the lot surveyed for the school site which is more centrally located for the convenience of the majority attending school, but left the timber and furniture lying on the ground, and refused to erect it again unless he would be assisted by the Government. I remonstrated with and reprimanded him for his conduct, whereupon he agreed to put up the building in the spring and in the meantime give his own dwelling-house, a new building, for the use of the school. As I have been unable to secure the services of a teacher the school has been closed for last couple of years. This band is making some progress in building and farming having 14 dwelling-houses on the reserve and 14 acres under cultivation, which yielded last season five bushels of barley and 1,400 of potatoes. On my arrival at the agency at Beren's River on the 14th of September I inspected the office and storehouse which are newly finished, commodious and well adapted for all the requirements of the agency. As the agent had gone into Winnipeg and did not leave all his books and files of correspondence where they would be accessible to me, I was unable to make a thorough inspection of his office. The school furniture supplied last year for the new schoolhouse intended to have been finished the same year, and one-half of the biscuits supplied this year for the school have been safely stored. It is to be regretted that the new schoolhouse had not yet been completed. The walls of the building, 20 by 25 feet in size, had been erected during the summer, and I urged upon the Indians to finish it at the earliest possible date but I am unable to report whether they have done so or not. I next examined the school efficiently conducted by Miss Parkington, an able and experienced teacher. The number attending her school was 45, although the average was only 20 pupils. The exercises in reading, spelling, writing, geography, arithmetic and music were very superior, and indicated satisfactorily the thoroughness of their training. I afterwards attended a council of the Indians at the Hudson's Bay Company's storehouse. I reached the reserve at Poplar River where a fragment of the Beren's River band is located, on the 16th September. A school has been opened on the reserve within the last year. The schoolhouse was partially completed. It is 20 by 30 feet in size and 10 feet of its length is partitioned off for the teacher's quarters. An attendance of 51 pupils appears on the school register with an average of 34 daily. Those examined were only beginners; the most advanced the teacher informed me were absent. I ordered the Hudson's Bay Company to supply nails and door hinges for completing the schoolhouse, and also made arrangements with them to supply 50 bushels of seed potatoes next spring, as navigation is rarely opened in time that district to supply them from Winnipeg, and besides the cost of transport would amount to upwards of double the price of potatoes. I arrived at Norway House on the 21st of September, and made a similar arrangement with the Hudson Bay Company for supplying 75 bushels of potatoes for seed to that band, and 40

bushels to the Cross Lake band the ensuing spring. I visited the Indian school in the afternoon. There were 46 names on the register and 25 daily average. The teacher, Edward Papanikes, a member of the band, is an excellent instructor to the extent of his knowledge. The school is progressing favorably, through his energy and perseverance. The studies pursued are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and music. After the examination of the school, I had an interview with the Indians in the schoolhouse. There are 83 dwelling houses, 38 stables, and 25 acres under cultivation on this reserve. Last season 12 bushels of barley and 2,500 bushels of potatoes were raised. They have 81 head of cattle, and they were apprehensive that owing to the dryness of the season, their hay crops would be insufficient.

The Agency of Mr. Reader.

I started from Norway House for Grand Rapids on the 23rd of September and arrived there on the 28th. I went to inspect the school, but found no teacher nor children there, as it had not been re-opened since the summer vacation. Mr. Padmore, the teacher is a highly educated English gentleman, and faithfully conduct his school to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. A large number of half-breeds belonging to this band withdrew from treaty in order to obtain scrip, and consequently but little land was cultivated on the reserve. They only raised 400 bushels of potatoes on the reserve last season and secured six tons of hay for their six head of cattle. On the 2nd of October I arrived at Chimawawin. The school has been closed since the teacher, Mr. Lindsay, resigned last Christmas, as I have been unsuccessful in securing the services of another to take charge of it. This fragment of the Moose Lake band subsist chiefly on fish and therefore do not cultivate much land. They only raised 150 bushels of potatoes last season. The Moose Lake portion of the band are very desirous of having a school started on their reserve. They have nearly finished their schoolhouse, and the furniture for it had been forwarded to Grand Rapids from Winnipeg last fall, but on account of the early closing of navigation it could not, be forwarded to its destination. These Indians are more industrious than those at Chimawawin. Their principal source of livelihood is fishing and hunting, as the rocky character of their Reserve is not adapted for farming. On reaching the Pas on the 4th of October, I visited and examined the school taught by Mr. Jefferson. There were 50 names on the register with a daily average of 20 pupils. Not much progress had been made by the children since my former visit a year ago. The number of dwellings on this reserve is 53, and of stables 16. The area of land under cultivation is 25 acres which produced last season 6 bushels of barley and 750 of potatoes. They have 56 head of cattle and have secured 60 tons of hay for wintering them. A large number of half-breeds at the Pas, Birch River and at Cumberland as well as at Grand Rapids withdrew from treaty last summer in order to obtain scrip in lieu thereof, and hence did not receive any annuities this year. After my interview with the Indians, I went, accompanied by the agent, to the Big Eddy school taught by Mr. Gow. Since the withdrawal of the half-breeds from treaty the nun in attendance at school was correspondingly diminished. Mr. Gow although a good scholar and a competent teacher is consequently unable to accomplish as much as his predecessor. I am happy to report that Mr. Indian Agent Reader attended faithfully and conscientiously to the duties incumbent upon him in connection with his agency. He manifests the greatest interest in the welfare of the Indians under his charge, and his labors in their behalf are indefatigable.

The Agency of Mr. Martineau.

I returned via Mossy Portage over Lake Winnipegosis to inspect this agency and arrived at Duck Bay Reserve, on the 11th of October. As all the members of this band withdrew from treaty excepting a few families who removed to Pine Creek, where they are desirous of having a reserve, the former wish to remain their locations on it as none of the Indians remained to attend to the cattle. Baptiste Chartrand, one of the half-breeds who left treaty, took charge of them. I sent a message to Quewesum, the councillor, living at Pine Creek, to look after them; for if anything

should happen them through his negligence they would be charged to his account. No interest had been taken last season either half-breeds or Indians in cultivating the land, and, consequently, nothing of importance was raised, so that they are entirely dependent on fishing and hunting for their living. As no Indian is staying on the reserve now, the teacher, Mr. Adams, was obliged to close the school to the regret of the half-breeds who are anxious that it be carried on, and expressed their willingness to pay a reasonable amount for the instruction of their children who had made considerable advancement within the last couple of years under the thorough training of their efficient teacher. I arrived at Water Hen River Reserve on the 13th of October, and examined the school ably conducted by Mr. Adams who formerly had charge of the school at Duck Bay. The number of children's names on their register was 36, and the average daily attendance 32. The pupils after reading their lessons were made to translate the same into Ojibway and French, and when possible to practically point out the objects mentioned therein. On the 15th I inspected the school at Crow River Reserve taught by Mr. Storr, who has an attendance of 29 Pupils averaging 20 daily. The qualifications of the teacher are very limited, and he is only temporarily employed until the services of a competent one can be obtained. This band of Indians have 32 heads of cattle in excellent condition, excepting their working oxen which are useless in consequence of injuries received. Large quantities of potatoes are annually raised by these enterprising and industrious, People. About one-half of the Fairford band are half-breeds who withdrew from treaty last summer before receiving their annuities. The Indians of this band have 29 houses, 14 stables, 38 acres under cultivation which produced 17 bushels of wheat, 60 of barley and 500 of potatoes, 180 head of cattle, 4 sheep and 4 pigs. There are two schools on this reserve efficiently conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Anderson. The former has the most advanced scholars in this superintendency and is one of the best teachers in the employment of the Department. The two bands at Lake St. Martin are not making any perceptible progress in farming and not much interest is taken in education, as the schools established on the reserves are but poorly Attended On my arrival at the agency at the Narrows of Lake Manitoba on the 17th, I inspected the office and storehouse, and found everything correct excepting the impressions in the letter-book not being legible in some instances. The agent's excuse for this apparent carelessness was that he had no letter-press and therefore could not take proper copies. On the following day, accompanied by the agent, I proceeded to the Lake Manitoba Reserve at Dog Creek, and arrived there on the 19th. Since the waters of the lake which flooded the reserve for a number of years have receded, the Indians who had abandoned their locations in consequence of the encroachment of the lake on their gardens and dwellings are now returning to their former homes. They have a herd of 13 head of cattle, in fine condition, for which they secured 160 tons of hay. One of the councillors desired to know how many animals would they require to raise from the cattle supplied the Department, before they would be allowed to kill any of them. he said himself had already raised 11 head, and he thought of them. We said that night have some of them for his own use. His reserve is well adapted for grazing purposes, and if the cattle is allowed to increase in numbers a few years longer, the Indians, with a little cultivation of the soil, will be able to make a comfortable living. A bitter contention existed for several years, between the chief and his councillors, over the location of their schoolhouse. The former wanted it at Sandy Point, where he and his party reside, whereas the latter insisted on having it at Dog Creek about five or six miles distant where they and their party live. They said if the school would be kept in a central place that they would finish another schoolhouse themselves, which they did last autumn, and the school was removed from Sandy Point to the place originally agreed upon. In consequence of these dissensions the attendance was very small and irregular, hence no advancement of any importance was made under the charge of Mr. Tweedle, but it is to be hoped that harmony will prevail among them in future, and that more progress in learning will be made, than has been in the past. As about one half of the members of the Ebb and Flow

band have withdrawn from treaty, the number of children attending school has been correspondingly diminished, but those remaining are progressing favorably under the careful tuition of Mr. Flett. Scarcely any cultivation was done on the reserve last season, as nearly all the half-breeds abandoned their gardens upon their withdrawal from treaty and the Indians of the band only planted a few bushels of potatoes. On arriving at Sandy Bay Reserve on the 21st, I called a meeting of the half-breeds who had withdrawn from treaty, as the 16 Indians who now constitute the band were away at Riding Mountains, where they generally wander about hunting and trapping for their living. I investigated complaints made against the agent that he unduly influenced them through misrepresentations to withdraw from treaty, but his accusers failed to sustain their charges against him. He produced letters from those parties themselves wherein they repeatedly implored him to release them from the obligations of treaty as they were desirous of obtaining scrip. George Spence and Little Fish were the only half-breeds present who claimed that they understood from what Mr. Martineau had stated to them that they could retain their possessions within the reserve after their withdrawal from treaty. The ex-chief and all the other half breeds present contradicted this, and said that the agent at a meeting bold for the purpose told them all that they would have to leave the reserve as soon as they withdrew from treaty. It is therefore evident that they were aware of all the consequences which would follow upon their leaving treaty, and these trumped up grievances are manufactured by designing interested parties, or are inventions of the half-breeds themselves after they squandered the proceeds of their scrip or of their claims thereto. I made arrangements with Nicholas Spence to take charge of the cattle until he would be farther instructed with regard to them. The school was closed during the summer as there were no Indian children there to attend. On my arrival at Totogan the following day Baptiste Metwaywenind called to see me, and represented that he never made an application to the agent to withdraw from treaty, although he understood that such had been made in his behalf by a scrip dealer. I find that his mark is attached to his application on file in this office, and that it is witnessed by one Garrioch where I interviewed on the matter. It would appear from all the enquiries yet made by that this party never understood when he made his mark that he was making an application to withdraw from treaty. However, I will make farther enquiries into the matter and report at a subsequent date the result of my investigations. There were 5,794 Indians vaccinated within this superintendency during the past year, consequently nearly every Indian who had not formerly been successfully operated upon is now vaccinated, and hence no danger from an epidemic of small-pox prevailing among the Indians is to be apprehended in the near future. Measles, scarlatina and whooping cough were prevalent among the different bands during the summer.

The following summary of tabular statements herewith enclosed, carefully compiled, approximately, represents the actual condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency up to the present date, viz.: The total number of Indians paid at the last payment was 8,754, being a difference of 1,291, as compared with last year, which is accounted for by the large number of absentees and the half-breeds, who had withdrawn from the treaty to receive scrip. The number of houses on the reserves is 1,370, showing an increase of fifty-one, and the number of barns and stables, 550, an increase of eleven over last year, valued at \$99,870. The area of land under cultivation is 1,547 acres, an increase of 623 acres over last year, plus 146 acres of new land broken this fall, not included in that quantity. The number of agricultural implements is 263 ploughs, 256 harrows, 102 waggons and carts, six fanning mills, and 7,141 smaller articles. The number of horses is 190 of cattle, 1,770, showing an increase of 278 head of cattle. The number of sheep four, and of pigs, 142, an increase of fifty. two. The number of bushels of corn raised last season was 105; of wheat, 2,448; of oats, 755; of peas, twenty-five; of barley, 710; of potatoes, 39,334; and of tons of hay, 5,571. The value of fish caught during the year was \$67,650 and of furs, \$30,368.

There are 4,782, children in the several bands within this superintendency, of which 2,606 are of age to attend school. The number attending the several schools is 1,217, with a dally average attendance of 619. There were forty-two schools in operation during the last year, an increase of six schools; and among the teachers in charge of them there are fifteen natives. Notwithstanding their limited acquirements some of them are excellent teachers, and are most commendable. The interest manifested in education by the Indians is more apparent every year, and the progress made by the children is very satisfactory. One hundred and sixty-seven quarterly school and biscuit returns were examined and entered in a book kept for that purpose.

Eighty-seven requisitions for stationery were received, and the materials asked for were supplied and a record of the same is kept in the office.

The following books and other official documents are accurately and systematic early kept, and the general routine of the office is in a satisfactory condition, viz.

1. A register wherein all letters received are entered and the action taken upon was noted. All letters received are immediately filed and indexed upon action having been taken upon them.
2. The letter books are promptly indexed every day, showing to whom the letters are sent, office numbers, date and purport of them.
3. A record book showing the supplies to which the different bands of Indians in the Manitoba Superintendency were entitled according to their respective treaties. The supplies distributed to date and the balance still due them, and supplies received in excess.
4. A supply book showing the quantities of provisions issued to destitute Indians.
5. A register of vouchers audited, and requisitions for teacher's salaries, cheques, received and of their disposal. The number of letters received during the year was 3,252. The number of letters written during the past year at this office was 3,260, covering 4,950 pages of foolscap, showing an increase of 510 letters written over the previous year. Besides the above there was a large amount of work done in examining applications and writing discharges for half-breeds withdrawing from treaty, memoranda for letters to be written, reports on accounts. Numerous searches had also to be frequently made for documents and information in respect of past transactions.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. McCOLL,*

*Superintendent and Inspector of Indian Agencies
INDIAN BROOK, N.S.,
SHUBENACIDE 7th October, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit herewith a tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

It is impossible at this date to give a correct statement of the grain and root crops raised, as the grain is not yet threshed and the root crop is not yet out of the ground, I therefore can only give it approximately, and have done so in the tabular statement, to the best of my judgment, and from what I could learn from the Indians.

The potato crop, both among Indians and whites, in this section of country, is poor.

The grain crop is not so good as it would be, were the system of using fertilizers of the soil practised by the Indians.

Hay not so good as usual, owing to drought in the first part of the season.

A number of the Indians in this district are very industrious. In a very short time they supplied 147 articles of their manufacture for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition; for this they deserve credit, as the majority of the articles were very handsome and called forth great praise from all who saw them.

The amount they received from this work was a great benefit to them. If more timely notice could be given another year, they could supply a great deal more.

On the whole, I think the condition of the Indians in this district may be considered satisfactory.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent, District No. 6 "A."
PRINCE ALBERT, N.W.T., 1st December, 1886.*

To the Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to inform you that I commenced the active duties of inspection of agencies and reserves for the current year early in the month of April at Prince Albert, Mr. Charles Adams being the acting Indian agent.

Upon that occasion I was instructed by the Commissioner to confine myself to the duty of inspecting the office of the agency. I took an inventory of the goods on hand, and made a thorough audit of the books; I submitted to the Commissioner balance sheets of the different accounts, together with my progress report upon the completion of that inspection.

Commencing, 21st May, I made an inspection of the Sarcee Reserve, and the books of that agency.

I took an inventory of the food supplied and other goods in the agency storehouses, and audited the accounts, balance sheets of which have already been submitted. I found the stock of flour and beef on hand to agree with the balances shown on the books. The supplies were of good quality, and the sacks of flour were correct in weight.

I have much pleasure in reporting the continued advancement of this band in the ways of civilization; at the date of my visit, the seeding was nearly finished, it was all done in a workmanlike manner. New wire fences have been put up on nearly every field. Almost all the Indians had removed from their houses and were living in tents, they had however left their houses in perfect order, and with clean yards.

The introduction of oxen instead of horses to plough their land has proved, as I anticipated a success, the men and boys being able to work with them very cleverly. They had already planted thirty-five acres of potatoes, six acres of oats, and twelve of barley, and had land prepared for twelve acres of peas, five acres of turnips, five of beets, and about ten of potatoes. The agent had sown for the supply of his own establishment and the agency stock ten acres of oats, one and one-half acres of potatoes, and he has an excellent garden, he also intended to plant three acres of turnips and mangolds.

Rev. Mr. Inkster, a native minister of the Church of England, was about to establish a mission church and a school. The Indians had logs on the site for the erection of a school house.

On 4th June, I arrived at Peace hills, and immediately commenced making an inspection of that agency.

I took an inventory of the goods and supplies in the different storehouses, and audited the books of the agency and of the farms connected therewith, statements of which I have already forwarded to the Commissioner.

I found the agency books kept in a very creditable manner. They were as follows: (a) Order book in which receipts and issues are first entered; (b) ledger of receipts and issues of all goods; (c) implement record and return book; (d) petty issues provision book; (e) letter book letters received register; (g) record of commutations and discharges; (h) vital statistics; (i) record of vouchers; (j) standing orders; (k) cattle record; (l) copies of farm returns; (m) way-bills, quadruplicates of vouchers; copies school of returns; agency store returns; ration lists from reserves. Copies of all receipts were numbered and properly filed.

ERMINESKIN'S BAND.

The crops of this band looked very well, and the fields were well fenced. They have a herd, of over forty head of fine cattle. The Roman Catholic Church have built a mission house this year on this reserve, and intend proceeding with the erection of a schoolhouse. Muddy Bull band is a branch of Ermineskin's, but professes the Methodist religion. They are very industrious and self-reliant, and most anxious to make Progress in farming, The demise of the chief early this spring has been a great loss to these people. Their cattle were in fine condition. A site for a schoolhouse was selected, and they were about to proceed with its erection.

SAMPSON'S BAND.

This band had a larger area of land in crop than it had in any former year. There was a promise of a good yield, and the fields were well fenced. I examined the herd of cattle; they were in good condition, properly branded and well looked after.

School.

I visited the school. It is under the superintendency of Mr. Glass, of the Methodist Church, and is conducted by a lady teacher. I heard the children read, spell and recite. They showed considerable proficiency in arithmetic. The school was dismissed by the children joining in signing a hymn.

CHEEPOOSTEQUAHN BAND.

This band have a good deal of land broken and in crop, but the land was badly fenced, and this obliged them to herd their cattle. Since meeting this band at Pigeon Lake in 1879, there is wonderful improvement in their condition. Then they were poor in body and badly clothed; now they look sleek and fat and are well clothed. They had just returned from making a successful hunt, having in twenty days killed numbers of beaver, eleven moose, some lynx, & c., & c. They left their reserve immediately after seeding for this purpose.

Cattle.

Their fine herd of cattle were in excellent condition.

School.

I visited the school; Mr. Nelson, missionary of the Methodist Church. was the teacher. The schoolhouse is a fine large building, and is used also as a church. There were ten scholars present. They acquitted themselves very creditably in their examination, considering that it was their first day after several weeks holiday, Mr. Nelson having been at Morley attending conference, while the children were with their parents hunting.

BOBTAIL BAND.

The chief and members of this band, with the exception of one family, being half-breeds, took advantage of Section 4, Chapter 27 of the Indian Act. They made application for their discharge from treaty which was granted them; they returned

to the agent what remained of the tools and implements and cattle they had received from the Department from time to time.

The erection of suitable agency and farm buildings, which is now being proceeded with in a more convenient locality than formerly, will do much to advance the work of this agency.

I made an exhaustive inspection of the office of the Edmonton agency. I forwarded inventories and balance sheets of the different accounts to the Commissioner, under cover of my letter, dated 1st August.

I found the books well kept, and the accounts regularly balanced each month.

The work of this agency was very much interrupted and the Indians unsettled by the appearance of the scrip commissioner. At first there was every prospect of a regular stampede from treaty, as it was evident that most of them were of mixed blood; but sober second thought at length prevailed, and most of them were induced to return to their reserves.

I had the pleasure of being present at the annual examination and closing exercises of the pupils of the Saint Albert Mission School, conducted by the sisters of Youville convent, as most of the Treaty children inmates of that institutions applied for and received discharges this Department is not so directly interested in it as I have no doubt but the good sisters will continue still to receive Indian children as pupils. The children, as usual, acquitted themselves admirably.

On the 17th July I received instructions to accompany the scrip commissioner down the Saskatchewan; I therefore left Edmonton without inspecting the reserves.

I was able, while in the Victoria district, to make a thorough inspection of that agency and the reserves; the agent accompanying me.

I found the agency office in excellent order. I audited the following books they were well kept and up to date: (a) provision ledger; (b) implement ledger; (c) order book; (d) letter book; (e) register of letters received; (f) register of authorities; (g) register and applications for commutation; (h) journal of receipts; (i) petty issues book; (j) standing orders; (k) voucher registers (l) cattle record; (m) cattle loan book; (n) band implement record. Letters, copies, of bills of lading, quadruplicates of vouchers, copies of receipts, copies of farm returns, school returns were numbered, properly endorsed and filed.

I took an inventory of the goods in store and found them to agree with the balances shown on the books, excepting a slight shrinkage of bacon which came within the limit which fairly may be attributed to atmospheric influences.

I examined closely into the issue of food supplies during the past year, and was satisfied that it was proper, and that the supplies were distributed in accordance with the rules of the Department.

Farm 16, Saddle Lake.

I took an inventory of the goods in this storehouse, balanced the accounts, and produced the necessary balance sheets.

I found the receipts to agree with the issues made to this farm from the agency; the issue book was regularly kept and the Indians had been regularly rationed at one pound of flour and one-third of a pound of bacon per diem.

Upon this reserve there had been about eighty acres in crop divided among sixteen families, the largest area any one has being sixteen acres. From that the areas lessened to small garden patches. Threshing had not been commenced but the instructor estimated the yield of barley at from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred bushels. The whole band had less than five acres of potatoes; their cattle were in good order. A number of recently discharged half-breeds are forming a settlement in this vicinity.

The farm buildings here are excellent, and have been erected at small expense to the Department. They consist of a

good farm. house, stable for ten horses, with hay loft, large storehouse, root house, cattle stable and interpreter's house.

Wahsatenow Indians, Band No. 126.

This small band continues to improve slowly. A few new houses, have been built since my last inspection, and they put in a larger crop than usual, about twenty acres. They have now six oxen, a bull and three cows.

Blue Quill Band No. 127.

In consequence of the expectation that this band would remove to Saddle Lake only twelve acres were put in crop. They have now six oxen.

James Seenum Band, No. 128.

This band numbers three hundred and six souls. Forty families are settled with homes of their own, cultivating from one to twelve acres each. Fields of five or six acres are more general. Thirteen other families also cultivate some land; they have settled along the shores of Goodfish and Whitefish Lakes, and in the country (ten miles) lying between those lakes; early frosts are unknown. Opinions have been expressed that the arable land is too limited and that they should be influenced to go where there is more prairie. I do not agree in this opinion. I consider the country where they now are one of the best for the support of an Indian population in the Territories, and their progress and contentment prove it. They had one hundred and eighteen acres in crops, of which the largest area was sowed with barley. There are forty houses and twenty four stables on this reserve. They possess thirty work oxen and eleven cows which have been given them by the Department; besides these they have a good deal of private stock.

School.

There is a school at Whitefish Lake and a resident Methodist missionary, but the school was not in session at the time of my visit.

Peeaysees Band No. 129.

There are only ten souls left in this band, the others, being half-breeds, applied for and received their discharge from treaty.

Kahquanam Band No. 131.

This band is also known as the "Beaver Lake Indians," they number one hundred and thirty-five souls, thirty having applied for and received their discharge from treaty this year. The families live a good deal isolated from each other on the different islands of the lake; they cultivate very little land; they were given one yoke of oxen, but this summer they did not work them. They were left where they had wintered at Patrick Prudens; they really do not require to sow anything but potatoes. The country abounds with game and the lake with fish; attracted by the issue of scrip, they were all very anxious to receive their discharge from treaty; but it was thought better as they were not sufficiently advanced that they should still remain wards of the Crown.

Chippewayans Band No. 130.

This band numbers eighty-two souls, they are hunters and voyageurs; they planted about six acres of potatoes; they have three cows and two oxen and a dozen horses; they expressed themselves as well contented with their condition.

While at Lac la Biche I was much interested, and edified, by an exhibition of their progress in their studies to which I was invited by the pupils of the Sisters' School; as they are native children it was an evidence of what they can accomplish when properly trained.

FORT PITT INDIAN AGENCY.

On 11th September I commenced inspecting this agency, since the trouble of 1885 farming operations have been confined to the Onion Lake Reserve, formerly known

as Farm 14. The original farm buildings having been destroyed, the agent has rebuilt them, using Indian labor entirely in doing. They consist of agency storehouse, twenty by forty feet; farm storehouse eighteen by twenty feet; tool storehouse, tool house and harness room, eighteen by twenty five feet; cattle stable, twenty-four by forty feet; interpreter's house, fourteen by eighteen feet; agent's house, twenty-two by twenty-six feet, with a kitchen attached fourteen by eighteen feet; workshop, fourteen by eighteen feet; root house, twelve by twelve feet. They are built of flatted spruce logs, a story and a half high, with thatched roofs, as there is no shingle timber in that part of the country; the buildings are well floored and ceiled with whip sawn lumber.

In addition to the above he has had the Indians build for themselves eleven new houses, a story and half high, with thatched roofs, flatted spruce logs, well cornered, floored up stairs, as well as down, with whip sawn lumber, put up in a workmanlike manner. They have also been encouraged to build stables and corrals for their houses, also stock yards. With these surroundings each place has homelike appearance. They have now in all thirty-two dwellings and nine stables on this reserve.

At the time of my visit there were 262 Indians on the reserve, 100 being adults, forty of the men were able-bodied and fit for a day's work.

Farm Work.

Nearly 300 acres of wheat, barley, potatoes and turnips were in crop. The agent estimated the yield of potatoes at 1,000 bushels. They had put up 400 tons of hay.

Live Stock.

There are here ninety-eight head of cattle, as follows: Two bulls, five bull calves, thirty-three cows, one heifer, four heifer calves, and fifty-three work oxen, also sixteen horses and mares. In addition to these there are fourteen work oxen belonging to one Riddell. These have been on this reserve since November, 1885. Of course it will be only reasonable that the Indians should be paid for their keep.

Chippewayans.

This band at Cold Lake did a little farming, sowing fifteen acres of barley, two, and a half acres of potatoes, and two acres of turnips. The barley proved a failure, but they expected to have over 200 bushels of potatoes.

I took an inventory of the goods and supplies at the agency, and audited and balanced the books. I also made use of the opportunity to open a new set of books. Since 1st of August, 1885, there has been issued to the Indians in this agency in round figures, 900 sacks of flour, 21,000 pounds of bacon, 28,000 pounds of canned corn beef, 9,000 pounds of biscuit, 450 pounds of tea, and 200 pounds of tobacco.

PRINCE ALBERT AGENCY.

I commenced the inspection of this agency on the 1st ultimo.

Accompanied by Mr. J.M. Rae, the present acting agent, I first visited the One Arrow Band (No. 95) near Batoche. I found that these Indians had built new houses, forming two villages about the centre of the reserve, quite near to a lake of good water. The houses are very small, but are comfortable and have thatched roofs. About thirty-five of the band only were on the reserve, the rest being away hunting.

The clothing sent by the Department for them has been distributed.

Their crops were potatoes and turnips, of these they have probably a yield of seventy-five bushels. The men were engaged in building two stables; they had put up about 100 tons of hay, but had done very little fall ploughing; they have twenty-eight head of cattle, fourteen being cows.

Duck Lake, Farm 8.

I took an inventory of the stores, tools and implements on hand here, and audited the books comparing the receipts as entered in these books with the issues charged against the same farm at the agency; I found all to be correct; the issues were entered regularly as they were made; the new farm house was just about completed. This will prove a great comfort to the farming instructor and to his family.

Live Stock.

I examined all the cattle and found them in good condition and properly branded; they have fifty-five head all told of horned animals; they have in stock two hundred and fifty tons of hay.

I cannot leave the subject of this farm and reserve, without paying a tribute to the late instructor John Tomkins; he first established this farm in 1879, and he bore the heat and burden of the Indians were fresh from the plains, and uneasy under the mildest discipline opposition of Chief Beardy he brought them into line, and made good workers farm laborers of them; he forced his influence upon them, and at the same time gained their good will and regard; they knowingly experience his kindness of heart when they did right; ailing for a long time, yet not neglecting his work, it may be said of him that he died in harness. By his death the Department lost a faithful officer.

FARM No. 10.

Since the death of Instructor Tomkins, Mr. Chaffee stands alone as the representative of those sent into the country in 1879, and I have no hesitation in stating that the steady progress in industrial pursuits and civilization made by the Indian bands under his charge, is proof that in selecting him for his position the choice of the Department was a good one.

I took an inventory of the supplies, & c., on hand and audited the books, making out balance sheets of the principal accounts. I found everything correct, and the issues had been carefully entered as they were made.

MISTAWASIS BAND.

I observed steady improvement in the condition of this band since my last visit. The reserve is filled with comfortable homesteads. The rights of property appear to be established among them; each head of a family has now a home to himself which appears to be his own as much as it would be were it among white people; their houses were fitted up for the winter. At each is a comfortable stable, a corral with hay stacks forming a farm yard. In their houses they are setting a few comforts, such as cooking stoves, clocks, coal oil lamps, tables and chairs, bedsteads, & c.

Farm Work.

Fall ploughing had been attended to with diligence they had about two hundred acres in crop, and they reaped a plentiful harvest. Their sample of wheat is probably the best and the freest from foreign seeds of any grown in the Prince Albert district. It is estimated to yield seven-hundred bushels; in addition to this they have one hundred and fifty bushels of barley, four hundred bushels of potatoes, four hundred bushels of turnips. They cut and stacked two hundred and thirty tons of hay.

Live Stock.

Their cattle are in excellent condition, and all properly branded. They own sheep, but these as yet are an experiment, and there is no knowing how they will count out by spring. Their stock numbers as follows: - Twenty-eight oxen, one bull, twenty-eight cows, seven steers, seven heifers, twenty-two calves, and thirty-seven sheep: Of private stock they have three oxen, four cows, seventeen young cattle, and twenty horses.

School.

The school upon this reserve is conducted in connection with the Presbyterian Mission by Miss Christina McKay. The day of my visit there were eight girls and nine boys present. I examined them in reading, spelling, arithmetic and geography and I also examined their copy books. They are making very fair progress.

ATAHKAKOOP BAND.

All that I have said regarding Mistawasis band will apply to this band, the former are probably better off in an agricultural point of view, They had over two hundred acres in crop, the grain being nearly all threshed, yielding six hundred and forty-two bushels of wheat and two hundred bushels of barley. In addition to this they had eight hundred bushels of potatoes, four hundred bushels of turnips, and also about two hundred and twenty tons of hay.

Live Stock.

This band has twenty-five work oxen, twenty cows, two bulls, seven steers, five heifers, eleven calves and twenty eight sheep Of private stock they have thirty horses, one ox, eleven cows, and fifteen head young cattle.

The chief has built himself a new story and a half flatted log house, and the band have built a barn with a stable beneath it similar to the one on Mistawasis Reserve. The band have thirty-one dwellings, and twenty-two stables.

School.

The school on the reserve is under the supervision of the Rev. John Hines, and is taught by a young Indian man; it is about in the same condition as it was at my last inspection. There were fourteen children in attendance, two boys and twelve girls. The head scholar, Mary Kakasoo, reads the Bible fluently and intelligently, The others read and intelligently in the second book and primer. There were on the register for the month of November, sixteen girls and five boys, their ages being two aged fifteen, four aged thirteen, one aged twelve, four aged eleven, two aged ten, two aged nine, three aged eight, and three aged six years. The issue of biscuits has proved a valuable assistance to the different schools.

PETEQUAKEY BAND.

Most of this band having been rebels they have not as yet recovered from the effects of their misconduct. A few families worked the old "home farm" where they had excellent crops of potatoes (four hundred bushels), five hundred bushels of turnips, fifty bushels of carrots, & c., after securing these, and leaving a sufficient quantity of potatoes in the farm root house for next year's seed they returned to their reserve near Muskeg Lake where they say they intend in future to remain.

School,

A school was to be opened for them immediately in connection with the Catholic mission.

Live Stock.

They have eight oxen, three cows, two heifers and one calf. They have put up thirty tons of hay; they have ten dwellings on their reserve and several stables.

WILLIAM TWATT BAND.

This band are hunters rather than farmers. They had thirty-five acres in crop, but reaped very little on account of late sowing. They have always taken great interest in their stock, and have been very successful in raising them. They have now eight oxen, one bull, six cows, three steers and five calves. I was unable to arrive accurately at the number of

private animals, but,

they have nine oxen, twenty-four cows, and thirty horses, and, besides these a number of young stock.

The agent promised to send them a churn and milk pans and has since done so. They were very contented and appeared to be well satisfied with their condition.

There has never been a school on the reserve, they are mostly pagans. A missionary never having worked among them.

JOHN SMITH BAND.

This is a band of civilized and Christian Indians. Their hunt proved excellent this year.

Fifteen families this year threshed two hundred and six bushels of barley and four hundred and fifty bushels of wheat. Eight families had no grain. The band had about three hundred bushels of potatoes and two hundred bushels of turnips.

School.

I visited the school on this reserve, taught by Miss McKenzie. There were fifteen girls and thirteen boys present; the children were clean and well dressed. Their ages were from six to fifteen years; the total number of children on the school register is fourteen boys and eighteen girls. The schoolhouse is fairly comfortable and well lighted. I examined them in arithmetic, several were in long division; most of them were proficient in the multiplication table; the different classes read in their respective readers very well and could spell the longest words and understand their meanings; their copy books were clean and showed considerable proficiency.

FORT À LA CORNE INDIANS.

Mr. Goodfellow, late postmaster in the Hudson's Bay Company's service, has acted as farm instructor to these Indians during the past summer. The Cumberland band has considerable land fall ploughed, and seem determined to work with renewed energy in the spring. They have built eight houses and a stable. They have six oxen, seven cows and five calves; of private stock they have a yoke of oxen and three heifers; they have also six horses.

The James Smith band have six oxen, two cows, four heifers and two calves; in addition the chief has four oxen and two cows, which were presented to him by the Department for loyalty. The Chakastapaysin in band have two oxen, two cows and two calves.

Crops.

The James Smith band have five hundred and sixty bushels of potatoes, and twenty bushels of carrots. The Cumberland band have twenty-five bushels of wheat, twenty-five bushels of barley, four hundred bushels of potatoes and fifty bushels of turnips.

School.

There is a Church of England mission here under the immediate charge of a native preacher, the Rev. John Badger. The school is taught by Thomas Bear. Mr. Badger informed me that it was very difficult to get the children to attend school. My opinion is that the school is too far from the Indian Settlements for winter attendance, it being fully one and a half miles from the nearest. At the time of my visit mostly all the children were away with their parents hunting and the school was not in session.

PRINCE ALBERT AGENCY.

I have taken an inventory of the goods in the storehouse, and made a close examination of the books, bills of lading and vouchers, balancing the different accounts and producing balance Sheets. An advance report of the same I have already forwarded to the Commissioner. I have examined the issue of provisions carefully, noting

discrepancies where any occur. I inspected the quality of the different classes of goods delivered by the contractors for the current year, checking weights and tares. In my opinion every can has been taken both by the contractors and the acting agent to have everything correct and of the proper weight and quality.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T.P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves

BEREN'S RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,

TREATY NO. 5, 5th October, 1885.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report on Indian matters in this agency from the 1st July up to date, together with tabular statement.

On the 6th July I left Winnipeg in order to make the annuity payments to the Indians under my supervision. The means of transport for the trip was provided at Winnipeg by Mr. Inspector McColl.

On account of wind we were obliged to lie at the mouth of the Red River all day on the 7th, and on the 8th ran for an hour when we had to again get into harbor. Towards evening we ran into Black River Reserve. The band were on the ground ready for payments, but only had time to issue rations to them that evening. They had two acres of land under potatoes, appearing fairly well. They cleared and broke one quarter of an acre of new land last spring; there were two acres of old land not used.

I visited the school on the 10th and found the teacher with nineteen children. They agreeably surprised me when I heard them read, spell and sing so well. A number of them studying geography grammar, arithmetic and almost all write on paper and slates.

The Hollow Water Indians are a fragment of the Island bands. They received their supplies on the 10th, and were paid their annuity money on the 11th.

They planted four and a half acres with potatoes; one-quarter acre was cleared and broken; one and a quarter acres not used; they sowed one quarter of an acre with barley.

There is a good school at this place which I visited on the 10th, and found twenty-four children in attendance. Considerable progress has been made by the pupils for the time the school has been open - October, 1884. The reading and spelling was good. The children were only commencing in arithmetic and writing on slates.

I am informed that cattle, two oxen, two cows, and a bull, has been since payments delivered to the band.

They informed me that their reserve had been surveyed last fall by Mr. Green, D.L.S.

The Loon Strait Indians are also another fragment of the Island band. They, were paid their annuity money on the 13th. They had four acres under potatoes; one-half acre of land was cleared and broken last spring; there was one and a half acres of old land not used. This band as well as the others, were again supplied last spring in ample time with a quantity of seed-potatoes and garden seeds.

The Loon Straits Reserve is very difficult to get to with any vessel other than a very small craft or York boat, the channel at the mouth of the creek being rocky, narrow, crooked and shallow. The same may be said of the Blood Vein Reserve.

At these two places our little steamer grounded several times, she had very little steam power, and being short handed,

we might have remained a long time on the rocks or probably got wrecked altogether had it not been for the valuable and ready

assistance rendered at all times by Mr. Holloway of the Hudson Bay Company, whom, I had, luckily for us, taken on board at Lower Fort Garry when on his rounds delivering the Indian supplies under contract by the Hudson Bay Company to the different bands of Indians south of Jack Head.

I believe that they received two oxen, two cows and a bull, shortly after the payment.

The reserve was surveyed last fall by Mr. Green, D.L.S., to the satisfaction of the band.

Blood Vein Indians and other fragments of the Island bands received their annuity money on the 14th.

They plant very little at any time. They had three acres under potatoes, one-third of an acre of land was cleared and broken, and one and two-thirds of old land not used.

There is no school at this place nor do the Indians stay sufficiently together on the reserve to warrant the opening of a school.

Fisher River Reserve.

I was delayed several hours from proceeding up the river, on account of low water, and a log boom near the mouth of the river.

On the 16th I commenced the payments. The Indians in this reserve seem to be doing fairly well. They have the advantage of laboring for good wages at the different saw mills, where they flat lumber to build their houses. They had twenty-five acres under potatoes, all well weeded, hoed and fenced in, and at the time looking well, but when dug out of the ground turned out poor.

They had one acre under barley and a little wheat. They cleared and broke five and a-half acres last spring. There was thirteen and a-half acres of old land not used. Here could be seen a small quantity of garden vegetables thriving fairly well, but not in sufficient quantities to be of much benefit to the Indians. They have built one new house last spring. On the 18th a fine yoke of oxen were delivered to the band. The rest of their cattle are thriving very well. The chief and headman do not want to have anything to do in connection with the Norway House portion of the band, and request that no more Indians be allowed a transfer from Norway House to Fisher River Reserve without the consent of the band first obtained, together with the sanction of the Superintendent-General.

Jack Head Indians are also a fragment of the Island band. They were paid their annuity money on the 20th. They had nine acres under potatoes, one-third of an acre sown with wheat and the same quantity of barley. They cleared and broke one and a-half acres last spring and hid three acres of old land not used. Their Potatoes were well hoed and cleaned, therefore turned out well when taken out of the ground. Councillor Sinclair alone had over three hundred bushels. The reserve for the band was surveyed last fall by Mr. Green, D.L.S., over which the Indians were much pleased.

Beren a River and Grand Rapids Indians were paid their annuity money on the 22nd. The Grand Rapids fragment this band, in order to receive their annuity money, are obliged to travel a long distance over a very difficult route, which generally takes them from three weeks to a month to make the round trip.

They had six acres under potatoes, one acre under barley; they cleared and broke one acre of new land last spring; there was four acres of old land not used.

This fall the reserve was resurveyed, and the lines changed by Mr. Dufresne, D.L.S. and the Indians satisfied.

The Poplar River Indians are a fragment of the Beren's River band.

They were paid their annuity money this year for the first time on their reserve. They had four and a half acres planted with potatoes. They broke three-quarters of an acre of new land last summer, and one and a-half acres of old land not used.

Their potato patches were well cleaned and hoed up. They got fair returns, this fall.

A schoolhouse is in course of completion. Some furniture, doors and windows were forwarded this fall.

A competent teacher has been sent there and opened the school. The Indians are much pleased over it.

The Norway House band were paid their annuity money on the 29th.

They had twenty-five acres under potatoes, one-third of an acre under barley and a small quantity of wheat. They broke two acres of new land this last summer. They had twenty-five acres of old land not used. Some of the potato patches were well cleaned and hoed up. These were looking well.

A case of medicines has been supplied to the band this fall, and Rev. J. Simmons appointed as dispenser. The Indians are very much pleased to get the medicines.

There are two schools in this reserve, a Government school on the Norway River and a Methodist mission school at Rossville.

In July last Mr. Edward Papunekis was put temporarily in charge of the former. I visited the school in August last, there were twenty-seven children doing well. The September quarterly returns show an attendance of thirty-four, with an average of twenty-three.

For want of a teacher Rev. J. Simmons is teaching himself in the mission school and while absent on his mission duties gets some person to teach until his return. I visited this school also in August last. I found Alexander Kennedy a native from St. Peter's band teaching temporarily. There were forty children in the school doing fairly well. Rev. Mr. Simmon's return for September quarter shows an attendance of seventy-nine with an average of thirty-seven.

Cross Lake band of Indians were paid their annuity money on the 3rd of August. They had five acres of land under potatoes, they cleared and broke one acre of Dew land last spring, there was four and a-half acres of old land not used, one-eighth of an acre had been sowed with barley.

The few head of cattle owned by the band were well attended to and looking well.

The band have just finished a very good schoolhouse. They are much pleased with their school and take great interest in sending their children regularly to be educated.

I visited this school in August last, there were fifty pupils present, doing fairly.

The Indian Advancement Act was explained to the different bands of Indians in this agency. They unanimously expressed a desire to remain as they are for the present.

The bands within the extended boundary of the Province of Manitoba, within this agency, complain with regard to the game law and claim exemption, that they were promised the privilege of hunting and fishing whenever and wherever they chose.

They all want their fishery reserves defined and protected from outsiders.

Only about one hundred and sixty dollars worth of provisions was issued during last winter to destitute Indians in this agency.

The provisions, tools, implements, twine, ammunition, & c., supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company were all of good quality and delivered promptly at each reserve.

At the time of the annuity payments this year a census was taken of the Indians within this agency, which took much time and labor.

After completing the payments, I took passage from this place to Selkirk in a York boat. After my arrival at Winnipeg

I was busy at work in the Indian office until it was so late in the season that I had great difficulty in getting back here. On account of the pressure of work at the time I was unable to make this report until after my arrival at this place.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.*

INDIAN OFFICE,
REGINA, N.W.T., 24th December, 1886.

The Hon. E. DEWDNEY, Indian Commissioner,
Manitoba and North-West Territories,
Regina.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit for the information of the Department the following report on the surveying operations under my charge in this North-West Territories during the past season.

Mr. Pontin, D.L.S., was entrusted with the work in Treaties Nos. 2 and 4, and his report is transmitted herewith.

The following is a list of the surveys made by Mr. Pontin and the under-signed -

...	No. of Reserve.	Where Situated.	Work Performed.
Treaties Nos. 2 and 4.	68 and 69.	Moose Mountain	A dividing line between the bands of 'Pheasants Rump' and the 'Ocean Man.'
Treaties Nos. 2 and 4.	60	Turtle Mountain	Re-running and re-marking the boundaries and sub dividing into 80 acre lots the reserve of the band H'damarie.
Treaties Nos. 2 and 4.	57	Mouth of Bird Tail Creek	Sub-dividing into 80 acre lots the eastern part of the Sioux reserve.
Treaties Nos. 2 and 4.	63	Silver Creek	Sub-division of a portion of the Gambler's Reserve.
Treaties Nos. 2 and 4.	81	File Hills	Mounding part of the south boundaries of Peepsekusi's Reserve.
Treaty No, 6.	128	Whitefish Lake	Establishing the boundaries of a reserve at Whitefish Lake.
Treaty No, 6.	126	Washatanow Creek	Establishing the boundaries of a reserve for the band Muskegwatic.
Treaty No, 6.	128a	Saddle Lake	Establishing the boudries for a reserve for the bands of Chiefs Pekan, Little Hunter and Blue Quill.

On the 10th of June instructions were given to Mr. Pontin, and on the 12th my own party, which had already been organized, was ordered to proceed to Swift Current by the old cart trail. I overtook them by rail on the 25th, on which date we left Swift Current for Whitefish Lake.

En route from Swift Current we experienced a spell of exceedingly hot windy weather, accompanied. by tremendous storms of thunder and rain. On the plains the grass became very dry and shrivelled.

We arrived at Battleford on 5th July, and found it necessary to have the cart wheels overhauled and the tires reset in consequence of the shrinkage caused by intense heat and drying winds.

We left Battleford on the 8th and proceeded, by the south trail, to Fort Pitt where we arrived on the 14th. It took us all the following day to transfer the outfit, to the north side of the Saskatchewan. The scow at Pitt is an unwieldy dilapidated craft.

On the 16th we proceeded on our journey and passed through the Onion Lake Reserve.

The reserve surveyed for the Band of Makago, in the neighborhood of Onion Lake, has never been settled upon; however, it is the intention of the Department to hold it for hay grounds.

The weather was still intensely hot and dry.

The country as we proceed westward has a lovely appearance. The soil is rich, herbage luxuriant, good water and plenty of wood.

Saddle Lake was passed on the 22nd, and on the 23rd we camped at the fork of Red Clay and Sandy Creek, at the junction of the trail to Whitefish Lake.

Having heard from some Indians that Mr. Indian Agent Mitchell had gone to Edmonton, and that Chief Pekan had started for Ontario, I proceeded at once to Fort Victoria, leaving my party in camp, and then on to Edmonton, as I was desirous of hearing Pekan's views respecting the surveys.

I arrived at Edmonton on the 28th, and had a satisfactory interview with Pekan and two of his headmen who had accompanied him. When I told Pekan the number of Indians upon which the computation of the area of his reserve would be based, he replied that he was of the opinion that a greater number had been paid under him. I assured him if such were the case that the matter would be rectified, as Mr. Mitchell would carefully examine the pay-sheets.

Pekan informed me that John Hunter, a principal headman, was appointed director of affairs at Whitefish Lake, in the event of his going on a visit to Ottawa, and that on our arrival at Whitefish Lake a council would be held and the boundaries of a small reserve, to be laid out then, agreed upon. They were desirous of taking a greater portion of their land at Saddle Lake, adjoining the reserve, for Little Hunter's band.

Respecting the reserve at Whitefish and Good Fish Lakes, they wished it merely large enough to cover their farms, improvements and principal hay grounds. I was furthermore informed that Manitoo Rice, alias Thomas Hunter, was authorized to represent Pekan and his band in selecting a reserve at Saddle Lake. I told the chief that I would like very much to see himself on the reserve at Saddle Lake before completing the survey, and that I would leave it till the last. Pekan then wrote John Hunter, saying the surveyors were going to lay out the land, and that whatever decisions we came to would meet with his approval; and that he had decided on going to Ontario.

I then returned to my camp at Sandy Creek, and arrived there on the 28th; and we reached Good Fish Lake on the 30th.

I found that John Hunter had gone to Victoria for supplies, and pending his arrival and the return of the headmen who had accompanied Pekan to Edmonton, I proceeded to make a survey of the Indian settlement in order to show the position of the farms. This settlement extends along the trail and the shores of Good Fish Lake, and Whitefish Lake about twelve miles.

John Hunter returned on the 7th, and a council was held on the 9th, all the principal men of the band being present.

I submitted a plan showing all the farms, houses, & c., and they pointed out the land they wished to have included in the reserve. It was finally agreed to run the boundary lines as they are shown on the accompanying plans marked (a).

The posts and mounds designating the boundaries of this reserve are intended to accord with future surveys of the Dominion lands.

This reserve is situated on the east side of Good Fish and Whitefish Lakes on the trail leading to Lac la Biche. It contains a not area of seventeen and a-half square miles. The country is generally broken, hilly, and covered with poplar, willow and scrub. Some white birch, tamarac and spruce occur. There are partially open stretches of valuable land adapted for cultivation, covered with a luxuriant growth of grasses, pea vine and vetches. There is an abundance of hay throughout the reserve, and the country seems admirably adapted for stock raising. Crops are grown of barley,

wheat and potatoes, but I am sorry to say the efforts of the Indians in that direction are of a primitive character.

At the request of the Rev. Mr. Germain a survey was made of the Wesleyan Mission property in which is included it house or two and a garden belonging to a Mr. Youmans, late school teacher at the mission.

On the 16th the survey of the reserve was completed and we left for Washatanow Creek to survey a reserve for the band of the late Muskegwatic.

After holding a council with "Bear's Ears," at which Mr. Agent Mitchell was in attendance, it was decided to establish the boundaries of a reserve for this band as shown on the accompanying plan marked (b), and I made the survey accordingly.

This reserve is situate about seventeen miles above Fort Victoria at "Washatanow" or Hollow Hill Creek on the north side of the Saskatchewan River. It contains an area of twelve and a quarter square miles. Along its northern boundary the country is almost level and covered with a thick growth of poplar and willow. Small prairie openings occur at intervals and numerous beaver meadows and swamps. The soil is mostly black loam with a clay subsoil. Along the Saskatchewan Valley there are fine alluvial bottoms affording rich pasture, groves of poplar, hummocks, spruce, tamarac and a variety of shrubs and wild fruit.

The survey of the Washatanow reserve was completed on the 2nd October and we proceeded to Saddle Lake.

I arrived at Farm 16 on the 5th, and according to appointment met Mr. Mitchell. On the following day a council was held respecting the surveys of reserves for the bands of Chief Pekan, Little Hunter (now Thos. Hunter) and Blue Quill. It was partly decided that these reserves would be laid out in one block, under Pekan, unless Blue Quill held out against it. Manitookin, who represented Pekan and his band, as already mentioned, promised to be on the ground during the progress of the survey and point out the land they wished to have for a reserve.

I then proceeded to traverse the lakes and river and define the boundaries.

Some time after this council was held, Blue Quill came from Egg Lake, south of Victoria, where he and his band were settled and informed me that he had finally agreed with Mr. Mitchell to move to Saddle Lake and come under Pekan. Blue Quill at the end made some suggestions to Manitookin relative to the survey which received due consideration.

After Pekan returned from Ontario a messenger was sent by Mr. Mitchell, requesting him to be in attendance at a council to be held at Saddle Lake, as it was considered desirable to let him see for himself what had been done, and have the reserve question finally settled while I was on the ground.

At the council Pekan was informed that the pay-sheets had been carefully looked over by Mr. Mitchell - in fact we had the pay-sheets on the ground - and that souls in the band at any one payment had been taken in reckoning the area of the reserve as now surveyed. Pekan said he had confidence in us, had reported all that had been done at Whitefish Lake and Saddle Lake, and that he and his whole band were perfectly satisfied.

The area of the Saddle Lake Reserve is one hundred and fifteen square miles.

...	Souls.
Pekan's band, paid in 1879, at all points (including the Good Fish and Whitefish Lake Indians)	486
Absent from reserve now resident thereon	12
Little Hunter's band, 1886	81
Members of Little Hunter's band now with Pekan	42
Blue Quill's band, 1886	40
Total strength	661
Square miles	132.2
Area of reserve at Whitefish Lake	17.5

I cannot speak too highly of Manitookin and his brother, John Hunter, at Whitefish Lake. These intelligent Indians gave me all the assistance in their power while making the survey. Manitookin is, comparatively speaking, a rich man, and owns a large number of cattle. Job Lapotac is another well-off Indian at Saddle Lake. He was able to sell the troops over 200 bushels of grain during the rebellion.

The south-eastern part of the reserve is generally level and partially wooded with poplar and willow. A few spruce occur. The soil is a rich black loam, with clay subsoil, supporting a heavy growth of grasses and pea vine. There are extensive meadows, and the lakes and creeks contain good water. Ducks were in abundance, and some geese and swans were seen. The north-western part of this reserve is undulating and hilly, and partially covered with poplar and scrub. A few hummucks of spruce occur here and there. The soil is a clay loam and sandy loam of good quality. White fish and pike abound in Saddle Lake. This reserve has a frontage on the Saskatchewan of six and a-half miles; along this part of the river valley there are fine large poplars, with groves of spruce and tamarac. Some small tracts of muskeg occur. The Snake Hills are a prominent topographical feature, rising to an elevation of about 300 feet above the river, and occupy an area of six square miles of favorite grazing land.

On the 12th November, the survey was completed, and we reached Victoria on the 15th.

The ice on the Saskatchewan River, at that date, was found strong enough to carry us across.

After a halt for a day on the south side, we proceeded on our way to the nearest railway station, that of Calgary, and after a cold, disagreeable experience of over two weeks, travelling with carts, we arrived there, the snow having rendered the roads almost impracticable for wheel travelling.

On the 6th December the party reached Regina via the Canadian Pacific Railway. John McMullen and Richard McConnell were retained a few days longer to stowaway the camp equipage, take inventories and deliver the transport animals to Mr. Agent Lash, in the Qu'Appelle Valley, where they remain for the winter. I may add, that last spring, when organizing my outfit, one mule was left sick at the Muscowpetung Agency, and this animal is reported dead.

My thanks are due to Mr. Mitchell who cordially rendered me all the assistance in his power in carrying out my instructions.

My accounts to 31st December are transmitted herewith.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
JOHN C. NELSON, D.L.S.,
In Charge Indian Reserve Surveys.
REGINA, ASSA., 21st December, 1886.*

J.C. NELSON, Esq.,
In charge of Indian Reserve Surveys,
Regina.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following report of the survey entrusted to me during the past season.

Receiving your instructions dated June the 10th, I immediately overhauled my old outfit and purchased whatever was required to supply deficiencies.

The Department retaining for the use of their agencies all the ponies formerly of my outfit, with the exception of the mare taken over by you for the season of 1885, I was instructed by the Commissioner to purchase a team of horses of sufficient size and adapted to travelling purposes, so that they might be used in the service of the Department on my return. I also purchased a waggon and a double

set of harness. A pony, with buckboard and harness, supplied me by the Department, completed my outfit.

Leaving Regina on the 22nd of June, I proceeded to Moose Mountain by way of Indian Head and the Indian Head Agency, striking across the country from the latter point.

Arriving at the reserve of the bands under Chiefs Pheasant's Rump and Red Ears, I found Mr. Agent Markle awaiting me. From him I learned that the strength of the bands at the annuity payments for the past few years were generally even. We, therefore, decided to divide the reserve equally between them.

I started from a point 280 chains and 51 links due north of the iron bar at the south-west corner of the reserve, and projected a chord across the reserve, parallel with the north and south boundaries.

This line also makes a fair division of the timber.

I may mention that the number of souls in the two bands is now but a small portion of those for whom the reserve was originally laid out by you.

Leaving Moose Mountain on the 8th of July, I proceeded to Turtle Mountain. This trip proved very trying to both men and horses, owing to the hot winds prevailing at the time, so much so that on my arrival at the Sioux Reserve my horses were utterly exhausted.

This reserve I was instructed to sub-divide.

On enquiry at the Dominion Lands Office of this district for information regarding the reserve, I was surprised at finding nothing to show where it was located. I then proceeded to where the Indians were living, and found them to be in possession of Section 31, Township 1, Range 22, west of the 1st Initial Meridian.

I learned from the Chief H'damani (Walking Bull) that he and his band had been residents there for over twenty years, but further than this he could not tell me when or from whom they received any title to the reserve other than possession.

I, however, proceeded to re-establish the boundaries of this section and also to sub-divide it into eighty-acre lots, locating the improvements made by the different members of the band.

I found the few families living here fairly industrious and making progress.

This reserve although small is beautifully situated, well watered and the soil is of good quality.

Having completed my work here, I next proceeded to the Sioux Reserve at the mouth of Bird Tail Creek.

As directed, I sub-divided the eastern portion of this reserve into eighty-acre lots, and as I found that the boundaries of this reserve had never been established as such, I gave them my attention also, I considered it advisable, in case of future trouble among the members of the band, arising from the sub-division, to locate the improvements of the different Indians.

This band claimed to have been promised a reserve three miles by four miles and should properly include the south-west corner of the township in which the reserves situated and lying west of the Assiniboine River.

The land claimed is chiefly wooded and lies in the river bottom, and on the banks bordering the valley, and would be valuable to them on account of the excellent pasturage it would afford to their large herd of cattle.

From this point I went to Kesik-oo-wee-nee-ew or Sky Man's Reserve in the Riding Mountains, to re establish the boundary lines, adding the west half of section 23 in lieu of the north-east quarter of section 8 claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company and the north-west quarter of section 9 claimed by the Presbyterian Mission.

This reserve is situated in the central portion of Township 18, Range 21, west of the 1st Initial Meridian.

The half section added is of good quality and I consider quite equal to, if not superior, to the part cut off.

I attach hereto the reply I received from the Dominion Lands agent of that district, on enquiry if this land was available.

I was requested by the band to call attention to the large amount of land taken up by water in the western portion of their reserve. This, together with the valley of the Little Saskatchewan River, which they have found to cold for the successful growing of grain, loaves very little open country for farming. They also claim to have been promised an addition to their reserve when their number warranted it, and expressed their intention of devoting more time to agriculture in the future.

I attended their church at the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Flett, which I found well attended by the Indians, and some of their white neighbors. This band is fortunate in having Mr. Flett among them; my thanks are due him personally for much practical information and assistance.

From Riding Mountain I proceeded to the Gambler's Reserve at Silver Creek, to subdivide as much as was required. The names of those engaged in farming and the number in each family I obtained from Mr. Markle.

This reserve before being set apart for this band had been sub divided by the Department of the Interior. I adopted their survey and re-established the lines, subdividing into eighty-acre lots where required.

On this visit to the reserve I had an opportunity to examine it more thoroughly. I found the soil generally of good quality, and the timber to be small, with the exception of larger trees, suitable for building scattered over the entire reserve, and which have to be sought for one by one.

There seem to be some excellent farmers here, among them Alexander Tanner being prominent.

They complain of the scarcity of hay land. The only hay in that immediate vicinity being across the Assiniboine River.

While there I received instructions from the Commissioner to proceed to File Hills Agency, in reply to a letter from me, asking for the "further instructions" with regard to the changes to be made at the Crooked Lake Agency as mentioned in your instructions to me.

Having carried out the instructions received from the Commissioner, to mark off the south east end of Pee-pee-keesis' Reserve, I proceeded direct to Regina, reaching there on the 20th of September, storing my camp equipage at the Indian office and paying off my party the same day.

I returned the pony and buckboard and handed over to the Assistant Commissioner the team and waggon already mentioned.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A.W. PONTON,
Dominion Land Surveyor.
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 20th January, 1885.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to report for your information, that on the 22nd of September I visited Keremens, on the Similkameen River, for the purpose of completing the Indian reserve left unfinished at that place by the late Indian Reserve Commissioner.

The reserves for the Keremens Indians were defined by Mr. Sproat in 1878, when, in addition to the land he allotted to them absolutely (as stated in his minutes of decision), he set apart a further tract on both banks of the Similkameen River as a temporary reserve from which to select hay land, and also a winter run for cattle.

From this tract so temporarily reserved I allotted to the Indians 1,920 acres, as escribed in the enclosed stretch, and

minute of decision. About 200 acres on the

banks of the river, though poor, gravelly soil, may, when cleared, be converted into a hay land. The remainder is of small value, being steep hillside, but it will supply a run for cattle and horses.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

KEREMENS, B.C., 22nd September, 1884.

Minute of Decision - Similkameen Indians and Keremens.

A reserve of 1,920 acres, situated on the banks of the Similkameen River, about nine miles north of the international boundary line.

Commencing at the south-eastern corner of the old Indian reserve adjoining Mr. F. Mendoza's pre-emption claim, and running east 80 chains; thence south 120 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 120 chains; and thence east 80 chains, to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

ALERT BAY, B.C., 20th October, 1884.

Minute of Decision - Nimkeed Indians.

A reserve of fifty acres, situated on Alert Bay, Cormorant Island.

Commencing at the south-western corner of Section 4, Rupert District, and running north five chains; thence east five chains, thence south five chains, thence east thirty-five chains; thence south ten chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south ten chains; thence west to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

Also a burial ground, containing two acres, commencing at a point on Alert Bay, thirty chains due south of the northern boundary of the above reserve, and running east five chains; thence south five chains - thence west to the sea shore, and thence following the coast in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,

VICTORIA, B.C., 15th June, 1886.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to enclose, herewith, an amended minute of decision, and sketch of that portion of the land allotted by me for the use of the Tsimpsian Indians, resident at Fort Simpson, embraced in Reserve No. 1.

In my report of the 8th April, 1882, I informed you that, under an agreement with the Imperial government, the Hudson's Bay Company claimed 100 acres of land at Fort Simpson, upon the westerly part of which the Indians had built their village, consequence of this, I was unable to deal with it, and at that time to declare it an Indian reserve. I therefore reserved 100 acres of land immedi-

ately to the east of the fort, not that it was either desirable or necessary that the Indians should Possess this land, but with a view to prevent its being occupied by others, find that having it so reserved, an arrangement could be made with the Hudson's Bay Company for an exchange, by which the site of the village could be secured to the Indians.

Subsequently having ascertained from Mr. Munro, that my proposal to the above effect would be acceded to by the Hudson's Bay Company, I urged the Local Government to confirm this arrangement, viz, that a number of acres equal to that taken for the Indians on the west, should be given to the Company on the east of their original claim. The Provincial Government have since, by Order in Council, approved of this arrangement, of which I have been notified by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

I also enclose, herewith, an amended minute of decision of Reserve No. 2, Tsimpsean Indians. The metes and bounds of this plot of land are in no way altered from those forwarded to you, 8th April, 1882, but a change in the wording of the minute is rendered necessary by the fact that in the original it was stated to be bounded by the Hudson's Bay Company's claim, whereas under the present arrangement it will adjoin Reserve No. 1, as will be seen by the sketches enclosed. I therefore beg you to cancel the minutes of decision, and sketch of Reserves Nos. 1 and 2, Tsimpsean Indians, forwarded in my letter of the 8th April, 1882, and substitute those sent herewith.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.*

No. 1.
Amended Minutes of Decisions. - Tsimpsean Indians.

VICTORIA B.C., 26th February, 1884.

A reserve of forty-one acres approximately, situated at Fort Simpson, to the south-west of and partly adjoining the Hudson's Bay Company's property.

Commencing at an Indian post known as Legiac's post, and running south seven, chains to the south-western corner of the Hudson's Bay Company's land; thence east five chains; thence south thirty-three chains; thence west five chains; thence north six chains; thence northwest to the sea coast, an approximate distance of eighteen chains, and thence following the coast in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

Village Island, containing nineteen acres, and situated seven chains north-west of this reserve, is also allotted to the Indians.

All water flowing naturally through this reserve is assigned to the use of the Indians.

*P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.*

No. 2.
Amended Minutes of Decisions - Tsimpsean Indians

VICTORIA, B.C., 26th February, 1884.

A reserve of 70,400 acres approximately, situated on the Tsimpsean Peninsula, between Fort Simpson and the southern end of Digby Island.

Commencing at the northwest corner of Reserve No. 1, and running southeast (an approximate distance of eighteen chains) to one of the corner posts

thereof; thence south six chains; thence cast 320 chains; thence south an approximate distance of twenty-two miles to a point due east of the southern end of Digby Island, which will include part of Kaien Island; thence west to Digby Island, and thence following along the western shore of the said Digby Island, and the coast line of the Tsimpsean Peninsula (including Pike Island, Shrub Island, and the islands to the east of them) to the place of commencement.

The pre-emption claims of George Williscroft and of Joseph St. Arnaud, each containing 160 acres, and two acres on Mission Point held in trust by the Provincial Government for the Church Missionary Society, are not included in the above reserve.

All water flowing naturally through this reserve is assigned to the use of the Indians, excepting the stream on which Mr. Williscroft's saw mill is situated.

P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 12th June, 1886.

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to enclose herewith an amended minute of decision and Sketch of Reserve No. 3, Fountain Indians, in lieu of that forwarded by me on 6th February, 1882.

This alteration has been rendered necessary by the Provincial Government having issued a Crown grant (Lot 37, Group 1) to Mr. Joseph Levanteur, for a portion of the reserve as defined by me in 1881; since then, however, the Fountain Indians, have purchased from Mr. Levanteur the land so granted to him, which is shown on the sketch enclosed, and though when defining reserves the metes and bounds of his, original claim were fully recognized, and should have been adhered to on survey, still by the present arrangement the Indians possess a larger area than they did under the original allotment by me.

I would therefore ask you to cancel Reserve No. 3 as forwarded by me on the 6th February, 1882.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.

Amended Minute of Decision - Fountain Indians.
No. 3.

VICTORIA, B.C., 1st May, 1886.

A reserve of four hundred and twenty-seven acres, situated on the Lillooet and Clinton waggon road. between the 12th and 14th mile posts and adjoining the farm lately owned by Mr. Joseph Levanteur.

Commencing at a fir tree marked "Indian Reserve," on the left bank of Fourteen Mile Creek, and running east thirty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east thirty chains; thence south eighty-nine $\frac{53}{100}$ chains; thence west to the Fraser River; thence up the left bank of the said river to a point due west of the starting point, and thence east to the place of commencement.

Lot 37, Group 1, for which a Crown grant has been issued, is not included in this reserve.

*P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.*

*INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C. 20th October, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to report for your information that in accordance with instructions, I left Victoria on the 13th September in the steamer "Sir James Douglas," to define reserves for the use of various tribes of Indians resident on the straits and inlets between Vancouver Island and the coast of the mainland.

I went direct to Fort Rupert and there met Mr. Blenkinsop, the late Indian agent for the district (Kwaw-Kewlths) in which my present work is situated. From him I received much valuable information. I was also enabled to secure the services of an excellent interpreter in the person of Mr. William Hunt, who is favorably known to the Indians, and is familiar with their haunts and fishing grounds, having recently accompanied Mr. Blenkinsop when making his periodical tour of inspection. The weather being exceptionally fine I decided to deal with the Nah-witti Indians who reside at the northern end of Vancouver Island, an exposed situation, bounded by Queen Charlotte's Sound.

Accordingly on the 16th I proceeded to Hope Island, upon which is situated the principal village of the Nah-witti Indians. Here I was disappointed to find that the chief and most of his people were absent attending a feast and potlach at Quatsino, some seventy-five miles distant on the west coast of the island. I fully explained to those present the object of my visit, and asked them to point out the several places they wished to have reserved for their use. They stated that they were anxious to have the whole island upon which they lived, and which Mr. Sproat had promised should be theirs.

After much conversation, I deemed it advisable to carry out the promise made to them by Mr. Sproat, though the island is larger than I consider necessary for them. It is utterly worthless except as affording sheltered points from which the Indians can, weather permitting, start on their fishing expeditions.

Accordingly, I marked it off as a reserve; and, subsequently, four small patches containing a few acres each, which are nothing more than fishing stations.

No. 1. Hope Island, situated between Goletas Channel and Queen Charlotte's Bound, described in the admiralty chart, and estimated to contain 9,225 acres. It is for the most part rocky, and covered with a growth of small timber.

Though six or eight rods appear to have been at some time cultivated, nothing is being done in that way at present; about an acre close to the village, which is the only land visible, might be made productive; and the Indians report the existence of a swamp at the back of the village, and another at the west end of the island, both of which they say may be drained.

No. 2. Se-mach, a small fishing station containing six acres, situated in Sea-Otter Cove, at the northern end of Vancouver Island. It is a well-sheltered nook on an exposed coast, and a favorite camping ground of the Indians when halibut-fishing.

No. 3. Ouch-tum, a favorite fishing station, situated near Cape Scott, the extreme northerly point of Vancouver Island. It contains twelve acres, and is valueless for any other purpose. Halibut, bass, & c., are here found in great quantities, and of good quality.

No. 4. Nah-witti, a fishing station containing eighteen acres, situated on the northeast shore of Vancouver Island, at Cape Commerell, Queen Charlotte's Sound. Formerly this was the site of an old village, but latterly it is only used when the Indians are on fishing excursions. The land is fairly good, and, if cleared, four or five acres might be cultivated for gardens with advantage.

No. 5. Glen-gla-ouch, contains fourteen acres, and is situated at the southern end of Balaklava Island, Goletas Channel. It is a sheltered spot conveniently situated for fishing; and about four acres here, if cultivated, would make

excellent gardens.

According to the census taken by the local agent, this tribe numbers 101, of whom "Ko-ma-na-quil-la" is chief. They live principally on dried halibut; cod and

bass are also plentiful. They barter dried halibut for dried salmon, and oolachan grease with the Indians at Knight's Inlet.

During the four or five weeks of the sealing season, they sometimes make as much as \$15 to \$20 per day each; a few work as deck hands, and at the canneries.

The tribe is rapidly decreasing owing to the degraded state of their morals.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.*

Minutes of Decision - Nahwitti Indians.
No. 1.

17th September, 1886.

Hope Island, a reserve of nine thousand two hundred and twenty-five acres situated between Goletas Channel and Queen Charlotte's Sound.

The island known as Indian Island in Bull Harbor, containing-five acres and Village Island containing ten acres, are included in this reservation.

No. 2.

Se-mach, a reserve of six acres, situated on the south-eastern shore of Sea Otter Cove, Vancouver Island.

Commencing at a hemlock marked "Indian Reserve," and running east ten chains, thence north ten chains; thence west to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 3.

Ouch-tum, a reserve of twelve acres, situated at Cape Scott, the northerly extremity of Vancouver Island.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running east ten chains; thence north ten chains; thence west to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a south-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 4.

Nah-witti, a reserve of eighteen acres, situated at Cape Commerell, on the north-east coast of Vancouver Island.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running west ten chains; thence north to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in an easterly and southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 5.

Glen-gla-ouch, a reserve of fourteen acres, situated at the southern end of Balaklava Island, Goletas Channel.

Commencing at a cedar marked "Indian Reserve," and running north ten chains thence east ten chains; thence south to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a north-westerly direction to the place of commencement.

Minutes Decision Village - Island Indians.

29th September, 1886.

No. 1.

Mah-ma-lilli-kullah, a reserve of three hundred and thirty-three acres, situated on the western shore of Village Island, Elliot Passage.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running north to the sea coast; thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

Two small islands, immediately in front of the village, which are used as burial grounds, are included in this reservation.

No. 2.

Mee-tup, a reserve of eighteen acres, situated at the head of Viner Sound.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running east twenty chains thence north ten chains; thence west twenty chains; and thence south twenty chains, to the place of commencement.

No. 3.

Ah-ta, a reserve of twenty-seven acres, situated at the mouth of Ah-ta River, at the head of Bond Sound.

Commencing at a hemlock marked "Indian Reserve," and running east ten chains; thence north twenty chains; thence west to the Ah-ta River; and thence in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 4.

Kak-we-ken, a reserve of twelve acres, situated at the mouth of Kak-we-ken river, at the head of Thompson Sound.

Commencing at a spruce marked Indian Reserve, and running north ten chains; thence west ten chains; thence south to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a north-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 5.

A reserve of sixty-five acres, situated at Dead Point, on Harbledown Island.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running east thirty chains; thence north to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a south-westerly direction to the place of commencement.

*INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 20th October, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - Having completed the allotment of reserves for the Nah-witti Indians, I returned to Fort Rupert, the original camp of the "Kwaw-Kewlths," with whom the remnants of two other tribes, viz., the Kwe-ah-kahs, and the Waw-lis-kwaw-kewlths, have been for many years amalgamated, and known as the Fort Rupert Indians. They number 172; Nankar-punkum being chief. The village is situated on the land originally owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, who have recently disposed of their interest here to Mr. Robert Hunt. In conversation with this gentleman he expressed his willingness to relinquish the land occupied by the Indian village, viz., $4 \frac{1}{5}$ acres, stipulating only that the Indian boundary should not approach nearer than 161 feet to the north-west corner of his garden fence. This the Indians, through their chief, agreed to, notwithstanding that the eastern boundary of the reserve will leave out one Indian house, and a portion of another partly erected; under this arrangement the newly built Episcopal school remains upon Mr. Hunt's property.

I then laid out the seven following reserves, all of which are situated on the northeast coast of Vancouver Island.

No. 1. The land on which the Fort Rupert village stands contains $4 \frac{1}{5}$ acres; it is well above high water mark, and has

a frontage on Beaver Harbor of ten chains.

No. 2. Situated about seven chains to the westward of No. 1, and bounded on the east by the claim of Mr. Hunt, contains 33 acres. The land is swampy, and a small portion on the front may, in time, be cleared and cultivated. There is a sufficient, quantity of timber for all purposes on this reserve.

No 3. Shell Island is situated three-quarters of a mile north of Fort Rupert, it contains about half an acre, and is used as a burial ground.

No. 4. Tsul-qua-te, bounded on the south by a small stream, contains sixty-eight acres; it is situated on the western shore of Hardy Bay, Queen Charlotte's Sound, and is valued only as a salmon fishery.

No. 5. Thomas Point, a reserve of forty-five acres, includes some old cultivated patches of about an acre in extent; ten or twelve acres more may be cleared, and used for the same purpose.

No. 6. Keogh, a small camping ground and fishing station, containing six acres, is situated three miles east of Fort Rupert.

No. 7. Klick-see-wy, a reserve of one hundred and forty-seven acres; on the north shore of Vancouver Island, and opposite the western end of Malcolm Island, Queen Charlotte's Sound; it is bounded on the west by Lot 9, Rupert District, the purchased claim of Mr. W.D. May; and is valuable to the Indians as a salmon fishery, and also from the fact that a considerable acreage may be cleared, and cultivated; the land is level and well-timbered. It is frequented by the Indians as a stopping place when passing between Alert Bay and Fort Rupert.

These Indians subsist almost wholly on dried fish, and on the oolachan grease which they obtain at Knight's Inlet.

They have the reputation of being lazy, dissolute, and immoral; and in consequence of their vices are fast decreasing in number; there being but few children, the tribe must shortly become extinct.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.*

Minutes of Decision - Fort Rupert Indians.
18th September, 1886.

No. 1.

A reserve of four and one-fourth acres, situated to the westward of Mr. Robert Hunt's garden at Fort Rupert.

Commencing at a post marked "Indian Reserve," and running south six chains; thence west ten chains; thence north to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in an easterly direction to the place of commencement.

A fenced graveyard, four chains east of the fort, is also reserved for the use of the Indians.

No. 2.

A reserve of thirty-three acres situated on Beaver Harbor, and adjoining the western boundary of Mr. Hunt's claim.

Commencing at the north-west corner post of Mr. Hunt's property, and running south twenty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence north to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in an easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 3.

Shell Island, containing about half an acre, and situated three-quarters of a mile north of Fort Rupert, is reserved for

the use of the Indians.

No. 4.

Tsul-qua-te, a reserve of sixty-eight acres situated on the western shore of Bay, Queen Charlotte's Sound.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running west twenty chains; thence south to Tsul-qua-te River, thence down the left bank of the said river to its mouth; and thence along sea shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 5.

Thomas Point, a reserve of forty-five acres, situated at Thomas Point, about one mile east of Fort Rupert.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running west twenty chains; thence north to the seashore; and thence following the coast in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 6.

Keogh, a reserve of six acres, situated about two miles and a-half east of Fort Rupert.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running south ten chains; thence east to the Keogh River; thence down the left bank of the said river to its mouth; and thence along the sea shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 7.

Klick-see-wy, a reserve of 147 acres, situated on Queen Charlotte's Sound, about twelve miles south-east of Fort Rupert, and east of Section 9, Rupert District.

Commencing at the north-eastern corner of Section 9, Rupert District, and running South thirty-six chains to the south-eastern corner thereof; thence east forty chains; thence north to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a westerly direction to the place of commencement.

*INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 20th October, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to inform you that the Nimkeesh Indians, who reside at Alert Bay, Cormorant Island, were visited by me on the 20th September.

These Indians derive their subsistence principally from their several fisheries. They obtain employment for a part of the year at the Alert Bay Cannery, the property of Messrs. Earl & Spencer.

Nos. 1 and 2. On reference to my report of the 20th January, 1885, it will be seen that I visited this tribe in October, 1884, for the purpose of arranging with the lessees of Cormorant Island, regarding the site of the Indian village, and at that time.

I defined reserves Nos. 1 and 2. These have been finally approved by the Provincial Government.

On my present visit I have made three additional reserves, all situated on the Nimkeesh River, Vancouver Island, immediately opposite the village of Alert Bay.

No. 3. Ches-la-kee is situated at the mouth of the Nimkeesh River. It contains 335 acres, of which about 100, if cleared

and cultivated, would produce vegetables and fruit of all kinds. There is an excellent salmon fishery at the spot, from which the Alert Bay cannery is supplied.

No. 4. Arse-ce-wyee, a reserve of forty-two acres, situated on the Nimkeesh River, about two and a-half miles from its mouth. It has a good fishery, and is much valued by the Indians on that account.

It is fairly well timbered, but the land, being only a mountain spur, is of small value.

No. 5. Otsaw-las, situated on the Nimkeesh River, about half a mile from the outlet of Karmutzen Lake.

This is a spot much frequented by the Indians throughout the year, as the yield of salmon and trout from the river and lake is never failing.

Here the Indians have built eleven houses, and have cultivated about one acre of land. The soil is light, and, when cleared, may be farmed with profit.

The Church Missionary Society, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Hall, have built a church and school at Alert Bay. His work is prosecuted under great difficulties, owing to the depraved habits of the Indians; some of whom, besides, working at the cannery, resort to Victoria for employment, and to the hop fields of Washington Territory.

This tribe is also steadily decreasing, in consequence of their vicious habits.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.
21st September, 1886.*

Minutes of Decision. - Nimkeesh Indians.

No. 1.

The reserve of fifty acres situated at Alert Bay, Cormorant Island, allotted to the Indians on the 20th October, 1884; approved by the Provincial Government 2nd December, 1884.

No. 2.

The burial ground, situated thirty chains south of Reserve No. 1, and containing two acres, assigned to the Indians on the 20th October, 1884; approved by the Provincial Government 2nd December, 1884.

No. 3.

Ches-la-kee, a reserve of 335 acres, situated at the mouth of Nimkeesh River, Broughton Strait, and south of and adjoining Section 6, Rupert District.

Commencing at the south-eastern corner post of Section 6, Rupert District, and running west eighty chains; thence south fifty chains; thence east to the sea coast and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 4.

Arse-ce-wy-ee, a reserve of forty-two acres, situated on the left bank of the Nimkeesh River, about two and a half miles from its mouth.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running, west to the Nimkeesh River; thence following the bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

No. 5.

Otsaw-las, a reserve of fifty acres, situated on the right bank of the Nimkeesh River, half a mile from the outlet of Karmutsen Lake.

Commencing at a hemlock marked "Indian Reserve," and running south twenty chains; thence west to the Nimkeesh River, and thence following the right bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

*INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 26th October, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to inform you that I next visited Gilford Island, upon the western end of which stands the winter village of the Tsah-waw-ti-neuchs, numbering 148 - and the remnants of two other tribes, the Ah-kwaw-ah-mich, 69; and the Kwaw-waw-i-nuet, 46, making in all 263; Ha-wil-qua-las being the principal chief. I ascertained from him that his people subsist almost wholly on fish, roots and berries; that no attempt at cultivation has been made by them, as they have no land suitable for that purpose. This, I afterwards found to be the case, except at the head of Kingcome Inlet, and at Wakeman's Sound. Throughout this vast extent of inland navigation, the islands are rocky and barren in the extreme. The Indians, however, possess an unlimited supply of salmon, cod, halibut and shell fish; while the mountains of the mainland provide wild goats, deer, beaver and bear, all of which they hunt with great success.

The chief having supplied me with a guide, I took him on board the steamer and with his assistance and from other information I received, I marked out the following plots of land:

No. 1. Qua-ya-stums, a reserve of thirty-eight acres, is valuable to the Indians as being the site of their winter village. It is rocky and barren with the exception of four or five acres situated immediately at the back of the houses, and which may be utilized for gardens. There is also a good supply of timber for fuel and other purposes.

Half a mile south-west of the village is Sail Island, upon the northern extremity of which are a number of graves. Two acres have been marked off by me at this point as a burial place.

No. 2. Kunstamis is a fishing and camping station situated on the mainland of British Columbia at the northern entrance to Claydon Bay. It contains fifteen acres. A small island situated immediately opposite the village is included in this reserve.

No. 3. Keogh is situated at the easterly extremity of Mackenzie Sound, and contains, sixteen acres. A great quantity of salmon, though of inferior quality, is taken at this place for winter consumption.

No. 4. Quay, a fishing and hunting station in Nanaimo Bay, Mackenzie Bound, contains ten acres.

No. 5. La-wauth, a fishing station at the mouth of the small stream which flows into Embley Lagoon, contains thirteen acres.

No. 6. Gley-ka, a reserve of nine acres, includes two small salmon streams entering the head of Act'on Sound.

No. 7. Qua-ee - this reserve contains three hundred and fifty acres and is situated at the head of Kingcome Inlet, on the Tsah-waw-ti-neuch River, two miles from its mouth. This is the most important reserve possessed by the Gilford Island Indians, as there is an abundance of timber. The land, though light is fairly good and part's of it may be easily cleared. It is especially valuable as an oolachan and salmon fishery, and during the run of the former is visited by various tribes other than those for whom it is set apart.

No. 8. Al-al-co, contains three hundred and six acres, at the head of Wakeman's Sound, about a mile from the mouth of the Ah-kwaw-ah-mish River, a good salmon stream; a limited quantity oolachans, are taken here each spring, hence it is highly prized by the Indians.

The larger portion of this allotment is subject to overflow and is of little value, except for the timber standing on it. About one hundred acres is alluvial soil, and rly good.

No. 9. A grave yard on the eastern shore of Wakeman's Sound, near its head, contains three and a half acres. It is mostly subject to overflow at high tides.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.*

Minutes of Decision - Gilford Island Indians.

25th September, 1886.

No. 1.

Qua-ya-stums, a reserve of thirty-eight acres, situated on the western shore of Gilford Island, Retreat Passage.

Commencing at a fir marked "Indian Reserve," and running east twenty chains; thence south to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a northwesterly direction to the place of commencement.

A burial ground containing two acres, situated half a mile southwest of Qua-ya-stums on the northern extremity of Sail Island, is included in this reservation.

Commencing at a fir marked "Indian Reserve," and running west to the sea coast; thence following the shore northerly to the place of commencement.

No. 2.

Kunstamis. a reserve of fifteen acres, situated on the mainland of British Columbia, at the northern entrance to Claydon Bay.

Commencing at a hemlock marked "Indian Reserve," and running north ten chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in an easterly direction to the place of commencement.

A small island situated immediately opposite the village is included in this reserve.

No. 3.

Keogh, a reserve of sixteen acres, situated at the eastern extremity of Mackenzie Band.

Commencing at a cedar marked "Indian Reserve," and running north ten chains; thence east twenty; thence south to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 4.

Quay, a reserve of ten acres, situated on the western shore of Nanaimo Bay, Mackenzie's Sound.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running north ten chains; thence east ten chains; thence south to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 5.

La-wauth, a reserve of thirteen acres, situated on the southern shore of Embley Lagoon.

Commencing at a hemlock, marked "Indian Reserve," and running south ten chains; thence west ten chains; thence north twenty chains; thence east to Embley Lagoon, and thence following the shore in a south-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 6.

Gley-ka, a reserve of nine acres, situated on the eastern shore of Act'an Sound, about half a mile from its head.

Commencing at a hemlock marked "Indian reserve," and running east ten chains; thence south ten chains; thence west to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 7.

Qua-ee, a reserve of 350 acres, situated at the head of KingCome Inlet, on the Tsah-waw-ti-neuch River, two miles from its mouth.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running east forty chains; thence north to the Tsah-waw-ti-neuch River; and thence following the left bank of the said river to the place of commencement.

Thence west thirty chains; thence north forty chains; thence east to the Tsah-waw-ti-neuch River; and thence following down the said river to the place of commencement.

No. 8.

Al-al-co, a reserve of 306 acres, situated at the head of Wakeman's Sound, upon the Ah-kwaw-ah-nish River, about a mile from its mouth.

Commencing at a spruce, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east thirty chains; thence north seventy chains; thence west fifty chains; thence south seventy chains; and thence east twenty chains to the place of commencement.

No. 9.

A graveyard, containing three and a-half acres, situated on the eastern shore of Wakeman's Sound, near its head.

Commencing at an alder, marked "Indian Reserve," and running east five chains; thence north five chains; thence west to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a south-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

*INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 26th October, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - Having completed the reserves for the Gilford Island Indians, I proceeded to visit the two tribes which inhabit Village Island, at the entrance to Knight's Inlet, viz, the Mah-ma-lille-kullah, with a population of 165, and the Kwick-so-te-no's, with a population of fifty. They live in common at this village, Wy-chas being the principal chief.

Like all the Indians visited by me on this part of the coast, they took but little interest in the allotment of land for their use. The fact is, that fish are so plentiful and so easily obtained that they care for little else. They live a life of idleness, in the veriest filth, surrounded by fish in various stages of decomposition. They do not appear to have made any progress towards civilization. On the occasion of my visit to this village a large potlach being held, and a great number of Indians were in attendance from various parts of the coast. I had, however, a long talk with Wychas and some of his young men, when I explained to them fully that the object of my visit was to secure to them certain plots of land which would give them the control of their fisheries.

I have made it a rule to specially reserve the burial grounds of the various tribes; but I found great difficulty in carrying out this rule on my present trip, owing to the custom amongst the Indians on this coast of placing their dead in rough boxes and fastening them in the trees at intervals along the water's edge. Some central place has, however, in each case been set apart for the purpose of a cemetery, and I have endeavored to impress upon them the necessity of using this land for the purpose assigned to it, as other tribes have been taught to do.

After further conversation with the chief, accompanied by a few of the tribe, I proceeded to lay out the following reserves: -

No. 1. Mah-ma-lilli-kullah a reserve on the western shore of Village Island, contains three hundred and thirty-three acres. For the most part it is worthless, being both rocky and hilly. A small patch of land at the back of the houses is clear, and might be used for gardens, and eight or nine acres close to the southern boundary of this reserve can be cleared for cultivation without much labor.

Two islands immediately in front of the village are included in this reserve. On them are several graves.

There is a sufficient quantity of timber for fuel and all other purposes on this land.

No. 2. Mee-tup. Eighteen acres have been reserved at the head of Viner Sound, Gilford Island. It is only of value as a salmon stream.

No. 3. Ah-ta, a fishing station at the mouth of the Ah-ta River, at the head of Bond Sound. It contains twenty-seven acres, three or four of which may be cultivated. Besides the fish obtained from this stream, the Indians collect a large quantity of roots and berries on the land included in this reserve.

No. 4. Kaw-we-ken, at the head of Thompson Sound. Twelve acres have been reserved at this point as a fishing station, about one acre of which may be converted into a garden without much labor.

No. 5. Dead Point, on the north shore of Harbledown Island, Beware Passage, contains sixty-five acres. A portion of this land was cleared by some white men, and abandoned many years since. It is now occupied by a family of Indians, who cultivate about half an acre. Twenty acres more are covered with alder, and may be easily cleared and cultivated.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

VICTORIA, 29th October, 1886.

The Right Honorable,
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to inform you that I arrived at the head of Knight's Inlet on the 1st October, and proceeded about a mile up the river to the village of the Ta-nock-teuch and Ah-wah-eet-tla-la Indians, who number 120 and 51, respectively, Ne-gay being chief. These Indians hunt the grizzly bear and trap mink, marten and land otter with success; they barter oolachan grease extensively with other tribes for dried fish of various kinds. It is their custom to place their dead in boxes elevated in trees - a most objectionable practice. I met the chief and the larger portion of the two tribes above mentioned, and after a lengthy conversation with them on the subject of their lands and fisheries, accompanied by them I laid out four reserves for their use, the principal of which being a very important one, as I am informed that no less than fourteen different tribes frequent it in the spring of the year for the purpose of securing oolachans.

The river affords an unlimited quantity of salmon for winter use, and game is abundant in the vicinity. The chief, in his remarks, stated that they did not cultivate land, for by doing so they would drive away the oolachans, and certainly they have acted on this principle, for not a rood of ground is utilized by them for this purpose

No. 1. Tsau-watti, contains four hundred and ten acres, nearly all of which is subject to overflow, and though otherwise worthless, is valuable to the Indians for

fishing purposes. Both salmon and oolachan are taken in large quantities the entire length of the reserve.

No. 2.

Keogh, a reserve of one hundred and six acres, situated at the head of Glendale Cove, Knight's Inlet. From the river which flows through this reserve the Indians derive a large supply of winter salmon. A small village stands at the northern extremity of this reserve. The land is valueless except for the timber upon it.

No. 3.

Kwat-se, on which stands the winter village of the tribe, contains fifty-two acres and is situated about a mile south of Macdonald Point, Knight's Inlet. The Indians have cleared a few acres here, and the soil is fairly good, but no attempt has been made to turn it to any agricultural account.

No. 4.

A burial ground of three acres situated on Macdonald's Point, Knight's Inlet.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.
2nd October, 1886.*

Minutes of Decision - Knight's Inlet Indians.

No. 1.

Tsau-watti, a reserve of four hundred and ten acres, situated about a mile from the mouth of the river which flows into the head of Knight's Inlet.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running west thirty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence east fifty chains, thence north one hundred and twenty chains; and thence west twenty chains to the place of commencement.

No. 2.

Keogh, a reserve of one hundred and six acres, situated on the eastern shore of Glendale Cove, Knight's Inlet.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence north to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 3.

Kwat-se, a reserve of fifty-two acres, situated half a mile south of Macdonald Point, Knight's Inlet.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running east ten chains; thence south thirty chains; thence west thirty chains; thence north to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 4.

A grave yard of three acres, situated at Macdonald Point, Knight's Inlet commencing at a hemlock marked "Indian Reserve," and running east, ten chains; thence north to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a southwesterly direction to the place of commencement.

*INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 29th October, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - On my return from Knight's Inlet, I visited the Klah-wit-sis tribe, who reside on the south-west coast of Turnour Island, Beware Passage. They number 107, Ke-o-te being the chief. The Indians here informed me that they had no land except that upon which their village, called Kar-luk-wees, stands; that their friends with whom they have inter-married, live in Knight's Inlet, and they use the fisheries there in common with them. They do not cultivate or know of any land suitable for cultivation. I therefore set apart the village site which contains twenty-five acres, and I regret that I found it impossible to enlarge it, as it is, surrounded by precipitous rocks. A small island on which their burial ground is situated, is included in the reservation it is south of the village.

Like other Indians on the coast this tribe subsist entirely on fish, and like them are addicted to vicious practices. They barter dried salmon with the Nah-witti Indians for halibut and cod. They trap mink, and shoot hair-seal, but are not considered good hunters.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.*

Minute of Decision - Turnour Island Indians.

2nd October, 1886.

Kar-luk-wees, a reserve of twenty-five acres, situated on the southern shore of Turnour Island, Beware Passage.

Commencing at a fir marked "Indian Reserve," and running north twenty chains thence west to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a south-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

A small island on which are a number of Indian graves, lying south of this reservation, is also assigned to the use of the Indians.

*INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 30th October, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to state for your information, that on the 4th October, I visited the Mah-tulth-pe tribe of Indians, who reside on the mainland of British Columbia, on Havannah Channel. The habits and mode of living of these Indians differ in no way from those described in my recent reports. They are lazy and live in a state of filthy degradation; having an abundance of fish of all kinds for food. They take no more interest in the allotment of land for their use than other tribes I have so recently visited. Sewitti is their chief, and they number sixty-three. After a conference in which I explained the object of my visit, and the desire of the Government that their fishing stations, and other lands, should be secured to them, the chief directed two of their number to accompany me, and with their resistance I laid out four small reserves which they said were all they required.

No. 1. Et-se-kin, sixteen acres of land on the eastern shore of Havannah Channel. It cannot be enlarged with any advantage to the tribe as it is surrounded by rocks; but it is valuable to them being the site of their village. Immediately at the back of the village are a few firs, cedars and maple trees, sufficient for fuel, & c.

Also, three small islets in front of the village which are the burial grounds of the tribe.

No. 2. This reserve is situated on Port Harvey, Cracroft Island, and is only a small camping place; it contains twenty-six acres, and is a favorite resort of the Indians; shell fish are found in great quantities on the shore.

No. 3. Hay-lah-te is a fishing and hunting station of forty-four acres, situated on the eastern branch of Adams' River. Immense quantities of inferior salmon are taken at this place, which form their principal winter food. The soil is of little value being wash gravel, covered with stunted trees; fir and cedar.

No. 4. A reserve situated the head of Port Neville is valued chiefly as a salmon fishery; a large quantity of fish were being cured at the time of my visit; and from appearances a supply equal to the demands of the entire tribe may be taken from this river.

It contains forty seven acres, some six of which are moderately good, and capable of being converted into gardens; it has at present a growth of alder on it.

Minutes of decision and sketches of the above defined reserves are enclosed herewith.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.
5th October, 1886.*

Minutes of Decision. - Mah-tulth-pe Indians

No. 1.

Et-se-kin, a reserve of sixteen acres, situated on the eastern shore of Havannah Channel, and opposite the northern end of Hall Island.

Commencing at a fir marked "Indian Reserve," and running east ten chains thence north twenty chains; thence west to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

Three small islands in Havannah Channel, west of the village, used by the Indians as burial places, are included in this reservation.

No. 2.

A reserve of twenty-six acres, situated on the eastern shore of Port. Harvey, Cracroft Island, opposite the southern end of Mist Island.

Commencing at an alder marked "Indian Reserve," and running east ten chains thence north twenty chains; thence west to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement,

No. 3.

Hay-lah-te, a reserve of forty-four acres, situated at the mouth of Adams' River, Johnstone Strait.

Commencing at a fir marked "Indian Reserve," and running south twenty chains; thence west to Adams' River; thence down the right bank of the said river to its mouth, and thence along the sea shore in a north-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

The island on which the old village stands, and which is connected with the shore at low water, is included in this reservation.

No. 4.

A reserve of forty-seven acres, situated on the northern shore of Port Neville, at its head.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running north twenty chains; thence east thirty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence west to the sea coast; and thence following the shore to the place of commencement.

*INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 30th October, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to inform you that I visited the Laich-quil-tach (or Ew-claw-taw) tribe of Indians on the 5th October, and following days, for the purpose of defining lands for their use.

This tribe is divided into four bands, viz., the Kah-kah-mat-sis, We-way-a-kum, Kwe-ah-kah, and We-way-a-kay, having a population in the aggregate of three hundred and thirty-one. They inhabit portions of the coast between Loughboro' Inlet, Johnstone Strait, and Cape Mudge, on Discovery Passage.

At one time these Indians were constantly at war with one or other of the northern tribes, and were consequently held in dread by them, but of late years they have been more peaceably disposed, and have obtained their living by fishing and hunting; while many of the younger members have sought employment in logging camps, canneries, and also in the hop-fields, south of the boundary line.

They have made no effort to cultivate; nor is there much to tempt them to do so, as the country they inhabit is, for the most part, worthless; and though a small portion might be made productive, it cannot be done without a great expenditure of labor.

I did not succeed in meeting any considerable number of the tribe at any one point yet at each village that I visited, a few members were present, and to them I explained that I was commissioned by the Government to define reserves for their use; that I was there for the purpose of consulting with them as to their requirements; and I pointed out to them the advantages they would derive from having lands so set apart, which would virtually give them the control of their fisheries.

With their assistance I marked off the following plots of land: -

No. 1. A reserve at the mouth of Salmon River, Johnstone Strait; it contains three hundred and twenty-five acres, mostly subject to overflow; the salmon fishery extends the entire length of the reserve, and is capable of producing an immense supply of that fish. I am informed that it is little frequented by the tribe of late it was the winter residence of the "Kah-kah-mat-sis band.

No. 2. Ho-may-no reserve of thirty-seven acres; it is situated at the head of Heydon Bay. The land is very worthless, but the stream which flows through it supplies several families with salmon for winter consumption.

No. 3. Loughboro reserve containing forty acres, valued, during the fall and winter, as a spot where a limited supply of fish can be procured.

No. 4. Mat-la-ten, the winter village of the sub-tribe, We-wai-a-kum, who have built a number of new and substantial lumber houses. Of the hundred and eight acres embraced in this reserve, forty to fifty, which at present are heavily timbered, can, if cleared, be cultivated, the soil being fairly good.

Two small rocky islets, south-east of the village, on which are a number of Indian graves, are included in this reserve.

No. 5. Ma-tsay-no, situated at the head of Philip's Arm, Cardero, Channel, contains one hundred and twenty-eight acres.

The Indians were unusually anxious to have this land secured to them. Could they be induced to clear it, it might be converted into an excellent farm, for the soil is mostly good, though heavily timbered.

A valuable fishery exists on the river, and game is plentiful in the neighborhood.

No. 6. Sa-ai-youck, a reserve of forty-seven acres, situated on the north shore of Cardero Channel, about a mile west of Arran Rapids. Immediately at the back of the village which stands on this reserve, are some forty acres, at present covered with alder and maple; this may be easily cleared and cultivated, as the soil is good. It is a convenient dog-fish station.

No. 7. A fishing station, containing ten acres, situated on Valdes Island, at the head of Village Bay.

No. 8. A reserve of thirteen acres, situated on the north-west shore of Open Bay, Valdes Island. It is a fishing station, about two acres of which immediately fronting the shore, and now covered with alder trees, may be converted into gardens.

No. 9. A reserve situated on Drew Harbor, Valdes island, and containing two hundred and ten acres, is chiefly used by the Indians when working in the neighboring logging camps. The soil is poor and the timber small though straight, and of good quality.

No. 10. A reserve of nine hundred and forty-six acres, situated at Cape Mudge, on the eastern shore of Discovery Passage.

On this stands the winter village of the We-wai-a-kay, the largest band of the tribe. At the back of the houses about four acres have at one time been cleared, and at the southern end of the reserve, a piece about forty acres in extent is clear of timber and available for cultivation; the soil is light and of good quality.

The remainder of the reserve is heavily timbered with fir, balsam and maple, though there are small patches of three or four acres each that would repay clearing and cultivating.

In addition to the allotments already referred to, I visited the Campbell River, where I was informed the Ew-claw-taws are desirous of possessing land. Here there is a valuable fishery, and possibly one or more patches suitable for agriculture may be found. I proceeded some miles up the river, but as the Indians were all absent, so I deemed it advisable to delay making reserves until they were present to point out the place they wish to have.

I regret that I was unable to make this selection, as it would have completed visit the tribes of Indians the reserves for the tribe. Nor was it possible for me to reside at Bate and Toba Inlets, as the steamer "Sir James Douglas" was required for duties in connection with the Marine Department. I therefore decided to return to Victoria.

In closing this report, I must not omit to acknowledge with thanks the valuable assistance I received from Captain Devereux. It was, in a great measure, due to the promptitude with which he met my wishes on all occasions with regard to the movements of the steamer, that I was able to accomplish so much in so short a time.

Sketches and minutes of decision of the above reserves are enclosed herewith. Similar sketches and minutes accompany all the reports of the reserves recently defined by me for the use of the Indians on the coast of the island and mainland.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner.
8th October, 1886.*

Minutes of Decision - Laich-kwil-tach (Ew-claw-taw) Indians.

No. 1.

A reserve of three hundred and twenty-five acres, situated at the mouth of Salmon River, Johnstone Strait.

Commencing at the south-east corner post of the south-west quarter of section thirty-two, township three, as shown on the official plan of Salmon River Valley, coast; thence following the shore in a westerly and southerly direction to the mouth and running north forty chains; thence west forty chains; thence north to the sea of Salmon River; thence up the main channel of the said river to the western boundary of section thirty-two; thence south to the south-west corner of the southwest quarter of the said section thirty-two; and thence east forty chains to the place of commencement.

No. 2.

Ho-may-no, a reserve of thirty-seven acres, situated at the head of Heydon Bay, on the west shore of Loughboro' Inlet.

Commencing at a fir marked "Indian Reserve," and running west ten chains thence south twenty chains; thence east thirty chains; thence north to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 3.

Loughboro', a reserve of forty acres, situated on the eastern shore of Loughboro' Inlet, immediately opposite Williams' Point.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running north twenty chains; thence west to the sea coast, and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 4.

Mat-la-ten, a reserve of one hundred and eight acres, situated on Cardero Channel, immediately opposite Greene Point.

Commencing at a fir marked "Indian Reserve," and running north forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a westerly direction to the place of commencement.

Two small rocky islands, lying south-east of the village, on which are a number of Indian graves, are included in this reservation.

No. 5.

Ma-tsay-no, a reserve of one hundred and twenty-eight acres, situated on the west shore of Philip's Arm at its head.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running east ten chains; thence north sixty chains; thence west to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 6.

Sa-ai-youck, a reserve of forty-seven acres, situated on the north shore of Cardero Channel, one mile west of Arran Rapids.

Commencing at a spruce marked "Indian Reserve," and running north twenty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south to the sea coast; and thence allowing the shore in a northerly and easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 7.

A reserve of ten acres, situated on Valdes Island, on the west shore of Village Bay, Sutil Channel.

Commencing at a fir marked "Indian Reserve," and running west twenty chains; thence south ten chains; thence east to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a north-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 8.

A reserve of thirteen acres, situated on Valdes Island on the northwest shore of Open Bay, Sutil Channel.

Commencing at a fir marked "Indian Reserve," and running north ten chains; thence west ten chains; thence south to the sea-coast; and thence following the shore in a north-easterly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 9.

A reserve of 210 acres situated on Drew Harbor, Valdes Island.

Commencing at the southeastern corner post of section seven, Sayward District, and running west along the southern boundary of the said section seven to a point forty chains east of the south-west corner thereof; thence south thirty chains, thence east to the sea coast; and thence following the shore in a northerly, and westerly direction to the place of commencement.

No. 10.

A reserve of 946 acres, situated at Cape Mudge on the eastern shore of Discovery Passage.

Commencing at a fir marked "Indian Reserve," and running east eighty chains thence south to the seacoast; and thence following the shore in a north-westerly direction to the place of commencement.

*INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
VICTORIA, 8th November, 1886.*

The Right Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter received from the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, date 5th inst., acknowledging the receipt of minutes of decision and sketches of the reserves recently defined by me between the eastern shore of Vancouver Island and the west coast of the mainland of British Columbia, all of which he formally approves, with one exception, viz.: Reserve No. 3 for the Fort Rupert Indians, situated on Mr. Robert Hunt's pre-emption claim, and which is held in abeyance pending the relinquishment of this land by that gentleman. The circumstances in connection with this reserve are fully stated in my report to you of the 20th October. I will take immediate steps to obtain from Mr. Hunt the necessary relinquishment of this four and a quarter acres.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner
VICTORIA B.C., 5th November, 1886.*

The Honorable P. O'REILLY,
Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR, - I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 27th and 21st ultimo, enclosing rough sketches and minutes of decision of various plots of land proposed to be reserved for Indian tribes between the eastern shore of Vancouver Island, and the west coast of the mainland, and also between Cape Mudge and Johnstone Straits. I have much pleasure in signifying my approval of each of the several tracts so proposed to be reserved, with the exception of No. 3 for the

Fort Rupert Indians which I desire may stand over until Mr. Hunt shall relinquish in writing his claim to the four and a half acres which are within the limits of his pre-emption.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. SMITHE,

Chief Commissioner Lands and Works.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.

SHOWING the Number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1886, the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Towns or Townships	Counties or Districts	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
...	...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Albermarle	Bruce	398	347 25	3,607	...
Amabel	Bruce	222	352 50	991	...
Eastnor	Bruce	1,100	850 00	3,796	...
Lindsay	Bruce	2,389	1,096 00	7,043	...
St. Edmund	Bruce	903	1,110 00	32,733	...
Adair	Bruce	...	...	1,440.50	...
Bury	Bruce	...	...	1,768	...
Hardwick	Bruce	...	...	1,111	...
Oliphant	Bruce	...	...	112	...
Southampton	Bruce	...	...	336	...
Keppel	Grey	519	958 25	3,170	...
Warton	Grey	...	...	37.80	...
Brooke	Grey	0.25	20 00	9.36	...
Bidwell	Algoma District	...	...	7,172	...
Howland	Algoma District	...	...	4,190	...
Sheguiandah	Algoma District	...	...	10,329	...
Sheguiandah Town Plot	Algoma District	...	...	323.50	...
Billings	Algoma District	100	175 00	4,275	...
Assiginack	Algoma District	...	...	6,552	...
Campbell	Algoma District	100	50 00	10,636	...
Manitowaning	Algoma District	0.10	200 00	34.90	...
Carnarvon	Algoma District	103	51 50	8,615	...
Tehkummah	Algoma District	100	50 00	7,808	...
Sandfield	Algoma District	...	...	5,984	...
Shaftesbury, Town Plot	Algoma District	5.80	542 90	213.95	...
Mississagua Reserve	Algoma District	...	...	1,228	...
Thessalon	Algoma District	324	324 00	5,774	...
Awers	Algoma District	...	...	13,584	...
Archibald	Algoma District	...	...	2,900	...
Dennis	Algoma District	...	...	3,509	...

Fisher	Algoma District	...	...	9,602	...
Garden River	Algoma District	...	...	15,481	...
*Saugeen Fishing Islands	Lake Huron	...	...	1,161	...
*Cape Hurd Islands	Georgian Bay	...	...	7,702.50	...
Herrick	Algoma District	...	...	7,427.63	...
Havilland	Algoma District	...	...	3,821	...
Kars	Algoma District	...	...	9,479	...
Apaquosh	Algoma District	...	...	316.91	...
Laird	Algoma District	400	198 40	12,928.50	...
Macdonald	Algoma District	253	126 50	3,690.50	...
Meredith	Algoma District	80	120 00	7,863	...
Pennefather	Algoma District	...	...	18,131	...
Tilley	Algoma District	...	...	12,691	...
Tupper	Algoma District	...	...	2,800	...
Fenwick	Algoma District	147	7350	13,244.50	...
Vankoughnet	Algoma District	186	93 00	10,662	...
(t)Shingcoaicouse	Algoma District	...	...	269	...
Allan	Algoma District	122	61 00	6,138	...
Burpee	Algoma District	...	...	14,070	...
Barrie Island	Algoma District	...	...	(tt)5,964	...
Gordon	Algoma District	186	93 00	3,872	...
Carried forward	...	7,638.15	6,892 80	316,596.55	...

[*These islands were surrendered Oct., 1885.]

[(t)Includes small islands.]

[(tt)Omitted by error in last years report.]

Towns or Townships	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
...	...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Brought forward	...	7,638.15	6,892 80	316,596.55	...
Gore Bay	Algoma District	...	...	3	...
Mills	Algoma District	69	34 50	11,182	...
Cockburn Island	Algoma District	100	50 00	22,842	...
Dawson	Algoma District	945	431 45	31,992	...
Robinson	Algoma District	960	463 00	60,787	...
Tolsmaville	Algoma District	.25	20 00	1,594.75	...
Neebing	Thunder Bay	...	...	3,778	...
Sarnia	Lambton	6.01	2,060 00	11.45	...
Anderdon	Essex	...	...	344,25	...
Seneca	Haldimand	...	...	381	...
Cayuga	Haldimand	.50	35 50	707.41	...
Azoff, Village	Haldimand	...	...	10	...
Caledonia, Town Plot	Haldimand	...	...	3.49	...
Oneida	Haldimand	16.50	66 00	378.50	...
Tyendinaga	Ontario, County	...	...	2,611	...
Thora Island	Lake Simcoe	...	...	74	...
Brantford	Brant	...	...	10.14	...
Onondaga	Brant	*128.78	2,060 48	...	...
Bronte	Halton	...	...	3.75	...
Port Credit and part of Township of Toronto	Peel	...	...	...	...
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	Ontario, Province.	27.80	421 00	1,006.50	...
Islands in the Otanabee and its lakes	Peterboro'	30,00	241 00	3,198	...
Deseronto	Hastings	...	...	11.05	...
...	...	9,921.99	12,777 88	457,525.84	...
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	...	...	...	...	...
Colrairie Reserve	Colrairie	...	...	1180	...
Ouiatchouan	Chicoutimi	210	84 00	12,808	...
...	...	210	84 00	12,808	...
RECAPITULATION.	...	...	...	...	...

Ontario	...	9,291.99	12,777 83	457,525.84	...
Quebec	...	210	84 00	12,808	...
Total	...	10,131.99	12,861 83	470,333.84	...

[*Resumed land resold.]

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs

WM. PLUMMER,
 Commissioner of Lands and Timber.
 DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.

ANNUAL REPORT. - LAND BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounted to 10,131.99 acres, and the sales to \$12,861.83.

The quantity of land still in the hands of the Department, in round numbers, is 470,334 acres.

Agents returns examined and entered	234
New sales entered	152
Cancellations of sales	10
Cancellations of sales revoked	33
Leases issued and entered	29
Number of payments on leases, entered	566
Number of payments on old sales, entered	319
Total collections on account of old and new sales on timber and on rents amounted to \$78,178.39.	...
Assignments of land examined and entered	397
Assignments of land registered	277
Descriptions, for patents prepared and entered	276
Patents examined and despatched	276
Patents cancelled	2
Location tickets issued and entered	76
The total amount of purchase money and interest thereon in arrear on land sales on the 30th June last \$360,979.24.	...
Principal	\$228,489.42
Interest	132,489.82
Total	\$360,979.24

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs

WM. PLUMMER,
Commissioner of Lands and Timber.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 2.

AGRICULTURAL and Industrial Statistics.

PROVINCES.	Indian Population resident on Reserves.	Quantity of land cultivated.	New Land made in 1885 - 86.	Houses or Huts.	Barns or Stables.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggon.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Machines.	Other Implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Oxen.	Young Stock.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Fish, value.	Furs, value.	Other Industries, value.
...	...	Acres	Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	\$	...	\$
Ontario	16470	66242	2289	3344	2122	1497	1143	1261	389	42	4455	2779	2238	1573	5409	702	2856	36200	54201	80233	28101	37874	1178	1848	95459	9078	43920	41200	37774
Quebec	6081	6034	149	712	527	239	206	361	28	19	333	541	526	186	667	130	430	1516	100	21102	7269	1759	20	970	24179	1941	1810	43570	105350
Nova Scotia	2138	1964	56	394	62	30	16	21	1	...	753	29	79	121	57	28	86	122	202	941	139	67	4	98	11421	530	6795	5845	18950
New Brunswick	1576	2240	11	301	92	25	41	19	1	...	...	147	32	37	28	98	10	86	235	3684	40	...	...	1550	7610	256	2809	3200	10748
Prince Edward Island	323	146	11	70	112	6	4	1	...	...	60	5	...	1	8	4	4	2	160	640	2	...	...	...	2620	46	350	8	5600
Manitoba	8754	1547	147	2252	550	263	256	102	6	...	7141	190	574	4	140	424	772	105	2448	755	25	710	...	...	39334	5571	67650	80368	14590
North-West Territories	17463	8929	1355	2994	636	727	414	329	37	1	14262	3257	769	89	66	1058	1516	500	14834	3994	678	9957	...	...	75151	7994	15326	83620	13809
British Columbia	38539	6504	388	2938	793	340	244	118	3	...	2696	12325	2073	597	2500	300	2421	217	15666	13124	3048	1735	...	...	65436	2972	430707	450876	15850
Total	91344	93606	4406	13005	4794	3127	2324	2212	465	62	29847	19158	6296	2599	8945	2656	8171	38742	87846	124473	39302	52102	1202	4466	321210	28388	568367	715687	222671

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

John McGirr,
Clerk of Statistics.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.

Table, see page 208.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3

SHOWING the Condition of the Various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from which Returns have been recieved) for the Year ended 80th June, 1886.

Schools.	Names of teachers.	Salaries per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
ONTARIO.	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alderville	Wellington Salt	300 00	Alnwick Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	28	17	25	18	25	...	2	...	...	...	Salary paid from a special grant of one-half the amount from the Indian School Fund to the Methodist Missionary Society. Object lessons.
Back Settlement	John Henry	200 00	Caradoc Reserve. Paid by Band	28	16	25	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	Composition taught.
Bear Creek	Mary Jane Scott	200 00	Caradoc Reserve. Paid by Band	21	8	21	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	Compostion taught.
Buzwah's Village	Agatha Gabow	200 00	Manitowaning Bay. Paid by Indian School Fund	18	9	14	10	11	...	3	3	10	...	Catechism taught.
Cape Croker	Isabella McIver	250 00	Nawash Reserve. Paid by Band	25	16	25	21	24	...	8	...	...	...	Mental arithmetic taught.
Caradoc	Joseph Fisher	200 00	Caradoc Reserve. Paid by Band	29	23	29	14	15	3	2	...	...	...	Composition taught.
Christian Island	Catherine Jackson	250 00	Christian Island, in Georgian Bay. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	31	16	21	16	16	...	2	...	...	...	See Remarks oppistite Alderville.
Fort William,	Thos. P. Staktum	200 00	Fort William Reserve. I.S.	16	11	10	8	9	5	5	...	...	...	Catechism taught.

Lower Muncey	Hannah Burdon	200 00	Indian School Fund and Church of England	30	17	30	30	30	30	...	...	...	...	...
Mattawa, Upper Ottawa	Sister St. Thecla	100 00	Indian School Fund	26	23	26	17	26	19	17	...	...	...	Catechism taught.
Miller, Henvey's Inlet	John H. Esquimaux	250 00	Henvey's Inlet Reserve. Band and Indian School Fund	29	14	24	12	13	6	12	...	...	...	Scripture taught.
Mississagua, New Credit	Alex. Scott	350 00	Mississagua Reserve. Paid by Band	32	13	32	13	27	16	16	...	...	...	...
Mississaugua	Mara Cada	250 00	Mississagua River Reserve. Indian School Fund.	13	7	10	9	10	7	2	1	13	13	Catechism.
Mohawk Institute and Indian Normal School, Brantford Fund Normal School, Brantford	Rev. R. Ashton, Principal	...	New England Company	89	89	84	69	69	69	69	31	69	69	...
Moravian	Daniel Edwards	350 00	Moravian Reserve. Paid by Band	38	21	34	19	14	6	11	1	38	38	Composition and object lessons taught.
Moravian Mission	Dora Millar	...	Moravian Reserve. Paid by Moravian Society	17	10	16	10	13	3	9	14	7	7	...
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution, Munceytown	Rev. W.W. Shepherd, Principal	3,000 00	See Remarks	56	53	56	56	56	46	19	10	...	...	An industrial and boarding school \$60 per annum allowed from Indian Funds for each 50 pupils. Boys taught trades and farming; girls,

sewing,
housework,
& c.

Table, see page 210.

Red Line	Annie J. Cross	250 00	Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	25	14	24	22	21	6	10	...	...	...	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
Red Rock	James Mackay	250 00	Red Rock Reserve. Paid by I.S. Fund	19	11	17	9	1	7	2	...	...	...	...
Ryerson	Edmund Farrer	250 00	Parry Island Reserve. Band and Indian School Fund	27	16	28	13	19	12	6	2	10	10	...
Saugeen	M.S. Spence	300 00	Saugeen Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	25	14	25	14	25	5	...	5	25	25	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
Scotch Settlement	John Burr	300 00	Saugeen Reserve. Paid by Band	28	21	28	22	20	25	...	...	...	...	Composition taught.
Serpent River	Sophie Peltier	250 00	Serpent River Reserve. Paid by I.S. Fund	18	13	13	15	10	1	2	...	11	11	Catechism taught.
Shawanaga	Christina John	250 00	Shananaga Reserve. Band and Indian School Fund	17	8	12	7	9	2	...	...	...	...	Object lessons taught.
Sheguiandah	Fred. Sims	300 00	Sheguiandah Reserve. Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	29	14	17	11	16	1	13	...	18	18	Dictation taught.
			1,800 00											An industrial school; all pupils resident; \$60 per

No. 5	Goosie	2,900 00	...	29	12	29	13	19	9	9	3	10	10	...
Six Nations, No. 6	Benjamin Carpenter	2,900 00	...	21	9	14	9	12	2	1	1	...	...	...
Six Nations, No. 7	E. Johnston	2,900 00	...	34	19	33	28	24	7	5	1	23	23	...
Six Nations, No. 8	Maggie Davis	2,900 00	...	23	15	23	9	22	9	9	3	23	...	...
Six Nations, No. 9	C. Russell	2,900 00	...	35	22	34	15	24	15	15	2	2	...	...
Six Nations, No. 10	John Sickers	2,900 00	...	48	26	39	22	47	22	22	...	...	...	...
Skene	Bella Johnston	200 00	Parry Island Reserve. Paid by Band.	14	8	15	11	9	5	8	...	11	11	Object lessons taught.
South Bay	Thérèse Akiwens	200 00	South Bay Island Reserve. Paid by Indian School Fund	12	8	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	Catechism taught.
Stone Ridge	E. Hyndman	250 00	Six Nation Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	23	13	19	16	16	13	9	...	...	...	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
St. Clair	John J. Milliken	250 00	Sarnia Reserve. Indian School Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	39	17	39	19	28	6	3	1	...	...	See Remarks opposite Alderville.
Thomas	John Miller	300 00	Six Nation Reserve. Paid by Band.	31	21	32	17	29	19	17	...	21	21	...

Table, see page 212.

Protestant	Benedict	240 00	Methodist Missionary Society	20	8	12	8	2	12	...	...	...	...	opposite Alderville.
Lake St. John	Madame L. E. Otis	150 00	Lake St. John Reserve. I.S. Fund	73	29	19	23	14	6	4	6	8	8	Mental arithmetic taught.
Lorette	Emilie Bittner	200 00	Lorette Reserve. I.S. Fund	44	26	31	20	25	12	10	13	...	...	Catechism taught.
Maniwaki	Sister M. du Sauveur	150 00	River Desert Reserve. Paid by Band	11	10	10	8	5	1	1	...	...	...	Two quarters only.
Maria	Margaret Audet	150 00	Maria Desert Reserve. I.S. Fund	27	9	27	12	27	2	8	11	...	...	Composition taught.
Oka, Village	Timothy Arishon	200 00	Oka Reserve. I.S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	21	12	16	13	14	...	5	...	...	...	See remarks opposite Alderville.
Oka, Country	Ignace Attonion	175 00	Oka Reserve. I.S. Fund and Methodist Missionary Society	16	10	15	7	6	2	2	...	...	...	See remarks opposite Alderville.
Retestigouche	H. Boudreau	200 00	Restigouche Reserve. I.S. Fund	30	27	24	21	24	4	4	4	...	...	Catechism taught.
St. Francis, Protestant	H.L. Masta	250 00	St. Francis Reserve. I.S. Fund.	15	8	13	11	11	4	4	3	13	13	Three quarters only.
St. Francis, Roman Catholic	Sister St. Rapbaël	290 00	26	20	20	11	10	7	4	5	5	...	...	Dictation taught.

Table, see page 214.

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserves on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.	Number of pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
QUEBEC - Concluded.	...	\$ cts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Regis	Mary Jane Powell	200 00	St. Regis Reserve. Paid by Band	30	18	24	21	15	1	7	4	...	...	Catechism taught.
Temiscamingue	John King	250 00	Temiscamingue Reserve. I.S. Fund.	30	14	30	12	10	6	...	...	...	...	Catechism taught.
Temiscamingue, Rom. Catholic	Sister Ste. Colombe	100 00	Temiscamingue Reserve. I.S. Fund	27	14	20	15	12	...	...	...	23	23	Two quarters only.
Total, Quebec	...	3,305 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NOVA SCOTIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bear River	T.C. Kerr	264 00	Bear River Reserve. I.S. Fund	23	12	23	12	14	5	3	...	...	...	Mental arithmetic taught.
Eskasoni	R. McMillan	200 00	Eskasoni River Reserve. I.S. Fund	15	6	14	8	5	3	2	2	...	...	Catechism taught.
Middle River	John A. McEachen	200 00	Middle River Reserve. I.S. Fund	19	7	13	7	7	2	...	...	...	...	Dictation taught.
Whycocomagh	John McEachen	200 00	Whycocomagh Reserve. I.S. Fund	28	11	17	8	9	8	2	...	...	...	Composition taught.
Total, Nova Scotia	...	864 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NEW BRUNSWICK.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnt Church	Flora Campbell	200 00	Burnt Church Reserve. I.S. Fund	19	13	19	7	16	7	7	...	...	...	Catechism taught.
Eel Ground	Michael Flinne	250 00	Eel Ground Reserve. I.S. Fund	18	9	18	8	9	4	...	...	14	14	Composition taught.
Kingsclear	A.L. Morris	250 00	Kingsclear Reserve. I.S. Fund	29	18	22	18	29	10	2	4	21	21	Mental arithmetic taught.
St. Mary's	M.H. Martin	200 00	St. Mary's Reserve. I.S. Fund	24	12	16	14	24	24	...	...	...	...	Dictation taught.

Tobique	Mary J. McCluskey	150 00	Tobique Reserve. I.S. Fund	24	14	14	11	14	2	1	...	...	...	Dictation taught.
Total, New Brunswick	...	1,050 00	...	114	66	89	58	92	47	10	4	35	35	...
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lennox Island	John O. Arsenault	200 00	Lennox Island. Consolidated Fund.	17	9	14	8	11	11	3	...	3	3	Catechism.

Table, see page 216

Eagle Hills	Thomas Mitchell	...	Stoney Reserve, Battleford District, Treaty 6	23	18	10	19	3	...	...	...	9	9	Two quarters only.
Ebb and Flow Lake	John Favel	...	Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve, Treaty 2	33	24	26	19	15	3	4	...	13	13	Dictation taught.
Fairford (Upper)	Rev. Geo. Bruce	...	Fairford Reserve, Treaty 2	51	40	46	39	49	18	14	15	36	36	Dictation taught.
Fairford (Lower)	Wm. Anderson	...	Fairford Reserve, Treaty 2	29	15	27	19	15	7	7	2	4	4	Dictation taught.
Fisher River	W.T. Lyness	...	Fisher River Reserve, Treaty 5	56	31	56	22	34	5	2	...	...	...	Dictation taught.
Fort Alexander (Pro.)	Harriett McKenzie	...	Fort Alexander Reserve, Treaty 1	22	11	16	13	12	2	...	...	9	9	Composition taught.
Fort Alexander (R.C.)	Père Madore	...	Fort Alexander Reserve, Treaty 1	45	22	26	19	14	2	4	...	6	6	Three quarters only.
Fort à la Corne	Mary Stevens	...	James Smith's Reserve, Prince Albert Agency, Treaty 6	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Two quarters only.
Frenchman's Head	J.A. Spence	...	Lac Seul Reserve Treaty 3	34	11	21	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	Catechism taught.
Gambler	Frv. Jordens	...	Cowesess Reserve, Crooked Lakes Agency, Treaty 4	23	11	17	13	11	...	...	...	5	5	Catechism taught.
Gordon	Owen Owens	...	Gordon's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty 4	32	18	22	18	27	4	18	...	15	15	Two quarters only.
Grand Rapids	H. Podmore	...	Grand Rapids Reserve,	40	16	27	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	Two quarters

			Treaty 5											only.
Grassy Narrows	J.A. Blais	...	English River Reserve, Treaty 3	25	14	18	12	7	2	2	...	9	9	Catechism taught.
Hollow Water River	P.T. Roberts	...	Hollow Water River Reserve, Treaty 5	28	9	25	11	25	...	1	...	...	...	Catechism taught.
Hungry Hall	H.B. Collier	...	Hungry Hall Reserve, Treaty 3	26	15	7	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	June quarter only.

^A salary of \$300 per annum is paid to the teacher of each school wholly supported by the Government, and \$12 per annum for each pupil over the number of 25, and up to the number of 42; the whole not to exceed \$504 per annum. The teachers of such of those schools as receive aid from the Missionary Societies receive from the Department, in addition to such aid, the sum of \$12 per capita per annum on an average daily attendance, not to exceed 25 pupils, nor \$300.

Table, see page 218.

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.	Number of pupils on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES - Continued.	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isle à la Crosse	Sister Langelier	^	Petequakey's Reserve, Prince Albert Agency, Treaty 6	26	18	21	14	19	2	...	4	18	18	Catechism taught.
Islington	R.J. Ingram	...	Islington Reserve, Treaty 3	53	35	42	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	June quarter only.
Jack Fish Creek	Lillie Applegarth	...	Moosomin Reserve, Battleford District Treaty 6	15	9	10	8	10	...	...	...	15	15	Three quarters only.
John Smith	Maria McKenzie	...	John Smith's Reserve, Prince Albert Agency, Treaty 6	33	23	33	26	9	7	...	...	...	...	Composition taught.
Kee-see-kouse (R.C.)	J.R. Thomas	...	Kee-see-kouse Reserve, Birtle District, Treaty 4	25	13	24	12	12	12	...	...	19	19	Catechism taught.
Keys	Rev S. Agassiz	...	Keys' Reserve, Birtle District, Treaty 4	42	25	42	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	September quarter only.
Lac Seul	Rev. James Irvine	...	Lac Seul Reserve, Treaty 3	17	9	16	10	8	4	...	...	...	...	Dictation taught.
Lake Manitoba	Wm. Sanderson	...	Lake Manitoba Reserve, Treaty 2	20	5	14	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	Two quarters only.
Lake St Martin	Francis Storr	...	Lake St. Martin Reserve, Treaty 2	21	9	16	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	Three quarters only.

			Treaty 6											
Poplar River	Geo. Prewer	...	Poplar River Reserve, Treaty 5	53	25	41	30	54	...	...	...	...	...	Three quarters only.
Poundmaker	Rev. Father Cochin	...	Poundmaker Reserve, Battleford District, Treaty 6	31	23	16	28	27	31	...	...	16	16	Two quarters only.
Riding Mountain	Isaac H. McDonald	...	Kee-see-koo-weenin Reserve, Birtle Agency Treaty 4	19	12	12	3	3	...	...	...	16	16	Three quarters only.
Rosseau River	Norbert Nolin	...	Rosseau River Reserve, Treaty 1	15	13	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	Three quarters only.
Sandy Bay Lake Manitoba	Robert Tweddell	...	Sandy Bay Reserve, Treaty 1, under Ageat Martineau	35	22	29	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	Composition taught.
Stoney Plains	Magnus Anderson	...	Enoch la Potac Reserve (near Edmonton) Edmonton District, Treaty 6	31	18	16	31	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
St. Albert R.C. Mission and Industrial School.	Rev. Fath. Blais, Principal	...	Orphans' Reserve, Edmonton District, Treaty 6	14	14	14	12	14	11	11	11	14	14	The school is of an industrial nature. The boys learn farm work, trades, & c.; the girls learn all kinds of needle work; also carding, spinning and weaving. The Government grants \$30 per annum for each of

^Vide preceeding page.

Table, see page 220.

Schools.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per Annum.	Reserve on which situated, and Fund from which Paid.	Number of Pupils on Roll.	Average daily attendance.	Number Reading and Spelling.	Number Writing.	Number learning Arithmetic.	Number learning Grammar.	Number learning Geography.	Number learning History.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Remarks.
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES - Concluded.	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Peters', North	Rev. J.W. Davis	^	St. Peter's Reserve, Treaty 1	42	23	39	29	29	14	16	14	...	...	...
St. Peters', South	Rev. H. Cochrane	...	St. Peter's Reserve, Treaty 1	51	27	46	28	28	31	29	31	46	46	...
St. Peters', East (Pro)	James Settee, jun	...	St. Peter's Reserve, Treaty 1	41	23	36	23	8	12	4	5	4	4	...
St. Peters', East (R.C.)	Therese Fauffenback	...	St. Peter's Reserve, Treaty 1	21	11	12	12	9	5	5	...	13	13	...
Thunder Child	John Hope	...	Thunder Child Reserve, Battleford District, Treaty 6	29	18	23	14	15	...	...	...	20	20	...
Touchwood Hills	F.W. Dennehy	...	Muscowequahn's Reserve, Touchwood Hills Agency, Treaty 4	34	18	34	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermillion, Irene Training School, Peace River	E.J. Lawrence, Principal	...	Athabasca District, outside of Treaty limits	17	15	17	14	14	11	4	2	...	...	Two quarters only.
Water Hen River	Jules Tabouret	...	Water Hen River Reserve, Treaty 2	36	31	25	18	26	4	6	...	33	33	French taught.
Whitefish Lake	C. German	...	James Seenum's Reserve, Victoria Agency, Treaty 6	36	21	35	15	28	23	12	...	35	35	Dictation taught.
Woodville, Wolf Creek	John Nelson	...	Chepoostequahn's Reserve, Peace Hills Victoria Agency Treaty 6	27	10	14	23	12	...	...	...	...	...	Three quarters only.
Total, Manitoba and North-West Territories	...	...	...	2,356	1,303	1,774	1,189	1,032	300	226	86	451	451	...
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alert Bay	Rev. A.J. Hall	^^	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries	17	9	10	9	12	...	7	...	...	...	Three quarters

			from other sources.											only.
Bella Bella	E.A. Earnhart	...	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.	38	12	35	30	34	...	34	...	34	34	...
Cowichan	E. Verbrugghe	...	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.	44	36	27	23	25	12	19	...	...	...	Two quarters only.
Hesquisht	Rev. A.J. Brabant	...	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.	30	29	25	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	Two quarters only.
Kincolith	Rev. W.H. Collison	...	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.	46	21	43	26	27	1	14	...	38	38	Three quarters only.
Kyuquaht	Rev. Joseph Nicolaye	...	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.	28	27	20	20	28	28	20	...	28	...	Three quarters only.
Masset	Chas. Harrison	...	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.	50	26	25	48	24	2	...	...	...	50	Three quarters only.
Naas River	Mary A. Green	...	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.	15	12	14	6	12	5	5	...	13	...	Three quarters only.
Nanaimo	S. Lawrence	...	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.	48	21	35	30	23	...	...	...	...	...	Three quarters only.
Port Essington	D. Jennings	...	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.	65	27	54	54	65	1	...	...	...	...	Two quarters only.
Port Simpson	A.A. Miller	...	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries	102	44	69	75	57	12	8	...	102	102	...

			from other sources.											
St. Mary's Mission	Sister M. Martin	...	Consolidated Fund. Some also receive salaries from other sources.	27	24	23	23	27	19	19	...	22	22	...
Total, British Columbia	...	...	...	510	288	380	369	359	80	126	...	237	246	...

^Vide preceding pages.

^^\$12 per capita up to \$300 per annum, except in the case of St. Mary's School which has a special grant of \$500 per annum, and Port Simpson, \$400 per annum.

Table, see page 222.

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Pupils.
Ontario	2,000
Quebec	513
Nova Scotia	85
New Brunswick	114
Prince Edward Island	17
Manitoba and North-West Territories	2,356
British Columbia	510
Total	5,595

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886,
JOHN McGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

TABULAR STATEMENT, No. 4.

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Algonquins of Carleton	26
Algonquins of Golden Lake	83
Algonquins of Renfrew	673
Chippewas and Mansees of the Thames	572
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.	821
Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Sarnia, Kettle Point and Sauble	511
Chippewas of Snake Island	132
Chippewas of Rama	240
Chippewas of Saugeen	352
Chippewas of Nawash	390
Chippewas of Beausoleil	326
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson (Muskoka District)	111
Moravians of the Thames	283
Missisaguas of Mud Lake	154
Missisaguas of Rice Lake	90
Missisaguas of Scugog	45
Missisaguas of Alnwick	229
Missisaguas of New Credit	239
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	1,010
Oneidas of the Thames	770
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, at -	...
Cockburn Island	40
Sheshegwaning	152
West Bay	251
Sucker Creek	104
Sheguiandah	129
Sucker Lake	37
South Bay	64
Wikwemikong	820
Wikwemikongsing	151
Obidgewong	19
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior, at -	...
Fort William	429
Red Rock or Helen Island	168
Pays Plat	50

Lake Nipegon	462
Pic River	257
Long Lake	332
Michipicotin and Big Heads	306
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron, at -	...
Thessalon River	176
Maganettawan	166
Spanish River	516
White Fish Lake	150
Mississagua River	141
Onewaiegos	62

Serpent River	90
French River	84
Tahgaiwenene	150
White Fish River	75
Parry Island	76
Shawanaga	118
Henvey's Inlet	189
Lake Nipissing	163
Temogamingue	89
Dokis	60
Garden River	411
Batchewana Bay	343
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,282
Wyandotts of Anderdon	98
Total	17,267
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	...
Abenakis of St. Francis	319
Abenakis of Bécancour	39
Algonquins of Desert	416
Algonquins of Témisgamingue	136
Algonquins of South Pontiac	1,028
Algonquins of North Pontiac	...
Algonquins of Bigelow, Wells, Blake, McGill, County of Ottawa	14
Algonquins of Beauman Villeneuve, County of Ottawa	1
Algonquins of Mulgrave, Derry, County of Ottawa	15
Algonquins of Ste. Angélique, County of Ottawa	6
Algonquins of Hartwell, County of Ottawa	25
Algonquins of North Nation, County of Ottawa	11
Algonquins of River Rouge, North County of Ottawa	31
Algonquins of Hull (City), County of Ottawa	3
Algonquins of Hull, County of Ottawa	5
Algonquins of Gatineau (Village), County of Ottawa	1
Algonquins of Wright, County of Ottawa	8
Algonquins of Egan, Maniwaki, County of Ottawa	225
Algonquins of Aumond, County of Ottawa	1
Algonquins of Unorganized Territory, County of Ottawa	320
Algonquins of Argenteuil	24
Algonquins of Shefford	2
Algonquins of Bagot	1
Algonquins of Danville (Village)	2

Algonquins of Victoriaville	8
Algonquins of St. Médard	1
Algonquins of Mégantic	2
Algonquins of L'Islet	21
Algonquins of Beauce	2
Algonquins of Kamouraska	2
Algonquins of St. Timothée	2
Algonquins of Côteau Landing (Village)	4
Algonquins of St. Urbain	4
Algonquins of Point au Pic (Village)	4
Algonquins of St. Joachim	1
Algonquins of Quebec (City)	5

Algonquins of Quebec (County)	33
Algonquins of Champlain	379
Algonquins of Montreal (City)	13
Algonquins of Laval	1
Algonquins of Rimouski	39
Algonquins of St. Sylvestre	2
Algonquins of Three Rivers	11
Algonquins of Stanstead	10
Algonquins of Montcalm	9
Algonquins of Joliette	1
Algonquins of Berthier	53
Algonquins of Iberville	7
Algonquins of Maskinongé	18
Algonquins of St. Maurice	174
Algonquins of Compton	10
Algonquins of Portneuf	2
Amalicates of Témiscouata	73
Amalicates of Viger	110
Hurons of Lorette	265
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,591
Iroquois St. Régis	1,122
Iroquois and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains	375
Micmacs of Gaspé	71
Micmacs of Maria	105
Micmacs of Restigouche	511
Montagnais of Betsiamits	479
Montagnais of Escoumains	57
Montagnais of Godbout	39
Montagnais of Grand Romaine	319
Montagnais of Lake St. John	407
Montagnais of Mingan	171
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860
Seven Islands	280
Total	12,286
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.	...
Micmacs of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne	335
Micmacs of King's County	90
Micmacs of Queens	102
Micmacs of Lunenburg	58
Micmacs of Halifax	85

Micmacs of Hants	169
Micmacs of Colchester	100
Micmacs of Cumberland	88
Micmacs of Pictou	192
Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysboro'	180
Micmacs of Richmond	249
Micmacs of Inverness	127
Micmacs of Victoria	109
Micmacs of Cape Breton	254
Total	2,138

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.	...
Micmacs of Restigouche	34
Micmacs of Gloucester	47
Micmacs of Northumberland	436
Micmacs of Kent	341
Micmacs of Westmoreland	74
Amalicités of Madawaska	30
Amalicités of Victoria	162
Amalicités of Carleton	68
Amalicités of Charlotte	32
Amalicités of St. Johns	12
Amalicités of York, Sunbury, King's and Queen's County	340
Total	1,576
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	...
Micmacs	323
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.	...
Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1	2,381
Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 2	733
Chippewas and Sauteux of Treaty No. 3	2,615
Chippewas and Sauteux and Crees of Treaty No. 4	5,913
Chippewas and Sauteux and Crees of Treaty No. 5	2,866
Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6	7,539
Blackfeet of Treaty No. 7	6,495
Resident Sioux	2,000
Total	30,578
Peace River District	2,038
Athabasca District	8,000
McKenzie District	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016
Labrador (Canadian Interior)	1,000
Arctic Coast	4,000
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...
West Coast Agency.	...
Ahhousaht	286
Clao-qu-aht	302
Chaic-cles-aht	154
Ehatt-is-aht	152
Emlh-wilh-laht	210
Hosh-que-aht	225
Howchuk-list-aht	57

Kel-seem-aht	164
Ky-wk-aht	560
Match-itl-aht	80
Mooach-aht	279
Nitten-aht	243

Nooch-alh-laht	136
Oi-aht	232
Opitches-aht	57
Pacheen-aht	73
Too-qu-aht	32
Tsesh-aht	173
Total	3,415
Fraser River Agency.	...
Assylitch	25
Burrard Inlet, Reserve No. 3	47
Capitano Creek	51
Cheam	167
Cehales	127
Co-quit-lum	43
Co-qua-piet	51
Cla-hoose	108
Douglas	95
Ewa-hoos	98
Em-alcom	68
False Creek	94
Harrison Mouth	57
Hastings Saw Mills	82
Hope	129
Katsey	100
Klatanars	36
Langley	136
Matsqui	71
Mission - Burrard Inlet	223
Misqueam	145
Moonyville Saw Mills	57
New Westminster	220
Nicoamen	27
Ohamille	80
Pemberton Meadows	162
Popkum	31
Samamhoo	98
Schurye	26
Sechelt	281
Skokale	46
Skowall	67

Skukem Chuck	89
Skulteen	51
Semaccom	51
Seymour Creek	27
Squah	115
Squatils	103
Squamish - Hon Sound	289
Sliammon	298
Slumagh	52
Squehala	29
Squeam	58
Sumas, No. 1	26
Sumas, No. 2	63
Sumas, No. 3	40
Syuay	46

Texas Lake	69
To-ylee	50
Tsonassan	89
Wadington Harbor	69
Whonook	37
Yak-y-you	56
Yale	262
Total	5,020
Kamloops Agency.	...
Chataway	13
Chomok	23
Chukchuqualk	130
Halaha	12
Halaut	139
Halkum	141
Hlukhlukatan	82
Kamloops	243
Kamus	58
Kapatsitsan	44
Kekalus	23
Kittsawat	20
Kuaut	77
Mpaktam	17
Nepa	17
Nesikeep	38
Nhumeen	29
Nikaomin	39
Nkaih	2
Nkatsam	104
Nkhumcheen	92
Nkya	52
Nquakin	55
Paska	15
Piminos and Pakeist	53
Sh hahanih	90
Siska	43
Skaap	15
Skappa	22
Skichistan	81
Skuwah	18

Skuzzy	70
Snahaim	22
Spapium	27
Spaptsin	27
Speyam	25
Spuzzum	120
Stahl-ich	61
Strynne	49
Suuk	20
Tlukcheen	173
Tluhtaus	142
Tquayaum	139
Yout	9
Total	2,681

Cowichan Agency.	...
Che-erno	75
Comea kin	95
Clem-clemalats	160
Comox	51
Discovery Island	9
Esquimalt	30
Galiano Island	13
Hel-lalt	27
Hatch Point	6
Kil-pan-hus	5
Kee-nip-sim	63
Kok-si-lah	26
Kul-leets	86
Ll-mal-ches	25
Lyach-sun	82
Mal-a-hut	17
Mayne Island	11
Nanaimo	176
Pan-que-chin	69
Penel-a-kut	219
Punt-ledge	31
Qua-michan	251
Qual-i-cum	23
Sick-a-meen	31
Sno-no-wus	14
Somenos	92
Songhees	134
Sooke	30
Tsar-out	47
Tsart-ilp	88
Tse-kum	34
Tsussie	40
Total	2,060
Kwawkewlth Agency.	...
Ah-knaw-ah-mish	69
Ah-mah-oo, Saieh-kioil-tache	32
Ah-wah-eet-tla-la,	51
Keopé-e-no	20
Kose-kemoe	145

Klah-wit-sis	107
Klass-ki-no	14
Kwawt-se-no	34
Kwaw-she-lah	47
Kwaw-waw-i-nuck	46
Kwaw-kewlch	65
Kwe-ah-kah	59
Kwe-ah-kah, Saich-kioie-tachs	39
Kwick-so-te-no	50
Mah-tee-cetp	63
Mah-ma-lil-le-kullah	165
Na-knock-to	124
Nim-keesh	162

Noo-we-tee	101
Ta-nock-teuch	120
Tsah-waw-ti-neuch	148
Waw-lis-knahkewlth	48
Waw-lit-sum, Saich-kioie-tachs	83
We-wai-ai-kum, Saich-kioie-tachs	52
We-wai-si-kai, Saich-kioie-tachs	125
Total	1,969
Okanagon Agency.	...
Chu-chu-way-ha	75
Ker-e-meus	71
Na-aik	124
Nkam-ip	45
Nkam-a-plex	187
Nzis-kat	24
Pen-tic-ton	128
Quin-sha-a-tin	30
Quis-kan-aht	29
Shen-nos-quan-kin	48
Spa-ha-min	164
Spal-lam-cheen	63
Zoht	16
Total	1,004
William's Lake Agency.	...
Alexandria	63
Alkali Lake	173
Anahim's Tribe	193
Anderson Lake	113
Bridge River	91
Canoe Creek	148
Cayoosh Creek	39
Cheewack	11
Clinton	50
Colchopa	38
Dog Creek	13
Fountain	217
High Bar	42
Kaninis' Tribe	98
Kioch's Tribe	45
Lillooet	100

Pavilion	52
Pashilquai	45
Quesnelle	64
Seton Lake	99
Soda Creek	65
Toosey's Tribe	96
William's Lake	113
Total	1,968

No agents have as yet been appointed for the following bands, namely: -

Bellacoola	2,500
Hiletsuck	...
Hydah	2,500
Kootenay	400
Siccaneec	500
Tahelie	1,000
Tsimspsheean	5,000
Bands not visited	8,522
Total	20,422
RECAPITULATION.	...
Ontario	17,267
Quebec	12,286
Nova Scotia	2,138
New Brunswick	1,576
Prince Edward Island	323
Manitoba and North-West Territories	30,578
Peace River District	2,038
Athabasca District	8,000
McKenzie District	7,000
Eastern Rupert's Land	4,016
Labrador (Canadian Interior)	1,000
Arctic Coast	4,000
British Columbia	38,539
Total	128,761

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
 JOHN MCGIRR,
 Clerk of Statistics.

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED: -

BIRTLE AGENCY.																				
No. of Reserve	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS SOWN.													GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.				
			Total Broken.	Under crop this year.	Under crop last year.	Fenced.	Hay Cut.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.
...	...	...	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
61	Kee-se-koo-we-nin	Riding Mountains	108	108	49 1/2	50	80	10	59	32	6	1	...	...	...	49	1,060	325	100	100
62	Shap-way-na-tung	Bird Tail Creek	96	96	60	60	100	37	21 1/2	12	24 1/2	1	...	...	...	296	256	96	2,450	100
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	141	141 3/4	150	150	130	85	14 1/4	24 1/2	13 1/2	1	...	3 1/2	...	924	230	362	1,512	100
64	Côte	Fort Pelly	160	160 1/4	94	160	250	6 1/4	46	90	16	2	...	...	...	67	692	892	1,810	200
65	The Key	Fort Pelly	78 3/4	78 3/4	72	50	150	7	14	43 1/2	13 1/4	1	...	...	...	35	134	348	1,810	100
66	Kee-see-house	Fort Pelly	94	94 1/4	63 1/2	70	160	7	18	49 1/2	17 3/4	2	...	...	...	56	267	396	1,675	200
67	South Quill	Rolling River	59	59 1/2	46 3/4	47	20	29	...	14	16	1/2	...	...	...	78	...	30	740	50
...	Instructor C. Lawford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68	Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountains	120	118	107	...	...	67	...	27 3/4	10 1/2	2 3/4	...	...	...	453	...	55	201	70
69	Ocean Man or Red Ears	Moose Mountains	135	122 1/4	101	...	...	63 1/4	...	44	12	3	...	...	...	458	...	48	28 2/3	33
...	Instructor A. Campbell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	White Bear	Moose Mountains	75	56	85	...	...	18 1/2	...	28 1/12	9 3/4	...	...	...	...	40	...	92	70	...
CROOKED LAKES.																				
...	Instructor E. McNeil	...	1	1	1	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Ou-cha-pow-ace	Round Lake	177	131 1/4	91	150	180	79 1/4	1/2	16 1/2	18 3/4	13 3/4	...	2	1/2	330	...	35	868	90

...	Instructor J. Nichol	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Ka-ke-wis-ta-haw	Round Lake	136	110	69	250	161	46	2	35	12 1/2	11	...	2 1/4	1 1/4	180	25	25	470	110
...	Instructor J. A. Sutherland	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	Cow-e-sees	Crooked Lakes	448	346 3/4	279	700	335	199	44	58	28 1/2	6	...	5 1/4	6	1,000	75	25	2,000	50
74	Sa-ki-may	Crooked Lakes	76	65	28	100	400	30	...	18	8	3	...	2	4	50	...	...	100	10
73a	Ouch-an-ess	Leech Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ASSINIBOINE RESERVE.

...	W.S. Grant, Agent and Instructor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat-or Jack.	Indian Head	210	176	134	160	223	110	...	15	31	18	...	...	2	310	...	70	1,190	400

FILE HILLS.

...	P.J. Williams, Agent and Instructor	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	1/2	12	50	3	...	...	...	...	...	2 1/2	...	15	...	...	...	...
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	File Hills	50	47	28 1/4	50	100	3	...	...	...	...	...	2 1/2	...	15	...	...	...	...
82	Okanees	File Hills	79	51	27 1/4	79	80	20	...	13	9	2	...	1	2	25	...	10	198	...
83	Star Blanket	File Hills	46	32	30	46	90	27	...	14 1/2	5 1/4	2 1/4	...	...	2	40	...	...	210	...
84	Little Black Bear	File Hills	57	55	44 3/4	70	130	31	...	6	10	5	...	1	2	55	...	10	400	...

MUS-COW-PE-TUNG.

...	Instructor R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	8	1/2	1/2	1/2	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...
75	Pi-a-pot	Qu'Appelle Valley	175	117	104	175	350	33	4	11	31	17	2	5	5	32	...	...	245	105
...	Instructor D. McIntosh	Qu'Appelle Valley	4 3/4	4 3/4	...	4 3/4	50	...	4	...	1/2	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...
80	Mus-cow-pe-tung	Qu'Appelle Valley	97	76	43 3/4	84	350	25	1	11	22	10	...	...	7	20	...	...	121	...

...	Instructor S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	10	10	2	10	24	...	8	...	1/2	1/8	1/16	...	1/16	...	10	...	30	6
79	Pasquah	Qu'Appelle Lakes	240	215 1/2	218 1/4	300	300	141	4	28	20 1/2	11 1/2	...	6 1/2	4	42	...	...	421	5

Table, see page 234.

Table, see page 236.

...	J. Ridsdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	Enoch	Stoney Plain	134	115	102	1,800	40	25	...	70	10	5	...	...	5	200	...	700	1,001	512
136	Pass-pass-chase	Edmonton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PEACE HILLS.

...	S. B. Lucac Agent and Instructor	...	8 1/2	8 1/2	...	10	...	...	...	8	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	Ermine Skin	Bear's Hills	104	88 1/2	43 3/2	256 3/4	80	11 1/4	...	65	8 3/4	...	...	...	3 1/2	167	...	780	995	175
138	Sampson	Bear's Hills	113 3/4	101 1/2	50	160 1/4	80	6 1/4	2 3/4	74 1/2	12 1/2	...	...	...	5 1/2	81	5	830	1,235	195
139	Bobtail	Bear's Hills	5	5	31	31 1/4	12	...	...	4 1/3	1/3	...	...	...	1/3	...	...	65	50	...
140	Muddy Bull	Bear's Hills	53 1/2	47 1/2	27	82 3/4	60	8	...	34 1/2	4 1/4	...	...	...	3/4	72	...	360	485	70
141	Chee- poos-te- quahn	Wolf Creek	41	37	3	30	40	...	1 1/2	27 1/4	7	...	...	...	1 1/4	...	10	135	405	...

SARCEE AND STONEY RESERVES.

...	William C. De Balinhard, Instructor and Agent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
142	Bear's Paw Chinniquy	Stoney Reserve, near Morleyville	170	100	75 1/2	205	8	...	7	10	38	14	7	10	14	...	140	230	2,500	200
143	Jacob	Morleyville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	Bull's Head	Sarcee Reserve, near Calgary	112	107 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	60	...	17	15	41 1/4	11	5 1/4	12	6	...	340	160	2,075	160

Table, see page 238.

Table, see page 240.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserves.	Men Employed, including Instructors.	HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.			Given under Treaty or on Loan.	Private Property of Indians.	Horses.	Oxen.			Horses.	Oxen.
...
...	...	...	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.	...	...	Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.	...	...
...	...	...	Bush.	Bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Kee-se-koo-we-nin	Riding Mountains	...	...	...	120	...	...	6	6	...	1 barn	Turnip, carrot and onions, a very poor crop this season owing to the drought.
62	Shap-way-na-tung	Bird Tail Creek	...	...	...	110	...	...	18	2	...	...	...
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	...	35	...	177	...	...	15	8	...	...	...
64	Côte	Fort Pelly	...	...	...	264	...	...	21	12	...	...	...
65	The Key	Fort Pelly	...	...	...	184	...	...	8	2	...	1 house	...
66	Kee-see-kouse	Fort Pelly	...	...	...	172	...	...	13	6	...	...	...
67	South Quill	Rolling River	...	...	...	103	1	...	4	6	...	...	...
...	Instructor C. Lawford	...	...	...	...	...	3	1 & 1 mule	...	...	...	...	...
68	Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountains	...	...	...	86	...	...	10	4	...	14 houses; 8 stables	...
69	Ocean Man or Red Ears	Moose Mountains	...	...	...	92	...	...	14	2	...	12 houses; 7 stables	...
...	Instructor A. Campbell	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	Instructor for 6 months.
70	White Bear	Moose Mountains	...	...	...	133	...	...	8	4	...	14 houses; 5 stables	...

CROOKED LAKES.

...	1 house; 1	...
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------------	-----

...	Instructor E. McNeil	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	stable; 1 storehouse	...
71	Ou-cha- pow-ace	Round Lake	...	5	...	265	...	...	18	30	2	32 houses; 10 stables	...
...	Instructor J. Nichol	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse	...
72	Ka-ke- wis-ta- haw	Round Lake	...	17	...	170	...	...	18	20	1	23 houses; 10 stables	...
...	Instructor J.A. Sutherland	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
73	Cow-e- sees	Crooked Lakes	...	20	50	189	...	...	34	68	7	31 houses; 29 stables	...
74	Sa-ki-may	Crooked Lakes	...	5	30	187	...	...	16	20	...	17 houses; 6 stables	...
73a	Ouch-an- ess	Leech Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	This Band lives mainly by hunting, and does little or no farming.

ASSINIBOINE RESERVE.

...	W.S. Grant, Agent and Instructor	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	14	...	...	...	...
76	The-man- who-took- the-coat or Jack	Indian Head	...	...	30	258	...	...	4	45	...	66 houses; 20 stables; 2 storehouses; 2 root houses; 1 pig sty; 1 sheep yard; 3 hen coops	The wheat is good, though the yield is small.

FILE HILLS.

...	P.J. Williams, Agent and Instructor	5	2	3	4	2 houses; 3 stables; 2 root houses	The wheat and peas were put in, and owned by Indians of
-----	--	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	---	---	---	-----	-----	--	--

Table, see page 242.

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserves.	Men Employed, including Instructors.	HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Given under Treaty or on Loan.	Private Property of Indians.	...	...	...
...	...	...	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.	...	...	Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.	...	...
...	...	...	Bush.	Bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Pee-pee-kee-sis	File Hills	...	...	...	108	...	...	10	5	...	14 houses; 7 stables	The greater part of the potatoes planted on this Reserve did not come up on account of dry weather.
82	Okanees	File Hills	...	...	...	61	...	...	10	5	...	12 houses; 8 stables	Wheat and peas grown on home farm belong to this Band.
83	Star Blanket	File Hills	...	...	...	70	...	...	6	3	...	10 houses; 8 stables	...
84	Little Black Bear	File Hills	...	...	...	98	...	...	12	10	...	13 houses; 6 stables; 2 pig styes	...
MUS-COW-PE-TUNG.													
...	Instructor R. McKinnon	Qu'Appelle Valley	...	...	30	...	3	3	...	...	...	1 houses; 1 stables; 1 storehouse	...
75	Pi-a-Pot	Qu'Appelle Valley	7	8	...	339	...	...	26	35	...	12 houses; 12 stables	This Band also sowed 9 acres of beets, and reaped 15 bushels.
...	Instructor D. McIntosh	Qu'Appelle Valley	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1 house; 2 stables; 1 storehouse	...
80	Mus-cow-pe-tung	Qu'Appelle Valley	...	...	...	128	...	...	18	34	2	18 houses; 13 stables	Failure of crops on account of

													drought.
...	Instructor S. Hockley	Qu'Appelle Lakes	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse; 1 group house	...
79	Pasquah	Qu'Appelle Lakes	...	1/2	...	222	...	1	28	21	3	42 houses; 15 stables	...

TOUCHWOOD HILLS.

...	Instructor J.H. Gooderham	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1 house; 2 stables; 1 storehouse; 1 blacksmith's shop	The crops on all the Reserves were flourishing up to the 10th July, when the continuous drought almost totally destroyed them. Potatoes on Day Star's Reserve very good, and on the other Reserves fair.
85	Mus-cow-e-quan	Touchwood Hills	5	10	...	153	...	...	21	12	2	19 houses; 13 stables	...
86	George Gordon	Touchwood Hills	...	...	...	159	...	...	25	16	6	37 houses; 17 stables	...
89	Yellow Quill	Nut Lake	...	...	...	311	...	...	7	30	3	6 houses; 2 stables; 2 storehouses	...
90	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Instructor T.I. Fleetham	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1 house; 2 stables	...
87	Day Star	Touchwood Hills	...	15	...	113	...	...	12	9	...	14 houses; 6 stables	...
88	Poor Man, or Tah-we-ke-si-quape	Touchwood Hills	...	6	...	158	...	...	12	8	...	22 houses; 11 stables; 1 storehouse	...

PRINCE ALBERT.

...	Instructor Louis Marion	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse	...
95	One Arrow	Duck Lake	...	...	...	92	...	...	4	16	...	11 houses; 3 stables	...
96	Okemasis	Duck Lake	20	...	...	105	...	...	10	2	...	10 houses; 4 stables	...
97	Beardy	Duck Lake	10	...	...	143	...	...	15	30	...	18 houses; 6 stables	...
...	Instructor George Goodfellow	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1 house	...
100	James Smith	Fort à la Corne	20	...	...	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Cumberland Indians	Fort à la Corne	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table, see page 244.

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserves.	Men Employed, including Instructors.	HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Given under Treaty or on Loan.	...	Private Property of Indians.	...	...
...	...	...	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.	...	...	Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.	...	...
...	...	...	Bush.	Bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Instructor G. Chaffee	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	2 houses; 4 stables	...
102	Pe-te-qua-key	Muskeg Lake	...	...	...	104	...	...	8	...	...	10 houses; 9 stables	...
103	Mistowasis	Snake Plains	20	...	...	174	...	...	29	20	3	28 houses; 21 stables	...
98	Che-kas-tay-pay-sin	South Branch	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99	John Smith	South Branch	20	...	...	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	William Twatt	Sturgeon Lake	...	...	...	156	1	...	...	...	...	...	Instructor for 5 months.
104	Ah-tah-kah-koop	Sandy Lake	20	...	2	180	1	1	23	30	1	28 houses; 17 stables; 17 root houses	Instructor for 2 months. Grain all threshed.
105	Ko-pah-a-wa-ke-num	Meadow Lake	...	...	...	58	1	...	...	...	...	...	Instructor for summer months.
106	Ken-ne-mo-ta-yo	Assiniboine	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	Instructor for summer months.

BATTLEFORD.

...	Instructor James H. Price	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse	Grain not threshed out. The exceptionally dry and hot weather caused the crops to be a very small yield.
108	Red Pheasants	Eagle Hills	...	...	...	113	...	...	24	7	2	18 houses; 2 stables	...
...	Instructor Oscar F. Orr	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse	...

109	Mosquito	Eagle Hills	...	...	...	180	...	...	41	...	...	28 houses; 4 stables; 2 storehouses	...
110	Bear's Head	Eagle Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	Lean man	Eagle Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Instructor Geo. E. Applegrath	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse	...
112	Moosomin	Jack Fish Creek	...	...	...	110	...	...	12	8	4	12 houses; 4 stables	...
...	Instructor Joseph Fitzpatrick	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 and 2 mules	...	...	...	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse	...
113	Sweet Grass	Battle River	...	...	...	191	...	...	45	...	...	37 houses; 9 stables	...
...	Instructor George D. Gopsill	...	...	...	...	...	2	2 and 1 mule.	...	...	...	1 house; 1 stable; 1 storehouse	...
114	Poundmaker	Battle River	...	...	...	220	...	...	31	5	...	22 houses; 12 stables	...
116	Little Pine	Battle River	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Lucky Man	Battle River	10	...	10	130	1	...	17	...	...	17 houses; 3 stables; 1 storehouse	...
...	Instructor A. Suffern	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1 house; 1 stable; 2 storehouses	...
115	Thunder Child	Jack Fish Creek	...	...	...	173	...	...	21	5	2	6 houses	...
115	Napahase	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORT PITT.

...	Geo. G. Mann, Instructor and Agent	...	5	...	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	3 houses; 2 stables; 3 storehouses; 1 root house	The crops are a failure in every case, on account of the dry season.
119	See-kas-kootch	Onion Lake	...	...	...	262	...	...	53	...	...	32 houses; 9 stables	...
121	On-nee-pow-o-ha-yo	Cold Lake	...	...	...	121	...	...	1	21	3	15 houses; 10 stables	...

Table, see page 246.

VICTORIA.

No. of Reserve.	Names of Instructors and Bands.	Location.	GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.			Approximate number of Indians on Reserves.	Men Employed, including Instructors.	HORSE OR CATTLE POWER.				Buildings.	Remarks.
			Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.			Given under Treaty or on Loan.	Private Property of Indians.	Horses.	Oxen.			Horses.	Oxen.
...
...	...	...	Carrots.	Peas.	Garden Seeds.	...	...	Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.	...	...
...	...	...	Bush.	Bush.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Instructor James E. Ingram	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	2 houses; 2 stables; 3 stores; 1 shed for implements	...
125	No Chief	Saddle Lake and Snake Hills	...	...	...	78	...	5	11	...	4	11 houses; 9 stables	...
126	Mus-keg-wa-tic	Wahsahatanow	...	...	...	48	...	...	4	...	2	11 houses; 3 stables	...
127	Blue Quill	Egg Lake	...	...	...	47	...	...	4	...	2	9 houses; 3 stables	...
128	Seenum	Whitefish and Goodfish Lake	...	...	...	230	...	...	18	...	4	40 houses; 24 stables	...
130	Antoine	Heart Lake	...	...	...	82	...	...	4	...	...	12 houses; 1 storehouse	...
131	Ka-quanum	Beaver Lake	...	...	...	130	...	...	2	...	...	13 houses; 1 stable	...

EDMONTON.

...	Instructor W.J. O'Donnell	...	...	...	25	...	2	2	2	...	...	1 pig-stye	Wheat, oats and barley were damaged by snowstorm in spring.
132	Michel	Sturgeon River	...	...	100	37	...	...	8	6	...	2 storehouses; 2 root houses; 6 pig-styes	...
133	Alexis	Lake St. Anne's	...	...	50	140	...	...	4	...	...	1 house; 4 stables; 1 storehouse; 10 root houses	...
133 1/2	Ironhead	White Lake	...	...	25	65	...	...	2	...	...	5 houses; 3 stables; 1 storehouse;	...

													2 root houses	
134	Alexander	Rivière qui Barre	...	...	250	210	...	1	10	2	...	...	5 houses; 10 stables; 1 storehouse; 4 root houses	...
...	Acting Instructor J. Ridsdale	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
135	Enoch	Stoney Plain	...	...	200	140	...	...	12	...	...	...	3 stables; 1 storehouse; 5 root houses; 3 pig-styes	...
136	Pass-pass-chase	Edmonton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nearly all of those who had crops on this Reserve have left Treaty, and with the consent of Commissioner retained their own crops.

PEACE HILLS.

...	S.B. Lucas, Agent and Instructor	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	Return not recieved.
137	Ermine Skin	Bear's Hills	...	...	...	60	...	...	21	40	...	...	13 houses; 12 stables	...
138	Sampson	Bear's Hills	...	...	...	80	...	...	23	204	...	...	12 houses; 8 stables	...
139	Bobtail	Bear's Hills	...	...	...	15	...	...	2	30	...	...	6 houses; 6 stables	...
140	Muddy Bull	Bear's Hills	...	...	...	30	...	...	8	30	...	...	5 houses; 6 stables	...
141	Chee-poos-te-quahn	Wolf Creek	...	...	...	75	...	...	11	60	...	...	10 houses; 4 stables	...

SARCEE AND STONEY RESERVES.

...	Wm. C. De Balinhard,	This includes the agency buildings, farm house, stable, storehouse, &
-----	----------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

	Instructor and Agent													c. One store house of Stoney Reserve not quite finished.
142	Bear's Paw and Chinniquy	Stoney Reserve, near Morleyville	110	frozen	169	633	...	...	8	100	365 cattle.	94 houses; 1 storehouse; 10 root houses	...	
143	Jacob	Stoney Reserve, near Morleyville	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	Bull's Head	Sarcee Res., near Calgary	40	frozen	...	341	3	3	8	100	...	40 houses; 2 stables; 2 storehouses; 12 root houses; 1 pig-stye.	...	

Table, see page 248.

78	Buffalo	Lakes	...	...	...	148	1	1	14	30	2	13 stables	...
94	White Cap	Moose Woods	...	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	No report received.

WM. MCGIRR,
for Indian Commissioner.

It is impossible to show the result of the gardens, as the produce was eaten as soon as it came to maturity. In many cases where the grain has not been threshed, it is shown approximately. Although horses we shown as the private property of Indians, still they are but ponies, and in many cases unfitted for any work on a farm.

Table, see page 250.

NUMBER of Indians in the North-West Territories, and there whereabouts in October, 1886.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
...	TREATY NO. 4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Birtle Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Kee-see-koo-weenin	Riding Mountain	Salteaux	130	...	130	...	...
62	Shopwaynatung, formerly Way-see-cappo	Bird Tall Creek	Salteaux	110	...	110	...	...
63	The Gambler	Silver Creek	Salteaux	171	...	177	...	...
64	Côté	Fort Pelly	Salteaux	260	5	265	...	Absent hunting.
65	The Key	Fort Pelly	Salteaux	184	1	185	...	Absent hunting.
66	Kee-see-konse	Fort Pelly	Salteaux	172	...	172	...	...
67	South Quill	Rolling River	Salteaux	103	...	103	...	...
68	Pheasant Rump	Moose Mountains	Assiniboine and Cree	85	1	86	...	Absent hunting.
69	Ocean Man	Moose Mountains	Assiniboine and Cree	78	...	78	...	...
70	White Bear	Moose Mountains	Assiniboine and Cree	85	1	86	...	At Crooked Lakes.
...	...	...	...	1,384	8	1,392	...	...
...	Crooked Lakes Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Ochapowace	Crooked Lakes	Cree	269	13	282	...	3 at Fort Qu'Appelle; 1 at Piapots; 3 at File Hill; 3 at Cypress Hills.
72	Kakewistahaw	Crooked Lakes	Cree	183	3	186	...	1 at File Hills; 2 at Cypress Hills.
73	Cowesess	Crooked Lakes	Salteaux	225	4	229	...	1 at Pasquahs; 3 at Turtle Mountain.
73a	Ouchaness	Leech Lake	Salteaux	63	...	63	...	...
74	Sakimay	Crooked Lakes	Salteaux	126	1	127	...	1 at Ellice.
...	...	...	...	866	21	887	...	...
...	Assiniboine Reserve Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	The-man-who-							

76	took-the-coat, or Jack	Indian Head	Assiniboine	258	...	258	...	...
...	File Hills Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Peepeekeesis	File Hills	Cree	108	13	121	...	1 in States; 1 at Touchwood Hills; 11 on Plains hunting.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
82	Okanees	File Hills	Cree	61	8	69	...	1 at Pasquah's; 7 hunting.
83	Star Blanket	File Hills	Cree	70	4	74	...	4 hunting.
84	Little Black Bear	File Hills	Cree	98	24	122	...	3 at Turtle Mountain; 1 at Fort Qu'Appelle; rest hunting.
...	...	...	...	337	49	386	...	...
...	Muscowpetung's Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Piapot	Qu'Appelle Valley	Cree	339	47	386	...	1 at Swift Current.
79	Pasquah	Qu'Appelle Lakes	Cree	222	24	246	...	5 at Crooked Lakes; 2 at Moose Mountains; 13 at Touchwood Hills; 1 at File Hills; 3 at Fort Ellice.
80	Muscowpetung	Qu'Appelle Valley	Cree	128	21	149	...	2 at Turtle Mountain; 11 at Touchwood Hills; balance hunting.
...	...	...	...	689	92	781	...	...
...	Touchwood Hills Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Muscowequahn	Touchwood Hills	Cree	159	...	159	...	...
86	George Gordon	Touchwood Hills	Cree	171	...	171	...	...
87	Day Star	Touchwood Hills	Cree	113	...	113	...	...
88	Tah-we-kesiquape, formerly Kah-wah-ka-toose	Touchwood Hills	Cree	168	1	169	...	1 at Fort Ellice.
89	Yellow Quill	Nut Lake	Cree	327	...	327	...	...
90	Yellow Quill	Fishing Lake	Cree	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	938	1	939	...	...
...	Total in Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	4,6431	...
...	TREATY NO. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Prince Albert Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
95	One Arrow	Opposite Batoche	Cree	92	...	92	...	...
96	Okemasis	Duck Lake	Cree	105	...	105	...	...

97	Beardy	Duck Lake	Cree	143	...	143	...	...
98	Chekastaypaysin	South Saskatchewan	Cree	52	...	52	...	...
99	John Smith	South Saskatchewan	Cree	199	...	199	...	...
100	Jas. Smith	Fort à la Corne	Cree	305	...	305	...	...
101	Wm. Twatt	Sturgeon Lake	Cree	156	...	156	...	...
103	Petequakey	Muskeg Lake	Cree	104	...	104	...	...
103	Misotwasis	Snake Lake	Cree	186	...	186	...	...
104	Attackakoop	Sandy Lake	Cree	180	...	180	...	...
105	Kopahawakenum	Meadow Lake	Cree	58	...	58	...	...
106	Kennemotaya	Assiniboine Lake	Cree	107	...	107	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,687	...	1,687	...	...

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
...	TREATY NO. 6 - Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	*Battleford Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
108	Red Pheasant	Eagle Hills	Cree	118	...	118	...	...
109	Mosquito	Eagle Hills	Stoney	180	...	180	...	These Bands have been amalgamated.
110	Bear's Head	Eagle Hills	Stoney	...	...	...	...	...
111	Lean Man	Eagle Hills	Stoney	...	...	...	...	...
112	Moosomin	Jack Fish Creek	Cree	110	...	110	...	...
113	Sweet Grass	Battle River	Cree	191	1	192	...	Away hunting.
114	Poundmaker	Battle River	Cree	237	...	237	...	...
115	Thunderchild	Battle River	Cree	173	...	173	...	...
116	Little Pine	Battleford	Cree	130	3	133	...	Away hunting.
117	Lucky Man	Battleford	Cree	...	...	...	...	The Indians of this Band have been incorporated with the other Bands of Battleford District, some few having joined the Peace Hills Reserves.
...	...	...	...	1,139	4	1,143	...	...
...	Onion Lake Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
119	Seeksokootch	Onion Lake	Cree	262	...	262	...	...
124	Kinoosayo	Beaver Lake	Chippeweyan	123	...	123	...	...
118	Big Bear	Fort Pitt	Cree	...	738	738	...	The Indians of these Bands have been absent since the rebellion, in the woods fishing and hunting, and supporting themselves;

								occasionally those unable to do so return to the Agency.
120	Weemisticooseawasis	Stoney Lake	Cree	...	...	...	...	...
121	Oneepowahayo	Frog Lake	Cree	...	...	...	...	...
122	Puskeahkewinin	Frog Lake	Cree	...	...	...	...	...
123	Keeheewin	Moose Lake	Cree	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	385	738	1,123	...	...
...	Victoria Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
125	Little Hunter	Saddle Lake	Cree	78	...	78	...	...
126	Muskegwatic	Victoria	Cree	48	...	48	...	...
127	Blue Quill	Victoria	Cree	47	...	47	...	...
128	Seenum	Whitefish Lake	Cree	279	...	279	...	...
129	Peeaysees	Lac la Biche	Cree	16	...	16	...	This Band has almost entirely withdrawn from Treaty
130	Antoine	Heart's Lake	Chippeweyan	82	...	82
131	Kaquanum	Beaver Lake	Cree	130	...	130
...	680	...	680

...	No. 7	6,294	...
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[*NOTE. - The large reductions in this Agency is accounted for by the fact that many Indians have been absent since the rebellion; some are hunting at Buffalo Lake, and some attached temporarily to other Bands, and others are across the line.]

STRAGGLERS.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
...	Birtle District	...	...	...	...	150	...	From the Portage.
...	Battleford District	...	...	...	...	13	...	From Wemisticooseawasis Band.
...	Edmonton District	...	...	...	...	13	...	...
...	Foremost Man	...	...	...	...	200	...	In vicinity of Medicine Hat and Maple Creek.
...	Beaver Hills Lake Indians.	...	Salteaux	...	...	7	...	...
...	Orphans of St. Albert	...	...	...	...	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	397	...	...
...	Total Stragglers	...	...	...	...	...	397	...

A number of stragglers have joined their different Bands, and many have withdrawn from Treaty.

NON-TREATY INDIANS.

No. of Reserve.	Name of Band.	Location of Reserve.	Tribe.	No. on Reserve.	No. Absent.	Total Number of Indians in Bands.	Total Number of Indians in Treaties.	Whereabouts of Absentees.
...	Salteaux	...	Salteaux	58	...	58	...	...
...	Yellow Sky	...	Salteaux	90	...	90	...	...
...	...	Bird Tail Creek	Sioux	138	...	138	...	...
...	...	Oak River	Sioux	268	...	268	...	...
...	...	Oak Lake	Sioux	73	...	73	...	...
...	...	Turtle Mountain	Sioux	32	...	32	...	...
...	Standing Buffalo	Qu'Appelle Lakes	Sioux	150	...	150	...	A number of these Sioux went north to join White Cap.
...	White Cap	Moose Woods	Sioux	250	...	250	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,059	...	1,019	...	...
...	Total, Non-Treaty Indians	...	...	...	...	...	1,059	...

Grand Total of Indians in the North-West Territories ... 18,722

RECAPITULATION.						
...	No. Resident on Reserves.	No. located, but at this Date Absent from Reserves.	Total Number in Different Agencies.	Total Number in Different Treaties.	...	...
TREATY INDIANS.						
Treaty No. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle Agency	1,384	8	1,392	...	...	...
Crooked Lakes Agency	866	21	887	...	...	...
Assiniboine Reserves Agency	258	...	258	...	...	...
Muscowpetung Agency	689	92	781	...	...	...
File Hills Agency	337	49	386	...	...	...
Touchwood Hills Agency	938	1	939	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,643	...	...
Treaty No. 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Albert Agency	1,687	...	1,687	...	...	...
Battleford Agency	1,139	4	1,143	...	...	...
Fort Pitt Agency	385	738	1,123	...	...	...
Victoria Agency	680	...	680	...	...	...
Edmonton Agency	853	...	853	...	...	...
Peace Hills Agency	843	...	843	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,329	...	...
Treaty No. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarcee Reserve Agency	972	2	974	...	...	...
Blackfoot Crossing Agency	2,147	...	2,147	...	...	...
Blood Reserve Agency	3,164	9	3,173	...	...	...
Total	16,345	924	...	17,226	...	...
No. of Indians who take Treaty, but are not settled on reserves	...	...	...	397	...	...
Total No. of Treaty Indians in Treaties Nos. 4, 6 and 7	...	...	...	...	17,663	...
NON-TREATY INDIANS.						
No. of Sioux who are residents upon reserves that have been given them, but who do not take Treaty	...	...	911	...	...	...
Total No. of Sioux in the North-West Territories	...	...	...	911	...	...
No. of Crees and Salteaux who have no land. (They are entitled to enter into Treaty, but have not done so)	...	...	...	148	...	...
Total No. of Non-Treaty Indians in Treaties, 4, 6 and 7	...	...	...	...	1,059	...
Grand Total of Indians in Treaties 4, 6						

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Birtle Agency, Season of 1886.

RIDING MOUNTAIN RESERVE, NO. 61.																
No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	
13	Kee-see-koo-winin, and David his son	...	7	2 1/2	1	...	...	...	...	70	25	...	...	...	...	This Band have about 100 bushels of potatoes; crop almost an entire failure.
5	George Bone	...	20	10	1/2	...	...	...	...	400	100	...	...	...	...	...
2	Antoine Bone	3	12	2 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	15	240	25	...	...	...	...	This Band have about 100 bushels of turnips, and a few carrots and onions.
6	Sandy Bone	3 1/2	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	James Boyer	3 1/2	20	12	1	...	...	...	17	350	125	...	...	...	...	...
18	Alex, McKay	...	...	2 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
3	Blackbird	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Geo. Flett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	C. Macktor	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	John Bone	...	...	2 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...
...	Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...
...	Total	10	59	32	6	1	...	...	49	1,060	325	100	100	...	...	...

WAY-WAY-SE-CAPPO RESERVE, NO. 62.

42	Surguish	...	3	3	2 1/2	...	...	...	...	36	24	250	...	...	...	This Band have about 100 bushels of turnips, and a few carrots and onions, which was a poor crop owing to the drought.
45	Sickman	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	40	24	...	100	...	...	...	...
80	Missiquot	6	2 1/2	2	1	...	...	...	48	40	16	100	...	...	...	...
...	Batici	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	36	...	100	...	...	...	...
119	Laundy	5	3 1/2	1 1/2	1	...	...	...	40	40	12	100	...	...	...	...
38	To-wa-pit	...	...	2 1/2	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	20	150	...	...	...	...
41	As-can-i-got-agen	2	2 1/2	...	1	...	...	...	16	30	...	100	...	...	...	...
118	Geo. Bird	4	...	...	1 1/2	...	...	...	32	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
56	Brandon	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	32	...	8	100	...	...	...	...
43	As-ta-ke-sick	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	40	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
116	Manito-wigwam	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	12	...	100	...	...	...	...
33	Otta-ka-ka-win	4	4	...	1 1/2	...	...	...	32	48	...	150	...	...	...	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	
...
113	As-kan-i-got	...	...	1	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	8	75	...	...	...	...
62	Mr. P. Wa-go-ne-ass	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
39	Tomo Widow	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
125	Nackatoo	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
130	Shah-manito-wigwam	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
50	Ka-wat-as-kewit	...	...	1	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	8	50	...	...	...	...
126	Louis Micas	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
117	Joe Micas	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
10/61	Jack Fish	...	...	...	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
1	Way-way-se-cappo	...	...	...	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
...	Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
...	Total	37	21 1/2	12	24 1/2	1	...	...	296	256	96	2,450	100	...	...	...

GAMBLER'S RESERVE, NO. 63.

54	Old Longclaws	5	1	60	110	This band have about 100 bushels of turnips, which was a light crop, owing to the drought. Seven acres of Tom Tanner's wheat ground off
----	---------------	---	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

																Reserve, also 5 3/4 of oats.
125	Alex. Tanner	15	3 1/2	5	2	...	...	...	280	70	75	230	...	...	...	...
120	John Tanner	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	48	40	...	110	...	...	...	...
91	Jandrew Tanner	20	...	10	2	...	...	1	240	...	150	230	...	...	10	...
104	Tommie Tanner	14	5 3/4	2 1/2	2	...	...	...	164	...	37	230	...	...	...	...
105	Bazil	4	3	...	1	...	...	1	24	60	...	110	...	...	10	...
130	Billy Longclaws	10	...	3	1/2	...	...	1/2	48	20	40	50	...	...	15	...
137	Kee-we- cappo	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	36	40	60	110	...	...	...	...
36	Gambler	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	...	112	...	...	...	...
138	Joe Pierre	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...
92	Ap-a-tus	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	...
...	Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...
...	Total	85	14 1/4	24 1/2	13 1/2	1	...	3 1/2	924	230	362	1,512	100	...	35	...

COTÉ'S RESERVE, NO. 64.

1	Côté	...	...	...	1/10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	This band have about 200 bushels of turnips between them, also a few onions and carrots, all of which was a poor crop owing to drought.
2	Wa-pe- cake	...	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	45	75	200	...	...	...	...

COTÉ'S, RESERVE NO. 64.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	
...
...	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Musso	...	...	2	7/10	...	...	...	...	...	35	70	...	...	...	...
7	John Singuish	...	2	2 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	30	35	...	...	...	...	...
8	Geo. Fiddler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jack Friday	...	...	...	3/10	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
10	Bin Coté	...	1/2	1	4/10	...	...	...	...	7	15	40	...	...	...	...
11	Joe Coté	4	23	25	2 1/10	...	...	...	48	345	375	210	...	...	...	...
12	Alex. Coté	...	...	1	4/10	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	...	...	...	...
13	Alex Caldwell	1/4	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	60	100	...	...	...	...
14	Alex. Cook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Bald Head	1 1/2	3	3 1/2	1 1/10	...	...	...	12	46	50	110	...	...	...	...
16	Sid-ass- quash	...	...	1	2/5	...	...	...	...	...	15	60	...	...	...	...
18	Che-at- tim	...	1 1/2	...	2/5	...	...	...	...	25	...	40	...	...	...	...
21	Robert Pelly	1/2	...	1	3/5	...	...	...	5	...	15	60	...	...	...	...
22	Manitosh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Wm. Harvie	...	...	1	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	15	50	...	...	...	...
24	Horney	...	...	1	3/5	...	...	...	...	...	15	60	...	...	...	...
27	Wm. Na- mus-ta- goos	...	...	1/2	3/5	...	...	...	...	...	7	60	...	...	...	...
28	Mussa 1st Son	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Ah-ke- kan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Mrs. Favel	...	...	1	7/10	...	...	...	...	...	15	70	...	...	...	...
33	Geo. Mucco,	...	...	...	1/5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...

	2nd Son															
34	Fiddler	...	3	4	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	45	60	150	...	...	...	...
...	Total	6 1/4	46	90	16	2	...	...	97	692	892	1,810	200	...	...	...
KEY'S, RESERVE No. 65.																
1	The Key	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	24	...	...	...	...	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	
8	Thos. Brass	...	3	3 1/2	2	...	...	...	...	30	28	180	...	...	...	Each have from, 1/2 to 1 acre of turnip, carrots, & c., all of which is a very inferior crop, owing to the drought.
4	Wm. Brass	...	3	3 1/2	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	30	28	140	...	...	...	...
26	John Brass	...	...	2	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	16	140	...	...	...	...
3	George Brass	7	3	2 1/2	1 1/4	...	...	...	35	30	20	120	...	...	...	...
34	John Red Lake	...	1	3	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	10	24	140	...	...	...	...
12	Ka-ka-konape	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	8	16	180	...	...	...	...
38	Son-qua-keesic	...	...	1	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	8	40	...	...	...	...
5	Ape-tak-keshe	...	...	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	...	...	...	...
13	Squasis	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
14	Plain Woman	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
27	Peter Brass	...	1	1	1/2	...	...	...	...	8	8	40	...	...	...	...
28	William Brass, jun	...	1	1	3/4	...	...	...	...	8	8	60	...	...	...	...
48	Sam Red Lake	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
...	Band	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	7	14	43 1/2	13 1/4	1	...	...	35	134	348	1,180	100	...	...	...

KEE-SEE-KOUSE, RESERVE NO. 66.

	Kee-see-															This Band have about 200 bushels of turnips
--	----------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

1	kouse	1	1 1/2	2	1 1/4	...	...	...	8	22	16	125	...	...	...	between them, also a few carrots and onions; all poor.
2	Kay-kay-qu-way	...	...	2 1/2	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	100	...	...	...	...
3	Kitchimoonia	1	3 1/2	8 1/2	1 1/2	...	...	...	8	52	68	150	...	...	...	...
35	John Laclair	1	3	4	1 1/4	...	...	...	8	45	32	125	...	...	...	...
5	Ke-we-quinse	1	3 1/2	8	1 1/4	...	...	...	8	52	64	125	...	...	...	...
10	Ku-shonee	1	...	3/4	1/2	...	...	...	8	...	6	50	...	...	...	...
9	Kis-ke-tus	...	...	3/4	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	6	50	...	...	...	...
27	Thomas Kennedy	...	...	3/4	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	6	75	...	...	...	...
11	Louis Contoise	1	1 1/2	4	1 1/4	...	...	...	8	22	32	125	...	...	...	...
19	McLeod	...	1 1/2	3	1	...	...	...	...	22	24	100	...	...	...	...
69	John Stephens	...	1 1/2	2	1	...	...	...	...	22	16	100	...	...	...	...
7	Na-ta-wa-sha	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	100	...	...	...	...
23	Straight Nose	...	...	2	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	16	125	...	...	...	...
63	O-kun-a-ke	...	...	3/4	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	100	...	...	...	...
28	Na-cappo	...	...	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
30	Little Thunder	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
20	Young Crain	...	...	1 1/2	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	12	125	...	...	...	...
61	Borrisain	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	8	30	32	...	...	...	...	...
110	Tom Singuish	...	...	1 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	12	50	...	...	...	...
34	Wm. Fiddler	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
...	Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
...	Total	7	18	49 1/2	17 3/4	2	...	...	56	267	396	1,675	200	...	...	...

ROLLING RIVER, RESERVE NO. 67.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	
...	Farm	22	...	10	7	...	...	...	44	...	20	300	...	...	...	This Band have about 50 bushels of turnips, and a few carrots, onions, & c.
8	Ka-ka-pe-mas	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
...	B. Desjorlais	4	...	4	2	...	...	...	28	...	10	100	...	...	...	Crop almost an entire failure, owing to drought.
...	Ta-te-to-be-go-tin	...	...	...	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	J.A. Markle, Agent.
...	South Quill	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
...	South Sun	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
...	F. Desjorlais	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
...	Widows	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
...	Total	29	...	14	16	1/2	...	...	78	...	30	740	50	...	...	...

PHEASANT RUMP'S RESERVE, No. 68.

1	Pheasant Rump	1 1/4	1/2	[*The crops of these Indians were sown together and shared among those who had done the work.
---	---------------	-----	-----	-----	-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

																Some barley was an entire failure, and was not cut.]
6	Eton-a-pah	11	...	17	...	1/4	1/2	...	66	...	44	...	...	...	...	...
102	Wa-ke-tha-wiro-kin	4	...	...	1	1/4	...	...	12	...	...	12	30	...	...	...
3	Masundotah	2 1/2	...	3 1/2	1	1/4	...	...	9	...	5	18	...	...	...	...
6 1/2	The-man-that-shoots-alone	5	...	7	1 1/8	1/4	...	...	18	...	6	9	...	...	...	...
2	Wah-ky-au-dotah	14	...	...	1	1/4	...	...	49	...	...	50	20	...	...	...
*4	Pa-houla-pa-na-pa	2 1/2	...	...	3/4	1/4	...	...	39	...	...	30	5	...	...	...
*12	Ah-ko-pa-chito	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
*111	Buckshot	16	...	7 1/2	1	1/4	...	...	39	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
*16	Na-kaka-tanka	3	...	...	3/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*10	Eahnopah	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	39	...	...	10	7	...	...	...
*20	Chetaman	3	...	2 3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*110	John	...	...	...	7/8	1/4	...	...	39	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
*15	Little Soldier	...	...	...	3/8	1/8	...	...	39	...	...	12	8	...	...	...
*64	Big Blanket	4	...	...	5/8	1/8	...	...	39	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
5	Eah-cha-pa	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	Total	67	...	37 3/4	10 1/2	2 3/4	1/2	...	453	...	55	201	70	...	...	...

*43	The Bear	3	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*	Nagin	3	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*107	Wa-pa-he	3	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*44	Ey-a-she-a-man	3	...	...	5/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Eatin	4	...	11	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	36	8	5	...	...	...
51	Red Ears	4	...	3	1/2	...	...	...	45	...	2	6	5	...	...	...
52	Kapasakoot	7	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Tipicut	...	...	6	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Chan-du-pacha	...	...	3 1/2	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Son of No. 51	...	...	...	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	Total	63 1/4	...	44	12	3	...	...	451	...	48	28 2/3	33	...	...	...

WHITE BEAR'S RESERVE, NO. 70.

60	Pa-pa-mas	6	...	6	1	20	...	10	4	<p>This is an approximate estimate, as the grain was not threshed, a stack containing about 50 bushels has been burned. When the Reserve was last visited the Indians were almost all away and their cellars could not be seen. Besides the failure in crops common this year to this section of the country, a large proportion of their standing grain was ruined by their cattle. Many of their potatoes</p>
----	-----------	---	-----	---	---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----	-----	----	---	-----	-----	-----	---

																must have been dug and eaten by them before maturity.
214	Mustashani	2 1/4	...	1 3/4	1	...	...	...	5	...	10	20	...	...	...	J.J. CAMPBELL Indian Agent.
202	Osaynepinance	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
2	Ka-ka-quat	5	...	4 1/3	1 1/4	...	...	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
15	Is-che-was-a-coose	5	...	4	1/6	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
211	Napashis	...	...	5	7/8	...	...	...	...	...	50	5	...	...	...	...
203	Noke-oot	...	...	...	3/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
4	Ka-pee-twa-pit	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
215	Mashe-kee-squam	...	...	...	1/3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
1	White Bear	...	...	...	5/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
5	Okema and Son	...	...	...	1 1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
18	Ka-na-pah-shenin widow	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
13	Kah-na-mah-pah-he-mitic	...	...	...	3/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
7	Ka-ha-ke-su-quo	...	...	...	5/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
216	Way-way-kee-she-quapin	...	...	...	3/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
6	Kah-pah-pah-mi-way-ko-itum	...	...	...	3/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
...	Total	18 1/2	...	28 1/2	9 3/8	...	...	...	40	...	92	70	...	...	...	...

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Crooked Lakes Agency, Season of 1886.

OUCHAPOWACE'S RESERVE NO. 71.																			
No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Total.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Hay, tons.		Total.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Me-tas-we	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Ka-kwa-ka-wasis	...	...	...	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...	...
61	Keesi-coo-awasis	1 1/2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kau-a-ha-ta-wayo	3/4	...	...	1/4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Old Englishman	7	...	...	3/4	1 3/4	...	...	...	10	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
84	John	4 1/2	...	...	3/4	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Ka-ta-wa-coose	7 1/2	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Na-pa-to-pee-a-soo	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Bob	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	OKanee	7 1/2	...	3/4	2	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Kau-o-was-co-hau	...	...	3	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	10	40	10	...	...	...	...	...
43	Pe-qua-sis-ka-me-ta-wat	7 1/2	...	1/2	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	50	...	15	30	10	...	...	...	...	...
65	Now-e-keese-e-quape	...	...	...	3/4	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Mee-cooche-chock	8	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	1/2	...	50	...	...	25	...	...	2	...	...	...
58	Mrs. Loud Voice	...	...	...	1 1/2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	5	...	...	...	...	...
4	Ouchapowace	7	...	3	3	3 3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	15	...	...	...	...	...
69	Belanger	10	1/2	4 1/4	3/4	3	...	1/2	...	70	...	5	215	30	...	3	...	...	...
2	Striped Back	18	...	4	2	1/2	...	1/2	...	50	...	5	138	10	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	79 1/4	1/2	16 1/2	18 3/4	13 3/4	1/2	2	131 1/4	330	...	35	868	90	...	5	...	1,328	E. McNeil, Farm Instructor.
KAKE-WIS-TA-HAW'S RESERVE, No. 72.																	...	...	...
1	Kake-wis-ta-how	9	...	7	3/4	1/2	...	1/2	...	40	...	...	35	6	...	4	35	...	...

4	Sa-sa-sew	12 1/2	...	7	1	1	...	1/2	...	40	...	...	8	15	...	...	20	...	...
2	Wah-sa-case	5 1/2	2	2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	...	20	25	...	80	15	...	5	10	...	...
15	Aleck or Kaka-awasis	5	...	7	1	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	30	...	...	15	4	...	5	25	...	...
3	Tu-ta-hay	...	...	1	2 1/2	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	30	...	...	10	...	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Total.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Hay, tons.	Total.	
64	Francis	4	...	4	1/2	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	15	...	...
30	Manito-wastotin	4	...	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	8	...	...
29	Me-qua-kesic-a-wasis	...	...	...	1/2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	12	...	...	10	...	...
46	Ma-yah-ke-quay	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Me-qua-kao	...	...	...	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	...	...	8	...	...
42	Isaac or Watta	...	...	...	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Kaa-sa-wa-sa-mat	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...
5	Mee-hie-new	...	...	...	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	4	...	...	...	...	...
13	Sak-a-mow	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Louison	6	...	1	1/2	1/2	...	1/4	...	40	...	...	40	6	...	3	15	...	...
27	Dog Breast	...	...	3	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	...	...	...
6	The-man-who-talks-to-the-ground	...	...	2	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Pee-way-pee-coo-e-squao	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Pee-coo-cheese	...	...	...	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	...	...	2	...	...
12	Ka-nat-who-wayo	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	46	2	35	12 1/2	11	1 1/4	2 1/4	...	180	25	25	470	110	...	17	161	...	JOHN NICOL, Farm Instructor, Farm 3 B.

...	han	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	199	44	58	28 1/2	6	6	5 1/4	346 3/4	1,000	75	25	2,000	50	50	20	...	3,220	...

SACKIMAY'S RESERVE, NO. 74.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.									Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Total.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Hay.	Total.	
21	Yellow Calf	5	...	2	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	10	...	...	20	...	10	1	...	...	...
28	N-way- qui-sa- swape	5	...	3	3/4	1/4	1/8	1/4	...	10	...	...	25	...	...	1	...	...	...
32	Jimmy Laundry	3	...	3	3/4	1/8	1/16	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Ah-is- pa-sick	2	...	2	1/4	1/8	1/16	...	...	10	...	...	10	5	10	...	...	...	...
29	Ah-ka- at-ka- wan-sa	2	...	1	1/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Sougwais	2	...	2	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	1	...	...	...
20	Ke-she- manitou	2 1/2	...	...	1/8	1/8	1/8	1/4	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Kee- sick-ka- ne-cum- i-coot	3	...	2	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	A-coose	3 1/2	...	3	3/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	1	...	...	...
25	Kee-che- kee-sic	...	...	...	1/8	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Ne-pa- twa-oo- qua-nape	2	...	...	1/4	1/3	1/8	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
16	Pa-na- pa-kee- sick	...	...	...	1/4	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Kay-pay- oo-sa-ton	...	...	...	1/4	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	She Sheep	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	30	...	18	8	3	4	2	65	50	...	...	100	10	30	5	...	195	J.S SUTHERLAND, Farm Instructor.

22	with-another	5	...	4	1	1/2	...	50	...	10	20	30	3	...
14	E-ork-parsa	5	...	...	1	1/2	...	15	...	...	50	30	5	...
...	Old-people	...	...	...	15	3	...	...	...	...	300	60	5	A.W. TAYLOR, Instructor,
...	Total	110	...	15	31	18	2	310	...	70	1,190	400	30	W.S. GRANT, Agent.

FILE HILLS RESERVE, NO. 81.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							WHEAT HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Garden.	Peas.	Wheat.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	
...	...	7	...	7	1 1/2	1/4	^	1	25	10	45	^^	^^^	...	...
5	Oskey-asis	7	...	7	1 1/2	1/4	^	1	25	10	45	^^	^^^	...	...
...	Kawast	5	...	...	3/4	1/4	^	...	...	...	5	^^	^^^	...	...
...	Peepeekeesis	4	...	1	1 1/2	1/4	^	...	...	...	45	^^	^^^	...	...
...	Nokatoos	1	...	...	1	...	^	...	...	...	8	^^	^^^	...	...
...	Mequains	1 1/2	...	5	1/2	1/4	^	...	...	...	5	^^	^^^	...	The greater part of the potatoes planted on this Reserve did not come up on account of dry weather.
...	Seematchkakoot	1 1/2	...	...	1/2	...	^	...	...	...	12	^^	^^^	...	...
...	Tom Gopher	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	^	...	...	...	5	^^	^^^	...	...
...	Pas-qua-whisk-achon	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	^	...	...	...	5	^^	^^^	...	...
...	Yellow Bird	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	^	...	...	...	5	^^	^^^	...	Barley did not fill.
...	He-tramps-strong	...	...	...	1/4	...	^	...	...	...	5	^^	^^^	...	Wheat eaten by gophers.
...	Warekoot	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	^	...	...	...	10	^^	^^^	...	Grain not all threshed bushels harvested given approximately.
...	Kapoosewoo	...	...	...	1/2	...	^	...	...	...	10	^^	^^^	...	...
...	Pacheek	...	...	...	1/4	...	^	...	...	...	14	^^	^^^	...	...
...	Asewot	...	...	...	1/4	...	^	...	...	...	5	^^	^^^	...	...
...	Atchoose	...	...	...	1/2	...	^	...	...	...	9	^^	^^^	...	...
...	O. Waywahahsis	...	...	...	1/4	...	^	...	...	...	10	^^	^^^	...	...
...	Total	20	...	13	9	2	2	1	25	10	198	...	...	...	...

^2 acres for Band.

^^Very little seed sprouted; the few that came up have been consumed.

^^^Eaten while growing.

FILE HILLS RESERVE, No. 82.

23	Skuobun	2	...	...	3/4	1/4	^	2 1/2	15	^^	25	^^^	^^^^	5	Peas were put in on home farm by this Indian, and are owned by him.
6	Assineewahsis	3	...	...	1/2	1/4	^	...	10	^^	25	^^^	^^^^	...	...
15	Moostooskope	4	...	...	1/2	1/4	^	...	5	^^	25	^^^	^^^^	...	...
16	Manitoo Peasoo	2	...	1	1/4	1/4	^	...	10	^^	25	^^^	^^^^	...	...
17	Nosil	3	...	...	1/2	...	^	...	15	^^	10	^^^	^^^^	...	Wheat was put in on home farm, by this man, and owned by him.
...	Namaysis	2	...	...	1/2	...	^	...	...	^^	10	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Tuckwaynow	4	...	6	1/2	1/4	^	...	...	^^	10	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Askim	4	...	2	1/2	1/4	^	...	...	^^	10	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Mistickamoos	...	...	2	1/2	1/4	^	...	...	^^	10	^^^	^^^^	...	Some wheat was eaten by gophers.
...	Skuta Waboo	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	^	...	...	^^	25	...	...	...	...
...	Okouelo	3	...	1 1/2	...	...	^	...	...	^^	...	^^^	^^^^	...	...

^2 acres for Band.

^^Barley did not head out.

^^^The few that came up were eaten; owing to drought the seed did not sprout.

^^^^Eaten while growing.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							WHEAT HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Garden.	Peas.	Wheat.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	
...	...	...	...	2	1/4	1/4	^	...	...	^^	25	^^^	^^^^	...	Grain not threshed; bushels harvested given approximately.
...	Kessa Manitou	...	...	...	1/4	...	^	...	...	^^	10	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Total	27	...	14 1/2	5 1/4	2 1/4	2	2 1/2	55	...	210	...	...	5	...

^2 acres for Band.

^^Barley did not head out.

^^^The few that came up were eaten; owing to drought the seed did not sprout.

^^^^Eaten while growing.

FILE HILLS RESERVE, NO. 83.															
...	Star Blanket	3	...	1/2	1	^	...	^^	^^^	25	^^^^	^^^^^	...	Grain not all threshed; bushels harvested given approximately.	
...	Ka-kas-assinee	3	...	1/2	1/2	^	...	^^	^^^	25	^^^^	^^^^^	...	...
...	Skitchewahsis	2	...	1/2	2	^	...	^^	^^^	25	^^^^	^^^^^	...	...
...	Nistas	...	...	2	1/2	^	...	^^	^^^	...	^^^^	^^^^^	...	...
...	Reewayden	5	1/2	1/2	^	...	^^	^^^	25	^^^^	^^^^^
...	Eskoochase	...	...	1/2	1 1/2	^	...	^^	^^^	25	^^^^	^^^^^	...	...
...	Natance	...	...	1/2	1/2	^	...	^^	^^^	15	^^^^	^^^^^	...	...
...	Mayasses	...	...	1/2	...	^	...	^^	^^^	25	^^^^	^^^^^	...	...
...	Powaston	...	...	1/2	1	^	...	^^	^^^	10	^^^^	^^^^^	...	...
...	Ohoo	...	...	1/2	1	^	...	^^	^^^	10	^^^^	^^^^^	...	...
...	Seeseekanohun	...	...	1/2	...	^	...	^^	^^^	30	^^^^	^^^^^	...	...
...	Sakitua	...	...	1/2	1/2	^	...	^^	^^^	10	^^^^	^^^^^	...	...
...	Peasis	...	...	1/2	...	^	...	^^	^^^	15	^^^^	^^^^^	...	...
...	Total	8	...	7	6	9	2	...	...	...	240	...	...	...

^2 acres for Band.

^^Wheat eaten by gophers.

^^^The crop did not head out.

^^^^Very little seed sprouted owing to the long drought; the few that grew were eaten.

^^^^^Eaten while growing.

FILE HILLS RESERVE NO. 84.

2	The Rook	2	...	...	1/4	...	^	...	5	...	10	^^^	^^^^	...	As very little threshing is done yet, the bushels harvested are given approximately.
6	Rocky Mountain	1	...	...	1/2	...	^	...	5	...	25	^^^	^^^^	...	...
7	Bellegarde	6	...	2	1	1/2	^	1	15	10	60	^^^	^^^^	...	...
21	Pekanch	10	...	...	1 1/2	1/2	^	...	10	^^	60	^^^	^^^^	...	...
22	The Chief (Ohemow)	4	...	...	3/4	1/2	^	...	5	^^	35	^^^	^^^^	...	...
24	Cha-kope-chamosis	7	...	...	1/2	...	^	...	15	^^	55	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Man-ak-apen	1	...	...	1/2	1/2	^	...	...	^^	20	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Sekoose	...	...	4	1/2	...	^	...	...	^^	25	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Earthwoman	...	...	...	3/4	...	^	...	...	^^	20	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Big Sky	...	...	...	3/4	1/2	^	...	...	^^	20	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Kapatsum	...	...	...	1/2	1/2	^	...	...	^^	10	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Peasookapoo	...	...	...	1/4	1/2	^	...	...	^^	10	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Petnakshane	...	...	...	1/2	1/2	^	...	...	^^	10	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Paschamin	...	...	...	1/4	...	^	...	...	^^	5	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Iron Woman	...	...	...	1/4	1/2	^	...	...	^^	10	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Kah-che-o-che-hat	...	...	...	1/4	...	^	...	...	^^	5	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Black Bear's Widow	...	...	...	1/2	1/2	^	...	...	^^	10	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Jack	...	...	...	1/4	...	^	...	...	^^	10	^^^	^^^^	...	...
...	Total	31	...	6	10	5	2	1	55	10	400	...	...	...	M. WESTOVER, Farm Instructor.

^2 acre for Band.

^^Barley did not fill.

^^^Very little seed sprouted owing to the lack of rain.

^^^^Eaten while growing.

62	Chowake	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
63	Manitu	...	...	...	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Masquah, No. 1	...	...	...	2	2	1/4	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	1/2	30	...
95	Kapamakehat	...	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	1	...	25	...
98	Musquat, No. 2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
122	Sakapeyacun	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	1/2	...	...
130	Little Old Man	...	...	1 1/2	1	1/2	1/4	...	1/8	1/2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1/2	1/2	...	...
131	Peyacen	...	...	...	1	...	1/4	...	1/8	1/2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	1/2	...	13	...
...	Watrow	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Osowacutcheowos	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
...	Total	33	4	11	31	17	5	5	2	9	32	...	...	245	105	...	8	7	15	350	Certified correct, R. McKINNON, Farm Instructor.

MUSCOWPETUNG'S RESERVE, NO. 80.

No. of Pay Ticket.	...	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHEL HARVESTED.									Hay Cut, Tons.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Beets.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Beets.		
...	Home Farm	...	4	...	1/2	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	Crop on Home Farm did not come to anything.
...	Muscowpetung's Band -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Kitchiasuaquad	5	...	...	5	1	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	40	Wheat turnips and gardens yielded nothing.
4	Keesis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Aukusk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Meschel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Okamas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Casuncappo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Ishkotiwabo	...	...	...	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	10	No turnips.
2	Muscowcappo	5	...	2	1	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	30	No wheat, barley or turnips.
14	Echawas	...	...	2	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	15	No barley, turnips or gardens.
25	Pee-too-cappo	2	...	1	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	15	No wheat, barley, turnips or gardens.
6	Manitou Wasis	2	...	1/2	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	10	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	40	No barley, turnips or gardens.
7	Assinie Musquah	2	...	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	10	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	30	No barley, turnips or gardens.
49	Whiteheaded Man	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Okemapenesick	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Neither wheat or potatoes.
12	Wapapaasso	1	...	1	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	No crop.
1	Muscowpetung	3	...	1	2	1	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	Nothing but potatoes.

33	Shenoopeness	...	1	...	2	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	40	Nothing but potatoes.
54	Keesiequaywescunk	3	...	1	1 1/2	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	No crop.
5	Meshakeepeness	...	...	2	1 1/4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
43	Ouakwad	1	...	...	1 1/2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	Nothing.
13	Keicht Eudem	...	...	...	2	2 1/4	1 3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nothing but potatoes. This was put up by farm team for old women.
31	Machawanook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Pasung's 1st wife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Pasung's 2nd wife	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Sheewecumecook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Waboo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Weyahweyon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Peeto-keeseecok	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	25	5	11	22 1/2	10	7 1/4	...	...	...	20	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	...	400	Certified correct, D. McINTOSH, Farm Instructor.
FARM NO. 4a TREATY 4.																					
...	Name of Instructor.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	S. Hockley	...	8	...	1/2	1/8	1/16	...	...	...	10	...	...	30	6	...	...	...	...	1	...

55	Alex. Favel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Shehess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	Tom Somac	2	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	...	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHEL HARVESTED.									Hay Cut, Tons.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Beets.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Beets.		
72	Keere-cum-equa	...	...	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Gotoess	9	...	2 1/4	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Chicoose	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Wm. Lubois	...	...	...	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	Wa-chin	3/4	...	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Samac Sister	...	...	...	3/4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Lamer Tamac	...	...	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Francis Moloney	5	...	5	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Susa	1/2	...	1	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Mrs. Horsefall	...	...	...	1/2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Joseph Furney	...	...	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Merecunsemin	1	...	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Stranger	...	...	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Mrs. Stevenson	2	4	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Tom Daniels	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	New-nan-e-ppo	...	...	...	1/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Old Matonx	...	...	...	1/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Nau-chau-guais	...	...	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81	Pearwipe	...	...	...	1/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Wa-re-curri-cook	...	...	...	1/16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	141	4	28	20 1/2	11 1/2	4	6 1/2	...	...	42 1/3	...	...	421	5	...	1/2	...	...	...	Certified correct, S. HOCKLEY, Farm Instructor.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Touchwood Hills Agency, Season of 1886.

MUSCOWEQUAHN'S RESERVE, NO. 85.																			
No. of Pay Ticket	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.								Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.		
23	A. Puntur	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Turnips, planted; 50 bushels taken up; the quantity of ground to each Indian being a fraction or part of an acre. Some with peas. Gardens, about 1 acre, nothing but small quantity of onions.
21	F. Desjorlais	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Pinasu	2 1/2	1 1/2	4	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Ex. Lemere	3	1 3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Wm. Lemere	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Winniquoquess	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Chief for Band	3	3	4	1	4	1	3	...	...	...	...	40	50	...	10	...	...	...
36	Qui-er-gauer	1 1/2	...	2	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	...	...	...
30a	K. Peltier	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	P. Lemere	4	2 1/4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moïse	1	1	1	3/4	...	...	...	1/2	15	...	...	42	...	...	...	2 1/2	...	...
62	Petoo-way-piness	1	1 1/2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Mahiniqueness	2	6	7	1 1/2	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	2 1/2	...	...
18	Geo. Bruer	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...

22	Iguen	...	...	2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...
63	Shemagan	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
43	H. Bear	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
31	I. Desjorlais	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...	...
6	Skiopias	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ben. Desjorlais	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...	...
4	Minuen Desjorlais	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
56	Kah-tay-too- tay-at	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
25	Petoo	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...
28	Oo-oway-etus- quape	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
58	Catui	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...
...	Negnape	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
17	The Hunter	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...
26	Day Woman	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
27	Mustoose	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	33	25	30	15	4	1	3	1	40	...	...	800	50	...	10	5	...

15	Day Bird	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
21	Fisher	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
20	Ka-too-way-kow-chin	1/2	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bear	1/2	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
30	Moses Gordon	1 1/2	...	1	1/2	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
2	Alex. McNabb	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	James McNabb	...	1 1/2	...	3/4	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
4	John Crockrane	3	...	...	2	...	...	1/2	...	15	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
11	Arch McDonald	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	Home Farm	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
18	Eta-way-pion, Widow	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bald Head	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
28	Asson	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
42	Ben. Gordon	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
24	Uiquan	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1	George Gordon for Band	...	...	2	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bittern Nose	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
35	Ah-touse	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
...	Widow Mary	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
33	Kiss-ippiass	...	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
31	Peter Gordon	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	35	27	25	26	5	6	4	...	40	...	...	218	...	...	...	...	J.H. GOODERHAM, Farm Instructor.

20	sqways	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	2	...
21	Standing Bull	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
22	Ka-nates-kee-now	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	Turnips and garden produced nothing.
23	Chic-cas	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
25	Ma-che-chuk	2	...	...	1/2	...	...	1/2	5	...	...	25	...	...	...	This was a fair crop, but cattle got to stack and spoiled some of it.
...	Total	23	4	18	14	...	...	4	90	8	41	830	...	...	15	...

POOR MAN'S RESERVE, NO. 88.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL'S HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	
...
1	Chief	8	...	3	2 1/2	6 acres in all.	2 acres in all.	1/2	18	...	...	25	Nothing	Nothing	...	Barley and peas, nothing.
...	Ma-chi-qui-ness	5	...	2 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	Barley and potatoes, nothing.
...	Ka-wa-ka-toose	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	Na-na-tay-way-sin	...	1	...	3/4	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	Oats and peas, nothing.
...	Euniniwis	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	Ke-si-quan	...	...	1 1/2	1	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	Barley, nothing.
...	Ka-ma-swait	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	Wheat, nothing.
...	Way-pe-pe-les	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	3/4	...	...	...	...	5	...	15	...	...	...	Barley, nothing.
...	Me-sash-kee-pee-nes-i-win	...	1 1/2	...	3/4	...	...	1/2	...	3	...	10	...	...	3	...
...	Can-da-wike	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	1/2	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	Me-ke-wah-pis	5	...	2 1/	1/2	...	...	1/2	10	...	...	15	...	...	2	Barley, nothing.
...	Me-o-ke-kisk	2	...	1 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	5	...	3	25	...	...	...	Oats, nothing.
...	Quay-chis	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	So-uck-kee-pee-o-soo	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
26	Cow-we-che-wat	4	...	1 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	...	...	...	Barley, nothing.
5	Uwau-stuck	1	...	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	Wheat and barley, nothing.
17	Kew-o-sis	1	1	...	1/2	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	Wheat and oats, nothing.
25	Cha-che-kook	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...

15	Sa-sa-way-to-skan	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
10	Me-me-na-quah	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
7	Kah-ke-ka-pee	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
9	Kee-ah-kay-way-pis	2	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	Wheat, very little destroyed by cattle.
8	Kah-ka-see-way-skwat	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
19	Charlie	...	...	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	6 acres turnips and 2 acres garden produced no crop.
...	Ma-chin-qui-ness' Son	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	Total	30	5	15	17	6	2	3	59	8	6	235	...	...	6	T.J. FLEETHAM, Farm Instructor.

...	Mark Natukan	4	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	John Nauckasum	2	...	1	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Abraham Chakepayo	5	...	1	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Peter Samiskwapow	2	...	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Ed. Soneyowenon	6	...	6	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Peter Kakasoo	10	...	3	1 1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	John Machenaschas	8	...	3	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Paul Monkman	5	...	...	3/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Simon Apoochim	6	...	3	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Thos. Yamuskin	6	...	1	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	William Sawanasin	6	...	3	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	John J. Fraser	6	...	3	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	136	...	60	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	JOHN HAINES, Farm Instructor.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Battleford Agency, Season of 1886.

RED PHEASANTS RESERVE, NO. 108.														
No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
...
5	Wattanee	...	2 1/2	4	1/2	1/4	1/2	...	6	10	14 00	5	...	...
...	Opasaquascouchum	...	2 1/2	3	1/2	1/2	1/2	...	5	15	22.30	2	...	...
10	Pittawis	1	1	5	1/2	1/2	1/4	5	5	10	2.50	...	...	...
8	Cooppipiquanacit	1	1	6	3/4	1/4	1/4	3	4	10	27.00	20	...	...
63	Adam	2	6	7 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/4	70	30	60	4.57	...	...	...
22	Mistatemocappo	...	1	5 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	8.31	...	...	...
...	Kapiteanaskis	1	2	5	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	8.46	...	...	...
36	Misasquot	...	1	3	1/2	1/4	...	...	6	...	5.30	...	...	...
44	Kapacekamikamoot	1	2	5	1/2	1/4	1/4	3	8	15	18.00	2	...	...
19	Papapay	1	3	3	1/4	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	6.50	...	...	...
35	Nipayhat	1	3	4	1/2	1/2	1/4	4	9	15	8.02	...	...	...
15	Soonias	...	1	6	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	6.02	...	...	...
9	Kyanmihat	...	...	2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	2.15	...	...	...
13	Baptiste	...	3	3	1/2	1/2	1/4	...	15	...	16.44	...	...	...
38	Mywyan	...	3	2	1/4	1/4	...	...	8	...	6.40	...	...	...
11	Kinopatch	...	1	4	1/4	1/2	1/4	...	8	10	4.34	...	...	...
37	Jean Baptiste	1	3	3	1/4	1/2	1/4	10	5	10	4.12	...	...	...
56	Ryaisipoat	...	2	4	1/4	...	...	...	8	5	6.09	...	...	...
2	Piachus	1	2	5	1/4	1/2	1/2	5	8	15	6.02	...	...	...
...	Kanaimihit	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	13.16	6	...	...
46	Nancy	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	1.13	...	...	...
...	Sakahaato	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	6.26	...	...	...
...	Pasquasuao	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	2.05	...	...	...
...	Total	10	40	80	9	7	4 1/2	100	125	175	202.50	35	...	J.H PRICE, Farm Instructor.

STONEY RESERVE, NOS. 109, 110 AND 111.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
...
B.H. 10	Wat-o-cow	...	...	...	1/2	1	1/8	...	...	...	23	12	...	...
M. 14	Muzza Churchill	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	18	4	...	...
B.H. 3	Oxzelia-we-coat-o-co	...	...	...	3/4	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	16	8	...	...
B.H. 75	Deascutlay	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	9	4	...	No other crops put in individual Indians.
M. 63	Tat-touka-skat	...	...	...	3/4	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	45	14	...	...
B.H. 28	Ozinchia	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	23	8	...	Amount of roots.
M. 8	Pahasie-seechee	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	30	6	...	Sowed about 7 acres of turnips for the Band who had not already put in some for themselves.
M. 13	Sheenasappa	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	20	4	...	...
M. 48	Maccomay	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	17	4	...	...
...	Chunhahegia	...	...	...	1/2	1/8	1/8	...	...	...	18	3	...	...
M. 70	Shooshooskookoo	...	...	...	1/2	1/8	1/8	...	...	...	25	6	...	...
L.M. 1	Lean Man	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	13	12	...	...
M. 55	Lukthorne	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	24	8	...	...
M. 2	Mumbanhunk	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	21	3	...	...
B.H. 89	Ho-dock-o-dock-o-man	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	12	6	...	...
M. 46	Osneepea	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
B.H. 100	Clustagus	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
B.H. 80	Stench Iace	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
M. 15	Hoskishnee	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...
M. 76	Jew Kesk	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
M. 4	Tim-au-sash	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...
B.H. 21	Tocanna Hoskie	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
B.H. 35	Wam-be-tunks	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...

M. 83	Whodim	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
B.H. 92	Chamibin	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...
M. 86	Hoopa-touka	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
M. 24	Neehassa	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	Widow woman.
M. 56	Tis-itk-tato-otta	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	Widow woman.
...	Oshegan	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	Widow woman.
B.H. 98	Moc-au-shah	...	...	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	Widow woman.
L.M. 11	Monay-nuts	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	Widow woman.
M. 27	Tan-appa-muzza	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	Widow woman.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
...
M. 26	See-topa-we-pek	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	Ahopa-ha-anne	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
...	Tee-oka-sappa-oxlea	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	Man.
M. 18	Okapasapno	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
L.M. 37	Dees-weea	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
M. 41	Tat-tenegon	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
M. 1	Chapunka	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	O.T. ORR, Instructor.
...	Total	...	...	...	16 1/8	4 3/4	2	...	...	...	517	102	...	...

MOOSOMIN'S RESERVE, NO. 112.

46	Wabustotin and 81, Josey	1	5	10	1	1/2	1/4	3	22	7	36	...	...	...
7	Kinarotopato and 8, Sukowkoon	1	4	5	1	1/2	1/4	3	5	2	22	5	...	...
9	Atowakimer, and BB. 27, Kapatoatinral	...	4	5	1	1/2	1/4	...	40	8	22	45	...	...
6	Cosnap, and 64, Kookooo	...	4	5	1	1/2	1/4	...	...	26	29	45	...	...
41	Kuakokorhun and 76, Abraham	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
...	Farm for destitute	8	23	20	4	3	1/2	27	70	64	70	30	...	...
...	Total	10	41	45	8 1/2	5	1 1/2	33	137	107	200	125	...	...

SWEET GRASS' RESERVE, No. 113.

45	Little Plowman	5	20	30	4	1 1/2	...	5	10	20	26	100	...	The quantities mentioned as harvested are only estimates in oats, wheat and barley.
2	Wetchoise	5	13	10	4 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	41	10	...	...
62	Sweet Grass	1 1/2	27	43	1 3/4	1/2	...	10	5	20	18	95	...	...
...	Sown for Widows & Orphans	...	...	24	3 3/4	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...

139	Metocomp	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	JOHN FITZPATRICK, Instructor.
...	Total	12	60	160	14	4	...	15	15	40	93	205	...	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.								Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Carrots.	Beets.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Carrots.	Beets.	
...
127	Stragglers with Little Poplar - Salteaux boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840	...	...	...	...	GEO. D. GOSPILL, Instructor.
...	Instructor	17	50	...	4 3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,103	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	17	50	50	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,140	...	...	...	...	...

THUNDER CHILD'S RESERVE, NO. 115.

...	Band	12	35	36	8	20	4	48	60	66	102	100	A. SUFFERN, Instructor
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LITTLE PINES' RESERVE, NO. 116.

98	Kuskechaywahways	3	1	1/8	20	53	The quantities mentioned as harvested in wheat, oats and barley, are only estimated.
86	Osamocassin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	By rest of Band in common	10	17	32	3 1/2	2	7/8	...	...	50	40	20	547	200	...	10	10	GEO. D. GOPSILL, Instructor.
...	Total	10	17	35	7 1/2	2 1/2	7/8	...	...	50	40	40	600	200	...	10	10	...

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Fort Pitt Agency, Season of 1886.

ONION LAKE RESERVE, NO. 119.																
No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
...	...	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Carrots.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Carrots.	...
...	Agusta	...	13	6	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	50	40	40	5	...	...	Cause of the short crop owing to the dry spring and summer. The barley and oats that started to grow after the rain fell was frozen, and was not worth harvesting. Gardens were a complete failure.
...	Jonas	...	...	4	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	12	15	...	...	...	...
...	Secovo	...	...	6	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	15	20	...	...	...	...
...	Whitston	...	...	5	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
...	Longfellow and Chapall	...	4	10	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	20	25	...	...	...	...
...	Antiwin and Muskago	...	11	14	1	1/2	1/8	...	...	50	20	50	...	...	...	...
...	Wah-wacka-chawau	...	4	5	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
...	Mee-see-how	3	...	...	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	12	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	Taleel	...	...	7	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	10	21	...	...	...	...
...	Myoasis	2	...	6	1/2	1/2	1/4	...	6	...	20	30	50	...	...	...
...	Mainstacutchawase	9	...	...	1 1/2	1/2	1/4	...	45	...	...	75	...	...	...	...
...	Jim Crooked Neck and Peater	...	3	9	1	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
...	Sowago and Johney	...	...	11	1	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
...	Man-a-toon-e-kick	...	...	5	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...

...	Johnny Dressyman	...	...	4	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	Machell and Pataqui	...	...	11	1	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
...	Thunder and Uster	...	4	9	1	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
...	Miss-tee-coo-see-wa-siss	...	...	12	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
...	Kissain and Woskaratt	...	4	7	1	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	33	20	...	...	...
...	Cissauneu and Gut	...	3	7	1	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
...	Pimothyassu and Son	...	...	4	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	4	15	...	...	...	...
...	Irador	...	...	7	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
...	Puskachewin and Somehow	...	...	9	2	1	1/2	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...
...	Tomah and Yellow Bear	...	3	9	2	1 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
...	Kisayn and Jobbities	...	...	15	1/2	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	4	20	...	...	...	...
...	Chueau and Chewayau	...	...	12	1/2	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	...
...	Nickawasis	...	...	9	1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...
...	Agency crop	...	...	...	3/4	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	125	200	...	...	...
...	Total	14	49	203	21 3/4	15 1/2	3 1/2	...	63	100	153	912	280	...	5	...

CHIPOWAYANS, COLD LAKE RESERVE, NO. 121.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Carrots.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Carrots.			
...
...	Band	...	...	15	2 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	Their barley was sown in 2 fields, and is a complete failure, on account of the dry season. Their potatoes are large, but few in hill. Turnips a failure; did not come up.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	GEO. G MANN, Acting Indian Agent.

RETURN SHOWING Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Victoria Agency, Season of 1886.

SADDLE LAKE RESERVE NO. 125.														
No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Hay Cut, Tons.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips & Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.		
...	...	...	...	16.3160	0.3160	a 0.428	...	...	250	...	b	...	...	...
...	Thomas Hunter, H.M.	...	...	16.3160	0.3160	a 0.428	...	...	250	...	b	...	...	(a) Turnips and gardens couted together. No return.
...	Andrew Hunter	...	...	2.4291	0.429	0.120	...	...	c	130	...	...	25	...
...	Job Lapotac	...	...	14	0.3406	0.2066	...	...	210	120	...	...	30	(b) yield.
...	Moses	...	...	14	0.3406	0.2066	...	...	210	120	...	...	30	(c) Badly frozen.
...	Little Hunter's widow and Meyon	...	...	3 1/2	0.444	0.276	...	...	52	22	...	...	...	...
...	Red Crow's mother	...	...	...	0.357	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	Mrs. Memminook	...	...	3	0.236	0.111	...	...	45	10	...	...	...	...
...	Mr. John	...	...	5.977	0.2018	0.1/14	...	...	76	35	...	...	15	...
...	Red Crow and Walipawais	...	...	4.3071	0.2830	0.1459	...	...	70	90	...	...	12	...
...	Louis Whatchocan	...	...	11.573	0.1748	0.1681	...	...	165	80	...	...	18	...
...	Old Whatchocan	...	...	...	0.390	.69	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
...	Tusishutan	...	...	...	0.280	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	Mooswa and Pus-qua-de	...	...	1 1/2	0.161	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	18	...
...	Crane and Louison	...	...	1 1/2	0.161	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	18	...
...	'Home Farm'	...	3	...	0.75	0.250	...	50	...	8	5	*4	50	*Carrots.
...	Total	...	3	74 3/4	3 3/4	2 1/4	...	50	1,055	608	5	4	188	...
WAHSATANOW RESERVE, NO. 126.														
...	Bear's Ear,	...	...	4	1/4	1/4	...	...	18	35	...	*	9	* No return.

	H.M													Partially destroyed.
...	Suckee-mais	...	...	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
...	Ah-Timah-kee-kat	...	...	3 1/2	1/9	1/8	...	...	16	6	...	(t)	...	No return. Partially destroyed.
...	Nah-yah-wato-ta-tick	...	...	1 1/2	1/4	1/16	...	...	(tt)	36	11	(tt)	4	No return. Partially destroyed.
...	O-see-me-mau	...	...	2 1/2	1/4	1/8	...	...	7	30	15	...	7	GENERAL REMARKS - Yield of barley light on account of dryness of spring season. Yield on fall ploughing was especially light.
...	Tall Man	...	...	1 1/2	1/2	1/4	...	...	4	45	20	...	7	...
...	Mahtoosk	...	...	3 1/2	1/4	1/16	...	...	16	50	6	...	6	...
...	Wah-pee-key-wisk	...	...	2 1/2	1/4	1/8	...	...	6	40	11	...	2	...
...	Total	...	...	19	2	1	...	...	37	247	63	...	35	...

EGG LAKE RESERVE, NO. 127.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Hay Cut, Tons.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips & Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.		
...	...	...	...	2	3/4	1/4	...	...	20	80	...	...	12	...
...	Blue Quill, H.M.	...	...	2	3/4	1/4	...	...	20	80	...	...	12	...
...	Kusickoowaeis	...	...	1 1/4	1/2	1/4	...	...	6	45	...	...	13	...
...	Alexis	...	...	1 1/4	1/2	...	...	...	12	28	...	...	10	...
...	Wahpecinew	...	...	2	1	1/4	...	...	18	90	...	...	10	...
...	Kah-ku-sin	...	...	1/2	1/2	1/4	...	...	3	20	18	...	6	...
...	Simon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	Total	...	...	7 1/2	3 1/2	1	...	...	63	281	18	...	52	...

JAMES SEENUM'S RESERVE, NO. 128.

...	James Seenum	1 1/4	...	2 3/4	3/4	1/4	4	...	6	20	...	...	24	...
...	Samuel Steinhauer	...	...	4 1/2	3/4	1/2	...	...	3	12	...	...	18	...
...	Jacob Hairline	...	...	1 1/4	1/8	1/8	...	...	10	24	...	...	...	...
...	David Seenum	...	...	1/2	1/16	1/16	...	...	8	8	...	*2	20	[*Turnips and gardens returned together.]
...	Charles Stanley	...	...	2	1/4	1/16	...	...	15	14	...	12	30	...
...	Jane Seenum	...	...	3/4	1/8	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Thos. Sinclair	...	...	6 1/4	1/2	...	...	...	15	16	...	...	11	...
...	Henry Prince	...	...	2 1/4	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	8	...
...	John Sinclair	...	...	1 1/4	1/4	1/16	...	...	5	10	...	3	11	...
...	Charles Jackson	...	...	4 1/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	10	20	...	...	15	...
...	Mooneyas	...	...	1 1/2	1/4	1/16	...	...	10	5	...	...	7	...
...	Jos. Makookis	...	...	2 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	20	7	...	...	10	...
...	Edward Rose	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	...
...	Wm. Stamp	...	...	1 3/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	4	4	...	8	12	...
...	Arthur Steinhauer	2 1/2	...	7 1/2	1	1 1/16	20	...	70	9	...	...	50	...
...	Kumowin	...	...	2 1/4	1/8	1/16	...	...	6	10	...	3	...	...
...	Elijah Seenum	...	...	3 1/4	1/8	1/16	5	...	...	35	...	26	10	...
...	Peter Apow	3/4	...	2 1/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Neeweekahtahwap	...	...	1/2	1/16	1/16	...	...	...	10	...	15	...	...
...	Baptiste Rose	...	...	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	(t)	...	...	...	(t) No yield.
...	Stewayo	...	...	3	1/8	1/16	...	...	...	10	...	6	1	...
...	Peter Blodd	...	...	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	8	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.					BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Hay Cut, Tons.	Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips & Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.		
...
...	Brought forward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Ohtowahtees-kee-kwan	...	...	...	1/4	1/16	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
...	Simon Baldhead	1	...	2 1/4	1/4	1/4	10	...	10	4	...	...	12	...
...	Paul Yankee	...	...	2	1/8	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	4	...
...	John Wahosas	...	...	2	1/8	1/8	...	...	28	13	...	...	8	and Geo. Mahkooke's.
...	John Half	...	...	3/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	10	6	...	...	2	...
...	Eli Seenum	...	...	1 1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	John Hunter, jun	...	...	1 1/4	1/8	1/8	...	...	...	3	...	...	10	NOTE. - Crops on this Reserve may be called a total failure, when compared with yield of former years. Causes were: 1. Drought during early spring prevented the seed from germinating at the proper time; 2. The ravages of the 'cut-worm' during the summer.
...	Kisaynees	1/4	...	1 1/2	1/4	1/8	2	...	4	13	...	...	12	...
...	Ahchip	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	10	...
...	Kwee-ess-kis	...	...	1	1/8	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	5	...
...	Myecahtis	...	...	2 1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	12	5	...	...	15	...

...	John Whitford	...	...	1 1/8	1/8	1/8	...	...	...	9	...	...	7	...
...	Jacob Jackson	...	...	1 3/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	8	...	...	16	...
...	John Hunter, H.M.	...	...	1 1/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	10	10	...	...	17	...
...	Peter Shirt, H.M.	...	...	3 1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	15	...	...	16	...
...	Moses Jackson (No. 1)	...	...	3	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Matthew	...	...	3/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	5	10	...	...	7	...
...	Thos. Jackson	...	...	1 1/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	8	...	...	12	...
...	Lecombe	...	...	1/4	1/8	1/8	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	Enoch Wood	...	...	1	1/8	...	...	...	10	9	...	13	9	...
...	Kis-kun-oo-kway	...	...	1	1/8	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
...	Moses Jackson (No. 2)	...	...	3/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	26	...	5	12	...
...	Total	5 3/4	...	91 5/8	11 1/4	6 3/4	41	...	365	448	...	134	468	...

HEART LAKE AND BEAVER LAKE RESERVES, NOS. 130 AND 131.

...	Chipeweyaus, Heart Lake	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	25	Detailed statement for these Bands cannot be given.
...	Kahquanum, Beaver Lake	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	Not known.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, Season of 1886.

MICHEL RESERVE NO. 132.														
No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
1	Michel	3	5	20	2	1	1	30	50	300	200	25	25	Oats did not grow, it was killed by snow storms after seeding. The wheat crop was also killed by the same storm.
67	Albert	2	1	10	1	1	1	20	...	150	100	25	10	...
27	Pierre Valade	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	100	25	10	...
29	Louis, H.M.	10	5	5	2	1	1	75	...	100	200	50	10	This man was discharged from Treaty.
25	Louis	3	...	8	1	1/4	1/4	25	...	100	400	25	10	...
...	Joseph Gladu	8	4	8	1	1/4	1/4	40	...	200	200	200	10	...
22	Baptist	2	...	10	1	...	...	10	...	100	200	25	10	...
24	John Felix	...	...	6	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	50	...	...	10	This man was discharged from Treaty.
33	Pah-pah-amawa	...	...	...	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	100	25	5	W.J. O'DONNELL, Farm Instructor.
...	Total	28	15	67	10	5	5	200	50	1,000	1,500	400	100	...
ALEXIS' RESERVE, NO. 133.														
1	Alexis	...	...	...	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	200	50	2 1/2	...
4	Spotted-Stone	...	...	2	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	20	100	50	2 1/2	...
19	Michel	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	100	50	2 1/2	...
24	William	3	...	5	1/2	1/4	1/4	25	...	50	100	50	2 1/2	...
18	Paul	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	100	50	2 1/2	...
20	Masain	...	...	3	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	30	100	50	2 1/2	...
21	Baptist	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	100	50	2 1/2	...
25	Etonwahsoowahnape	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	100	50	2 1/2	...
27	Narcisse	...	...	3	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	30	200	50	2 1/2	...
46	Soosay	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	100	50	2 1/2	...
45	Madline	...	...	...	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	200	50	2 1/2	...
29	Pay-twaw-ahsin	...	...	...	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	200	50	2 1/2	...

34	Louisen	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	100	50	2 1/2	...
...	Carried forward	3	...	13	8 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	25	...	130	1,700	350	32 1/2	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
...
...	Brought forward	3	...	13	8 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	25	...	130	1,700	350	32 1/2	...
37	Susan	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	100	50	2 1/2	...
28	Antione	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	100	50	2 1/2	...
38	Michel	...	...	...	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	200	50	2 1/2	...
39	Emma	...	...	...	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	200	50	2 1/2	...
40	Baptist	...	...	...	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	200	50	2 1/2	...
41	Rosalie	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	100	50	2 1/2	...
45	Thomas	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	100	50	2 1/2	...
...	Francis, son of chief	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	20	200	...	...	...
47	Lord	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	W.J. O'DONNELL, Farm Instructor.
...	Total	3	...	15	15	5	5	25	...	150	3,000	1,000	50	...

IRON HEAD'S RESERVE, NO. 133 1/2.

5	Iron Head	1	...	2	1	1/2	1/4	10	...	50	500	200	10	...
13	Paul	1	...	1	1	1/4	1/4	5	...	25	200	100	...	...
7	Peter	...	...	1	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	25	200	100	...	...
8	Mr. John	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	100	50	...	...
15	Mr. James	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	100	50	...	...
2	Bear Head's Widow	...	...	...	1/2	1	1/4	...	...	...	100	100	5	...
13	Pierre	...	...	1	1	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	300	100	10	W.J. O'DONNELL, Farm Instructor.
...	Total	2	...	5	5	3	1	15	...	100	1,500	700	25	...

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, NO. 134.

1	Alexander	4	5	2	1 1/2	1/8	...	125	10	50	400	75
---	-----------	---	---	---	-------	-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	----	-----	-----

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHELS HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
...
24	John Baptist	4	3	2	1/4	...	...	50	10	50	100	...	...	...
55	Paul	1	2	3	1/4	1/4	1/4	25	5	75	100	100	25	...
3	Burnt Stick	5	...	1	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	10	200	100	25	Wheat did not grow.
13	John	...	...	1	1/4	...	1/8	...	...	10	150	...	10	...
48	Luke	4	...	5	1/2	1/4	1/8	...	...	75	400	75	10	Wheat did not grow.
65	Joseph	1	...	1/2	1/4	...	1/8	...	...	10	100	...	10	Wheat did not grow.
44	Tatamas	...	...	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	20	100	...	...	...
58	Beuah	...	...	2	1/4	...	...	...	...	30	100	...	...	...
56	Baptise Wolf	6	...	2	1/4	...	...	...	...	40	100	...	...	Wheat did not grow.
15	Wey-aban- atoo	...	...	3	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	75	200	75	10	...
5	John Headman	...	...	2	1/2	1/8	1/8	...	...	20	600	15	5	...
7	Big Crow	...	...	1	1/4	...	1/4	...	...	10	100	...	10	...
8	Esjack	...	...	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	10	100	15	...	...
16	Cana-machie	...	...	2	1/4	...	1/8	...	...	20	100	...	10	...
12	Misnesquaskun	...	...	4	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	25	300	25	10	...
19	William	...	...	5	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	50	200	10	10	...
4	Achecos	...	...	6	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	40	100	10	10	...
22	Joseph	...	...	4	1/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	25	100	10	10	...
49	Michel	...	...	4	1/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	25	100	10	10	...
51	Themoses	...	...	3	1/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	15	100	10	10	...
2	Assawauaskeo	...	...	7	1	1/8	1/8	...	...	40	300	10	10	...
21	Antione	...	...	2	1 1/4	1/8	1/4	...	...	10	100	10	15	...
23	Louis	...	...	1	1/4	1/8	1/4	...	...	10	100	10	10	...
38	Paul	...	...	1	1/4	1/4	1/8	...	...	7	100	20	10	...
63	Kisnow-wat- tum	...	...	1 1/2	1/2	1/4	1/8	...	...	5	100	10	10	...
64	Osnow- mochusk	...	...	3	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	10	100	10	5	...
6	Chicunick	...	...	2	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	10	100	10	5	...
9	Tohlwood	...	...	2	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	10	100	10	5	...

36	Sopley	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	100	10	5	...
43	Michel	...	...	1	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	10	100	10	...	...
...	Total	25	10	75	15 1/4	5	4 3/4	200	25	797	1,950	640	250	...

ENOCH'S RESERVE, NO. 135.

...	Enoch	3	...	5	1/4	1/8	1/8	24	...	50	25	25	5	...
...	William Ward, H.M.	4	...	6	1/2	1/2	1/2	32	...	60	50	50	20	...
...	Lazarus	2	...	2	1	1/2	1/2	16	...	20	100	50	20	...
...	Mr. Jim	...	...	2	1/4	1/8	1/8	...	...	20	25	12	5	...
...	Kah-kinoos	...	...	4	1/8	1/8	1/8	...	...	40	13	13	5	...
...	George Ward	3	...	6	1/4	1/8	1/8	24	...	60	25	12	5	...
...	Ochekewins	1	...	1	1/4	1/8	1/8	8	...	10	25	13	5	...
...	William Ward	3	...	5	1/4	1/8	1/8	24	...	50	25	12	5	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
...	...	1	...	...	1/4	1/4	1/4	8	...	...	25	25	10	...
...	Lom	1	...	4	1/4	1/4	1/4	8	...	40	25	25	10	...
...	Sharloo	1	...	2	1/2	1/4	1/4	8	...	20	50	25	10	...
...	Beauerfoot	1	...	2	1/4	1/8	1/8	8	...	20	25	13	5	...
...	Four Souls	1	...	...	1/4	1/8	1/8	16	...	...	25	12	5	...
...	Geo. Beaty	2	...	6	2	1/2	1/2	24	...	60	200	50	20	...
...	Mahmmawata	3	...	2	1/8	1/8	1/8	...	...	20	13	13	5	...
...	Yahyahkikoot	...	...	2	1/8	1/8	1/8	...	...	20	12	12	5	...
...	Long Tom	...	...	1 1/2	1/8	1/8	1/8	...	...	15	13	13	5	...
...	Pierre Papin	...	...	9 1/2	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	65	50	25	10	...
...	Auturnee Big Head	...	...	4	1/4	1/8	1/8	...	...	40	25	12	5	...
...	Johnan	...	...	4	1/2	1/8	1/8	...	...	40	50	13	5	...
...	Daniel	...	...	2	1/4	1/8	1/8	...	...	20	25	12	5	...
...	Daniel (Tommy's son)	...	...	3	1/2	1/8	1/8	...	...	30	50	13	5	...
...	Choc-a-mogan	...	...	...	1/8	1/8	1/8	...	...	...	12	12	5	...
...	Tongue-master	...	...	...	1/4	1/8	1/8	...	...	...	25	13	5	...
...	Johnan, cast wife	...	...	...	1/8	1/8	1/8	...	...	...	13	12	5	...
...	Otay-no	...	...	...	1/2	1/8	1/8	...	...	...	50	13	5	...
...	Mary Ann	...	...	...	1/8	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
...	Nepastans, cast wife	...	...	...	1/8	1/8	1/8	...	...	...	12	12	5	...
...	Abraham	25	...	70	10	5	5	200	...	700	1,001	512	200	...

	H.M.													
44	Little Crier	...	...	2.25	.45	...	.27	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
4	Shusay, H.M.	...	...	2.76	.49	...	.22	...	...	40	50	20	...	...
69	James Shusay	...	...	...	...	...	.54	...	...	...	...	30	...	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
...
33	White Fog	.72	.81	8.24	1.13	...	.25	15	...	90	120	20	...	...
77	Little Baptiste & Bros.	1.21	1.66	4.38	1.04	...	...	18	...	65	75	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
77	Pierre	...	...	.72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Louis	...	...	2.39	.68	...	.34	...	...	35	70	10	...	...
16	Tome Reed Deer	...	...	5.54	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	Paid on his mother's ticket.
38	James Ragged Gut	.89	...	2.89	.30	...	.31	...	...	40	58	...	...	Paid with Ermineshin's Band, No. 38.
76	John Saskatchewan	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
42	Pee-tah-quay-how	...	...	2.00	25	...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	...
55	Simon	...	...	2.56	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
68	Chineackase	...	...	2.91	.50	...	.10	...	...	40	60	...	...	...
60	Taysees' son-in-law	...	...	2.16	.32	...	...	...	...	20	40	...	...	...
52	Old Bull	...	...	1.89	.20	...	.10	...	...	25	30	...	...	...
29	James Ward	1.16	...	4.31	1.16	...	.79	10	...	60	60	30	...	...
74	Indian Jack's widow	...	...	7.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	David Piegan	...	...	...	.20	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
56	Pretty	...	...	.80	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
69	James Shusay	...	...	1.66	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
...	Total	6.18	2.87	74.34	12.34	...	5.60	81	5	830	1,235	195	...	...
BOBTAIL'S RESERVE, No. 139.														
4	Mackino	...	...	4 1/3	.33	...	.33	...	...	65	50	...	...	...

LOUIS BULL'S RESERVE, No. 140.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
...	...	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	...
16	Louis Bull	1.68	...	11.14	1.26	...	.48	25	...	180	150	30	...	...
18	John Bull	1.90	...	2.52	.90	...	...	30	...	35	100	...	...	...
17	Paul Bull	1.78	...	3.56	.90	...	...	17	...	50	100	...	...	...
...	Shining Elbow	...	...	3.51	.22	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	Has not been paid here.
2	Old Paul	...	...	.54	.46	...	.18	...	...	...	50	20	...	...
11	Francis	2.55	...	6.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Destroyed by hail.
70	Jim Salteaux	...	...	6.00	.52	...	.22	...	...	95	60	29	...	...
...	Total	7.91	...	34.46	4.26	...	.88	72	...	360	485	70	...	...

SHARPHEAD'S RESERVE, No. 141

...	Old Thomas Goose	...	...	1.00	.30	...	.15	...	...	10	20	...	...	Has not been paid here.
27	Mr. John	...	...	2.07	.41	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
30	John Rain	...	...	1.71	.30	...	.16	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
29	Wm. Rain	...	...	1.16	.22	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...
7	Enoch House's widow	...	...	079	.23	...	.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Noah	...	...	.40	.63	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
25	Enoch Sharphead	...	...	2.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Young Thomas Goose	...	...	2.33	.50	...	.17	...	...	30	10	...	...	...
2	Simon	...	...	2.33	.50	...	.17	...	...	30	10	...	...	...
4	Old Yellowhead	...	...	1.08	.25	...	...	...	...	20	40	...	...	...
33	Old Snow	...	...	1.04	.57	...	...	...	...	15	24	...	...	...
1	Sharphead, Chief	...	...	1.48	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
40	John Sharphead	...	...	.90	.43	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
...	Shooting Stoney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Wm.	...	...	.89	.43	...	...	...	...	10	30	...	...	...

	Sharphead													
3	George Bear's Field	...	1.47	7.88	.83	...	.49	...	10	30	80	...	...	...
13	Little Paul	...	...	.50	.30	...	.06	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
27	John Paul, Son of 27	...	...	.60	.12	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
5	Isaac Supee	...	...	.45	.06	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
26	Isaac Sharphead's widow	...	...	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	SAMUEL B. LUCAS, Indian Agent.
...	Total	...	1.47	27.25	6.87	...	1.29	...	10	135	405	...	...	...

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Sarcee Agency, Season of 1886.

SARCEE RESERVE, No. 145.																
No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips & Carrots.	Gardens.	Peas.	
...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	2	...	80	...	100	...	small seeds.	Frozen.	Small seeds in gardens represent cabbage, gardens peas, squash and other seeds.
2	Big Crow	...	...	2	1	1/2	1	...	...	...	20	50	5	...	...	...
3	Crow Chief	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
4	Black Weazel	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
5	Rolling Hills	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
8	New Prarie Head	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	...
9	Sarcee	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	...
11	Eagle Rib	...	...	...	2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	100	5	...	...	...
12	Little Calf	...	...	...	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	50	1	...	...	...
14	Fire-Long-Ago	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
22	Shoot Close	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	20	3	...	...	...
31	Two Guns	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
32	Many Swans	...	...	...	1	1 1/2	1	...	...	...	...	50	13	small seeds.	...	...
33	One Spotted	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	...	...
35	Toney	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...

B 1	Eagle Robe	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	2	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	...
3	Old Man Spotted	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
7	Many Wounds	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
8	Fox Tail	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
10	The Otter	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...
C 1	Many Horses (Widow)	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...
2	Little Bear	...	...	...	1 1/2	1 1/4	1	...	...	...	...	75	13	small seeds.	...	...
3	Wolf Carrier	...	...	...	1 1/2	1 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	65	11	...	...	...
4	Rough Mane	...	...	5	1	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	50	40	...	...	...	Roots destroyed by cattle.
6	Running Fisher.	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	...
8	Head-out-of-water	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	...	...	...
11	Sitting Bull	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	25	4	...	...	...
13	Many Shields	...	...	...	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	45	3	...	...	...
14	Many Shots	...	...	2	1	1/2	...	...	...	...	20	50	5	...	...	...
15	Dog Skin	...	...	...	1 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	60	4	...	...	...
16	The Rider	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	40	3	...	...	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips & Carrots.	Gardens.	Peas.	
...	...	...	3	...	3	1/2	...	2	...	60	...	150	4	...	...	...
D 1	Painted Otter	...	3	...	3	1/2	...	2	...	60	...	150	4	...	...	...
12	Two Cuts	...	...	...	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	50	3	...	...	...
42	Big Knife	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	...	...	...
E 1	Big Plume	...	3	...	1 1/2	1/2	...	...	...	60	...	70	6	...	...	...
2	Crow Collar	...	...	...	1	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	50	3	...	...	...
6	The Flint	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
7	Wolf Coast	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	...	...	...
8	Hit First	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...
25	White Knife	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/2	1	...	...	...
F 1	Big Wolf	...	...	5	1	1 1/2	1	2	...	...	60	50	10	small seeds.	...	...
3	Wolf Child	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3	...	...	...
4	The-man-that-hides	...	...	...	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
5	Big Prarie Head	...	...	...	1	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	50	5	...	...	...
6	Going-to-the-Crees	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	30	2	small seeds	...	...
7	Going-to-War	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1/2	...	...	...	...
9	Weazel Head	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1	...	...	...	...	27	2	...	...	...
11	Running-in-Middle	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...
...	Home Farm	...	7	...	1 1/4	1 1/4	1	4	...	140	...	75	71	...	...	...
...	Total	...	17	15	41 1/4	16 1/4	6	12	...	340	160	2,075	200	...	...	...

STONEY RESERVE, Nos. 142-3.

A 1	Bear Paw	...	1/2	1 1/2	1	1/4	1/2	1/4	...	10	38	66	4	8	small seeds	Beets and carrots are included in garden produce.
2	James Rider	...	1/2	...	1/2	1/4	...	1/4	...	10	...	33	3	...	...	...
3	James Dixon	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	12	16	3	4	...	...
5	John Bear Paw	...	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/2	...	10	11	33	4	4	...	...
12	Wm. Ear	...	1/2	...	1 1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	10	...	45	3	3	...	...
13	Susie Dixon	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	33	4	4	...	...
15	Joseph George	...	1/2	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	10	...	33	4	4	...	...
19	James Dixon	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	...	16	3	8	...	...
21	Enoch Bear Paw	...	1/4	...	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	...	5	...	30	3	7	...	...
22	Peter Hunter	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	36	4	7	...	...
26	John Baptiste	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	...	...	...
27	David Ear	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	15	3	3	...	...
25	Stephen Rider	...	...	...	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	16	4	4	...	...
28	Parcel Rider	...	...	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	1/4	...	...	15	15	3	...	...	...
32	Simon	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	33	4	8	...	...
36	Abraham Dixon	...	...	1/4	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	5	35	3	3	...	...
38	Wm. Mountain	...	...	...	1 1/4	1/4	...	1/4	...	...	...	76	4	...	...	...
43	Stephen Joseph	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	33	3	...	...	...
...	Carried forward	...	2 3/4	3 3/4	10	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 3/4	...	55	81	597	62	67	...	...

24	Big Stoney	...	...	1/4	1 1/4	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	11	75	...	8	...	...
29	Mary Beaver	...	...	...	1/4	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	26	8	4	...	...
43	William Hand	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	33	4	4	...	...
39	Emma House	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	63	4	3	...	...
34	John Tallman	...	1/2	...	1/2	1/4	1/4	...	...	10	...	33	3	4	...	...
52	Thomas Hand	...	...	...	1/2	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	33	8	4	...	...
54	William Soldier	...	...	1/4	1/2	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	5	36	4	8	...	...
53	John Big Stoney	...	...	...	1 1/4	...	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	80	...	4	...	...
62	Isaac Beaver	...	...	...	3/4	1/4	13/4	...	...	...	...	48	3	6	...	...
63	John Westley	...	...	...	1 1/4	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	...	80	3	8	...	...
64	Peter Westley	...	...	...	3/4	1/4	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	50	3	8	...	...
55	Peter Soldier	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	3/4	1/4	...	...	...	33	4	6	...	...
C 1	I. Chiniquay	...	1 1/2	...	1 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	...	30	...	100	3	4	...	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips & Carrots.	Gardens.	Peas.	
...
2	George Two-Young-Men	...	...	3/4	1 1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	...	...	16	9	3	8	...	...
5	George Hunter	...	...	1/4	1/2	3/4	1/4	...	...	...	5	33	10	4	...	...
6	Jonas Two-Young-Men	...	...	1/4	1/2	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	5	63	7	4	...	...
12	Isaac Chiniquay	...	...	1/2	1 1/4	1/4	1	1/4	...	...	12	80	4	8	...	...
22	Maria Big Stoney	...	...	...	1/2	1/2	1	...	...	...	...	30	3	7	...	...
17	Mark Wildman	...	...	1/4	1 1/2	1/4	1 1/2	1/2	...	...	5	90	3	12	...	...
35	James Swampy	...	1/2	...	1 1/4	1/2	1/2	1/4	...	10	...	82	17	8	...	...
45	Paul Two-Young-Men	...	...	1	1 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/4	...	...	25	150	9	4	...	W.C. DE BALINHARD, Indian Agent.
...	Total	...	7	10	38	14	21	10	...	140	230	2,500	200	279	...	...

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians on Blackfoot Crossing Agency, Season of 1886.

SOUTH BLACKFOOT RESERVE No. 146a.																					
No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHEL HARVESTED.									Remarks.	
		Onions.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Beets and Mangolds.	Onions.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Beets and Mangolds.		...
A 1	Crowfoot	...	2	...	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/4	1	...	...	...	57	...	107	15	1	25	2 1/2	...	Carrots grown in gardens, remainder of garden, onions.
A 31	Not Good	...	1	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	26	...	85	...	...	5	...	...	...
A 29	Medicine Shoe	...	1	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	26	...	82	...	...	5	...	...	...
A 47	Iron Shield	...	1	...	1	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	26	...	82	...	...	15	...	...	...
A 66	Went-to-tell	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...
B 1	Three Bulls	...	2	2	1 1/4	1	1/4	1	...	...	...	57	24	107	10	1	20	2 1/2	...	...
B 3	White-man's-food	...	1	1	1	1/4	...	3/4	...	...	...	26	12	85	2 1/2	...	15	...	...	...
B 6	Prairie Head	...	1	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	26	...	82	...	...	5	...	...	...
B 2	Hind Bull	...	1	1	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	26	12	82	...	...	5	...	...	...
B 13	Black Eagle	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
B 4	The Otter	...	1	...	1	1/4	...	1/4	...	...	...	26	...	85	2 1/2	2	5	...	...	...
C 1	Weazle Calf	...	1	1	1 1/4	3/4	1/2	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	16	12	115	15	1/2	18	1	...
C 2	Running Wolf	...	1/4	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	5	...	90	...	...	5	...	...	...
C 4	Red Body	...	3/4	...	1	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	12	...	90	...	...	12	...	...	...
C 35	Peacemaker	...	1/2	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	8	...	90	...	...	5	...	...	...
C 46	Crane Bear	...	1/2	...	3/4	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	8	...	65	...	...	5	...	...	...
H 1	Medicine Shield	...	1	1	1 1/4	1/2	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	16	12	115	10	3/4	12	1	...	...
H 4	Poor Eagle	...	1/2	...	1/2	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	10	...	45	...	...	6	...	...	...
H 6	Scraping High	...	1/2	...	1/2	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	10	...	45	...	...	6	...	...	...
H 21	Black Fever	...	1/2	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
D 1	Running	...	1 1/2	...	1 1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	21	...	85	11	1/2	9	1 1/4	...	...

	Rabbit																			
D 2	Spotted Calf	...	1/2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
D 43	Calf Bull	...	1/2	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	6	...	57	...	...	4	...	...	...
D 33	Old-woman-at-war	...	1/2	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	6	...	57	...	...	4	...	...	...
D 25	Bear Hat	...	1/4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
D 10	Wolf Shoe	...	1/2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
D 49	White Cow Sitting	...	...	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	4	...	...	...
F 1	White Calf Robe	...	1	1 1/2	1 1/4	1/4	1/4	1/4	...	...	...	13	10	72	4	1/2	4	3/4	...	...
F 21	White Wolf	...	1/2	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	6	...	59	...	...	4	...	...	...
F 38	Bull-going-down	...	1/2	...	3/4	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	5	...	42	...	...	4	...	...	...
G 1	Eagle Rib	...	1	...	1 1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	...	...	...	13	...	134	18	1/2	9	2	...	...
G 2	Bad Old Man	...	1/2	...	1	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	7	...	90	...	1/2	8	...	...	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHEL HARVESTED.									Remarks.
		Onions.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Beets and Mangolds.	Onions.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Beets and Mangolds.	
G 33	Bad-dried-meat	...	1/2	...	1/4	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	6	...	112	...	1/2	3	...	...	...
G 46	Bear's Shield	...	1	...	1/4	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	13	...	114	...	...	3	...	...	...
J 1	Rabbit Carrier	...	1/2	...	1/2	1/4	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	7	...	45	7	1/2	3	1	...	...
J 9	Calling Close	...	1/2	...	1/2	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	6	...	45	...	...	3	...	...	...
P 1	White Eagle	...	1	...	1 1/4	1/4	1 1/2	1/4	...	...	...	14	...	84	5	1/2	4 1/2	1	...	...
P 9	Bull Horn	...	...	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	2 1/4	...	...	...
Q 5	Running-away-buffalo	...	1	...	1 1/4	1/2	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	14	...	84	10	1/2	4 1/2	1	...	...
Q 11	Three Eagles	...	1/2	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	7	...	65	...	...	2 1/4	...	...	...
Q 36	Bad Boy, No. 1	...	1/2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Q 38	The Breaker, No. 1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	2 1/4	...	...	...
Q 14	Heavy Runner	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Y 1	Bad Boy, No. 2	...	1	...	1 1/4	1/2	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	14	...	84	10	1/2	4 1/2	1	...	...
Y 4	Tail-with-the-hair-off	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Y 5	Wolf Child	...	1/2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	MAGNUS BEGG, Agent.
S 1	Sitting Eagle	...	1	...	1 1/4	3/4	1/2	1/2	...	...	...	14	...	79	15	1/2	4 1/2	1	...	...
S 4	Wolf Carrier	...	...	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	2 1/4	...	...	...
S 63	Blue Beads	...	1/2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	62	...	...	...	...	...	E.H. WHEATLEY, Foreman.
...	Total	...	35 1/4	7 1/2	51	8	7	15	...	...	...	679	82	3,820	135	8 1/4	258	16	...	...

NORTH BLACKFOOT CROSSING, No. 146b.

E 1	Old Sun	1/4	...	...	1	1/2	...	2	1/4	1/4	3	...	...	25	8	...	25	1	7	...
E 4	Old Brass	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3/4	1/2	...	...	...	50	17	...	...	2	14	...
E 25	The Eagle	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	7	...
E 20	The Fox	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	7	...
E 26	The Key	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
O 1	Big Plume	1/4	5	...	2	3 1/2	...	3	1	1/2	1 1/4	115	...	120	38	...	17	5	5	...
O 9	Old Cree	1/4	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
O 79	Dog-stripped-back	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
O 63	Fat Horses	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
O 5	Heavy Chief	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
O 11	Skunked Tallow	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
O 24	Heavy Bull	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
O 3	Many Heads	1/4	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
O 12	Weazel Horn	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
O 69	The Calf	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
L 20	Did-not-sit	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
L 22	Peddish Gun	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	2	...
L 23	Wolf Carrier	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
L 26	Black Boy	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
L 34	Nose Cutter	1/4	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	1 1/2	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHEL HARVESTED.									Remarks.
		Onions.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Beets and Mangolds.	Onions.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Beets and Mangolds.	
L 39	Tried-to-fly-but-could-not	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
R 22	Many-shot-at	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	2	...
R 1	Weazel Child	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
R 2	White Elk	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
R 24	Iron Bull	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	2	...
R 28	Snowshoe-walker	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
R 38	Good Young Man	1/4	1	...	1	1/4	4 1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	34	...	72	2 1/2	...	20	3	2	...
M 1	Lone Child	1/4	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	36	2 1/2	...	...	...	...	...
M 44	Chief Sun	...	...	...	2 1/2	1/2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	5	...	...	...	...	...
M 26	Red Old Man	...	...	...	3 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
O 68	Yellow Eagle	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
O 85	Crow Shoe	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
N 1	Bull Elk	1/4	2 1/2	...	1 1/2	2	...	1	1	1/2	1 1/4	60	...	100	22	...	6	5	5	...
N 10	North Axe	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
N 11	Running Sun	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
N 17	Old Crow	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
N 33	Raw Eater	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
N 47	Running Master	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
N 49	Bear Direction	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
N 15	Yellow-robe-on-the-outside	...	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
L 1	White Pup	1/2	5	...	3	3	...	4	1 1/2	1/4	3	150	...	216	30	...	80	9	2	...
L 4	Big Road	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
L 5	Spotted Eagle	...	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...

L 6	Boss Rib Medicine	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
L 7	Bull Shot	1/4	...	...	3/4	...	...	...	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
K 1	Low Horn	1/4	5	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	1/4	...	1 1/2	65	...	45	7 1/2	...	...	2 1/2	...	...
K 6	Crooked- meat-stay	1/4	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	1/4	...	1 1/2	...	...	40	7 1/2	...	...	2 1/2	...	...
K 9	Wolf Head	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
K 10	Wolf Ear	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
K 12	Good Robe	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
K 14	Running Kit Fox	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	40	7 1/2	...	...	...	4	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.									BUSHELS HARVESTED.									Remarks.
		Onions.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Beets and Mangolds.	Onions.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Carrots.	Beets and Mangolds.	
...
K 15	Crow Caller	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...
K 28	Running Rabbit	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
K 32	Bull Son	...	...	...	1/2	1/4	1 1/2	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	40	7 1/2	...	...	3	4	...
J 1	Bear Child	1/4	...	...	3	1	...	3	1/2	1/2	1 1/4	...	...	165	26	...	45	8	3 1/2	...
J 7	Good Thigh	1/4	...	...	2	1/2	...	...	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	110	12	...	...	...	...	...
J 25	Bear's Door	1/4	...	...	2	...	...	...	1/2	...	1 1/4	...	...	110	...	...	...	8	...	...
J 44	Northern Axe	1/4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1 1/4	...	...	50	...	...	...	19	...	...
J 30	Old Berries	...	...	...	1	1/2	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	65	12	...	...	...	3 1/2	...
...	Total	4 1/4	18 1/2	...	48 1/2	14	10	14	8	5 1/4	24	424	...	2,875	205	...	193	70	70	...

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in Blood Reserve Agency, Season of 1886.

PIEGAN RESERVE, No. 147.																
No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	
A 9	North Axe	...	4	3	14	...	2	3	...	Cut for hay.	6	32 2/8	Failure.	Failure.	Failure.	...
44	Black Weazel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32 2/8	...	...	...	...
31	Medicine Antelope	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 2/8	...	...	...	...
4	Dog's Child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 2/8	...	...	...	...
B 1	Morning Plume	...	...	...	9	...	1	2	...	...	...	22 1/6	...	...	...	...
29	Crow Round	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 5/6	...	...	...	...
28	Red Crow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 1/8	...	...	...	...
C 1	Big Swan	...	5	...	10	1	2	2	...	...	...	50 5/6	...	...	...	...
12	Towipee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75 1/2	...	...	...	...
8	Many Chiefs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...
18	Pretty Face	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 1/6	...	...	...	...
4	Chief White Cow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1/8	...	...	...	...
D 1	Running Wolf	...	1	...	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	52	...	...	...	...
18	Sharp Axle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 2/3	...	...	...	...
10	Morning Eagle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 1/3	...	...	...	...
4	Takes Gun Last	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 2/3	...	...	...	...
1	Crow Eagle	...	10	3	10	...	4	4	...	...	7	18 2/8	...	...	...	...
2	Bad Boy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 1/8	...	...	...	N.B. - Grain and cereals all a comparative

																	failure owing to drought.
11	Back Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	A.R. SPRINGETT, Clerk in Charge.
...	Total	...	20	6	48	1	10	13	...	...	13	615 1/6	...	...	...	...	...

BLOOD RESERVE, No. 148.

A	Red Crow's Band -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cut for hay.	Failure.	...	...	Failure.	Failure.	...	...
...	Red Crow	...	...	...	3	...	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...
...	Running Rabbit	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
...	Running Fisher and Day Chief	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHEL HARVESTED.							Remarks.
...	...	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Peas.	...
...	Red Crow, Striped Dog and Eagle Bit	...	1	...	3	...	1/2	1	...	Cut for hay.	Failure.	65	Failure.	Failure.	Failure.	...
...	Red Crow	...	1	...	1	...	1/4	1/2	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
...	Man-moves his legs	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...
...	Three Bulls	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
D	Eagle Head's Band	...	...	1/2	1	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...
E	Blackfoot Old Woman's Band	...	3 1/2	...	5	...	1/2	1	...	26	...	120	...	...	...	...
F	Going-to-the-bear's Band	1	...	1	7	...	...	1 1/2	3	...	...	130	...	...	...	...
G	One Spot's Band -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	One Spot	...	1/2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...
...	Big Old Man	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
...	That's-good-I-see-him	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
...	Dead Sarcee	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
H	Old Moon's Band	1	1	1	6	...	1/2	2	5	...	...	135	...	...	...	...
I	Running Wolf Band -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Running Wolfe	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
...	Running	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...

...	knife and Weazle-shoe	...	2	...	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bull's Horn	2 1/2	...	1/2	1	75	JAMES WILSON, Farm Instructor.
...	Total	10	20	7	70	...	4	20	70	76	...	1,441	...	...	...

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by Individual Indians in the Sioux Agency, Season of 1886.

BIRD TAIL SIOUX RESERVE, No. 57.														
No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
...
...	Big Hunter	5	4	...	1/2	...	...	42	48	...	50	...	...	This Band have about two hundred bushels of turnips and a few carrots and onions, all of which was a poor crop, owing to the drought.
...	Peter Hunter	11	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Henry Enoch	5	...	...	1/2	...	...	74	...	...	50	...	...	...
...	Mrs. Benjamin	24	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	50	...	...	...
...	Charles Hauska	11	...	...	1/2	...	...	88	...	...	50	...	...	...
...	Eli	14 1/2	...	...	1/2	...	...	62	...	...	40	...	...	...
...	Jaska Bin	12	...	...	1/2	...	...	56	...	...	40	...	...	...
...	Ha-du-donka	10	...	...	1/4	...	...	44	...	...	25	...	...	...
...	Daniel	3	...	...	1/4	...	...	46	...	...	25	...	...	...
...	Bunn	5	1	...	1/2	...	...	25	12	...	50	...	...	...
...	Pascada	5	...	...	1	...	...	25	...	...	100	...	...	...
...	Jack	12	1 1/2	...	1/4	...	...	59	15	...	20	...	...	...
...	Wa-her-ke-ga	1/2	...	...	1/4	...	...	4	...	...	25	...	...	...
...	Sunkaho	5	...	...	1/4	...	...	35	...	...	20	...	...	...

...	Bohpa	17	6	...	1/4	...	...	*105	*48	...	20	...	...	... [*Grain burnt in stack.]
...	Moses Bann	5	5	...	1/4	...	...	96	40	...	20	...	...	...
...	Awitchan	3	3 1/2	...	1/2	...	...	16	19	...	50	...	...	...
...	Mac-pea-decta	1	...	...	1/4	...	...	5	...	...	20	...	...	...
...	Ben	11	...	...	1/2	...	...	65	...	...	50	...	...	...
...	Bahinda	5	...	...	1	...	...	40	...	...	75	...	...	...
...	Thunder	7	...	...	1	...	...	14	...	...	75	...	...	...
...	Isaac	6	...	...	1/2	...	...	35	...	...	40	...	...	...
...	Enoch	5	...	...	1/2	...	...	30	...	...	40	...	...	...
...	Paul	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	75	...	...	...
...	Band	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
...	Total	197	29	...	11 1/2	2	...	1,222	242	...	960	200	...	...

...	Young, Chief	8	1 3/4	...	1 3/4	...	...	64	20	...	140	...	...	...
...	Jim Young, Chief's brother	5	...	...	1/2	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	...	...
...	Bott Young, Chief's brother	...	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
...	Dowan	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	24	...	80	...	...	...
...	Charlie Dowan	20	4	...	3/4	...	...	160	48	...	60	...	...	...
...	O-ne-ha	7	2 1/2	...	1 1/2	...	...	56	30	...	120	...	...	...
...	Wa-ba-de	2 1/2	1	...	3/4	...	...	20	12	...	60	...	...	...
...	No-pa-he-de-na-haze	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
...	Shasta	...	...	...	2 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
...	Wa-sioux-ke-a	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...
...	Cha-kea	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
...	Wa-ca-e-da-ke-a	10	...	...	2 1/2	...	...	80	...	...	200	...	...	...
...	We-can-chon-e	8	2 1/2	...	1	...	...	64	30	...	80	...	...	...
...	Mas-pea-ski	12	1	...	4	...	...	96	12	...	320	...	...	...
...	Cha-ha-da-eki-tupe	3 1/2	...	...	3/4	...	...	28	...	...	60	...	...	...
...	Wa-chun-ta	5	1	...	...	...	...	40	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	John Sioux	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
...	Frank	4	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Po-ho-ke-sni	36	1	...	2	...	...	228	12	...	160	...	...	...
...	John Noel	9	2 1/2	...	1 1/2	...	...	72	30	...	120	...	...	...

...	Ho-koh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Young men and women whose names could not be had	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...
...	Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...
...	Total	172 1/2	25 1/4	...	57 1/2	2	...	1,320	303	...	5,060	200	...	...

OAK LAKE RESERVE No. 59.

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
...	Ta-ta-gung-e-ne-ye	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	15	...	...	...	...	This band have about one hundred bushels of potatoes between them.
...	To-ho-tunka	2	1	...	...	...	...	12	15	...	...	...	...	...
...	Te-pe-was-ta	2	3/4	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
...	Tu-wi-ak-sa	2	3/4	...	...	...	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	They have about 50 bushels of turnis. Root crop was almost an entire failure owing to the drought.
...	Band	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	50	...	...
...	Total	9 1/2	3 1/2	...	1	1/2	...	56	54	...	100	50	...	...

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVE, No. 60.

...	Ku-dam-o-ne	5	2	50	200	This Band have about 100 bushels of turnips between them, also a small quantity of carrots, onions, & c. Root crop was almost an entire failure this year owing to drought.
-----	-------------	---	-----	-----	---	-----	-----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

...	Bo-ho-eca	6	...	...	3/4	...	...	60	...	...	65	...	...	...
...	*Muswa	3	...	...	1	...	...	30	...	...	100	...	...	...
...	Ah-pa	2	...	...	2/8	...	...	20	...	...	40	...	...	...
...	Sun-ka-is-know	3	...	...	3/8	...	...	30	...	...	60	...	...	...
...	We-ua	2	...	...	3/8	...	...	20	...	...	40	...	...	[*Muswa had the misfortune to lose his grain stacks by prarie fires.]
...	Ta-tan-ka-nape	...	...	...	4/8	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...
...	Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	J.A. MARKLE, Agent.
...	Total	21	...	...	6	1	...	210	...	...	565	100	...	...

STANDING BUFFALO'S RESERVE, No. 78.

...	Standing Buffalo	5	...	5	3/4	2	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
...	Datapaha	7 1/2	...	...	1 1/4	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...

No. of Pay Ticket.	Name of Indian.	ACRES SOWN.						BUSHEL HARVESTED.						Remarks.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	
...
...	My-ca-new-han	2	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	...
...	Lasuriss	22	...	...	1/4	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Ca-ha	...	...	1	1/2	3/4	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
...	Epa-chessa	5	...	...	1/2	3/4	...	7	...	...	9	...	...	...
...	Me-in-e-tapa	3	...	...	1/2	3/4	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
...	Chan-can-hoo	5	...	...	3/4	1	...	5	...	...	13	...	...	...
...	Ah-hask-haw-es-can	1 1/2	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...
...	Ene-te-dota	5	...	...	1 3/4	1	...	1	...	...	100	...	...	...
...	Ah-haha-doja (Family)	9 1/2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	112	...	...	Potatoes given to My Zotu.
...	Ma-pe-wy-chista	2	...	...	1/4	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	Wa-zoata	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Ne-hap-shan	2	...	...	1/2	...	...	1	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	Chop-soo	2	...	...	3/4	3/4	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...
...	Chun-dupa-wasta	2	...	...	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	Ma-tim-a-chunka	2	...	...	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	Humpa-nirhedota	2	...	...	1/4	1/8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
...	Wa-chunka-dota	3	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...
...	Tun-eacea	5	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Given to Che-te-rurta (Potatoes)

...	Wy-chunka-wasta	1	...	1/2	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
...	Ma-to-ke-e-pe	2	...	...	3/4	1/8	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
...	Tom Buffalo's wife	3/4	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
...	Mata-mussa	1 1/2	...	1/2	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	Cha-tun-dota	...	...	1 1/2	1/2	1/8	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
...	Aboona	...	...	1/2	1/2	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...
...	Sha-ca	...	...	1	3/4	1/8	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	Mosses	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Susa Patrut	8	...	...	1/2	1/4	...	8	...	...	30	...	...	...
...	Da-tunka-o-suche	...	...	...	3/4	1/4	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...
...	James	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
...	Obe-de-custoka	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	Man-dee	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
...	My-occa	...	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
...	Shun-do-seeche	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	Certified correct, S. HOCKLEY
...	Shunka-tomony	...	...	...	1/2	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	Total	101 3/4	...	11	20	11	2 1/4	29	...	...	880	...	...	Farm Instructor.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

HEADQUARTERS.						
Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When Appointed to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
...	...	\$
Superintendent-General	The Right Hon. Sir J.A. Macdonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G	...	...	...	...	Holds this office combined with that of President of the Council.
Deputy Superintendent-General	L. Vankoughnet	3,200	Feb. 13, 1861	Governor in Council	Feb. 13, 1861	...
Chief Clerk and Accountant	R. Sinclair	2,200	June 1, 1873	Governor in Council	April 15, 1869	...
Commissioner of Indian Lands and Timber	Wm. Plummer	1,800	May -, 1888	Governor in Council	May -, 1868	...
Surveyor and Chief Draughtsman	W.A. Austin	1,700	June 7, 1883	Governor in Council	June 7, 1883	...
Inspector of Agencies & Reserve Solicitor	A. Dingman	1,550	July 22, 1882	Governor in council	July 22, 1882	...
French Translator	J.V. deBoucherville	1,400	July 1, 1868	Governor in Council	May -, 1865	...
Corresponding Clerk	A.N. McNiell	1,400	July 1, 1874	Governor in Council	July 1, 1874	...
Assistant Accountant	F.W. Smith	1,350	Sept. 1, 1873	Governor in Council	Oct. 13, 1870	...
Clerk	T.F.A. Kirkpatrick	1,350	Aug. 6, 1873	Governor in Council	Aug. 6, 1873	...
Stenographer	J.D. McLean	1,300	Oct. 25, 1876	Governor in Council	Oct. 25, 1876	...
Book-keeper	D.C. Scott	1,200	Oct. 1, 1880	Governor in Council	July 8, 1879	...
Book-keeper	R.G. Dalton	1,200	July -, 1871	Governor in Council	July -, 1871	...
Clerk	M. Benson	1,150	April 22, 1876	Governor in Council	April 22, 1876	...
Clerk of Records	S. Stewart	1,150	July 1, 1879	Governor in Council	July 1, 1879	...
Clerk of	John McGirr	1,100	Aug. 1,	Governor	Aug. 1, 1877	...

Statistics			1877	in Council		
Assistant Surveyor	Samuel Bray	1,000	June 14, 1884	Governor in Council	June 14, 1884	...
Assistant Book-keeper	H.J. Brook	900	April 3, 1882	Governor in Council	Jan. 1, 1871	...
Copying Clerk	J. Delisle	800	June 23, 1880	Governor in Council	July 8, 1879	...
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales	Thos Coffey	700	July 17, 1873	Governor in Council	July 17, 1878	...
Stenographer	H.C. Ross	750	Jan. 10, 1883	Governor in Council	Jan. 10, 1883	...
Copying Clerk	H.G. Maingy	700	July 1, 1879	Governor in Council	July 1, 1879	...
Assistant Book-keeper	H. McKay	580	March 1, 1884	Governor in Council	July 9, 1880	...
Clerk	J.W. Shore	600	March 24, 1884	Governor in Council	March 24, 1884	...
Clerk	W.A. Orr	650	Nov. 24, 1883	Governor in Council	Nov. 24, 1883	...

Designation.	Name.	Annual Salary.	When Appointed to Department.	By whom Appointed.	Date of First Appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
...	...	\$
Clerk	A.E. Kemp	700	Feb. 1, 1884	Governor in Council	Feb. 1, 1884	...
Clerk of Indices	F. Yielding	600	April 3, 1882	Governor in Council	April 3, 1882	...
Clerk	C. Reiffenstein	500	Nov. 24, 1883	Governor in Council	Nov. 24, 1883	...
Clerk	D.C.F. Bliss	600	March 10, 1885	Governor in Council	March 10, 1885	...
Clerk	W.A. Hunton	450	May, 11, 1885	Governor in Council	May 11, 1885	...
Clerk	John Austen	500	July 1, 1885	Governor in Council	July 1, 1885	...
Extra Clerk	F.R. Ross	...	...	...	...	\$1.50 per diem.
Extra Clerk	L.A. Dorvak	...	...	...	...	\$1.50 per diem.
Extra Clerk	I.H. Wison	...	...	...	...	\$1.50 per diem.
Extra Clerk	Rev. Wm. Scott	...	...	...	...	\$1.50 per diem.
Housekeeper	T. Starmer	460	July 1, 1883	Governor in Council	July 1, 1883	...
Messenger	J. Slocombe	360	Sept. 30, 1883	Governor in Council	Sept. 30, 1883	...
Extra Messenger	F.R. Byshe	...	...	...	...	\$1.00 per diem.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN A (2)

Of Officers and Employés of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.				
Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
J.T. Gilkison	Superintendent	1,610 00	Brantford	With \$140 for travelling expenses and \$200 a year for house and office rent.
H. Andrews	Clerk	900 00	Brantford	...
J.C. Phipps	Superintendent	1,200	Manitowaning	With \$100 per annum for travelling expenses and 3 per cent. on timber and land sales.
McGregor Ironsides	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	Manitowaning	...
Thos. Walton, M.D.	Superintendent	900 00	Parry Sound	With actual travelling expenses, \$60 per annum office rent, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2 1/2 per cent. on collections above that amount.
Wm. Van Abott	Agent	700 00	Sault. Ste. Marie	With \$68.50 for office rent and fuel.
T.G. Pile	Indian Lands Agent	...	Deseront	5 per cent. commission on land sales. No other remuneration.
Thos. Gordon	Agent	600 00	Strathroy	With 3 per cent. on timber dues.
J.P. Donnelly	Agent	600 00	Prince Arthur's Landing	With \$130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
Mathew Hill	Agent	500 00	Shaunonville	...
A.B. Cowan	Indian Lands Agent	250 00	Gananoque	With \$100 for travelling expenses.
J.F. Day	Indian Lands Agent	...	Bruce Mines	5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000 and 2 1/2 per cent. on collections in excess of that sum. No other remuneration.
Wm. Simpson	Indian Lands Agent	...	Warton	5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000, and 2 1/2 per cent. on collections in excess of that amount. No other remuneration.
C.B. Savage	Indian Lands Agent	400 00	Gore Bay	With \$120 for office rent. No other remuneration.
B.W. Ross	Indian Lands Agent	400 00	Cockburn Island	With 5 per cent. on collections up to \$2,000 and 2 1/2 per cent. on sums in excess of that amount.
John Beattie	Agent	400 00	Highgate	...
James Paul	Agent	60 00	Eganville	...
J.W.				

Jermyn

Agent

560 00

Cape Croker

With free house.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
J.T. Conaway	Agent	500 00	Saugeen	With free house.
John Wallace	...	25 00	On the Islands	Guardians of Islands in St. Lawrence.
A. Root	...	25 00	...	...
J.L. Thompson	...	25 00	...	...
John Thackeray	Agent	500 00	Roseneath	...
J.R. Stevenson	Agent	500 00	Georgina	...
E. Harris	Agent	500	Gore's Landing	...
H.H. Thompson	Agent	500 00	Penetanguishene	...
D.J. McPhee	Agent	500 00	Uptergrove	...
G.B. McDermott	Agent	150 00	Scugog	...
A. McKelvey	Agent	500 00	Wallaceburg	...
A. English	Agent	500 00	Sarnia	...
E. Watson	Indian Lands Agent	...	Sarnia	5 per cent. on collections.

QUEBEC.

A. LeBel, jun	Agent	150 00	Rivière du Loup	5 per cent. commission on land sales up to \$2,000 2 1/2 on any collections in excess of that amount.
Robert Tyre	Agent	...	St. Régis	10 per cent. commission on collections, 2 1/2 per cent. on disbursement. No other remuneration.
James Martin	Agent	600 00	Maniwaki	\$50 a year for office rent.
L.E. Otis	Agent	300 00	Point Bleue	...
A. Brosseau	Agent	400 00	Betsiamits	With \$100 for rent, light and fuel.
L.F. Boucher	Superintendent	400 00	Caughnawaga	With \$60 a year for office rent.
Rev. J. Gagné	Agent	50 00	Maria	...
Rev. Charles Guay	Agent	200 00	Restigouche	...
H. Vassal	Agent	200 00	Pierreville	With 10 per cent. on collections 2 1/2 per cent. on disbursements.
A.A. Hudon	Prosecutor	100 00	Robervale	...

F.H. O'Brien	Prosecutor	100 00	Tadousac	...
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MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for services performed among Indians, to the 30th June, 1886.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.				
Name.	Address.	Annual Allowance.	Denomination.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Rev. T. Quinn	Pierreville	235 00	Roman Catholic	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. John Tucker	Pierreville	140 00	Protestant	Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. M. Mainville	St. Régis	303 32	Roman Catholic	Iroquois of St. Régis. \$100 of this amount and an additional \$25 for fuel is paid by Iroquois of St. Régis.
Rev. A.G. Smith	Munceytown	400 00	Protestant	Chippewas of Thames.
Rev. John Jacobs	Baby's Point	400 00	Protestant	Chippewas of Walpole Island.
Rev. G. Giroux	Lorette	225 96	Roman Catholic	Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. G.A. Anderson	Tyendinaga	400 00	Protestant	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev. N.V. Burtin	Caughnawaga	225 96	Roman Catholic	...

MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs, to the 30th June, 1886, showing the Tribes which they attend.

Name.	Name of Tribe they Attend.	Annual Salary.	Remark.
...	...	\$ cts.	...
P.H. Spohn	Chippewas of Beausoleil	150 00	Paid by the Band.
G.H. Corbett	Chippewas of Rama	150 00	Paid by the Band.
W.S. Scott	Chippewas of Saugeen	260 00	Paid by the Band.
A. Edmison	Missisaguas of Alnwick	200 00	Paid by the Band.
P.E. Jones	Missisaguas of Credit	250 00	Paid by the Band.
A. McLaren	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	250 00	Part borne by Management Fund.
J. Newton	Mohawks of Bay of Quinté	250 00	Part borne by Management Fund.
R.H. Dee	Six Nations	1,780 00	Resident Physician's services devoted exclusively to the Tribe; this amount includes medicines.
A. Thompson	Six Nations	...	...
R.J. McKinnon	Six Nation	500 00	Paid by the Band.
V.J.A. Vennor	Micmacs of Restigouche	100 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Indian Fund.
R.M. Stephen	Tribes on Manitoulin Island	1,000 00	Salary borne by Management Fund. Allowed \$150 additional for rent.
Oronhyatekha	Oneidas of Thames	300 00	Salary borne by Management Fund.
F.F. Bell	Wyandotts of Anderon	80 00	Paid by the Band.
N.E. Roy	Micmacs of Gaspé	80 00	Salary paid from Province of Quebec Fund.
H. Wigle	Chippewas of Nawash	350 00	Salary paid by the Band.
D. Sinclair	Chippewas of Thames	200 00	Salary paid by the Band.
J.A. Reid	Garden River and Batchewana Bands	200 00	Salary paid by the Band.
J.M. Shaw	Missisaguas of Rice Lake	150 00	Salary paid by the Band.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
I.W. Powell, M.D.	Visiting Superintendent	3,000 00	Victoria	With travelling expenses.
H. Moffat	Superintendent's Assistant	1,800 00	Victoria	...
W.H. Lomas	Agent	1,200 00	Chowichan	...
H. Guillod	Agent	1,200 00	West Coast	...
R.H. Pidcock	Agent	1,200 00	Kwawkewlth	...
P. McTiernan	Agent	1,000 00	Fraser River	...
J.W. Mackay	Agent	1,200 00	Kamloops	...
J.W. Mackay	Agent	600 00	Okanagan (appointed provisionally)	...
W.L. Meason	Agent	1,200 00	William's Lake	...
J.C. Hughes	Agent	1,800 00	North-West Coast	...
A.C. Elliot	Stipendiary Magistrate, Metlahkathla	2,600 00	Port Simpson	...
NOVA SCOTIA.				
G. Wells	Agent	50 00	Annapolis	District No. 1 'a', for Counties of Annapolis and Shelburne.
F. McDormand	Agent	50 00	Bear River	District No. 1 'b,' Yarmouth and Digby.
J.E. Beckwith	Agent	25 00	Canning	District No. 2, for King's County.
Rev. Thos. Butler	Agent	37 50	Caledonia	District No. 3, for Queen's County.
...	...	...	...	District No. 4, for County Lunenburg.
Rev. A.P. Desmond	Agent	33 33	Bedford	District No. 5, for County Halifax.
James Gass	Agent	16 66	Shubenacadie	District No. 6, 'a,' for County Hants.
Dr. D.H. Muir	Agent	16 66	Truro	District No. 6, 'b,' for County Colchester.
Dr. A.T. Clark	Agent	33 33	Parrsboro'	District No. 7, for County Cumberland.
Rev. R. McDonald	Agent	100 00	Pictou	District No. 8, for County Pictou.
Rev. Joseph Chisholm	Agent	100 00	Antigonish	District No. 9, for County Antigonish and Guysboro'.
Rev. J. McDougall	Agent	100 00	Red Island	District No. 10, for County Richmond, C.B.
Rev. D. McIssac	Agent	50 00	River Inhabitants	District No. 11, for County Inverness.
Rev. R. Grant	Agent	50 00	Grand Narrows	District No. 12, for County Victoria.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Rev. M. McKenzie	Agent	100 00	Christmas Island	District No. 13, for County Cape Breton
M.A. Macdonald, M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	Sydney	District No. 13, for County Cape Breton
J. McMillan, M.D.	Medical Officer	42 00	Pictou	District No. 8, for Indians of Pictou and vicinity

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Charles Sargeant	Visiting Superintendent	400 00	Chatham	North-Eastern Superintendency.
James Farrell	Visiting Superintendent	300 00	Fredericton	South-Western Superintendency.
Moses Craig	Agent	200 00	Perth	Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. J.J. O'Leary	Missionary	100 00	Tobique	...
Rev. J.C. McDevitt	Missionary	200 00	Fredericton	...
Rev. P.W. Dixon	Missionary	100 00	Newcastle	...
Rev. W. Morrisey	Missionary	100 00	Oak Point	...
Rev. E.J. Bannon	Missionary	100 00	Big Cove	...
Rev. L.C. D'Amour	Missionary	40 00	Edmunston	...
Rev. J.F. Carson	Missionary	100 00	Kingston	County of Kent.
J. Macdonald	Medical Officer	100 00	...	County of Northumberland.
H.A. Fish, M.D.	Medical Officer	100 00	...	County of Northumberland.
J.P. Lamothe, M.D.	Medical Officer	20 00	...	County of Kent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault	Agent	500 00	Lennox Island	Salary as Agent \$200 00
...	...	...	...	Salary as Teacher 200 00
...	...	...	...	Allowance for travelling expenses 100 00

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

...	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.	...	...	...
Hon. Edgar Dewdney	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	Regina	...

Hayter Reed	Assistant Indian Commissioner	2,000 00	Regina	...
T.P. Hadsworth	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in North-West Territories.	1,800 00	...	...
Alex McGibbon	Inspector of Farms and Agencies in North-West Territories.	1,800 00	Regina	...
W. McGirr	Clerk	1,400 00	Regina	...
J.C. Nelson	Surveyor	2,190 00	Regina	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.	\$ cts.	...	...
F.H. Paget	Clerk	900 00	Regina	...
H.L. Reynolds	Clerk	900 00	Regina	...
J.W. Jowett	Clerk	900 00	Regina	...
R.G.R. Eden	Clerk	720 00	Regina	...
J.J. Campbell	Clerk	720 00	Regina	...
A.W.L. Gompertz	Clerk	720 00	Regina	...
W. Peart	Messenger	240 00	Regina	...
J. Coventry	Caretaker	360 00	Regina	...
P. Hourie	Interpreter	900 00	Regina	...
H. Pratt	Interpreter	480 00	Regina	...
...	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.	...	...	...
E. McColl	Inspector of Indian Agencies in charge of Manitoba Superintendency	2,200 00	Winnipeg	...
L.J.A. Levesque	Clerk	1,100 00	Winnipeg	...
A.B. McIntosh	Clerk	1,100 00	Winnipeg	...
E. Jean	Clerk	520 00	Winnipeg	...
J. Hourigan	Forest Baliff, Treaty No. 3	700 00	Rat Portage	...
...	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY	...	...	...
...	Treaty No. 1.	...	...	...
F. Ogletree	Agent	800 00	Portage la Prairie	...
A.M. Muckle	Agent	900 00	St. Peter's	...
...	Treaty No. 2.	...	...	...
H. Martineau	Agent	1,000 00	Manitoba House	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	Treaty No. 3.	...	...	...
R.J.N. Pither	Agent	1,000 00	Fort Francis	...
G. McPherson	Agent	1,000 00	Fort Francis	...
J. McIntyre	Agent	900 00	Prince Arthur's Landing	Also instructs in farming.
N. Chastellaine	Interpreter	250 00	Fort Francis	...
...	Treaty No. 5.	...	...	...
A. McKay	Agent	1,000 00	Grand Rapids	...
J. Reader	Agent	800 00	The Pas	...
...	NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.	...	...	...
...	Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...
A. McDonald	Agent	1,200 00	Crooked Lakes	...
J.B. Lash	Agent	1,200 00	Muscowpetung's Reserve	...
Hilton Keith	Acting Agent	900 00	Touchwood Hills	...
P.J. Williams	Acting Agent	730 00	File Hills	...
W.S. Grant	Acting Agent	720 00	Assiniboine Reserve	...
J.A. Markle	Acting Agent	900 00	Birtle	...
S. Swinford	Clerk	720 00	Crooked Lakes	...
S. Geddes	Interpreter	480 00	Crooked Lakes	...
H.R. Halpin	Clerk	720 00	Muscowpetung's Reserve	...
J. Jenkinson	Teamster	360 00	Muscowpetung's Reserve	...
A.J. McNeill	Clerk	600 00	Touchwood Hills	...
W. Daniels	Interpreter	240 00	File Hills	...
W. Graham	Clerk	600 00	Birtle	...
J. Nicol	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74	480 00	Crooked Lakes	...
S. Hockley	Farming Instructor, Reserve No. 79	480 00	Qu'Appelle	...
D. McIntosh	Farming Instructor, Reserve No. 80	420 00	Qu'Appelle	...
T.J. Fleetham	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 86, 87, 88	600 00	Touchwood Hills	...
J.H. Gooderham	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 85, 89, 90	600 00	Touchwood Hills	...
R. McKinnon	Farming Instructor, Reserve No. 75	720 00	Indian Head	...
C. Lawford	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 68, 69, 70	600 00	Moose Mountain	...
Rev. Father Hugonard	Principal, Industrial School	1,200 00	Qu'Appelle	...



Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	Treaty No. 6.	\$ cts.	...	...
Rev. J.W. MacKay	Agent	1,200 00	Battleford	...
J.M. Rae	Agent	1,200 00	Prince Albert (served to 30th April, 1886)	...
W. Anderson	Agent	1,200 00	Edmonton	...
S.B. Lucas	Agent	1,200 00	Peace Hills	...
Rev. T. Clarke	Principa, Industrial School	1,200 00	Battleford	...
J.A. Mitchell	Acting Agent	900 00	Victoria	...
G.G. Mann	Acting Agent	720 00	Frog Lake	...
J. Carney	Storeman and Clerk	720 00	Battleford	...
W. Laurie	Assistant Clerk	720 00	Battleford	...
J. Tomkins	Interpreter	480 00	Battleford	...
C.W.H. Saunders	Clerk	720 00	Prince Albert	...
J.V. Kildahl	Storeman	520 00	Edmonton	...
S. Whitford	Interpreter	600 00	Edmonton	...
S. Edmundson	Clerk	600 00	Victoria	...
P. Erasmus	Storeman and Interpreter	520 00	Victoria	...
J.D. Molson	Clerk	720 00	Peace Hills	...
D. Whitford	Interpreter	520 00	Peace Hills	...
C. Symnes	Storeman	520 00	Peace Hills	...
J. Tomkins	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101	730 00	Duck Lake	...
G. Chaffee	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106	730 00	Carlton	...
C.M. Daunais	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111	600 00	Battleford	...
J. Fitzpatrick	Farming Instructor, Reserves No. 113	600 00	Battleford	...
A. Mannix	Farming Instructor, Reserve No. 114	600 00	Battleford	...
G.D. Gopsill	Farming Instructor, Reserve No. 116	600 00	Battleford	...
A. Sufferin	Farming Instructor, Reserve No. 115	600 00	Battleford	...
G. Applegarth	Farming Instructor, Reserve No. 112	600 00	Battleford	...
C. Carson	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131	600 00	Victoria	...
W.J. O'Donnell	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 132, 133, 134, 135	600 00	Edmonton	...

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
J.W. Shields	Farming Instructor, Reserve No. 136	540 00	Edmonton	...
J. Lee	Farming Instructor, Reserves Nos. 137, 140	540 00	Peace Hills	...
J. Norris	Farming Instructor, Reserve No. 141	540 00	Peace Hills	...
J. Aylwin	Farming Instructor, Reserve Nos. 138, 139	540 00	Peace Hills	...
...	Treaty No. 7	...	...	...
W. Pocklington	Agent	1,200 00	Blood Reserve	...
M. Begg	Agent	1,200 00	Blackfoot Crossing	...
W.C. DeBalinhard	Acting Agent	720 00	Sarcee Reserve	...
F.X. Girard	Medical Superintendent	1,200 00	Fort Macleod	...
Rev. E. Claude	Acting Principal, Industrial School	1,200 00	High River	...
A.R. Springett	Clerk	900 00	Blood Reserve	...
F.C. Cornish	Clerk	720 00	Blackfoot Crossing	...
G.H. Wheatley	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 10a	720 00	Crowfoot's Reserve	...
J.M. Scott	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 20b	600 00	Old Sun's Reserve	...
W. Parker	Farming Instructor, Farm No. 21	720 00	Piegan Reserve	...
H.M. Cottingham	Farming Instructor, Farm No 22	520 00	Blood Reserve	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy, Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

STATEMENT of Transactions in connection with this Fund during the Year ended 30th June, 1886.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...		
Balance at credit of this fund on 30th June, 1885.	...	3,260,115 52
Government grants	35,524 74	...
Collections on account of land sales, timber dues, dues on stone quarried, rents, fines and fees during the year.	106,873 53	...
Entry warrants crediting this Fund with sundry sums	387 60	...
Interest accrued during the year on funds in the hands of the Dominion Government	159,268 00	...
...	...	302,053 87
...	...	3,562,169 39
Expenditure during year	...	281,019 58
...	...	3,281,149 81

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN B.

				BATCHEWANA BAND OF INDIANS in Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 1
DR.	...	...	...	...		CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.		Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.		\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	6,667 36		187 41
Chief Nubenagooching, salary	...	100 00	Land and timber sales	357 83		...
J.A. Reid, M.D., salary	...	84 44	Rents, &c	...		238 85
Rev. Thos. Ouillett, teacher, salary	...	275 00	Interest on invested capital	...		274 20
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...		100 05
Sundry Payments.	...	...	...	...		...
For Medicines	...	56 89	...	...		...
Renewal of fishing license	...	10 00	...	...		...
Transfer to Management, with interest to 31st December, 1882, of moneys advanced at various times to assist in building roads, bridges, &c	2,902 04	...	...	...		...
Percentage of collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	35 78	14 33	...	...		...
Distribution	...	259 85	...	...		...
Balance of 30th June, 1886	4,087 37	...	...	...		...
...	7,025 19	800 51	...	7,025 19		800 51
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	100 05	Balance on 30th June, 1886	4,087 37		...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLEIL in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 2. CR.
To the following payments: -
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.
P.H. Spohn, M.D., salary for 9 months	...	112 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	55,820 14	600 86
Noah Assance, chief	...	50 00	Land and timber sales	225 56	...
Rev. Wm. Elias, secretary	...	25 00	Rents, &c	...	36 20
...	Transfer from interest on account of loan to purchase threshing machine	180 00	...
...	Interest on invested capital	...	2,737 00
Pensions
Thos. Sky	...	20 00	...	...	...
John Assance	...	15 00	...	...	...
Widow Assance	...	17 50	...	...	...
Nancy Shingwakouse	...	7 50	...	...	...
Sundry Payments
Transfer to capital on account of loan to purchase threshing machine	...	180 00	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	2,274 41	...	...	...
Transfer to management fund of percentage on collections	22 56	5 17	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	56,203	669 98	...	...	...
...	56,225 70	3,374 06	...	56,225 70	3,374 06
...	Balance on 30th June 1886	56,203 14	669 98

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 3. CR.	
Capital.	Interest.	...	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.	By Balance, 30th June, 1885	315,551 08	2,867 71
H. Wigle, M.D., physician	...	350 00	Land and timber sales	9,429 55	...
Peter Elliot, teacher, 3 months	...	75 00	Rents	...	26 00
Isabella McIver, teacher, 12 months	...	250 00	Refund from interest moneys on account of loan to pay debts	3,991 44	...
David Craddock, teacher, 12 months	...	250 00	Interest on invested capital	...	14,516 12
Amelia Jones, teacher, 5 months	...	104 18	...	...	...
Wm. B. McGregor, chief	...	150 00	...	...	...
Wm. Angus, chief	...	75 00	...	...	...
Abner Elliott, chief	...	50 00	...	...	...
F. Lamorandière, secretary and interpreter	...	150 00	...	...	...
William Waukey, councillor	...	30 00	...	...	...
Jas. Toman, councillor	...	30 00	...	...	...
John Akiwenzie, councillor	...	30 00	...	...	...
Jos. Wahbeeze, councillor	...	30 00	...	...	...
Louis Johnson, messenger	...	20 00	...	...	...
Daniel Elliot, forest baliff	...	40 00	...	...	...
Peter Wahbreeze, caretaker	...	30 00	...	...	...
John Snake, sexton	...	25 00	...	...	...
F. Onahjiwon, sexton	...	12 48	...	...	...
Pensions
John Wahbadick	...	37 48	...	...	...
Thos. Sky	...	20 00	...	...	...
Mrs. John Smith	...	20 00	...	...	...
Thos. Koseyah, sen	...	20 00	...	...	...
Mrs. Jas. Nawash	...	20 00	...	...	...
Mrs. Luke Snake	...	20 00	...	...	...
Mrs. B. Onahijwon	...	20 00	...	...	...
Mrs. A. Ashkiwie	...	20 00	...	...	...
Mrs. Munodogwewiss	...	20 00	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	1,889 14	Carried forward	328,972 07	17,409 83

...	Capital.	Interest	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$cts.
Brought forward	...	1,899 14	Brought forward	328,972 07	17,409 83
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	...	...	...
To School material	15 07	...	...	...	...
Repairing roads	...	350 00	...	...	...
Express charges on school material	...	1 05	...	...	...
Cost of cowpox points	...	4 05	...	...	...
Cost of drain in connection with Sidney Bay school	...	17 00	...	...	...
Cost of drain to agent's house	...	15 00	...	...	...
Renewal of fishing license	25 00	...	...	...	...
Cost of building material for shed	127 50	...	...	...	...
Inspection of schools	...	...	...	...	...
Grant for relief	...	9 00	...	...	...
Insurance on church and council house	...	49 50	...	...	...
Cost of building water closets in connection with school houses	...	115 00	...	...	...
Distribution of interest money	...	11,742 06	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	956 36	1 56	...	...	...
Balance of 30th June, 1886	328,015 71	2,998 05	...	...	...
...	328,972 07	17,409 83	...	328,972 07	17,409 83
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	328,015 71	2,998 05

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 4. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.	...	...	...	...	...
G.H. Corbett, physician	...	150 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	51,557 72	365 63
J.B. Naninguishkung, councillor	...	75 00	Land and timber sales	215 45	...
Jas. B. Naniugishkung, councillor	...	4 00	Rent	...	13 53
John Kenice, councillor	...	4 00	Interest on invested capital	...	2,582 12
Sampson Ingersoil, councillor	...	4 00	...	...	...
Joseph Kenice, secretary	...	12 00	...	...	...
John Wesley, caretaker	...	16 50	...	...	...
Pensions.	...	...	...	...	...
Wm. Bigwind	...	12 00	...	...	...
Jacob Shilling	...	12 00	...	...	...
Peter Jacobs	...	12 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	...	...	...
Relief grant	...	35 00	...	...	...
Cost of work on school and council house	44 54	...	...	...	...
Funeral furnishings	...	74 50	...	...	...
Interest moneys for distribution	...	2,039 88	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of management fund	21 54	0 81	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	51,707 09	509 58	...	...	...
...	51,773 17	2,961 27	...	51,773 17	2,961 27
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	51,707 09	509 58

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 5. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.
F.A. Pollock, teacher, Kettle Point, 9 months	...	187 50	By Balance, 30th June, 1885	184,199 52	2,244 30
Wilson Jacobs, chief, Kettle Point	...	100 00	Land and timber sales	8,231 43	...
Jas. Manasse, chief, Kettle Point	...	30 00	Rents	...	48 00
Eliza George, chief, Kettle Point	...	30 00	Fines	...	25 00
Jabez Nahmabin, chief, Kettle Point	...	30 00	Refund from interest moneys on account of loan to purchase seed	...	615 24
Silas Wahbemong, chief, Kettle Point	...	30 00	Interest on invested capital	...	8,781 72
Adam Sappah, chief, Kettle Point	...	30 00	...	...	...
John Johnston, chief, Kettle Point	...	30 00	...	...	...
Jas. Plain, chief, Kettle Point, 9 months	...	22 50	...	...	...
E. Jacobs, chapel steward, 9 months	...	11 25	...	...	...
J. Johnston, chapel steward	...	15 00	...	...	...
Adam Shawano, chapel steward	...	15 00	...	...	...
Jeffrey Bresette, chapel steward	...	15 00	...	...	...
Soloman Jackson, chapel steward and messenger	...	33 75	...	...	...
Wm. Wawanosh, interpreter and secretary	...	200 00	...	...	...
A. Rodgers, teacher, 3 months	...	62 50	...	...	...
Albert Root, chief, 3 months	...	7 50	...	...	...
Pensions.
Mrs. Wawanosh	...	125 00	...	...	...
Antione Rodd	...	24 00	...	...	...
Mrs. D.B. Wawanosh	...	100 00	...	...	...
Widow J. Kashagance	...	24 00	...	...	...
Thomas Nayahuquod	...	24 00	...	...	...
Widow Bird	...	12 00	...	...	...
Geo. Ashquagonaby	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow Chippegan	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow Chippegan	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow Pike	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow Kahbayah	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow Cotterill	...	12 00

Widow Nawang	...	12 00	Carried forward	192,430 95	11,714 26
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DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 5. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Widow Sappah	...	12 00	...	...	...
Omazenah	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow Lighthouse	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow Shagutchewaqa	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow Petahney	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow Crow, 6 months	...	6 00	...	...	...
Widow Kahgayah	...	12 00	...	...	...
Mahcahdenequa	...	12 00	...	...	...
Mrs. Moses Henry	...	12 00	...	...	...
Wm. Wawanosh	...	150 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.
Cost of road construction	4,617 49	...	...	...	...
Improvement and drainage to Lot 13, Concession 9, Orford	150 00	...	...	...	...
Relief to destitute Indians	...	112 00	...	...	...
Medical attendance and medicines	...	665 22	...	...	...
Funeral furnishings	...	133 52	...	...	...
Costs in connection with liquor prosecutions	...	51 30	...	...	...
Insurance	...	24 00	...	...	...
Inspection of schools	...	45 61	...	...	...
Provisions to Indians doing roadwork	...	62 25	...	...	...
School material	...	28 06	...	...	...
Repairs to roads, bridges and fences	...	71 54	...	...	...
Repairs to council house	...	90 00	...	...	...
Cost of artificial leg for Robert George	...	60 60	...	...	...
Vaccine points	...	4 50	...	...	...
Wood for Kettle Point school	...	14 00	...	...	...
Nails, & c., for school buildings	...	10 05	...	...	...
Cleaning for council house, & c.	...	9 50	...	...	...
Travelling expenses of John Johnston, attending council meetings	...	3 00	...	...	...
Oil for council house	...	3 20	...	...	...
Lumber supplies Widow Lighthouse	...	3 76	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	7,178 95	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	822 95	4 38	...	...	...

Balance on 30th June, 1886	186,840 51	1,643 82	...	...	...
...	192,430 95	11,714 26	...	192,430 95	11,714 26
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	186,840 51	1,643 82

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 6. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pensions.	By Balance on the 30th June, 1885	253,511 62	5,386 90
W.S. Scott, M.D. physician	...	260 00	Land and timber sales	7,679 41	...
John Burr, teacher	...	300 00	Rents	...	26 00
H.H. Maywayosh, chief	...	250 00	Refund from interest moneys on account of load to pay debts	2,107 96	...
John Kadshgegwon, chief	...	150 00	Interest on Invested capital	...	11,928 76
John George, councillor	...	25 00	...	...	...
David Root, councillor	...	25 00	...	...	...
John Kewaquom, councillor	...	25 00	...	...	...
S. Quakageshig, councillor	...	25 00	...	...	...
John Madwishmind, councillor	25 00	...	...	...	...
Ed. J. Madwishmind, sexton	50 00	...	...	...	...
Luke Kewaquom, sexton	...	30 00	...	...	...
Joshua Nicodemus, messenger	...	15 00	...	...	...
Matthew George, messenger	...	15 00	...	...	...
Wm. Walker, interpreter, 6 months	...	50 00	...	...	...
Alex. Madwayosh, interpreter, 6 months	...	37 50	...	...	...
Cephas Kah-bege, interpreter, 3 months	...	12 50	...	...	...
Pensions.
Thos. Nawahqua	...	12 00	...	...	...
John Waubishkakuming	...	12 00	...	...	...
Chas. Mazhukewawedong	...	12 00	...	...	...
F. Wahbreeze	...	12 00	...	...	...
John Ataugay	...	12 00	...	...	...
Wm. Nagum	...	12 00	...	...	...
Jane Wegwoss	...	25 00	...	...	...
Eliza Madwishmind	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow Shingoonce	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow Maishequongai	...	12 00	...	...	...
Charlotte Sanigwobs	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow Mukadamowa	...	12 00	...	...	...

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 6. CR.
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -					
Nancy Nageeshig	...	2 00	...	...	...
Mary S. Manidowaub	...	6 00	...	...	...
Robinson S. Minidowaub	...	6 00	...	...	...
Eliza George	...	12 00	...	...	...
Mrs. John Martin	...	16 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	...	...	...
Vaccine points	...	18 00	...	...	...
School material	...	11 55	...	...	...
Repairs to church	...	130 00	...	...	...
Funeral furnishings	...	28 48	...	...	...
Inspecting schools	...	44 60	...	...	...
Cost of fishing grounds	...	4 75	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	9,885 14	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	781 34	1 56	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	262,517 35	2,566 88	...	...	...
...	263,298 99	14,341 66	...	263,298 99	14,341 66
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	262,517 65	2,566 88

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 7. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments; -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	24,331 74	277 94
Chas. Bigcanoe, chief	...	80 00	Land and timber sales	110 57	...
John Johnson, caretaker	...	25 00	Rents	...	107 58
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	...	...	...
Inspecting schools	...	39 10	...	...	...
Vaccinating Indians	...	25 00	...	...	...
Vaccine points	...	14 45	...	...	...
Medicines and medical attendance	...	193 00	...	...	...
Subscriptions to 'Indian' newspaper	...	4 00	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	11 06	6 45	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	989 79	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	24,431 25	229 33	...	...	...
...	24,442 41	1,606 12	...	24,442 31	1,606 12
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	24,431 25	229 33

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 8. CR.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	69,083 48	738 93
D. Sinclair, physician	...	200 00	Rents and fines collected	...	3,762 88
Joseph Fisher, teacher	...	200 00	Transfer to capital of cost of Hog Creek bridge	...	400 00
John Henry, teacher	...	200 00	Refund from interest moneys of subscriptions to 'Indian' newspaper	...	12 00
Mary Jane Scott, teacher	...	250 00	Interest on invested capital	...	3,532 88
John Henry, chief	...	12 00	...	...	...
Ed. French, chief	...	12 00	...	...	...
Nelson Beaver	...	12 00	...	...	...
Joseph Fisher, councillor	...	12 00	...	...	...
Joseph Fox, councillor	...	12 00	...	...	...
John French, councillor	...	12 00	...	...	...
Joseph Fisher, secretary	...	20 00	...	...	...
Abel Waucaush, interpreter	...	12 00	...	...	...
Ephriam Turner, messenger	...	31 25	...	...	...
Noah Fox, messenger, 3 months	...	6 25	...	...	...
W. French, jun., messenger, 9 months	...	18 75	...	...	...
Wm. Whiteloon, messenger, 9 months	...	18 75	...	...	...
Pensions.
Tom, chief	...	20 00	...	...	...
George, Knotman	...	20 00	...	...	...
Jacob Shemogan	...	20 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements
Medical attendance to John Simons	...	3 00	...	...	...
Inspecting schools	...	54 59	...	...	...
Rents distributed	...	3,401 48	...	...	...
Vaccine	...	9 00	...	...	...
Repairs done to back Settlement school building	...	60 00	...	...	...
School material	...	46 50	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	4,663 48	Carried forward	69,083 48	8,446 69

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 8. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	4,663 48	Brought forward	69,083	8,446 69
To the following payments: -
Sundry Disbursements - Concluded.
Funeral furnishings	...	108 81	...	...	...
Lumber for culverts	...	7 32	...	...	...
Expenses of a deputation to Strathroy	...	3 00	...	...	...
Expenses of delegates to Ottawa	...	163 00	...	...	...
Relief	...	65 00	...	...	...
Repairs to grave-yard fence	...	6 50	...	...	...
Tuition of children	...	17 00	...	...	...
Service of constable John MacKay re trespass on reserve	...	2 50	...	...	...
Allowance to school trustees	...	12 00	...	...	...
Wood for schools	...	25 43	...	...	...
Payment to Samuel Clark on account of building a house for Wm. King	...	25 50	...	...	...
Expenses of Jno. Henry to London in connection with the execution of deed	...	2 50	...	...	...
Board and allowance to Jacob Shemogan	...	20 00	...	...	...
Subscriptions to 'Indian' newspaper	...	12 00	...	...	...
Transfer from interest of cost of building bridge on Hog Creek	400 00	...	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	1,787 42	...	...	...
Transfer to Management Fund of percentage on collections	...	225 77	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	68,683 48	1,229 46	...	...	...
...	69,083 48	8,446 69	...	69,083 48	8,446 69
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	68,883 48	1,229 46

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 9. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.
James Potquahong, chief, 9 months	...	22 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	69,224 03	932 48
James, Saugee, councillor, 9 months	...	15 00	Land and timber sales	14118	...
J.S. Kiyoshk, councillor, 9 months	...	15 00	Rents collected	...	766 66
John Mokewenah, councillor, 12 months	...	20 00	Interest on invested capital	...	3,256 68
Henry Kuaggs, councillor, 9 months	...	15 00	...	...	...
James Elgin, secretary, 12 months	...	50 00	...	...	...
John Peters, messenger, 12 months	...	48 00	...	...	...
Wm. Stout, teacher, 5 months	...	83 33	...	...	...
James Noddie, teacher. 4 months	...	66 67	...	...	...
Jos. Osahgee, councillor, 3 months	...	5 00	...	...	...
Micheal Aultman, councillor, 3 months	...	5 00	...	...	...
Johnston Piudannon, 3 months	...	5 00	...	...	...
James Saugee, chief, 3 months	...	7 50	...	...	...
Pensions.
Widow Pengeesmoqua	...	8 00	...	...	...
Widow Kewakadoqua	...	8 00	...	...	...
Widow Aizhoe	...	8 00	...	...	...
Widow Kewadenoqua	...	4 00	...	...	...
Widow Keweteh	...	2 00	...	...	...
Old Scotchman	...	30 00	...	...	...
Widow Shawanoo	...	8 00	...	...	...
Widow Shinquamoqua	...	8 00	...	...	...
Widow A. Johnston	...	8 00	...	...	...
Widow Quasijiwonoqua	...	8 00	...	...	...
Widow Kiyoshk	...	8 00	...	...	...

Widow Wauseonoquodt	...	8 00	...	...	...
Widow Petwegeshig	...	8 00	...	...	...
Nancy Buckwheat	...	2 00	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	492 00	Carried forward	69,365 21	4,995 82

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE ISLAND in account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				CR.	
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.	
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Brought forward	...	492 00	Brought forward	69,365 21	4,955 82	
Pensions - Concluded.	
Widow Tomcah	...	4 00	...	...	...
Widow Meshakadoqua	...	2 00	...	...	...
Widow Nanoqua	...	2 00	...	...	...
Widow Mahcahdenoqua	...	2 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.	
Repairs to Old Scotchman's house	...	6 75	...	...	...
Vaccine points	...	8 75	...	...	...
Expenses of delegates to Grand Council	...	15 00	...	...	...
Vaccinating Indians	...	167 00	...	...	...
Subscription to 'Indian' newspaper	...	3 50	...	...	...
For digging graves	...	14 00	...	...	...
Funeral furnishings	...	76 30	...	...	...
Repairs to bridges	...	2 50	...	...	...
Services of pathmasters	...	27 00	...	...	...
Relief to destitute	...	48 25	...	...	...
Wood for schools	...	5 60	...	...	...
Inspecting schools	...	32 09	...	...	...
School materials, & c.	...	15 50	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	14 12	46 00	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	69,351 09	1,040 43	...	...	...
...	69,365 21	4,955 82	...	69,365 21	4,955 82	
...	By Balance on 30th June, 1886.	69,351 09	1,040 43	

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

DR.	FORT WILLIAM BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 10. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	13,006 30	131 29
Medical attendance	...	20 00	Land and timber sales	1,017 01	...
Relief to destitute	...	2 00	Rents collected	...	9 00
Services to pathmaster	...	8 00	Interest on invested capital	...	525 48
Wood, & c., for school	...	18 05	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	86 98
Cost of oxen and agricultural implements	...	209 30	...	...	...
Cost of building bridges and making ditches	239 19	...	...	...	...
Interest money distributed	...	495 40	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	101 70	...	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	13,682 42	...	...	...	...
...	14,023 31	752 75	...	14,023 31	752 75
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	86 98	Balance on 30th June 1886	13,682 42	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. - Gen of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 11. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	...	3 61	By Balance on 30th June 1885	887 86	...
Cost in medicines	...	26 66	Interest on invested capital	...	35 36
Balance on 30th June, 1886	887 86	5 09	...	...	...
...	887 86	35 36	...	887 86	35 36
...	...	...	Balances on 30th June, 1886	887 86	5 09

L VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	GARDEN RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 12. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	31,133 06	414 35
J.A. Reid, physician	...	96 76	Land and timber sales	726 55	...
Chief Augustin	...	100 00	Rents and fines	...	263 55
Chief Pequetchenene	...	60 00	Interest on invested capital	...	1,261
Rev. J.H. Gallagher, teacher	...	2 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	...	...	...
Refund to H. Walker of amount paid for mining location.	393 93	...	...	...	...
Repairs to school building	...	15 00	...	...	...
Insurance	...	10 00	...	...	...
Medicines	...	67 13	...	...	...
Wood for school	...	10 50	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	1,015 63	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	34 12	15 81	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	31,431 85	348 95	...	...	...
...	31,859 64	1,939 75	...	31,859 71	1,939 78
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	31,431 58	348 95

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	HENVEY'S INLET INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 13. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	6,008 87	62 05
Salaries	...	...	Land and timber sales	1,355 81	...
Henry Schutt, teacher, 3 months	...	25 00	Rents collected	...	38 00
Isaac Wickemanachie, chief	...	14 80	...	...	...
Jas. Ahsahwasagai, chief	...	8 36	...	...	...
John Esquimaux, teacher, 3 months	...	50 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	...	...	...
Material for school	...	5 95	...	...	...
Cost of teacher's residence	15 00	...	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	180 35	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	135 58	2 28	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	7,214 10	56 15	...	...	...
...	7,364 68	342 89	...	7,364 68	342 89
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	7,214 10	56 15

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt. - Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 14. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...
Salaries.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Jacob Cochai, chief, 6 months	...	25 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	19,220 13	200 61
Semo Commanda, chief, 6 months	...	10 00	Timber collections	3,228 18	...
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	Refund of constable's fees	...	26 15
Relief to destitute Indians	...	2 69	Refund of advance made to Angus Anderson	...	10 00
Loan to Cado Wahmenonne to purchase gun	...	12 09	Rents collected	...	108 00
Furniture, & c., for school	...	72 15	Interest on invested capital	...	776 84
Wood for school	...	8 25	...	...	...
For hauling wood cut in trespass	...	15 60	...	...	...
Subscriptions to 'Indian' newspaper	...	21 00	...	...	...
Cost of school building	225 00	...	...	...	...
Interest money distributed	...	723 75	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	322 81	6 48	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	21,900 50	224 68	...	...	...
...	22,448 31	1,121 60	...	22,448 31	1,121 60
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	21,900 50	224 68

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (Unceded) in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 15. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	...	61 24	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,060 66	...
The following payments: -	...	...	Timber collections	44 90	...
Cost of medicines	...	190 75	Fines collected	...	21 00
Freight on medicines	...	9 10	Interest on invested capital	...	39 96
Percentage on collections to credit of Management Fund	4 49	1 26	Balance on 20th June, 1886	...	201 38
Balance on 30th June, 1886	1,101 07	...	...	...	...
...	1,105 56	262 34	...	1,105 56	262 34
Balance on 30th June 1886	...	201 68	Balance on 30th June, 1886	1,101 07	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	MAGANETTEWAN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 16. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balances on 30th June, 1886	510 32	40 85	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	510 32	28 33
...	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	21 52
...	510 32	49 85	...	510 32	49 85
...	...	...	Balances on 30th June, 1886	510 32	49 85

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	MISSISSAUGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 17. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments; -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	72,198 71	908 40	
Salaries.	Land and timber sales	618 25	...
Mitchell Chubb, chief	...	24 00	Rents and fines collected	...	1,584 74
Allen Salit, councillor	...	9 00	Refund from interest moneys on account of loan from capital to pay debts	1,036 08	...
Joshua Blaker, councillor	...	12 00	Interest on invested capital	...	3,842 68
E. Comigo, councillor	...	12 00	...	...	...
Peter Crow, councillor	...	9 00	...	...	...
Geo. Blaker, secretary	...	24 00	...	...	...
Mary A. Crow, organist	...	20 00	...	...	...
Wm. Lukes, sexton	...	45 00	...	...	...
Francis Beaver, councillor	...	3 00	...	...	...
Thom. Marsden, councillor	...	3 00	...	...	...
J. Tobico, sexton	...	15 00	...	...	...
L.E. Day, M.D., physician (to 18th Nov.)	...	126 65	...	...	...
A. Edmison, M.D., physician 3 months	...	50 00	...	...	...
Pensions.	
Widow Andrews	...	12 00	...	...	...
Widow James	...	12 00	...	...	...
Harriet Jacobs	...	9 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.	
Half cost of repairs to mission house	...	37 49	...	...	...
For digging graves	...	22 00	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	4,710 77	...	...	...

DR.	MISSISSAUGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 17. CR.
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Transfer to Management Fund of third instalment on account of repayment of load to make surveys, & c.	2,701 35	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	61 83	95 08	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	71,089 56	1,084 83	...	73,853 04	6,335 82
73,853 04	6,335 82	Balance on 30th June, 1886	71,089 56	1,084 83	

L.VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	MISSISSAUGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 18. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	186,906 06	2,668 49	
Salaries.	Land sales	272 88	...
P.E. Jones, M.D., physician	...	250 00	Refund of amount advanced for Sam's Hill	...	5 00
P.E. Jones, chief	...	200 00	Interest on invested capital	...	9,135 00
C. Herchmer, chief	...	100 00	...	...	...
Jos. Laform, sexton	...	18 75	...	...	...
Jas. A. Wood, messenger	...	25 00	...	...	...
Jas. Tobico, caretaker	...	25 00	...	...	...
Wm. Stirling, caretaker	...	6 25	...	...	...
Chas. Tobico, caretaker	...	6 25	...	...	...
Wm. Elliot, sexton	...	6 25	...	...	...
Alex. Scott, teacher	...	350 00	...	...	...
Pensions.
David Sawyer	...	100 00	...	...	...
Widow Herchmer	...	25 00	...	...	...
Widow Chechock	...	25 00	...	...	...
Widow Young	...	25 00	...	...	...
Widow Wilson	...	25 00	...	...	...
Widow Secord	...	25 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.
Services of forest baliff	...	9 00	...	...	...
Expenses of D. Lafleur at hospital	...	5 25	...	...	...
Road scrapers	...	22 00	...	...	...
Instruments, & c., for brass band	...	70 00	...	...	...
Planting tress	...	5 50	...	...	...
Materials for repairs to school house	...	3 23	...	...	...
Advance to H. Tobico	...	10 00	...	...	...
Maintenance of D. Laform at Toronto hospital	...	26 40	...	...	...

DR.	MISSISSAUGUAS OF THE CREDIT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 18. CR.	
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
School material	...	31 08	...	...	...
Inspection of schools	...	6 00	...	...	...
Repairs to roads and bridges	...	5 00	...	...	...
Caretaker of 'Mike' lot	...	22 50	...	...	...
Coffins and funeral furnishings	...	137 57	...	...	...
Church furniture, & c.	...	13 43	...	...	...
Repairs to mission house	...	12 20	...	...	...
Lumber	...	29 24	...	...	...
Extra medical services	...	6 00	...	...	...
Stationary, & c.	...	11 40	...	...	...
Amount paid Wm. Mike for improvements on lot N. 1/2 6, Con. 1, Township of Oneida	350 00	...	...	...	...
Sundry small payments	...	66 07	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	8,378 70	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried of Management Fund	27 29	...	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	186,801 65	1,725 42	...	187,178 94	11,808 49
...	187,178 94	11,808 49	Balance 30th June, 1886	181,801 65	1,725 42

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	MISSISSAUGUAS OF RICE LAKE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 19. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	21,323 40	160 39
M.G. Paudaush, chief	...	25 00	Land sales	83 76	...
Jos. Lukes, messenger	...	30 00	Fines collected	...	25 00
Robert Soper, councillor	...	4 00	Interest on invested capital	...	1,042 84
Jeremiah Crow, councillor	...	4 00	...	...	...
Daniel Cow, councillor	...	4 00	...	...	...
L.E. Day, M.D., physician (to Nov. 18)	...	95 00	...	...	...
J.M. Shaw, M.D., physician	...	55 00	...	...	...
Pensions.	...	...	...	...	...
Susan Culbertson	...	10 00	...	...	...
Catherine Muskrat	...	10 00	...	...	...
Sarah Anderson	...	10 00	...	...	...
Betsy Simon	...	7 50	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	...	...	...
Vaccine points	...	2 13	...	...	...
Repairs to school building	...	41 33	...	...	...
Proportion of cost of survey of islands in Stoney Lake, & c.	62 59	...	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	731 14	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	8 38	1 50	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	21,336 19	197 63	...	...	...
...	21,407 16	1,228 23	...	21,407 16	1,228 23
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	21,336 19	197 63

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

DR.	MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 20. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	35,615 76	406 10
Salaries.	...	...	Land sales	141 20	...
Joseph Whetung, chief	...	25 00	Interest on invested capital	...	1,771 00
John Taylor, messenger	...	20 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	...	...	...
Grant for relief of sick, & c.	...	40 00	...	...	...
Vaccination	...	10 00	...	...	...
Schoolbooks	...	11 60	...	...	...
Medical attendance, Mrs. Johnston	...	8 00	...	...	...
Funeral expenses, Mrs Johnston	...	2 00	...	...	...
Proportion of cost of survey of islands in Stoney Lake, & c.	107 49	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	1,630 44	...	...	...
Percentage on collection carried to credit of Management Fund	14 12	...	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	35,635 35	430 06	...	...	...
...	35,756 96	2,177 10	...	35,756 96	2,177 10

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen.eral of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

CR.	MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 21. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
John Johnston, chief	...	50 00	By Balance 30th, June, 1885	10,921 09	403 74
For seed grain	...	297 50	Land sales	38 54	...
Oats and hay	...	149 98	Refund from interest moneys to pay indebtedness to merchants	...	102 36
Vaccinations	...	24 00	Rents collected	...	751 93
Repairs to stables	...	3 65	Interest on invested capital	...	531 36
Abbs & Patterson, on account	...	59 32	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	132 98
Brown & Currie, on account	...	43 04	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with purchase of horses, & c.	73 64	...	...	...	...
Advertising	...	2 50	...	...	...
Proportion of cost survey islands in Stoney Lake, &c	29 92	...	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	1,247 26	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	3 85	45 12	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	10,853 22	...	...	...	...
...	10,959 63	1,922 37	...	10,959 63	1,922 37
Balance on 35th June, 1886	...	132 98	Balance on 30th June, 1886	10,852 22	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 22. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	121,368 40	4,049 04
Salaries.	Land sales	4,604 37	559 75
Sampson Green, chief	...	38 00	Rents collected.	...	5,858 64
A. Culbertson, chief	...	24 00	Refund from rents, on account of advances for fencing improvements	4,817 01	...
...	Liquor fines	...	50 00
W. Green, chief, 9 months	...	18 00	Refund amount of cheques drawn in 1883 - 84 and still outstanding	...	8 00
C. Maracle, chief, 9 months	...	18 00	Interest on invested capital	...	6,186 56
J. Johnston, chief, 12 months	...	24 00	...	...	...
Geo. Maracle, caretaker	...	18 00	...	...	...
Isaac Powles, chief, 3 months	...	6 00	...	...	...
Saloman Loft, chief, 3 months	...	6 00	...	...	...
A. McLaren, M.D., physician	...	100 00	...	...	...
J. Newton, M.D., physician	...	100 00	...	...	...
Geo. Gunion. constable (from 12th March, 1885)	...	310 48	...	...	...
Susan Loveless, teacher, 9 months	...	112 50	...	...	...
Annie Hicks, teacher, 9 months	...	112 50	...	...	...
Maggie Clands, teacher, 3 months	...	62 50	...	...	...
Martha Waterbury, teacher, 6 months	...	125 00	...	...	...
Jeannie Kerr, teacher, 3 months	...	37 50	...	...	...
Bertha Emmons, teacher, 3 months	...	37 50	...	...	...
Rev. E.H.M. Baker, missionary, 6 months	...	200 00	...	...	...
Rev. G.A. Anderson, missionary, 6 months	...	200 00	...	...	...
Joseph John, secretary, 3 months	...	2 00	...	...	...
Peter Hill, sexton	...	30 00	...	...	...
Nelson Maracle, sexton	...	18 00	...	...	...
Pensions.
Mrs. Lemis Sero	...	24 00	...	...	...
Abram Maracle	...	24 00	...	...	...
Peggy Brant	...	24 00	...	...	...

Milo Maracle	...	24 00	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	...	Carried forward	130,789 78	16,711 99

DR.	MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				CR.
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.		Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	Brought forward	130,789 78	16,711 99
To the following payments: -
Pensions - Concluded.
Adam Brant	...	24 00	...	...	...
John D. Green	...	24 00	...	...	...
Henry Maracle	...	24 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.
Cost of improvements on E 1/2 lot, 22, Con. A, Tyendinaga	...	48 60	...	...	...
For services while leasing lands	...	42 00	...	...	...
For use of hall while leasing lands	...	24 00	...	...	...
Clothing for constable	...	20 00	...	...	...
Cost of removal and repairs to barn on lot 22 Con. A. Tyendinaga	...	225 00	...	...	...
Gratuity and legal expenses to Rev. E.H.M. Baker	...	275 00	...	...	...
Vaccine points	...	10 45	...	...	...
Repairs to council house, & c.	...	17 50	...	...	...
Amount advanced for purchase of steam ferry for Wm. Powles	1,630 00	...	...	...	...
Rents distributed	...	3,344 43	...	...	...
Fencing improvements, & c.	10,469 00	675 00	...	...	...
Expenses of liquor prosecutions	...	65 19	...	...	...
Fuel for school and lighting fires	...	15 00	...	...	...
Funeral expenses	...	5 00	...	...	...
Expenses of deputations to Ottawa	...	32 00	...	...	...
Grants for relief	...	10 00	...	...	...
Insurance of school building	...	4 50	...	...	...
Cleaning church	...	4 00	...	...	...

DR.	MOHAWKS OF BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 22. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Glass, & c., for church	...	2 00	...	...	...
Printing posters	...	1 00	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	4,034 05	...	...	...
Refund to capital from rents on account of advance for fencing improvements	...	4,817 01	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	460 44	375 54	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	118,230 34	896 74	...	...	...
...	130,789 78	16,711 99	...	130,789 78	16,711 99
...	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	118,230 34	996 74

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 23. CR.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.	...	...	By Balance of 30th June, 1885	157,182 03	1,046 14
John Lewis, chief	...	60 00	Land sales	1,742 74	...
Joshua Jacobs, councillor	...	20 00	Refund from interest moneys on Mason's account	35 43	...
Isaac Hill, councillor	...	20 00	Interest on invested capital	...	6,787 12
Jas. Pheasant, councillor	...	20 00	...	...	...
Jonas Noah, secretary	...	50 00	...	...	...
Samuel Lacelle, grave-digger	...	12 00	...	...	...
Daniel Edwards, teacher	...	350 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	...	...	...
For plans and specifications for bridge on Noah Creek	...	9 00	...	...	...
Vaccine points	...	4 25	...	...	...
For printing posters	...	1 75	...	...	...
Lumber for fencing school grounds	...	79 04	...	...	...
Subscriptions to 'Indian' newspaper	...	19 00	...	...	...
Repairs to bridges and culverts	...	22 08	...	...	...
Inspection of schools	...	30 50	...	...	...
Coffins	...	72 00	...	...	...
Cost of bridge over Noah Creek	200 00	...	...	...	...
Compensation to F. Halloran for damage to improvements on Lot B, Township of Zone	10 00	...	...	...	...
Amount paid to sundry persons for improvements on Lot B, Township of Zone	320 07	...	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	5,528 61	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	174 27	...	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	158,155 86	1,535 03	...	...	...
...	158,860 20	7,833 26	...	158,860 20	7,833 26
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	158,155 86	1,535 03

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

DR.	MUNSEES OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 24. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Distribution of interest moneys	...	107 88	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,670 24	26 97
Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,670 24	26 97	Interest on invested capital	...	107 88
...	2,670 24	134 85	2,670 24	134 85	...
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,670 24	26 97

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 25. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	98,266 30	246 48
...	Land and timber sales	11,769 51	...
Salaries.	Rents, fines, & c.	...	917 75
Charles D.L. Sims, teacher	...	75 00	Refund by Leitilt & Ransom of expenses of timber seizure	...	468 00
C. Amadjewegigig, teacher	...	50 00	Refund of amount advanced to James Waindubence	...	10 00
Frederick W. Sims, teacher	...	225 00	Refund by George Obbetossaway on account of loan	...	14 22
James Odjick, teacher	...	100 00	Interest on invested capital	...	3,938 92
Sundry Disbursements.
Expenses of taking Indians to hospital at Toronto	...	26 10	...	...	...
For services in connection with seizure of timber on Cockburn Island	...	136 50	...	...	...
Loan to George Obbetossaway for purchase of horse	...	40 00	...	...	...
For purchase of seed	...	250 00	...	...	...
Subscriptions of 'Indian' newspaper	...	14 00	...	...	...
Expenses of liquor prosecutions	...	58 05	...	...	...
School books, & c.	...	11 45	...	...	...
Vaccine points	...	8 50	...	...	...
Relief to destitute	...	8 00	...	...	...
Expenses of vaccination	...	12 75	...	...	...
Medicines	...	190 74	...	...	...
Freight on medicines	...	9 10	...	...	...
For inspection of lands, & c.	...	34 00	...	...	...
Transfer to Management Fund of 4th instalment of amount loaned at various times for the opening of roads, completion of surveys, & c.	9,652 21	...	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	3,500 79	...	...	...

DR.	OJIBBEWAS AND OTTAWAS OF MANITOULIN ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 25. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1,177 91	58 25	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	99,165 69	787 14	...	...	...
...	109,995 81	5,595 37	...	109,995 81	5,595 37
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	99,165 69	787 14

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE HURON in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			CR.	No. 26. CR.
	Capital.	Interest.	...			Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	48,000 00	1,813 89
Annuities paid under the Robinson Treaty	...	12,096 00	Legislative grant	...	9,260 78
Advance to Garden River Indians for purchase of seed	...	110 27	Refund from annuities on account of advance for purchase of seed, & c., in spring, 1885	...	138 00
Advance to Batchewana Indians	...	38 45	Interest on invested capital	...	2,472 56
Grants for relief	...	40 00	...	...	...
Travelling expenses during payment of annuity	...	115 78	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	48,000 00	1,284 73	...	...	...
48,000 00	13,685 23	...	...	48,000 00	13,685 23
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	48,000 00	1,284 73

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	OJIBBEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 27. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	40,000 00	3,220 94
Annuities to Indians under the Robinson Treaty	...	8,616 00	Legislative grant	...	6,327 22
Expenses of payment of annuities	...	570 22	Interest on invested capital	...	2,128 84
Balance on 30th June, 1886	40,000 00	2,490 78	...	...	...
...	40,000 00	11,677 00	...	40,000 00	11,677 00
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	40,000 00	2,490 78

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	OJIBBEWAS OF MISSISSAGUA RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 28. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Proportion of cost of medicines	...	26 65	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	4,244 67	19 03
Relief to Chief Bouckeosh	...	4 00	Land sales	30 00	...
Cost of vaccination	...	17 50	Rents	...	15 50
Distribution of interest moneys	...	157 64	Interest on invested capital	...	170 56
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	3 00	0 93	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	1 63
Balance on 30th June, 1886	4,271 67	...	...	...	...
...	4,274 67	206 72	...	4,274 67	206 72
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	1 63	Balance on 30th June, 1886	4,271 67	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 29. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	611 10	107 67
Expenses of delegation to Grand Council	...	21 00	Rents collected	...	70 00
Rent to heirs of late Elias Sickes	...	64 64	Interest on invested capital	...	28 72
Inspection of schools	...	20 25	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	55 45
Constructing drains	...	118 50	...	...	...
Repairs to bridges and culverts	...	28 25	...	...	...
Coffin for late John Sickles	...	5 00	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	...	4 20	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	611 10	...	...	...	...
...	611 10	261 84	...	611 10	261 84
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	55 45	Balance on 30th June, 1886	611 10	...

L.VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.
 DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

DR.	PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 30. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	41,876 04	190 67
Peter Megiss, chief	...	50 00	Timber collections	263 77	...
Pabbamawatong, chief	...	20 00	Interest on invested capital	...	1,682 64
Soloman James, chief	...	20 00	...	...	...
Amelia Chechock, teacher, 9 months	...	75 00	...	...	...
Eliza Jones, teacher, 3 months	...	50 00	...	...	...
Ellen Canning, teacher, 6 months	...	100 00	...	...	...
Bella Johnston, teacher, 3 months	...	50 00	...	...	...
Edward Farrar, teacher, 3 months	...	25 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	...	...	...
Grant to Pabbamawatong for support of grand child	...	16 00	...	...	...
Furniture for teacher's house	...	19 70	...	...	...
Rent of house for teacher	...	5 00	...	...	...
Cost of closets for Skene school	...	25 00	...	...	...
School material	...	34 46	...	...	...
Whitewash brushes	...	0 90	...	...	...
For services of messengers	...	10 00	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	1,064 12	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	134 24	...	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	42,005 57	308 13	...	...	...
...	42,139 81	1,873 31	...	42,139 81	1,873 31
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	42,005 57	308 13

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

DR.	POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 31.
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -					
Salaries.	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	6,165 17	110 41
Ashkebee, chief	...	10 00	Timber collections	47 06	...
John Jackson	...	5 00	Rents	...	233 34
Wm. Peters, secretary	...	4 00	Interest on invested capital	...	251 00
Pensions.	...	...	...	...	...
Patgoshing	...	4 00	...	...	...
Saugutchewaqua	...	4 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	...	...	...
For completion of new church	...	70 00	...	...	...
For making coffins	...	16 00	...	...	...
For digging graves	...	3 50	...	...	...
Lumber for coffins	...	5 00	...	...	...
Services of pathmaster	...	4 00	...	...	...
Subscriptions to 'Indian' newspaper	...	2 00	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	259 91	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	4 71	14 00	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	6,207 52	193 34	...	...	...
...	6,212 23	594 75	...	6,212 23	594 75
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	6,207 52	193 34

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 32. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Furniture for school	...	8 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,261 33	32 26
Costs in liquor prosecutions	...	30 32	Rents collected	...	40 00
Material for repairs to school building	...	6 40	Interest on invested capital	...	91 76
Vaccination expenses	...	14 50	...	...	...
Proportion of cost medicines	...	26 66	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	55 05	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	...	2 40	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,261 33	20 19	...	...	...
...	2,261 33	164 02	...	2,261 33	164 02
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,261 33	20 19

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 33. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	838,073 22	8,717 32
R.H. Dee, physician	...	1,780 00	Land and timber sales	2,689 54	...
R.J. McKinnon, physician	...	500 00	Rents	...	150 00
A.G. Smith, interpreter	...	400 00	Refund on account of amount advanced certain Indian to enable them to return from the United States	...	11 75
David Hill, caretaker	...	50 00	Transfer from interest of part of amount loan to pay debts	10,000 00	...
Josiah Hill, secretary	...	100 00	Interest on invested capital	...	46,376 32
Wm. Wage, forest baliff	...	130 00	...	...	...
Moses Turkey, forest baliff	...	130 00	...	...	...
John Miller, teacher	...	300 00	...	...	...
L.J. Mothersill assistant physician	...	50 00	...	...	...
Peter H. Martin, assistant physician	...	200 00	...	...	...
Alex. Thompson, assistant physician	...	300 00	...	...	...
Pensions.
Abram Isaac	...	50 00	...	...	...
John Gibson, jun	...	50 00	...	...	...
Peter Leaf	...	25 00	...	...	...
Samson Green	...	25 00	...	...	...
Simon Harris	...	25 00	...	...	...
Jacob Simons	...	25 00	...	...	...
Mary Hill	...	25 00	...	...	...
Lawrence Thomas	...	25 00	...	...	...
Wm. Jack	...	25 00	...	...	...
Elizabeth Brant	...	25 00	...	...	...
Peter John	...	25 00	...	...	...
Soloman Nash	...	25 00	...	...	...
Mrs. J. Longfish	...	12 00	...	...	...
Cath. Sky	...	13 00	...	...	...
Cath. Buck	...	25 00	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	4,340 00	Carried forward	850,762 76	55,255 39



DR.	SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 33. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	4,340 00	Brought forward	850,762 76	55,255 39
To the following payments: -
Pensions - Concluded.
John Hill, sen	...	25 00	...	...	...
Betsey Dixon	...	12 00	...	...	...
Jacob Green	...	25 00	...	...	...
Peter Young	...	25 00	...	...	...
Thos Roundsky	...	25 00	...	...	...
Mrs. Jas. Claus	...	25 00	...	...	...
Mrs. Peter Nash	...	25 00	...	...	...
Widow Aughawaga	...	25 00	...	...	...
Widow Mary Johnson	...	25 00	...	...	...
Wm. Curley	...	25 00	...	...	...
Nancy Gibson	...	25 00	...	...	...
Ellen Powles	...	25 00	...	...	...
Ellzaberh Turner	...	6 25	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.
Transport of provisions to lock-up	...	6 00	...	...	...
Chief's board money	...	800 00	...	...	...
Grant to schools	...	1,500 00	...	...	...
Supplies to sick and destitute	...	352 86	...	...	...
Paid Peter Newhouse for serving notices	...	12 50	...	...	...
Stationery, postage, &c	...	38 77	...	...	...
Paid Hamilton City hospital for board of Isaac Lewis	...	112 50	...	...	...
Paid Hannah Silversmith for half an acre of land for sand pit	...	6 00	...	...	...
Paid Hannah Silversmith for half an acre of land for Squire Davis	...	6 00	...	...	...
Cost of survey of a building site for physicians residence at Oshweken	...	10 32	...	...	...
Agricultural and ploughing prizes	...	270 00	...	...	...

DR.	SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 33. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cost of repairs to bridge on creek opposite Lot 25	...	85 00	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with temperance celebration	...	5 00	...	...	...
Grant towards Pagan festival	...	10 00	...	...	...
Special services of Josiah Hill	...	70 00	...	...	...
Paid David Plewis for inspecting grist and saw mills	...	7 50	...	...	...
Cost of protecting bridge against ice	...	5 00	...	...	...
Medical attendance on Mrs. Doxater	...	50 00	...	...	...
Cost of land for physician's residence	...	20 00	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with the removal of Mrs. Latham, from property sold J.R. Martin	...	32 70	...	...	...
Cost of reporting on River Road and Macdonald street, Cayuga	...	6 00	...	...	...
Services of A.G. Smith in connection with audit of accounts	...	75 00	...	...	...
Paid Mrs. E. Martin for meals furnished delagates	...	2 25	...	...	...
Expenses of celebration of Her Majesty's birthday	...	116 74	...	...	...
Paid Mrs. Peter Hill for services as nurse	...	10 00	...	...	...
Repairs to Stone Ridge and Red Lane school buildings	...	84 60	...	...	...
Rents paid the Russell family	...	25 00	...	...	...
Cost of buildings for physician's residence	1,000 00	...	...	...	...
Legal services and expenses	...	75 65	...	...	...
Printing and binding	...	15 00	...	...	...
Subscriptions to the 'Indian'	...	22 50	...	...	...
School material	...	17 09	...	...	...
Surveys	...	20 00	...	...	...
Lumber for public works	...	168 72	...	...	...
Repairs to fences	...	6 00	...	...	...
Ditching and repairs to roads	...	48 50	...	...	...
Repairs to embankment to Styer's Creek bridge	...	90 00	...	...	...
Repairs to Mount Pleasant bridge	...	50 99	...	...	...
Repairs to Delaware bridge	...	39 95	...	...	...
Funeral expenses	...	6 30	...	...	...

Inspecting schools	...	94 00	...	...	...
Sundry persons for services on committees	...	67 00	...	...	...
Grant to assist in the education of Jas. Miller	...	150 00	...	...	...
Grant to assist in the education of F. Loft	...	200 00	...	...	...
Sundry persons for compensations for loss by fire	...	153 50	...	...	...
Insurance	...	144 50	...	...	...
Services of school board	...	28 00	...	...	...
Services of constables	...	59 30	...	...	...
Transfer to capital of part of amount advanced towards repayment of loan on account of debts	...	10,000 00	...	...	...
Carried forward	1,000 00	19,854 99	Carried forward	850,762 76	55,255 39

DR.	SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			Capital.	CR.
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,000 00	19,854 99	Brought forward	850,762 76	55,255 39
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements - Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...
Transfer to school fund of balance of amount erroneously charged as a grant towards schools	...	375 00	...	...	...
Transfer to suspense account of amount retained out of the interest moneys available for distribution in the fall of 1885, and spring of 1886, on account of indebtedness to merchants	...	1,900 00	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	24,074 88	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	268 95	9 00	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	849,493 81	9,041 52	...	...	...
...	850,762 76	55,255 39	...	850,762 76	55,255 39
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	849,493 81	9,041 52

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	SHAWANAGA BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 34. CR.
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -					
Salaries.	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	7,504 10	15 55
Soloman James, chief	...	50 00	Timber collections	694 53	...
Christian John, teacher	...	91 67	Rents	...	8 00
Sundry Disbursements.	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	300 80
For plough	...	17 50	...	...	...
For care of oxen	...	8 00	...	...	...
School books	...	0 45	...	...	...
Two dozen hoes	...	9 15	...	...	...
Interest moneys distributed	...	115 03	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	69 45	0 48	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	8,129 18	32 07	...	...	...
...	8,198 63	324 35	...	8,198 63	324 35
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	8,129 18	32 07

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	SPANISH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 35. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	...	72 44	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,962 72	...
...	...	...	Timber collections	88 47	...
To the following payments: -	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	115 60
Advance for relief of destitute Indians	...	150 00	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	279 36
Proportion of cost of medicines	...	133 22	...	...	...
Expenses of vaccination	...	13 75	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions	...	25 55	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	8 85	...	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	3,042 34	...	...	...	...
...	3,051 19	394 96	...	3,051 19	394 96
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	279 36	Balance on 30th June, 1886	3,042 34	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	THESSALON RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 36. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...
For vaccine points	...	4 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	11,591 86	104 58
Expenses of seizure of timber cut in trespass	...	5 50	Land and timber sales	810 06	...
Proportion of cost of medicines	...	26 66	Interest on invested capital	...	467 88
Interest moneys distributed	...	451 47	Refund on account of advance for purchase of seed, & c.	...	4 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	81 48	...	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	12,320 44	88 33
...	12,401 92	576 46	...	12,401 92	576 46
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	12,320 44	88 33

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	TOOTOOMENAI AND BAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 37. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...
J.A. Reid, physician, salary	...	18 80	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	900 00	13 59
Medicines	...	7 20	Interest on invested capital	...	54 56
Distribution of interest moneys	...	33 21	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	900 00	8 94
...	900 00	68 15	...	900 00	68 15
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	900 00	8 94

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	WHITEFISH RIVER INDIAN in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 38. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	3,656 85	1 62
John Nowgahbow, chief, salary	...	47 50	Land and timber sales	43 60	...
School material	...	10 00	Interest on invested capital	...	146 32
Medicines	...	26 64	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	63 05	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	0 56	...	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	3,699 89	0 75	...	...	...
...	3,700 45	147 94	...	3,700 45	147 94
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	3,699 86	0 75

L.VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	WYANDOTTES OF ANDERON in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 39. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	29,943 90	400 52
F.F. Bell, physician, salary	...	80 00	Land and timber sales	3,231 10	...
Cost of examining south half Lot 9, Concession 7, Anderon	...	6 00	Interest on invested capital	...	1,527 28
Shares of Capital paid to Enfranchised Indians.	...	...	...	...	...
Joseph Clark	3,106 13	...	...	...	...
Randolph G.H. Clark	776 54	...	...	...	...
Genevieve Warrow	776 54	...	...	...	...
Israel Splitlog and wife	1,553 07	...	...	...	...
Peter D. Clark	776 54	...	...	...	...
Victoria Maguire	776 54	...	...	...	...
Sarah J. Clark	776 54	...	...	...	...
Joseph Jerome Clark	776 54	...	...	...	...
Catherine H. Clark	776 54	...	...	...	...
Elmira Clark	776 54	...	...	...	...
Lewis Warrow	776 54	...	...	...	...
Thos. Warrow	776 54	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	1,672 20	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	323 11	...	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	20,427 29	169 60	...	...	...
...	33,175 00	1,927 80	...	33,175 00	1,927 80
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	20,427 29	169 60

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

DR.	ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANCIS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 40. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	...	90 10	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	3,689 74	...
Cost of vaccinating Indians	...	8 50	Rents collected	...	262 83
Relief	...	30 00	Interest on invested capital	...	150 16
Repairs of roads and fences	...	52 65	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	8 06
Wood, & c., for council house	...	6 53	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	200 00	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	...	15 77	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	3,689 74	...	...	...	...
...	3,689 74	421 05	...	3,689 74	421 05
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	8 06	Balance on 30th June, 1886	3,689 74	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	ABANAKIS OF BECANOUR in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 41. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing for school children	...	50 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	686 30	48 72
Cost of building barn	100	...	Interest on invested capital	...	29 40
Fee for search in registry office at Nicolet	...	5 20	...	...	...
Funeral expenses	...	2 50	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	586 30	20 42	...	...	...
...	686 30	78 12	...	686 30	78 12
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	586 30	20 42

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	AMALCITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 42. CR.
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...
Eusèbe Reeve, redemption money re lot, 19, Range 5, Durham	88 33	134 82	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	5,304 50	321 08
Refund to Alex. Marquis of over- payment on lot 36, Concession 2, Viger	79 53	...	Interest on invested capital	...	225 04
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	2 63	...	Payments on hand	26 33	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	5,165 34	411 30
...	5,330 83	546 12	...	5,330 83	546 12
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	5,165 34	411 30

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 43. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	18 43	1 30	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	18 43	0 54
...	Interest on invested capital	...	0 76
...	18 43	1 30
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	18 43	1 30

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	HURONS OF LAKE LORETTE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 44. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with survey of reserve	...	44 85	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	119 05	243 16
For legal services and expenses and expenses in suit, Bastien vs. Martel	...	307 00	Interest on invested capital	...	14 48
Balance on 30th June, 1886	119 05	...	...	...	...
...	119 05	351 85	...	119 05	351 85
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	94 21	Balance on 30th June, 1886	119 05	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 45. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	...	2,068 61	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	11,745 56	...
...	Stone Dues	300 00	...
...	Rents	...	78 04
To the following payments: -	Fines	...	105 00
...	Interest on invested capital.	...	407 84
Salaries.
Moïse Lefort, constable	...	365 00	...	...	...
P. Tirvirati, gatekeeper	...	24 00	...	...	...
L. Ornoakete, gatekeeper, 6 months	...	12 00	...	...	...
Jos. Ornoakets, gatekeeper, 6 months	...	12 00	...	...	...
Louis Shatekaienton, organist	...	50 00	...	...	...
Pierre Murray, secretary	...	50 00	...	...	...
Pensions.
Jos. Saionnsakeron	...	4 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.
N.V. Burtin, commutation in lieu of supplies	...	251 25	...	...	...
Measuring stone	...	118 93	...	...	...
Funeral furnishings	...	3 60	...	...	...
Legal services and prosecutions in liquor cases	...	66 74	...	...	...
Cost of vaccine	...	113 27	...	...	...
Labor on roads	...	40 79	...	...	...
Repairs to fences	...	19 00	...	...	...
Relief to destitute	...	15 00	...	...	...
Clothing, & c. for constable	...	64 85	...	...	...
Expenses of Dominion Police at Agricultural Exhibition	...	62 40	...	...	...
Services of sundry persons in connection with subdivision of lands	...	60 00	...	...	...

DR.	IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 45. CR.
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Services of crier	...	10 00	...	...	...
Cost of conveying Mrs. Dear and J. Saionnsakeron	...	7 95	...	...	...
Repairs and material for bridges	...	81 50	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with smallpox epidemic	...	140 95	...	...	...
Cost of vaccinations	...	25 00	...	...	...
Wood for school	...	32 00	...	...	...
Expenses of L. Thokosom from Chicago to Caughnawaga	...	20 00	...	...	...
Fuel, & c., for lock-up	...	7 25	...	...	...
Lumber for sidewalks	...	10 00	...	...	...
Building and enlarging lock-up	...	55 00	...	...	...
Cost in connection with survey of reserve	2,000 00	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	30 00	10 98	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	9,960 56	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	3,156 19
...	12,045 56	3,747 07	...	12,045 56	3,747 07
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	3,156 19	Balance on 30th June, 1886	9,960 56	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA 30th June 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS IN Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 46. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Interest.	Capital.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	...	2,751 00	...	...	...
To the following payments: -	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	29,662 44	...
Salaries.	Rents and fines	...	1,241 88
Rev. M. Mainville, missionary, 9 months	...	75 00	Interest on invested capital	...	1,596 48
C.J. McGee, teacher, 6 months	...	100 00	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	1,176 36
B.E. McGee, teacher	...	200 00	...	...	...
L.M. Foy, teacher, 9 months	...	200 00	...	...	...
Mary J. Powell, teacher, 6 months	...	75 00	...	...	...
George Thomas, chief	...	10 00	...	...	...
A. Thompson, chief	...	10 00	...	...	...
John Isaac, chief	...	10 00	...	...	...
Loran Jacobs, chief	...	10 00	...	...	...
Thos. White, chief	...	10 00	...	...	...
John Sowates, chief, 9 months	...	7 50	...	...	...
Thos. Lazar, chief, 3 months	...	2 50	...	...	...
Loran Pike, secretary	...	10 00	...	...	...
Nancy Pike, organist	...	20 00	...	...	...
Pensions.
Loran Soloman	...	10 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.
Allowance to Rev. M. Mainville for wood	...	18 75	...	...	...
Provisions furnished to chief T. White	...	10 00	...	...	...
Material and labor in connection with Chenail school building	...	44 53	...	...	...
Inspecting schools	...	19 25	...	...	...

DR.	IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS IN Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs				No. 46. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Interest.	Capital.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Fuel for Chenail school	...	39 00	...	...	...
Stove, & c., for St. Régis school	...	22 34	...	...	...
Freight on stoves for Roman Catholic school	...	5 85	...	...	...
Fuel for Cornwall Island school	...	16 25	...	...	...
Relief to destitute	...	69 00	...	...	...
Cartage on coal for schools	...	1 55	...	...	...
Repairs to roads	...	60 00	...	...	...
Legal expenses	...	60 49	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys to Protestant members of band	...	72 20	...	...	...
Cost of building material for school	142 97	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	...	74 51	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	29,519 47	...	...	...	...
...	29,662 44	4,014 36	...	29,662 44	4,014 72
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	1,176 36	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	29,519 47	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 47. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	...	197 54	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,309 14	...
To the following payments: -	...	...	Land Sales	99 00	...
Repairs to roads	...	17 55	Fines	...	27 50
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	9 90	1 65	Interest on invested capital	...	44 44
Balance on 30th June, 1886	1,398 24	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	144 80
...	1,408 14	216 74	...	1,408 14	216 74
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	144 80	Balance on 30th June, 1886	1,398 24	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 48. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,131 75	50 78
Rent of school house	...	36 00	Interest on invested capital	...	54 20
Relief of destitute	...	42 45	...	...	...
Cost of vaccine	...	23 63	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	1,131 75	2 90	...	...	...
...	1,131 75	104 98	...	1,131 75	104 98
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	1,131 75	2 90

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	NIPISSINGUAS OF THE UPPER OTTAWA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 49. CR.
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...
D. McLaren, constable, salary	...	577 50	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,345 96	638 37
Material for desks for school house	...	8 32	Fines collected	...	125 00
Costs in cases of liquor prosecutions	...	26 81	Interest on invested capital	...	119 36
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	...	7 50	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,345 96	262 60	...	...	...
...	2,345 96	882 73	...	2,345 96	882 73
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,345 96	262 60

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 50. CR.	
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	33,387 63	208 35
...	Timber dues	704 53	...
...	Rents	...	499 62
Salaries.	Interest on invested capital	...	1,406 44
A.P. DeClements, constable	...	75 00	...	...	...
Jos. Comeau, physician	...	62 50	...	...	...
Peter Tetese, chief	...	40 00	...	...	...
John McDougal, interpreter	...	25 00	...	...	...
Sister M. du Sauveur, teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...
Pensions.
Widow Pussissiwau	...	72 00	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements.
Relief of destitute	...	139 00	...	...	...
Repairs to roads	...	50 00	...	...	...
Cost of burning brush, & c., at Congo Creek bridge	...	10 00	...	...	...
Cost in connection with building South Bitobee road	...	75 00	...	...	...
Cost of vaccine	...	8 75	...	...	...
Vaccinating Indians	...	34 75	...	...	...
Rent to representatives of late Chief Pikanawatick	...	61 00	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	803 00	Carried forward	34,092 16	2,114 41

DR.	RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			CR.	
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry Disbursements - Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...
Cost in connection with the prevention of smallpox	...	20 00	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	1,020 44	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	70 45	29 98	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	34,021 71	240 99	...	...	...
...	34,092 16	2,114 41	...	34,092 16	2,114 41
...	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	34,021 71	240 99

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	SONGHEES INDIANS (B.C.) in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 51. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...
For plough for Nicaomin Indians	25 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	10,079 79
Harness and implements for Kanaka Bar and Siska bands	70 00	Timber collections	35 00
Supplies to destitute Indians	65 23	Rents	265 00
Legal costs, etc	50 00	Interest	403 16
Supplies etc, for feast	125 92	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	19 40	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	10,427 40
...	10,782 95	...	10,782 95
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	10,427 40

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR.
Accountant.

DR.	COWICHAN INDIANS (B.C.) in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 52. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To balance on 30th June, 1886	101 74	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	97 82
...	...	Interest for year	3 92
...	101 74	...	101 74
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	101 74

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	MUSQUEAN BAND OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 53. CR.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	48 44	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	46 48
...	...	Interest for year	1 96
...	48 44	...	48 44
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	48 44

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	SQUAMISH BAND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 54. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Amount paid for harness and agricultural implements	85 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	158 62
Balance on 30th June, 1886	79 96	Interest for year	6 32
...	164 94	...	164 94
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	79 94

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	HARRISON RIVER BAND, B.C., in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 55. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Transfer from account of Songhees Indians of amount paid for plough	25 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	52 14
Balance on 30th June, 1886	29 22	Interest for year	2 08
...	54 22	...	54 22
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	29 22

*L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	QUEMICHAN, B.C., in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 56. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	10 36	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	9 96
...	...	Interest for year	0 40
...	10 36	...	10 36
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	10 36

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	CHEMAINES BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 57. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Amount paid for	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	254 42
Seed potatoes	53 45	Payment for renewal of prospecting license	50 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	5 00	Interest for year	10 20
Balance on 30th June, 1886	256 17
...	314 62	...	314 62
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	256 17

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	CHILLHERTZA'S BAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 58. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	39 32	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	37 84
...	...	Interest for the year	1 48
...	39 32	...	39 32
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	39 32

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	ST. PETER'S BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 59. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...
Transport of provisions	19 30	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	2,953 47
For taking levels, etc, and for labor on drains	529 84	Liquor fines collected	190 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	11 40	Interest for the year	118 12
Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,701 05	...	...
...	3,261 59	...	3,261 59
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,701 05

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	BROKEN HEAD RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Curent with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 60. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Expenses of liquor prosecutions	7 20	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	49 35
Balance on 30th June, 1886	44 11	Interest for the year	1 96
...	51 31	...	51 31
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	44 11

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	PORTAGE LA PRARIE BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 61. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	471 31	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	453 19
...	471 31	...	18 12
...	471 31
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	471 31

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	ROSSEAU RIVER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 62. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	344 00	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	330 76
...	...	Interest for the year	13 24
...	344 00	...	344 00
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	344 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	FORT ALEXANDER BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 63. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	62 85	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	65 37
Interest for the year	2 52	...	...
...	65 37	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	65 37	...	65 37

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA 30th June 1886,
ROBERT SINCLAIR
Accountant.

DR.	ASSABASKASING BAND, MANITOBA, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 64. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,047 24	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,968 48
...	...	Interest for year	78 76
...	2,047 24
...	2,047 24	Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,047 24

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	LAKE OF THE WOODS INDIANS, in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 65. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	503 33	By Balance on 30th June, 1886	573 25
Cost in connection with liquor prosecutions	49 80	...	...
Interest	20 12
...	573 25	...	573 25
Balance on 30th June, 1886	573 25

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

CR.	INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 66. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Legal services and expenses McLean vs. McIsaac	371 97	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	425 60
For survey of Middle River Reserve	101 90	Interest year	17 04
Refund to D. McQuarrie of over payment for land at Middle River	27 00	Balance on 30th June, 1886	58 23
...	500 87	...	500 87
Balance on 30th June, 1886	58 23

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 67. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	4,180 95
Expenses in connection with liquor prosecutions	27 34	Land and timber sales	1,060 81
Travelling expenses of Chief Tom Josheph from Ottawa to Richibucto	16 90	Rents	16 00
Repairs to church at Big Cove	150 00	Interest for the year	167 24
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	107 04	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	5,123 72	...	...
...	5,425 00	...	5,425 00
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	5,123 72

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	TOBIQUE INDIANS, N.B. in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 68. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	5,829 95	53 66
10 per cent. on timber dues, distributed	65 40	...	Land and timber sales	740 63	...
Interest on moneys distributed	...	112 49	Interest on invested capital	...	235 36
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	74 06	...	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	6,431 12	176 53	...	...	...
...	6,570 58	289 02	...	6,570 58	289 02
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	6,431 12	176 53

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.		No. 69. CR.
...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	33 98	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	32 66
...	...	Interest for the year	1 32
...	33 98	...	33 98
...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	33 98

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	J.B. CLENCH in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 70. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	725 06	610 18	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	725 06	558 82
...	...	...	One year's interest	...	51 36
...	725 06	610 18	...	725 06	610 18
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	725 06	610 18

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	NANCY MAIVILLE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 71. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 12 months' interest on invested capital	...	101 00	By Balance	2,500 00	25 25
Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,500 00	25 25	One year's interest	...	101 00
...	2,500 00	126 25	...	2,500 00	126 25
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,500 00	25 25

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	JAMES MENACE in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 72. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To 12 months' interest	...	60 60	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	1,500 00	15 15
Balance on 30th June, 1886	1,500 00	15 15	12 months' interest	...	60 60
...	1,500 00	75 75	...	1,500 00	75 75
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	1,500 00	15 15

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	WM. WARBUCK in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 73. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,000 00	228 72	By Balance on 30th, June, 1885	2,000 00	143 00
...	...	...	12 months' interest	...	85 72
...	2,000 00	228 72	...	2,000 00	228 72
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	2,000 00	228 72

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 74. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	...	8,519 39	To Balance on 30th June 30th, 1885	49,766 30	...
To the following payments: -	Legislative grant	...	4,200 00
Salaries.	Liquor fine	...	25 00
L.F. Boucher, superintendent	...	395 00	Interest on invested capital	...	2,149 16
L.E. Otis, agent	...	296 25	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	13,580 65
H. Vassal, agent	...	197 50	...	...	...
A.A. Hudon, prosecutor	...	100 00	...	...	...
N.E. Roy, M.D., physician	...	80 00	...	...	...
Rev. J. Gagné, agent	...	50 00	...	...	...
V.J.A. Venner, physician	...	100 00	...	...	...
F.H. O'Brien, prosecutor	...	100 00	...	...	...
Rev. Chas. Guay, agent	...	200 00	...	...	...
J.B. Claveau, constable, from 15th May, 1885, to 31st August	...	214 00	...	...	...
A. Tremblay, constable, from 8th June, 1885, to 31st August	...	170 00	...	...	...
V. Verreau, hospital nurse, 9 months	...	45 00	...	...	...
E. Morrisson, Constable, from 1st May, to 31st July	...	184 00	...	...	...
O. Penn, Constable, from May, 1885	...	61 00	...	...	...
Grants for Seed Grain.
Micmacs of Gaspé	...	105 00	...	...	...
Montagnais of Upper Saugenay and Lake St. John	...	200 00	...	...	...
River Desert Indians	...	250 00	...	...	...
Golden Lake Indians	...	50 00	...	...	...
Micmacs of Maria	...	150 00	...	...	...
Micmacs of Restigouche	...	250 00	...	...	...
Abenakis of Becancour	...	150 00	...	...	...
Hurons of Lorette	...	75 00	...	...	...

DR.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 74. CR.
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Amalcites of Point Lvéi	...	50 00	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Indians	...	100 00	...	...	...
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	...	100 00	...	...	...
Micmacs of Bonaventure	...	24 00	...	...	...
Abenakis of St. Francis	...	200 00	...	...	...
Oak Indians of Gibson	...	36 78	...	...	...
Grants for Relief.
Hurons Indians of Township of Spalding	...	100 00	...	...	...
Hunter's Lodge Indians	...	124 00	...	...	...
Micmacs of Gaspé	...	50 00	...	...	...
Montagnais of the Upper Saugenay and Lake St. John	...	200 00	...	...	...
Micmacs of Restigouche	...	250 00	...	...	...
Amalecites of Rimouski	...	100 00	...	...	...
Amalecites of Cacouna	...	100 00	...	...	...
Amalecites of Point Lévi	...	50 00	...	...	...
Abenakis of Bécancour	...	200 00	...	...	...
Abenakis of St. Francis	...	150 00	...	...	...
Golden Lake Indians	...	50 00	...	...	...
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	...	100 00	...	...	...
Lake of Two Mountains Indians	...	100 00	...	...	...
Indians of the north shore of the St. Lawrence, viz: -
Godbout Indians \$150 00
Montagnais of Betsiamits 500 00
Moise Mingan and Seven Islands 550 10
...	...	1,200 10	...	...	...
Barrière Indians	...	39 20	...	...	...
Grand Lac Indians	...	126 00	...	...	...
Micmacs of Maria	...	100 00	...	...	...
Widow of Chief Vincent	...	50 00	...	...	...
Temiscamingue Indians	...	150 00	...	...	...
Winewago Indians	...	125 00	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Expenditure.
Travelling expenses of deputation	...	99 80	...	...	...

from Ottawa, to Betsiamits					
Ammunition, & c., for Betsiamits Indians	...	94 98	...	...	...
For services of interpreter and guide for Dr. McConnell	...	61 25	...	...	...
Transport of a lunatic to Quebec Asylum	...	67 75	...	...	...
Twine, & c., for repairing fishing nets at Restigouche	...	109 42	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	16,250 42	Carried forward	49,766 30	19,954 81

DR.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 74. CR.
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	16,250 42	Brought forward	49,766 30	19,954 81
Miscellaneous Expenditure - Concluded.
Allowance to Rev. Chas. Guay for wood	...	40 00	...	...	...
Services of constable at Restigouche	...	97 00	...	...	...
Flag for Lorette Indians	...	19 50	...	...	...
Allowance to Superintendent Boucher for rent, light and fuel	...	100 00	...	...	...
Travelling expenses of Superintendent Boucher	...	655 39	...	...	...
Supplies to Point Blue Hospital	...	567 94	...	...	...
Fencing and repairs to Blue Hospital	...	94 04	...	...	...
Cost of barn and cellar at Point Blue	...	195 00	...	...	...
Supplies to destitute	...	146 09	...	...	...
Funeral expenses	...	30 00	...	...	...
Medical services	...	549 57	...	...	...
Vaccine points	...	24 70	...	...	...
Cost of vaccinating Indians	...	902 51	...	...	...
Legal services, & c.	...	90 00	...	...	...
Transport of supplies	...	52 00	...	...	...
Expenses of distribution of relief	...	36 03	...	...	...
Clothing for constables	...	92 00	...	...	...
School material	...	1 40	...	...	...
Transfer to Superannuation Account of percentage on Agents' salaries	...	11 25	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	49,766 30	...	...	...	...
...	49,766 30	19,954 81	...	49,766 30	19,954 81
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	13,580 65	Balance on 30th June, 1886	49,766 30	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR, Accountant.

DR.	INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 75. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	...	43,229 63	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	127,483 13	...
To the following payments: -	Legislative grant	...	1,600 00
Salaries.	Fees	...	468 58
J.T. Gilkison, superintendent and commissioner	...	1,467 79	Fourth refund by sundry tribes on account of loans at various times, to assist in making surveys, roads, bridges, & c.	8,883 49	6,372 41
H. Andrews, clerk	...	882 00	Interest on invested capital.	...	5,055 24
Thomas Gordon, agent	...	588 00	Percentage on collections on account land and timber, charged against various bands	...	7,492 48
John Beattie, agent	...	395 00	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	50,994 41
Thomas S. Walton, agent	...	882 00	...	...	...
Wm. Van Abbott	...	686 00	...	...	...
J.C. Phipps, superintendent	...	1,176 00	...	...	...
A.M. Ironside, clerk	...	705 60	...	...	...
A.B. Cowan, agent	...	246 88	...	...	...
B.W. Ross, agent	...	395 00	...	...	...
J.P. Donnelly, agent	...	588 00	...	...	...
Matthew Hill, agent	...	493 75	...	...	...
John Thackeray, agent	...	493 75	...	...	...
J.R. Stevenson, agent	...	493 75	...	...	...
Edwin Harris, agent	...	493 75	...	...	...
D.J. McPhee, agent	...	493 75	...	...	...
A. McKelvey, agent	...	493 75	...	...	...
A. English, agent	...	493 75	...	...	...
A. Brosseau, agent	...	395 00	...	...	...
James Martin, agent	...	588 00	...	...	...
J.W. Jermyn, agent	...	493 75	...	...	...
G.B. McDermott, agent	...	150 00	...	...	...
R.M. Stephen, physician	...	980 00	...	...	...
J.T. Conoway, agent, from 9th June, 1885	...	523 18	...	...	...
H.H. Thompson, agent	...	452 60	...	...	...
A. Lebel, agent	...	112 50	...	...	...

A. Root, agent	...	25 00	...	...	...
J.L. Thompson, agent	...	25 00	...	...	...
John Wallace, agent	...	25 00	...	...	...
Dr. Oronhyetekha, physician	...	300 00	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	58,768 93	Carried forward	136,366 62	71,983 12

DR.	INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 75. CR.	
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	58,768 93	Brought forward	136,366 62	71,983 12
To the following payments: -
Salaries - Concluded.
James Paul, agent	...	60 00	...	...	...
A. McBride, caretaker	...	50 00	...	...	...
John Pierre, constable	...	36 00	...	...	...
A. McLaren, physician	...	150 00	...	...	...
J. Newton, physician	...	150 00	...	...	...
Contingent Expenses, & c., of the various Superintendencies and Agencies.
J.T. Gilkison: -
Office rent	...	240 00	...	...	...
Travelling expenses	...	100 00	...	...	...
Thomas Walton: -
Office rent	...	60 00	...	...	...
Commission on collections	...	445 82	...	...	...
Travelling expenses	...	132 47	...	...	...
Postage	...	9 99	...	...	...
Sundries	...	9 56	...	...	...
Wm. Van Abbett: -
Office rent and fuel	...	74 48	...	...	...
Travelling expenses	...	285 03	...	...	...
B.W. Ross: -
Office rent and fuel	...	74 48	...	...	...
Commission on collections	...	285 03	...	...	...
Postage	...	10 11	...	...	...
Sundries	...	60 24	...	...	...
J.P. Donnelly: -
Office rent, light and fuel	...	130 00	...	...	...
Travelling expenses	...	69 88	...	...	...
Sundries	...	12 31	...	...	...

DR.	INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 75. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
James Martin: -
Office rent	...	50 00	...	...	...
John Creighton: -
Travelling expenses	...	22 20	...	...	...
J.C. Phipps: -
Commission on collections	...	220 59	...	...	...
Travelling expenses	...	119 00	...	...	...
Postage	...	52 76	...	...	...
Sundries	...	24 43	...	...	...
L.E. Otis: -
Travelling expenses	...	48 00	...	...	...
E. Harris: -
Travelling expenses	...	35 06	...	...	...
E. Watson: -
Commission on collections	...	364 77	...	...	...
Travelling expenses	...	54 10	...	...	...
Postage	...	5 90	...	...	...
Sundries	...	56 95	...	...	...
Wm. Simpson: -
Commission on collections	...	686 80	...	...	...
Postage	...	30 50	...	...	...
Travelling expenses	...	70 75	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	103 19	...	...	...
T.G. Pile: -
Commission on collections	...	11 09	...	...	...
Postage	...	2 04	...	...	...
J.F. Day: -
Commission on collections	...	33 33	...	...	...
A.B. Cowan: -
Travelling expenses	...	100 00	...	...	...
R.M. Stephen, M.D.: -
Office rent	...	150 00	...	...	...

John Beattie: -	...	...	...	...	...
Postage	...	2 80	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	7 80	...	...	...
A. English: -	...	...	...	...	...
Travelling expenses	...	182 50	...	...	...
Postage	...	5 87	...	...	...
Thomas Gordon: -	...	...	...	...	...
Postage	...	12 49	...	...	...
Sundries	...	27 45	...	...	...
C.B. Savage: -	...	...	...	...	...
Postage	...	31 57	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	53 20	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	63,586 14	Carried forward	136,366 62	71,983 12

DR.	INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 75. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	63,586 14	Brought forward	136,366 62	71,983 12
To the following payments: -
Contingent Expenses, & c. - Concluded.
A. McKelvey: -
Postage	...	4 32	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	2 58	...	...	...
J.W. Jermyn: -
Travelling expenses	...	11 00	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	19 51	...	...	...
A. Brosseau: -
Office rent	...	60 00	...	...	...
Travelling expenses	...	8 25	...	...	...
Robert Tyre: -
Commission	...	23 60	...	...	...
Postage	...	4 63	...	...	...
D.J. McPhee: -
Travelling expenses	...	23 60	...	...	...
L.F. Boucher: -
Travelling expenses	...	52 78	...	...	...
Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, & c.
Valuation of White Cloud Island	...	64 50	...	...	...
Inspection of lands of Saugeen Peninsula	...	1,705 80	...	...	...
Inspection of lands on Manitoulin Island	...	1,050 00	...	...	...
For services in connection with survey of Lorette Reserve	...	70 92	...	...	...
For maps, tracings, & c.	...	12 00	...	...	...
Advertising.
Gananoque 'Journal'	...	3 20	...	...	...
'Le Canadien'	...	25 60	...	...	...

DR.	INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 75. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
'Mail' Printing Co.	...	194 20	...	...	...
'Citizen' Printing Co.	...	24 00	...	...	...
Port Hope 'Times'	...	4 16	...	...	...
'Herald' Co.	...	19 20	...	...	...
Guelph 'Herald'	...	25 95	...	...	...
Hull 'Dispatch'	...	3 20	...	...	...
'La Minerve'	...	24 00	...	...	...
The 'Man'	...	4 80	...	...	...
'Le Monde'	...	28 40	...	...	...
Brockville 'Times'	...	19 84	...	...	...
Prescott 'Messenger'	...	4 16	...	...	...
Belleville 'Intelligencer'	...	19 84	...	...	...
'Gazette' Printing Co.	...	51 00	...	...	...
Brockville 'Monitor'	...	3 84	...	...	...
Cobourg 'Sentinel Star'	...	4 16	...	...	...
Montreal 'Star'	...	41 60	...	...	...
Bothwell 'Times'	...	4 25	...	...	...
Palmerston 'Publisher'	...	6 24	...	...	...
Owen Sound 'Times'	...	6 24	...	...	...
Kincardine 'Review'	...	7 80	...	...	...
Northern 'Advance'	...	3 60	...	...	...
Bruce 'Herald'	...	3 60	...	...	...
Wiarton 'Echo'	...	6 44	...	...	...
Kingston 'Daily News'	...	24 00	...	...	...
Collingwood 'Enterprise'	...	4 20	...	...	...
'Military Law'	...	20 00	...	...	...
Toronto 'World'	...	22 50	...	...	...
Hamilton 'Spectator'	...	19 20	...	...	...
Forest 'Free Press'	...	5 40	...	...	...
Peterborough 'Times'	...	8 10	...	...	...
Quebec 'Chronicle'	...	21 60	...	...	...
Parkdale 'News'	...	4 50	...	...	...
Waterford 'Guide' and 'News'	...	3 60	...	...	...
Toronto 'National'	...	4 50	...	...	...
London 'Free Press'	...	20 25	...	...	...

Orillia 'Packett'	...	4 50	...	...	...
'Canada' Printing Co.	...	5 40	...	...	...
Mitchell 'Advocate'	...	4 50	...	...	...
'Shareholder'	...	4 50	...	...	...
Canadian 'Sportsman'	...	9 00	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...	...
For protection of timber: -	...	...	...	...	...
Robert Davis, Saugeen Peninsula	...	383 46	...	...	...
M. Belrose, Saugeen Peninsula	...	100 25	...	...	...
Wm. Haner, Manitoulin Island	...	101 07	...	...	...
H. May, Manitoulin Island	...	5 83	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	67,536 08	Carried forward	136,366 62	71,783 12

DR.	INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 75. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	67,536 08	Brought forward	136,366 62	71,983 12
To the following payments: -
Miscellaneous - Concluded.
For protection of timber:
Jos. Lesage, Van Abbott's Agency	...	9 77	...	...	...
Frederick Tilley, Van Abbott's Agency	...	8 14	...	...	...
Louis Beaucage, Walton's Agency	...	141 09	...	...	...
Henry Schutt, Walton's Agency	...	29 25	...	...	...
S. James, Walton's Agency	...	53 84	...	...	...
Peter Megiss, Walton's Agency	...	83 50	...	...	...
Sundry persons for services and expenses	...	73 70	...	...	...
Express charges	...	18 75	...	...	...
Legal expenses re Austin Lorette Reserve	...	358 15	...	...	...
For timber specifications	...	42 70	...	...	...
Legal expense, Regina vs. McMullen	...	327 10	...	...	...
Services of M. Benedict, Interpreter	...	15 00	...	...	...
Travelling expenses, Chief P. Chabot	...	11 00	...	...	...
F. Lamorandière for services acting as agent	...	33 34	...	...	...
Office furniture for Agent Ross	...	31 80	...	...	...
Vaccine points	...	222 17	...	...	...
Cost of repairs to Agent Savage's safe	...	74 55	...	...	...
Blankets for distribution	...	1,311 72	...	...	...
Inspection of blankets	...	5 00	...	...	...
Freight on blankets	...	73 10	...	...	...
Services of auctioneer at sale of islands in River St. Lawrence	...	20 00	...	...	...
1/2 cost of seed potatoes for Pic River, Red Rock and Fort William Bands	...	131 22	...	...	...
Prize plough for Six Nations	...	38 00	...	...	...
Printing	...	55 85	...	...	...
Stationery	...	227 95	...	...	...
For services in connection with sale of lands in Townships of Zone and Orford	...	24 90	...	...	...

DR.	INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 75. CR.	
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
For abstracts of title, etc.	...	8 20	...	...	...
Vaccinating Indians	...	234 65	...	...	...
For services in connection with rents of island in River St. Lawrence	...	72 46	...	...	...
For services of auctioneer at sale of timber, Saugeen Peninsula	...	10 00	...	...	...
Relief to destitute Indians	...	11 75	...	...	...
Implements, etc., for Pic River Indians	...	11 75	...	...	...
Expenses in collection of rents at Caughnawaga	...	130 50	...	...	...
Expenses of deputation of Saugeen and Nawash Indians	...	243 35	...	...	...
Legal services, Regina vs. Roberts	...	37 50	...	...	...
Services of auctioneer at sale of timber, Sarnia Reserve	...	10 00	...	...	...
Expenses of Indian deputation from Michipicoten	...	22 20	...	...	...
Railway fare to Cornwall of 3 Indians	...	5 55	...	...	...
Deductions from agents' salaries carried to credit of Superannuation Account	...	255 04	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	136,366 62	...	...	...	...
...	136,366 62	71,983 12	...	136,366 62	71,983 12
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	50,994 41	Balance on 30th June, 1886	136,366 62	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 76. CR.	
	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	8,054 55	807 87
Relief to the destitute Indians	...	29 45	Land and timber sales	2,391 90	...
Services paid under sundry persons as voyagers on Lake Mistassini expedition	...	1,104 22	Rents and fines	...	529 00
Cost of farming implements for Lake Témiscamingue Indians	...	26 46	Refund from interest moneys of Six Nations Band on account of debts	...	9,306 00
Cost of farming implements for Nepigon Indians	...	146 41	Payment of the Department of Interior, 'Geological Survey Branch', of an amount to meet the expenses and services of voyageurs to Lake Mistassini	...	1,483 65
Amount paid merchants on account of Six Nation indebtedness	...	3,000 00	Refund of amount advanced Superintendent Phipps in spring 1885, for relief of distressed Indians	...	250 00
Bonus of 10 per cent. on timber dues, Point Grondine Reserve, for distribution to the Indians	411 60	...	Refund on account of amount sent for distribution to Point Grondine Indians	...	6 72
Transfer to Point Grondine Indians Account, of timber dues, ground rent and interest	3,976 70	147 71	Interest on invested capital	...	354 52
Balance on 30th June, 1886	6,058 15	8,284 10	...	...	...
...	10,446 45	12,738 36	...	10,446 45	12,738 36
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	6,058 15	8,284 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 77. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	...	11,181 97	By Balance on 30th June, 1885	141,222 83	...
To the following payments: -	Legislative grants	...	13,615 62
Salaries of Missionaries.	Six Nations Indians for transfer of ninth and last instalment of \$ 3,000 erroneously charged as grant towards school	...	375 00
Rev. T. Quinn	...	235 00	Interest on invested capital	...	5,645 68
Rev. M. Maiville	...	152 49	...	...	...
Rev. A.G. Smith	...	400 00	...	...	...
Rev. A. Jamieson	...	200 00	...	...	...
Rev. G. Giroux	...	225 96	...	...	...
Rev. John Tucker	...	105 00	...	...	...
Rev. P.N. Birtz	...	70 00	...	...	...
Rev. J. Bearfoot	...	200 00	...	...	...
Rev. John Jacobs, 3 months	...	100 00	...	...	...
Teacher's Salaries - Ontario.
Amelia Chechoch	...	112 50	...	...	...
Christina John	...	137 50	...	...	...
Mary Schutt	...	37 50	...	...	...
Josephine Martin	...	75 00	...	...	...
Mary Nagle	...	50 00	...	...	...
Thos. Penasse	...	50 00	...	...	...
James McKay	...	237 50	...	...	...
Stephen Dufresne	...	225 00	...	...	...
Lucy Haessley	...	75 00	...	...	...
Agatha Gabow	...	200 00	...	...	...
Teresa Akiwenzie	...	200 00	...	...	...
Martha Esquimaux	...	150 00	...	...	...
Sophia Peltier	...	237 50	...	...	...
Mary Cada	...	237 50	...	...	...
C.F. Stack	...	150 00	...	...	...
Sister St. Thecla	...	100 00	...	...	...
Kate Hourigan	...	174 17	...	...	...

Elizabeth Miller	...	450 00	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	15,769 59	Carried forward	136,366 62	71,983 12

DR.	INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 77. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	15,769 59	Brought forward	...	...
To the following payments: -
Teachers' Salaries - Concluded.
Ontario - Concluded.
Sister M. Francis	...	200 00	...	...	...
Sister M. Ursula	...	175 00	...	...	...
Thos. F. Stackum	...	150 00	...	...	...
D. Charmichael	...	31 25	...	...	...
Philomen Bernard	...	100 00	...	...	...
John Esquimaux	...	75 00	...	...	...
E.F. Dessaint	...	125 00	...	...	...
E. Farrar	...	37 50	...	...	...
Thos. Scanlon	...	75 00	...	...	...
Quebec.
E.R.A. Fletcher	...	125 00	...	...	...
H. Bodreau	...	200 00	...	...	...
Sister Ste. Columbe	...	100 00	...	...	...
H.L. Masta	...	250 00	...	...	...
Louis Roy	...	258 58	...	...	...
Margaret Audet	...	150 00	...	...	...
Madame L.E. Otis	...	150 00	...	...	...
John King	...	200 00	...	...	...
Josephine Dubreau	...	50 00	...	...	...
Emile Bittner	...	150 00	...	...	...
Ovide Roy	...	175 00	...	...	...
Sister St. Rapha%ol	...	31 42	...	...	...
New Brunswick.
Mary Jane McClusky	...	150 00	...	...	...

DR.	INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 77. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Micheal Flinne	...	250 00	...	...	...
Flora Campbell	...	200 00	...	...	...
M.H. Martin	...	200 00	...	...	...
A.E. Morris	...	250 00	...	...	...
Nova Scotia.
T.C. Kerr	...	264 00	...	...	...
A. Johnson	...	133 33	...	...	...
R. McMullin	...	50 00	...	...	...
John A. McEachen	...	200 00	...	...	...
Grants.
To schools conducted by Methodist Missionary Society	...	1,918 95	...	...	...
Shingwauk Home	...	1,800 00	...	...	...
Wawanosh Home	...	600 00	...	...	...
Mount Elgin Industrial Institution	...	3,000 00	...	...	...
Wikwemikong Industrial School	...	1,650 00	...	...	...
Six Nation Schools	...	400 00	...	...	...
Missionaries of North Shore of River St. Lawrence	...	500 00	...	...	...
Mohawk Institute	...	250 00	...	...	...
Muncey School	...	50 00	...	...	...
School Books, Maps, & c.
Restigouche School	...	11 20	...	...	...
Red Rock, School	...	8 80	...	...	...
White Fish Lake School	...	5 05	...	...	...
Apoahgai, N.B., School	...	2 03	...	...	...
Temiscamingue, School	...	1 35	...	...	...
Kingsclear, N.B., School	...	14 32	...	...	...
Oneida, School	...	17 40	...	...	...
Maria, School	...	4 05	...	...	...
Sheguindah, School	...	8 26	...	...	...
Wikwemikong, School	...	25 50	...	...	...
Caughnawaga, School	...	115 98	...	...	...
Fort William, School	...	68 86	...	...	...
Wawanosh, School	...	13 76	...	...	...
St. Marys, School	...	2 40	...	...	...
Whycocomagh, School	...	6 30

Carried forward	...	30,949 87	Carried forward	141,222 83	19,636 30
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DR.	INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 77. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	...	30,949 87	Brought forward	141,222 82	19,636 30
To the following payments: -
School Books, Maps, & c. - Concluded.
St Regis, School	...	7 20	...	...	...
Pic River, School	...	14 55	...	...	...
Chenail, School	...	3 45	...	...	...
Buzwabs, School	...	8 27	...	...	...
St. Francis, School	...	41 94	...	...	...
Middle River, School	...	4 88	...	...	...
Muncey, School	...	13 45	...	...	...
Bear River, School	...	1 60	...	...	...
Inspection of Schools.
Nova Scotia Schools	...	40 00	...	...	...
Cornwall Island Schools	...	14 00	...	...	...
Caughnawaga, Schools	...	4 00	...	...	...
Oneida, Schools	...	41 50	...	...	...
St. Marys, N.B., Schools	...	6 00	...	...	...
Mount Elgin and Muncey Institutes	...	18 00	...	...	...
Golden Lake School	...	6 00	...	...	...
Roman Catholic Schools in Ontario	...	223 15	...	...	...
St. Thomas de Pierreville School	...	25 00	...	...	...
Chicoutimi School	...	15 00	...	...	...
Maria and Restigouche School	...	26 00	...	...	...
Fuel for Schools.
Whycocomagh, N.S., School	...	10 00	...	...	...
St. Francis, School	...	20 00	...	...	...
Point Blue, School	...	12 50	...	...	...
White Fish Lake, School	...	20 00	...	...	...
St. Marys, N.B., School	...	13 10	...	...	...
Kingsclear, School	...	13 25	...	...	...
Eskasoni, School	...	11 00	...	...	...

DR.	INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 77. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Red Rock School	...	12 00	...	...	...
Bear River, School	...	41 32	...	...	...
Cornwall Island, School	...	11 25	...	...	...
St. Regis and Chenail, School	...	6 50	...	...	...
Serpent River, School	...	7 50	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.
Transport of school material	...	7 30	...	...	...
Repairs to Mount Elgin Industrial Institution	...	600 00	...	...	...
Rebuilding Wikwemikong Industrial School	...	4,000 00	...	...	...
Repairs to Kingsclear, N.B., School	...	45 00	...	...	...
Repairs to St. Francis, School	...	6 80	...	...	...
Repairs to Chenail, School	...	1 50	...	...	...
Repairs to Golden Lake, School	...	112 30	...	...	...
Repairs to Bear River, N.S., School	...	22 68	...	...	...
Repairs to Gibson, School	...	30 00	...	...	...
Repairs to Pic River, School	...	9 00	...	...	...
Repairs to Eskasoni, N.S., School	...	20 00	...	...	...
Desks, & c., for Buzwahs, School	...	66 97	...	...	...
Prizes for Point Blue, School	...	17 65	...	...	...
Furniture, River Inhabitants, School	...	15 00	...	...	...
Building wood shed, St. Mary's N.B., School	...	30 00	...	...	...
Building wood shed, Kingsclear, N.B., School	...	35 00	...	...	...
Premium of insurance on Mount Elgin Industrial institution	...	140 00	...	...	...
Premium of insurance on St. Mary's and Kingsclear Schools	...	12 00	...	...	...
Stoves & c., for White Fish Lake School	...	42 72	...	...	...
Lumber for repairing White Fish Lake School	...	54 91	...	...	...
Bell and clock for Caughnawaga School	...	3 00	...	...	...
Insurance on Whycocomagh School	...	4 00	...	...	...
Building wood shed, Fort William School	...	60 25	...	...	...
Rent of school house, Temiscamingue	...	10 00	...	...	...

School					
Stove for Pic River School	...	10 50	...	...	...
Tuition of 3 Indian children at Yarmouth, N.S.	...	27 00	...	...	...
Stationery for sundry schools	...	27 10	...	...	...
Balance on 30th June, 1886	141,222 83	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	17,417 66
...	141,222 83	37,053 96	...	141,222 83	37,053 96
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	17,417 66	Balance on 30th June, 1886	141,222 83	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	SURVEY ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 78. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	...	521 12	By Legislative Grant	...	521 12
...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	784 07
To the following payments: -
Cost in connection with survey of Pays Plat, Nepigon, Pic and Michipicoton Reserves	...	596 19	...	...	...
Cost of survey of Reserve No. 11. Wahnapatae	...	167 00	...	...	...
To interest	...	20 88	...	...	...
...	...	1,305 19	...	...	1,305 19
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	784 07	...	...	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR	SUPERANNUATION ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.				No. 79. CR.
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1885	...	5,329 68	By Amount deducted from Agent's salaries toward superannuation	...	329 62
To the following payments: -	Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	6,464 61
F. Talfourd, retired allowance	...	400 00	...	...	...
W.R. Bartlett, retired allowance	...	716 35	...	...	...
Charles Skene, retired allowance	...	135 00	...	...	...
Interest	...	213 20	...	...	...
...	...	6,794 23	...	...	6,794 23
Balance on 30th June, 1886	...	6,464 61	...	...	...

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

DR.	POINT GRONDINE INDIANS in Account Current with the Department of Indian Affairs.			No. 80. CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	...	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance on 30th June, 1886	3,976 70	147 71	By Timber dues	3,976 70	...
...	...	...	Rents collected	...	16 00
...	...	...	Interest on Invested Capital	...	131 71
...	3,976 70	147 71	...	3,976 70	174 71
...	...	...	Balance on 30th June, 1886	3,976 70	147 71

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C.1. - INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$cts.
...	...	Legislative Appropriation for 1885 - 86 - 48 Vic., c.2.	...	...	...	6,032 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c.2.	G. Wells	For Salary as Agent, District 1a, 12 months ended 30th June, 1886	...	50 00	...	...
...	F. McDormand	Salary as Agent, District 1b, 12 months ended 30th June, 1886	...	50 00	...	...
...	J.E. Beckwith	Salary as Agent, District 2, 12 months ended 30th June, 1886	...	25 00	...	...
...	Rev. T. Butler	Salary as Agent, District 3 & 4, 12 months ended 30th June, 1886	...	75 00	...	...
...	Rev. A.P. Desmond	Salary as Agent, District 5, 12 months ended 30th June, 1886	...	33 33	...	...
...	J. Gass	Salary as Agent, District 6a, 12 months ended 30th June, 1886	...	16 66	...	...
...	D.H. Muir, M.D.	Salary as Agent, District 6b, 12 months ended 30th June, 1886	...	16 66	...	...
...	A.T. Clarke, M.D.	Salary as Agent, District 7, 12 months ended 30th June, 1886	...	33 33	...	...
...	Rev. R. McDonald	Salary as Agent, District 8, 12 months ended 30th June, 1886	...	100 00	...	...
...	John Chisholm	Salary as Agent, District 9, 6 months ended 31st Dec., 1885	...	50 00	...	...
...	Rev. Joseph Chisholm	Salary as Agent, District 9, from 11th Feb. to 30th June, 1886	...	38 61	...	...
...	Rev. J. McDougall	Salary as Agent, District 10, 12 months ended 30th June, 1886	...	100 00	...	...
...	Rev. D. McIsaac	Salary as Agent, District 11, 12 months ended 30th June, 1886	...	50 00	...	...
...	Rev. R. Grant	Salary as Agent, District 12, 6 months ended 30th June, 1886	...	25 00	...	...
...	Rev. M. McKenzie	Salary as Agent, District 12, months ended 30th June, 1886	...	100 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	763 59	...
...	...	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	...	...	...	...
...	A. Robinson, M.D.	In District 1a	26 75	...	...	...
...	J.A. Sponagle, M.D.	District 1a	12 75	...	...	...
...	F.P. Smith,	District 1a	20 50	...	...	...

	M.D.					
...	...	...	...	60 00	...	...
...	C.J. Fox, M.D.	District 1b	60 50	...	...	...
...	R.J. Ellison, M.D.	District 1b	170 05	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	230 55	...	...
...	W.B. Moore, M.D.	District 2	...	15 70	...	...
...	G.A. Smith, M.D.	District 3 & 4	16 50	...	...	...
...	G.A. Pickles, M.D.	District 3 & 4	21 00	...	...	...
...	W.H. Cole, M.D.	District 3 & 4	18 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	55 50	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	361 75	763 59	6,032 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	361 75	763 59	6,032 00
...	...	Medical Attendance and Medicines - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	J.W. Reid, M.D.	District 5	35 50	...	...	...
...	W. Pearson, M.D.	District 5	54 75	...	...	...
...	N.F. Cunningham, M.D.	District 5	13 55	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	103 80	...	...
...	C.J. Margeson, M.D.	District 6a	48 65	...	...	...
...	J.W. Reid, M.D.	District 6a	17 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	65 65	...	...
...	Dr. Adlington	District 6a, vaccinating	...	32 35	...	...
...	D.H. Muir, M.D.	District 6b	59 10	...	...	...
...	J.R. Smith, M.D.	District 6b	3 00	...	...	...
...	J.L. Peppered, M.D.	District 6b	13 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	75 10	...	...
...	W.D. McKenzie, M.D.	District 7	11 75	...	...	...
...	A.T. Clarke, M.D.	District 7	55 25	...	...	...
...	H.P. Clay, M.D.	District 7	51 25	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	118 25	...	...
...	J. McMillan, M.D.	Salary for 1 year to 30th Nov., 1885	42 00	...	...	...
...	W. Fraser, M.D.	In District 8	25 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	67 00	...	...
...	J.C. McKinnon, M.D.	District 9	...	67 95	...	...

...	H.J. Fixott, M.D.	District 10	...	26 50	...	...
...	John Mcintosh, M.D.	District 11	...	34 39	...	...
...	J.L. Bethune, M.D.	District 12	75 20	...	...	...
...	J.G.A. Mackeen, M.D.	District 12	5 20	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	80 70	...	...
...	M.A. McDonald, M.D.	District 13, salary one year to 30th June, 1886	...	100 00	...	...
...	Copeland & Co	Medicines, District 13	...	15 10	...	...
...	H.A. Martin & Son	Medicines and vaccines, District 8	...	18 00	...	...
...	H.A. Martin & Son	Medicines and vaccines, District 6a	...	6 37	...	...
...	H.A. Martin & Son	Medicines and vaccines, District 9	...	5 10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,178 01	...
...	...	Expended by Agents in the purchase of Supplies of Food and Seed Grain, in the following proportions.	Food, & c.	Seed Grain.	...	...
...	G. Wells	In District 1a	102 72	52 51	...	...
...	F. McDormand	District 1b	178 64	107 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$cts.
...	J.E. Beckwith	District 2	65 00	20 40	...	...
...	Rev. T. Butler	District 3 & 4	174 44	127 96	...	...
...	Rev. A.P. Desmond	District 5	123 00	65 00	...	...
...	J. Gass	District 6a	112 00	60 00	...	...
...	D.H. Muir, M.D.	District 6b	64 00	15 00	...	...
...	A.T. Clarke, M.D.	District 7	94 00	35 00	...	...
...	Rev. R. McDonald	District 8	192 36	103 00	...	...
...	John Chisholm	District 9	155 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. J. Chisholm	District 9	83 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. J. McDougall	District 10	224 00	120 00	...	...
...	Rev. D. McIsaac	District 11	102 36	53 00	...	...
...	Rev. D. McIsaac	District 12	54 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. R. Grant	District 12	...	72 00	...	...
...	Rev. M. McKenzie	District 13	225 22	135 00	...	...
...	...	...	1,866 74	1,048 87	2,915 61	...
...	Newell Jeddore	Grant for relief of distress	...	25 00	...	...
...	A. Elliott	Supplies to destitute Indians in District 13	...	14 43	...	...
...	J. Gass & Co.	1 Empire plough for Indians District 6a	...	12 00	...	...
...	F. Andrews	Grant to assist in erection of house	...	10 00	...	...
...	P. Prosper	Grant to pay for a horse	...	10 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	71 43	...
...	...	Expenses in constructing road to Chapel Island.	...	...	...	...
...	John. J. Robertson	For Laying out line of road	...	64 75	...	...
...	Duncan Langley	Work performed on construction	...	250 20	...	...
...	Allen McDonald	Work performed on construction	...	396 78	...	...
...	J. McVean	Drawing plan of wharf	...	15 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	726 73	...

...	...	Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...
...	M. McDougall	Two hides for moccasins, District 13	5 10	...	...	...
...	W.E. Veinot	One coffin	...	5 00	...	...
...	W. Graham, Q.C.	Professional services in Regina vs. Gills	...	249 15	...	...
...	J. Lane	Inspecting Reserves at Ingram River	...	48 50	...	...
...	Stationery Office	Stationery for Agents	...	9 80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	317 55	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	5,972 92
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	...	59 08

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C. 2. - INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Legislative Appropriation, 1885 - 86, under 48 Vic., c.2	...	...	...	5,090 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c.2, Vote 155	J. Farrell	For Salary as Agent for 12 months to 31st March, 1886	...	300 00	...	...
...	C. Sargeant	Salary as Agent for 12 months to 31st March, 1886	...	400 00	...	...
...	M. Craig	Salary as Agent for 12 months to 31st March, 1886	...	175 00	...	...
...	Rev. E.J. Bannon	Salary as Missionary for 12 months to 31st March, 1886	...	100 00	...	...
...	Rev. J.C. McDevitt	Salary as Missionary for 12 months to 31st March, 1886	...	200 00	...	...
...	Rev. J.J. O'Leary	Salary as Missionary for 12 months to 31st March, 1886	...	100 00	...	...
...	Rev. W. Morrisey	Salary as Missionary for 12 months to 31st March, 1886	...	100 00	...	...
...	Rev. P.W. Dixon	Salary as Missionary for 12 months to 31st March, 1886	...	100 00	...	...
...	Rev. L.C. D'Amour	Salary as Missionary for 12 months to 31st March, 1886	...	40 00	...	...
...	Rev. F.X. Cormier	Salary as Missionary for 12 months to 31st March, 1886	...	75 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,590 00	...
...	...	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	...	...	...	...
...	J. McDonald, M.D.	For Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland County, for 9 months to 31st March, 1886	...	75 00	...	...
...	H.A. Fish, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer, Northumberland County, for 9 months to 31st March, 1886	...	75 00	...	...
...	J.B. Lamothe, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer, Kent County, for 9 months to 31st March, 1886	...	15 00	...	...
...	A.P. Laundry, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer in Kent County, September quarter, 1885	...	12 50	...	...
...	J.A. Leger, M.D.	Medical attendance, Shediac, Westmoreland County	...	109 00	...	...
...	E. Moore, M.D.	Medical attendance, Westmoreland County	...	28 77	...	...
...	J.H. Barker, M.D.	Medical attendance, St. Mary's	...	54 00	...	...

...	J.Z. Currie, M.D.	Medical attendance, Kingsclear	...	21 00	...	...
...	B. Coburne, M.D.	Medical attendance, Kingsclear	...	90 30	...	...
...	R.R. Ross, M.D.	Medical attendance, St. Stephen	...	10 05	...	...
...	G.M. Duncan, M.D.	Medical attendance, Bathurst	...	61 05	...	...
...	J.S. Church, M.D.	Medical attendance, Fort Foley and Dorchester	...	70 50	...	...
...	G.H. Coburn, M.D.	Medical attendance, St. Mary's	...	1 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	A.P. Laundry, M.D.	Medical attendance, Kent County	...	237 55	...	...
...	R. Wiley, M.D.	Medical attendance, Tobique	...	32 30	...	...
...	S.T. Gore, M.D.	Vaccinating Indians in Mr. Farrell's Agency	...	5 00	...	...
...	W.G. Disbrou, M.D.	Medical attendance, Eel River	...	26 50	...	...
...	J.F. Brine, M.D.	Medical attendance, Kent County	...	44 66	...	...
...	J. McDonald, M.D.	Vaccinating Indians	...	90 50	...	...
...	J.T. Hodgson, M.D.	Vaccinating Indians	...	7 80	...	...
...	I.W. Burnett, M.D.	Vaccinating Indians	...	4 25	...	...
...	D.R. Moore, M.D.	Medical attendance, York County	...	7 62	...	...
...	J.N. Smith, M.D.	Medical attendance, King's County	...	23 00	...	...
...	S.F. Wilson, M.D.	Medical attendance, in Mr. Farrell's Agency	...	8 00	...	...
...	Davis, Staples & Co	Medicines	...	26 20	...	...
...	G.H. Davis	Medicines	...	8 14	...	...
...	J.M. Wiley	Medicines	...	44 94	...	...
...	W. Tilley	Medicines	...	48 71	...	...
...	H.A. Martin & Son	Vaccine	...	67 50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,305 84	...
...	...	Expended by Agents in the purchase of Food and Seed Grain.	Food, & c.	Seed Grain.	...	...
...	J. Farrell	In South-Western Agency	439 97	296 14	...	...
...	C. Sargeant	North-Eastern Agency	842 00	600 00	...	...
...	M. Craig	Counties of Victoria and Madawaska	100 00	136 80	...	...
...	...	...	1,381 97	1,032 94	...	...
...	...	Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...
...	J. Farrell	For Rent of office, 12 months to 31st March, 1886	...	50 00	...	...
...	J.D. Hanlon	Two coffins for Indians	...	8 00	...	...
...	O. Sharkey	Cotton for burial of Indians	...	1 41	...	...

...	S. Paul	Boards for coffin	...	3 00	...	...
...	J. Barclay	Boards for coffin	...	5 20	...	...
...	Stationery Office	Stationery for guests	...	3 93	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	71 54	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	5,382 29
...	...	Balance over-expended	...	...	...	292 29

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C.3. - INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Legislative Appropriation, 1885 - 86, under 48 Vic., c.2.	...	...	...	2,000 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c. 2, Vote 156	John O. Arsenault	For Salary as agent, 12 months to 30th June, 1886	...	200 00	...	...
...	John O. Arsenault	Salary as school teacher, 9 months to 31st March, 1886	...	150 00	...	...
...	John O. Arsenault	Allowance for travelling expenses	...	100 00	...	...
...	John O. Arsenault	Grant for purchase of seed	...	...	450 00	...
...	...	...	...	...	100 00	...
...	Charlotte Hospital	Board and attendance on sick Indians	...	25 00	...	...
...	J. Gaffney	Supplies for destitute, under contract	...	4 20	...	...
...	J. Barclay	Supplies for destitute, under contract	...	159 61	...	...
...	T.H. Pope	Supplies for destitute, under contract	...	292 10	...	...
...	J.M. Forbes	Supplies for destitute, under contract	...	564 84	...	...
...	T. Glover	Supplies for destitute, under contract	...	31 25	...	...
...	Blake Bros.	Supplies for destitute, under contract	...	3 52	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,080 52	...
...	J.F. Gillies, M.D.	Medical attendance	...	4 75	...	...
...	A.E. Long, M.D.	Medical attendance	...	107 00	...	...
...	A. McNeill, M.D.	Medical attendance	...	14 00	...	...
...	P. Conroy, M.D.	Medical attendance	...	18 50	...	...
...	Dr. H.A. Martin & Son	Vaccine matter	...	2 13	...	...
...	Dr. Darroch	Medical supplies	...	5 37	...	...
...	W.R. Watson	Medical supplies	...	10 35	...	...
...	J.A. Gourlie	Medical supplies	...	10 85	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	172 95	...
...	H. Brown	1 ox for Indians	...	20 00	...	...
...	J. Arbuckle	Inspecting Lennox Island School	...	15 00	...	...
...	Fanny Stevens	Books for school	...	5 83	...	...
...	J. Arsenault	Wood for school	...	10 50	...	...
...	Protestant Union Pub. Co.	Advertising for tenders	...	7 50	...	...
...	'Herald' Printing Co.	Advertising for tenders	...	8 50	...	...
...	Charlottetown 'Examiner'	Advertising for tenders	...	6 75	...	...

...	D.C. Ramsay, J.P.	Expenses re liquor cases	...	5 00	...	...
...	P. Louis	Putting beam to plow	...	1 00	...	...
...	J.O. Arsenault	Labor performed on reserve	...	37 05	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	G.W. Sharp	Ploughing on Lennox Island Reserve	...	9 00	...	...
...	N. McArthur	Ploughing on Lennox Island Reserve	...	4 50	...	...
...	J. Barclay	Boards for coffin	...	2 50	...	...
...	J.M. Forbes	Freighting	...	0 97	...	...
...	J.O. Arsenault	Balance due on horse for Indians	...	38 00	...	...
...	J. Yeo	Burial Expenses	...	13 06	...	...
...	Queen's Printer	Printing account	...	3 90	...	...
...	Stationery Office	Stationery for agents	...	3 16
...	192 22	...
...	...	Total expenditure	1,995 69
...	...	Balance unexpended	4 31

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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C.4 - INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Legislative Appropriation, 1885-86, under Vic., c.2: -	...	...	...	...
...	...	Indians of British Columbia Generally	...	...	...	26,780 00
...	...	Surveys	...	...	...	9,000 00
...	...	Reserve Commission	...	...	...	9,500 00
...	...	Supplementary Appropriation, under 49 Vic., c.2: -	...	...	...	...
...	...	To satisfy a claim for dower on behalf of the widow of the late A.S. Bates, from whose estate certain lands were purchased for an Indian Reserve at William's Lake	...	...	1,345 00	...
...	...	To provide for the purchase, from the Department of railways and Canals, of a building to be used as an Indian office at Kamloops	...	...	700 00	...
...	...	To provide for one moiety of the salary of an assistant female teacher for the Indian school at Fort Simpson	...	...	166 67	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,211 67
...	...	...	...	...	...	47,491 67
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Indians of British Columbia Generally.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries and Wages.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c.2, Vote 157	I.W. Powell	For Salary as Superintendent, 12 months to 30th June, 1886	3,000 00	...	...	...
...	H. Moffatt	Salary as Clerk, 12 months to 30th June, 1886	1,800 00	...	...	...
...	A.C. Elliott	Salary as Stipendiary Magistrate at Metlakahtla, 12 months to 30th June, 1886	2,599 92	...	...	...
...	W. Bryce	Wages as Messenger, 10 months to 30th April, 1886	500 00	...	...	...
...	L.P. Lewis	Wages as Constable on Songhees Reserve, 10 months to 30th April, 1886	400 00	...	...	...
...	M.E. Dansereau	Services, copying minutes of decisions	609 00	...	...	...
...	T. Carter	Wages as interpreter	7 00	...	...	...
...	E. Brentsen	Wages as interpreter for Mr. Elliott	2 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8,917 92	...	...
...	...	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	...	...	...	...
...	G.L. Milne,	For Medical attendance	427 75	...	...	...

	M.D.					
...	Langley & Co.	Medicines	324 45	...	...	...
...	T. Shotbolt	Medicines	436 47	...	...	...
...	Moore & Co.	Medicines	32 42	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	A.W. Smith	Medicines	0 50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,224 59	...	...
...	...	Travelling Expenses.	...	...	...	...
...	I.W. Powell	For Expenses travelling	291 25	...	...	...
...	A.C. Elliott	Expenses travelling	765 00	...	...	...
...	Steamer 'Boscovitz'	Transport Mr. Elliott	79 00	...	...	...
...	Gray & Dumbleton	Hire of steamer	13 00	...	...	...
...	G. Winter	Coach hire	15 50	...	...	...
...	J. Van Bramer	Hire of steamer	10 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,173 75	...	...
...	...	Aid to Sick and Needy.	...	...	...	...
...	H. Saunders	For Supplies to destitute	93 25	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Clothing	33 10	...	...	...
...	L. Goodacre	Meat	8 24	...	...	...
...	A.N. Smith	Provisions for Indian Chief	5 75	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	140 34	...	...
...	...	Tools, Implements and Seeds.	...	...	...	...
...	Marvin & Tilton	For Tools supplied Indians	43 48	...	...	...
...	Jay & Co.	Seeds	68 05	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	111 53	...	...
...	...	...	Schools.	...	...	...
...	S.M. Lawrence	For Salary as Teacher at Nanaimo, for March, June and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	295 59	...	...	...
...	A.N. Miller	Salary as Teacher at Port Simpson, September and December quarters, 185, and March quarter, 1886	214 86	...	...	...
...	A. Martin	Salary as Teacher at St. Mary's March, June, September and December quarters, 1885	500 00	...	...	...
...	M.A. Green	Salary as Teacher at Naas River, December quarter 1884, March, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	251 46	...	...	...

...	C. Harrison	Salary as Teacher at Massett, December quarter, 1884, March and June quarters, 1885	300 00	...	...	...
...	W.H. Collison	Salary as Teacher at Kincolith, September and December quarters, 1884. March, June, September and December quarters, 1885	387 32
...	...	Carried forward	1,949 23	11,568 13	...	47,491 67

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AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	1,919 23	11,568 13	...	47,491 67
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued	...	...	...	...
...	...	Schools - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	J. Nicolaye	For Salary as Teacher at Kyakaht, September quarter, 1884, and March and June quarters, 1885	212 67	...	...	...
...	Mrs. Kate Ondoward	Salary as Assistant Teacher at Port Simpson, from 1st September, 1885, to 30th June, 1886	83 34	...	...	...
...	A.J. Brabant	Salary as Teacher at Hesquiaht, December quarter, 1884, and March quarter, 1885	170 76	...	...	...
...	A.J. Hull	Salary as Teacher at Alert Bay, June, September and December quarters, 1885	85 14	...	...	...
...	W.B. Cuyler	Salary as Teacher at Bella Bella, June quarter, 1885	22 62	...	...	...
...	E.A. Reinhart	Salary as Teacher at Bella Bella, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	110 70	...	...	...
...	D. Jennings	Salary as Teacher at Port Essington, December quarter, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	150 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,784 46	...	...
...	...	Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...
...	Rev. W. Duncan	For Expenses of a deputation of Indians to Victoria	240 00	...	...	...
...	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Express charges	4 85	...	...	...
...	Dominion Express Co.	Express charges	12 05	...	...	...
...	Canadian Express Co.	Express charges	4 15	...	...	...
...	Steamer 'Boscovitz'	Passage of Indians	129 75	...	...	...
...	Steamer 'Yosemite'	Passage of Indians	3 00	...	...	...
...	W. Monks	Board and lodging for two Indians	8 00	...	...	...
...	Allsop & Mason	Office rent	405 00	...	...	...
...	T.N. Hibben & Co.	Postage stamps	80 24	...	...	...
...	T.N. Hibben & Co.	Stationery	19 15	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	'Daily Colonist'	Subscription	9 75	...	...	...
...	'Daily Standard'	Subscription	9 75	...	...	...
...	Mainland Guardian	Subscription	5 00	...	...	...
...	P.M. Victoria	Rent of Post Office drawer	4 50	...	...	...
...	A.A. Green	Express charges	1 25	...	...	...
...	Telegraph and Signal Service	Telegrams	11 20	...	...	...
...	C.P. Navigation Co.	Passage of Indians	31 00	...	...	...
...	W. Monks	Board and lodging of Chief	3 50	...	...	...
...	M. Venn	Compensation for loss of horse during riot at Metlakhtla	50 00	...	...	...
...	R.T. Williams	Books and binding	30 25	...	...	...
...	Mathews, Richards & Tye	Handcuffs	6 00	...	...	...
...	T. Storey	Coffins supplied for Chiefs and Indians	21 00	...	...	...
...	Steamer 'Amelia'	Transport of four Indians	5 00	...	...	...
...	Victoria Water Works	Water supplied	9 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson's Bay Co.	Coal and wood for Magistrate's office, Fort Simpson	38 00	...	...	...
...	T. Johnson	Wood for Magistrate's office, Fort Simpson	47 00	...	...	...
...	E. Dennis	Cleaning Magistrate's office, Fort Simpson	72 00	...	...	...
...	T.W. Spencer	Charges, brokerage and bondage	3 15	...	...	...
...	Central Coal Yard	Eight tons coal	61 50	...	...	...
...	H. Simlow	Scavenger work	9 00	...	...	...
...	The 'Colonist'	Printing vouchers	24 00	...	...	...
...	J.E. McMillan	Serving warrant	5 00	...	...	...
...	S.A. Roberts	Report on Metchoosin lands	25 00	...	...	...
...	H. Saunders	Coal oil and lamp	2 50	...	...	...
...	L.P. Lewis	Hauling canoe	5 00	...	...	...
...	A.W. Wilson	Repairs to water pipes	2 50	...	...	...
...	Department of Railways and	Purchase of a building at Kamloops	700 00	...	...	...

	Canals					
...	T. Carter	Bread for Indians	3 50	...	...	...
...	E.B. Marvin	Two flags for Chiefs	20 00	...	...	...
...	Caroline J. Harrison	to satisfy the claim of the widow of A.S. Bates, from whose estate were purchases certain lands for an Indian reserve at Williams' Lake, B.C.	1,345 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,466 54	...	...
...	...	Cowichan Agency.	...	...	...	...
...	W.H. Lomas	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	1,200 00	...	...	...
...	Joe	Wages	160 00	...	...	...
...	T. Shotbolt	Medicines	46 25	...	...	...
...	W.W. Walkem, M.D.	Medical attendance	25 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Robertson, M.D.	Medical attendance	102 85	...	...	...
...	J.H. Robotham, M.D.	Medical attendance	88 85	...	...	...
...	W.H. Lomas	Travelling expenses	400 00	...	...	...
...	G.B. Ordano	Supplies for destitute	98 50	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	2,121 45	17,819 13	...	47,491 67

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	2,121 45	17,819 13	...	47,491 67
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Cowichan Agency - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	J.C. Henderson	For 1 set harness for Pemberton Indians	35 00	...	...	...
...	W.P. Jaynes	Supplies for destitute	111 96	...	...	...
...	W. Beaumont	Blankets	3 00	...	...	...
...	Jay & Co.	Seeds	130 30	...	...	...
...	T.N. Hibben & Co.	Stationary	22 63	...	...	...
...	T.N. Hibben & Co.	Postage stamps	15 00	...	...	...
...	M. Skinner	Telegrams	5 52	...	...	...
...	W.H. Lomas	Boards expenses	5 00	...	...	...
...	W. Lemon	Boards expenses	5 00	...	...	...
...	Tomo	Cutting wood and hauling wood	8 00	...	...	...
...	J.B. Ferguson	Letter-press	11 00	...	...	...
...	W.P. Jaynes	Coal oil and lamp	3 50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,477 36	...	...
...	...	Kamploops and Okanagan Agency.	...	...	...	...
...	J.W. McKay	For Salary as Agent for 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	1,800 00	...	...	...
...	Langley & Co.	Medicines	11 62	...	...	...
...	H.E. Langlis	Medical attendance	25 00	...	...	...
...	A.E. Howse	Medicines	3 00	...	...	...
...	Moore & Co.	Medicines	107 05	...	...	...
...	J. Murray	Medicines	3 25	...	...	...
...	J.W. McKay	Travelling expenses	800 00	...	...	...
...	A.E. House	Supplies to destitute	24 37	...	...	...
...	A.E. House	Seeds	1 50	...	...	...
...	Jay & Co.	Seeds	360 86	...	...	...
...	J.W. McKay	Postage stamps	2 00	...	...	...
...	T.N. Hibben	Stationary	16 99	...	...	...
...	D. O'Hara	Postage stamps	10 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,165 64	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Williams' Lake Agency.	...	...	...	...
...	W.L. Meason	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	1,200 00	...	...	...
...	J. Twan	Services as Constable	105 00	...	...	...
...	Indians	Boatmen	25 00	...	...	...
...	A. Balma	Serving notices	5 00	...	...	...
...	A.W. Smith	Medicines	56 91	...	...	...
...	J. Louther	Medicines	43 75	...	...	...
...	P.C. Dunlevy	Medicines	35 45	...	...	...
...	W.L. Meason	Travelling expenses	457 50	...	...	...
...	J. Tinker	Board, lodging and horse feed	70 00	...	...	...
...	W.L. Meason	Expenses incurred taking Census	154 00	...	...	...
...	W. Adams	Flour	35 00	...	...	...
...	A.W. Smith	Supplies to destitute	75 25	...	...	...
...	P.C. Dunlevy	Supplies to destitute	301 00	...	...	...
...	F. Norris	Harness supplied Chilicotin Indians	140 00	...	...	...
...	Jay & Co.	Seeds	66 70	...	...	...
...	F.W. Foster	Implements	160 00	...	...	...
...	Marvin & Tilton	Implements	88 37	...	...	...
...	P.C. Dunlevy	Implements	194 00	...	...	...
...	E. Bell	Fanning mill	63 57	...	...	...
...	A.D. McInnes	Serving summons	6 00	...	...	...
...	A. LeBourdais	Postage stamps	10 00	...	...	...
...	M.C. Boswell	Postage stamps	10 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,302 50	...	...
...	...	Fraser Agency.	...	...	...	...
...	P. McTiernan	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	1,200 00	...	...	...
...	T. Shotbolt	Medicines	16 17	...	...	...
...	Coulter & Co.	Medicines	104 25	...	...	...
...	C.N. Trew	Medicines	177 00	...	...	...
...	E. Pimbury & Co.	Medicines	74 05	...	...	...
...	J.H. Robertson, M.D.	Medical attendance	11 25	...	...	...
...	D. McLean, M.D.	Medical attendance	22 50	...	...	...
...	Moore & Co.	Medicines	32 60	...	...	...
...	A. Peele	Medicines	23 49	...	...	...

...	P. McTiernan	Travelling expenses	300 00	...	...	...
...	L.H. Webb	Fishing tackle for Indians	60 00	...	...	...
...	J. Cunningham & Co.	Implements	33 00	...	...	...
...	Jay & Co.	Seeds	109 00	...	...	...
...	W.J. Armstrong	Expenses in putting Chinamen off Reserve	54 75	...	...	...
...	T.N. Hibben & Co.	Postage stamps	7 50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,224 56	...	...
...	...	Kwahkewlth Agency.	...	...	...	...
...	G. Blenkinsop	For Salary as Agent, 8 months, to 28th February, 1886	800 00	...	...	...
...	G. Hunt	Wages as Interpreter	4 00	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	804 00	28,989 19	...	47,191 67

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	804 00	28,989 19	...	47,491 67
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Kwahkewlth Agency - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	G. Blenkinsop	For Travelling expenses	200 00	...	...	...
...	R. Hunt	Supplies for destitute	34 36	...	...	...
...	R. Hunt	Rent of room for dispensing medicines, also light and fuel.	84 50	...	...	...
...	T.N. Hibben	Stationary	4 75	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,127 61	...	...	...
...	...	LESS - Amount received from sale of canoe	40 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,087 61	...	...
...	...	West Coast Agency	...	...	...	...
...	H. Guillod	For Salary as Agent, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	1,200 00	...	...	...
...	T. Swett	Building chimney, Agency house	26 00	...	...	...
...	A.M. Carpenter	Wages as Constable, Agency house	148 75	...	...	...
...	Moore & Co.	Medicines	140 75	...	...	...
...	H. Guillod	Travelling expenses	200 00	...	...	...
...	W.P. Sayward	Lumber	31 75	...	...	...
...	Spring & Co.	Supplies for destitute	32 00	...	...	...
...	W. Adam	Attending court at Soda Creek	21 00	...	...	...
...	A.M. Carpenter	One bench screw	9 00	...	...	...
...	Spring & Co.	Transport of A.M. Carpenter	1 25	...	...	...
...	Spring & Co.	Lumber for Agent's house	10 00	...	...	...
...	Spring & Co.	Wood	32 00	...	...	...
...	H. Guillod	Board for A.M. Carpenter for 14 weeks	42 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,881 50	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure on General Account	...	...	31,958 30	...
...	...	SURVEYS.	...	...	...	...
...	W.S. Jemmett	For Salary as Surveyor, 11 months, to April, 1886	1,650 00	...	...	...
...	J.A. Richard	Wages as Head Chainman	324 19	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	A. McDonald	For Wages as Head Chainman	258 06	...	...	...
...	Jim	Wages as Head Axeman	240 00	...	...	...
...	G. Hume	Wages as Head Axeman	258 06	...	...	...
...	J. Douglas	Wages as Head Axeman	120 00	...	...	...
...	Peter	Wages as Head Axeman	249 00	...	...	...
...	Sam	Wages as Head Cook	126 44	...	...	...
...	William	Wages as Head Canoeman	52 50	...	...	...
...	Tamsquaret	Wages as Head Canoeman	11 25	...	...	...
...	J. Douglas	Wages as Head Canoeman	6 66	...	...	...
...	Richard	Wages as Head Canoeman	11 25	...	...	...
...	Tunsing	Wages as Cook	143 22	...	...	...
...	Joseph	Wages as Head Axeman	35 48	...	...	...
...	Stephen	Wages as Head Axeman	112 90	...	...	...
...	Charlie	Wages as Head Axeman	59 35	...	...	...
...	Tim	Wages as Head Axeman	8 75	...	...	...
...	W.S. Jemmett	Rations for party	1,247 40	...	...	...
...	G. Tuttle	Board of party	12 00	...	...	...
...	H.B. Dart	Board of party	6 00	...	...	...
...	G. Baillie	Board of party	8 00	...	...	...
...	L.H. Wilton	Tents	43 00	...	...	...
...	E.G. Prior	Axes	5 25	...	...	...
...	Sam	Transport	2 50	...	...	...
...	H.B. Dart	Moving camp	35 00	...	...	...
...	Tum Sing	Moving camp	12 75	...	...	...
...	L. Hunter	Moving camp	30 00	...	...	...
...	Joseph	Moving camp	28 50	...	...	...
...	Dick	Moving camp	12 00	...	...	...
...	W. Billy	Moving camp	20 50	...	...	...
...	J.R.A. Richards	Moving camp	4 50	...	...	...
...	J. Hunter	Moving camp	10 00	...	...	...
...	J. Pearson	Moving camp	35 00	...	...	...
...	C.P. Navigation Co.	Transport	28 25	...	...	...
...	T.N. Hibben & Co.	Stationery	5 050	...	...	...
	W.S.	Expenditure of advance for travelling				

...	Jemmett	and other expenses of the party.	250 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,508 26	...	...	...
...	...	Expenditure, under E.M. Skinner.	...	...	...	...
...	E.M. Skinner	For Salary as Surveyor, 11 months, to 30th April, 1886	1,650 00	...	...	...
...	F.H. Prince	Wages as Head Chainman	273 33	...	...	...
...	L. Dansereau	Wages Second Chainman	218 66	...	...	...
...	A. Monk	Wages as Axeman	218 66	...	...	...
...	William	Wages as Axeman	122 66	...	...	...
...	R. Dansereau	Wages as Cook	85 16	...	...	...
...	Ah. Sing	Wages as Cook	133 49	...	...	...
...	E. Webb	Wages as Axeman	245 75	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	2,947 71	5,508 26	31,958 30	47,491 67

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	2,947 71	5,508 26	31,958 30	41,491 67
...	...	SURVEYS - Concluded	...	...	...	...
...	...	Expenditure under E.M. - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	Joe	For Wages as Axeman	47 99	...	...	...
...	D.F. Jones	Wages as Canoeman	6 00	...	...	...
...	Maelon	Wages as Mail Carrier	5 00	...	...	...
...	E.M. Skinner	Rations for Party	793 45	...	...	...
...	Fergusson & Newland	Board of Party	15 00	...	...	...
...	J. Campbell	Board of Party	9 50	...	...	...
...	A. Clemens	Board of Party	17 50	...	...	...
...	G. Baillie	Board of Party	24 00	...	...	...
...	G. Corder	Board of Party	7 50	...	...	...
...	Johnny	Moving camp	37 50	...	...	...
...	J. Beddard	Moving camp	118 75	...	...	...
...	Billy	Moving camp	11 25	...	...	...
...	Charlie	Moving camp	17 75	...	...	...
...	Whypalse	Moving camp	13 75	...	...	...
...	Onderonk	Transport	40 21	...	...	...
...	Steamer 'Peerless'	Transport	149 50	...	...	...
...	D.F. Jones	Transport	8 00	...	...	...
...	J. Campbell	Transport	40 00	...	...	...
...	Maelon	Hire of boat	5 00	...	...	...
...	M. Klynn	Ferriage	16 00	...	...	...
...	C.P. Navigation Co.	Transport	63 00	...	...	...
...	T. Hibben	Stationary	44 62	...	...	...
...	E.M. Skinner	Petty cash	33 00	...	...	...
...	A. Corvan	1 stove and pipes	12 75	...	...	...
...	C.P. Railway Co.	Transport	82 40	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,567 13	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure for Surveys	...	...	10,075 39	...
...	...	RESERVE COMMISSION	...	...	...	...
...	P. O'Reilly	For Salary as Commissioner, from 1st April, 1885, to 31st March, 1886	3,499 92	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	A.H. Green	Salary as Surveyor, from 1st April, to 31st March, 1886	1,800 00	...	...	...
...	J. Hunton	Wages as Chainman	50 00	...	...	...
...	W. Wild	Wages as Axeman	50 00	...	...	...
...	A.H. Green	Board allowance from 1st July, 1885, to 31st March, 1886	50 00	...	...	...
...	Barnes & Evans	Board and lodging for Mr. Green, during May	21 50	...	...	...
...	G. Baillie	Board and lodging	4 40	...	...	...
...	J. Hunton	Transport	25 00	...	...	...
...	Godard & Frozier	1 horse	225 00	...	...	...
...	C.P. Railway Co.	Transport	13 25	...	...	...
...	Steamer 'Rithet'	Transport	39 50	...	...	...
...	Dept. of Marine	Charter of Steamer 'Sir James Douglas'	58 60	...	...	...
...	C. Pennie	Keep of 2 horses	111 00	...	...	...
...	A.H. Green	Petty cash	9 23	...	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure, Reserve Commission	...	...	6,250 00	...
...	...	Total Expenditure in British Columbia	...	...	...	48,283 69
...	...	Balance, over-expended	...	...	...	792 02

RECAPITULATION.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Appropriation for General Purposes	26,780 00	...	...
Supplementary Appropriation	2,211 67	...	...
...	28,991 67	...	...
Expenditure	31,958 30	...	...
Over-expended	...	2,966 63	...
Appropriation for Surveys	9,000 00	...	...
Expenditure	10,075 39	...	...
Over-expended	...	1,075 39	...
...	...	...	4,042 02
Appropriation for Reserve Commission	9,500 00	...	...
Expenditure	6,250 00	...	...
Unexpended balance	...	...	3,250 00
Over-expended on whole Appropriation	...	...	792 02

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

RETURN C.5. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST - GENERAL ACCOUNT.

With 16 Subsidiary Statements, following.

APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	Statement.	Total.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.
For Annuities, under 48 Vic., c.2.	...	173,900 00	To Annuities.	A	135,918 00
Agricultural implements, under 48 Vic, c.2	28,962 68	...	Agricultural implements	B	35,875 01
Further grant, under 49 Vic., c.2	6,912 33	...	Tools	C	5,486 29
...	...	35,875 01	Cattle	D	37,713 85
Tools, under 48 Vic., c.2	...	8,606 44	Seed grain	E	24,129 72
Cattle, under 48 Vic., c.2	20,510 00	...	Ammunition and twine	F	7,866 28
Further grant, under 49 Vic., c.2	17,203 85	...	Provisions for payments	G	20,766 99
...	...	37,713 85	Provisions for destitute Indians	H	541,825 26
Seed grain, under 49 Vic., c.2.	...	24,129 72	Clothing	I	6,326 22
Ammunition and twine, under 48 Vic., 48 c.2	5,514 00	...	Day schools	J	29,572 81
Further grant, under 40 Vic., c.2	2,352 28	...	Industrial schools	K	36,669 61
...	...	7,866 28	Surveys	L	8,874 13
Provisions for annuity payments, under 48 Vic., c.2	...	23,577 52	Farm wages	M	34,965 75
Provisions for destitute Indians, under 48 Vic., c.2	215,056 83	...	Farm maintenance	N	22,245 60
Further grant, under 49 Vic., c.2	281,550 74	...	Sioux	O	3,570 41
...	...	496,607 57	General expenses	P	146,128 12
Clothing under 48 Vic., c.2	...	7,767 44	...	...	...
Day school, under 48 Vic., cap. 2	...	30,654 50	Total expenditure	...	1,097,934 05
Industrial schools, under 48 Vic.,	31,901 73	...	Balance unexpended	...	3,268 15
Further grant, under 49 Vic., c.2	4,767 82	...	...	...	...
...	...	36,669 61	...	...	...
Surveys, under 48 Vic., c.2	8,000 00	...	...	...	...
Further grant, under 49 Vic., c.2	874 13	...	...	...	...
...	...	8,874 13	...	...	...

Farm wages, under 48 Vic., c.2	...	37,016 00	...	...	...
Farm maintenance, under 48 Vic., c.2	17,862 87	...	...	...	...
Further grant, under 49 Vic., c.2	4,382 73	...	...	...	...
...	...	22,245 60	...	...	...
Sioux, under 48 Vic., c.2	2,000 00	...	...	...	...
Further grant, under 49 Vic., c.2	1,570 41	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,570 41	...	...	...

APPROPRIATION.	Amount.	Total.	EXPENDITURE.	Statement.	Total.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.
General expenses, under 48 Vic., c.2	72 255 13	...	...	...	...
Further grant, under 49 Vic., c.2	55,872 99	...	...	...	...
Further grant by warrant of His Excellency, confirmed by Order in Council of the 18th July, 1886	18,000 00	...	...	...	...
...	...	146,128 12	...	...	...
...	...	1,101,202 20	...	...	1,101,202 20

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

A. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	ANNUITIES UNDER TREATIES.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c.2	...	...	...	173,900 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 1.	...	...	...	...
...	...	9 chiefs, each \$25	...	225 00	...	...
47 Vic., c.2	Sundry Persons	33 Headmen each \$15	...	495 00	...	...
...	...	3,063 Indians each \$5	...	15,315 00	...	...
...	...	Arrears	...	505 00	...	...
...	...	Commutation on annuity: -	...	...	...	...
...	...	Anne Favel, commutation of annuity for 1881, '82 and '83	...	65 00	...	...
...	16,605 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 2.	...	...	...	...
...	...	7 Chiefs	...	175 00	...	...
...	...	28 Headman	...	420 00	...	...
...	...	1,081 Indians	...	5,135 00	...	...
...	...	Arrears	...	65 00	...	...
...	5,795 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 3	...	...	...	...
...	...	29 Chiefs	...	725 00	...	...
...	...	84 Headmen	...	1,260 00	...	...
...	...	2,537 Indians	...	12,685 00	...	...
...	...	Arrears	...	605 00	...	...
...	...	J.B. Jourdain, arrears for self and family of 3 (1873 - 74)	...	...	...	...
...	51 00	...	...
...	...	John Jourdain, arrears for self and family of 7 (1873 - 74)	...	119 00	...	...
...	...	Simon Jourdain, arrears for self and family of 8 (1873 - 76)	...	136 00	...	...
...	...	Francis Mainville, arrears for self and family of 8 (1873 - 74)	...	136 00	...	...
...	...	Joseph Jourdain, arrears for self and family of 3 (1873-74)	...	97 00	...	...
...	...	Joseph Guinard, arrears for self and family of 3 (1873-74)	...	136 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Louis Jourdain, arrears for self and family of 3 (1873 - 74)	...	51 00	...	...
...	...	Nicholas Chatelaine, arrears for self and family of 3 (1873 - 74)	...	51 00	...	...
...	...	Catherine Mainville, arrears for self and family	...	17 00	...	...
...	16,069 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...
...	...	22 Chiefs	...	550 00	...	...
...	...	84 Headmen	...	1,260 00	...	...
...	...	4,692 Indians	...	23,460 00	...	...
...	...	Arrears	...	2,965 00	...	...
...	...	Commutation of annuity: -	...	...	...	...
...	...	Teresa Breland, Little Child's Band	...	50 00	...	...
...	...	Sarah Fisher, daughter of No. 37, Miscowpetung's Band	...	50 00	...	...
...	...	Mary Thomas, daughter of No. 37, Muscowpetung's Band	...	50 00	...	...
...	...	Susie, sister of Chief Jack	...	50 00	...	...
...	...	Mary McDonald, No. 13, Keeseekouse Band	...	50 00	...	...
...	28,485 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 5	...	...	...	...
...	...	9 Chiefs	...	225 00	...	...
...	...	25 Headmen	...	375 00	...	...
...	...	3,238 Indians	...	16,190 00	...	...
...	...	Arrears	...	155 00	...	...
...	...	Commutation of annuity: -	...	...	...	...
...	...	Mary Jane Boukette, No. 82, Hollow Water River Band	...	50 00	...	...
...	16,995 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...
...	...	38 Chiefs	...	950 00	...	...
...	...	129 Headmen	...	1,935 00	...	...
...	...	7,371 Indians	...	36,855 00	...	...
...	...	Arrears	...	534 00	...	...
...	40,274 00	...	...
...	...	LESS - Amount withheld from rebel Indians in part payment of value of property destroyed during the outbreak in spring of 1885: -	...	...	...	...

...	...	Battleford district	8,825 00	...	...	...
...	...	Pitt district	6,785 00	...	...	...
...	...	Victoria district	1,340 00	...	...	...
...	...	Edmonton district	20 00	...	...	...
...	...	Peace Hills district	925 00	...	...	...
...	...	Prince Albert district	3,625 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	21,520 00	...	...
...	...	Commutation of annuity: -	...	18,754 00	...	...
...	...	Mary Decoteau, No. 33, Red Pheasant's Band	...	50 00	...	...
...	...	Emilie Vivier, No. 55, Seekaskootch Band	...	50 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18,854 00	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	102,803 00	173,900 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	102,803 00	173,900 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 7.	...	...	...	...
...	...	8 Chiefs	...	200 00	...	...
...	...	47 Headmen	...	705 00	...	...
...	...	6,368 Indians	...	31,840 00	...	...
...	...	Arrears	...	370 00	...	...
...	33,115 00	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	135,918 00
...	...	Unexpended balance	...	...	...	37,982 00

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

B. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c.2	...	...	...	28,962 68
...	...	Further Grant under 49 Vic., c.2.	...	...	...	6,912 33
...	...	...	...	...	...	35,875 01
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 1.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c.2; 49 Vic., c.2	Hudson Bay Co.	For Implements delivered under contract	...	508 78	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Implements	...	16 85	...	...
...	R. Coulter	One reaper	...	45 00	...	...
...	L. Cockburn	Implements	...	4 55	...	...
...	F. Ogletree	Paid for repairs to implements	...	21 65	...	...
...	D. Maxwell	One seeder	...	40 00	...	...
...	Frost & Wood	Six breaking ploughs	...	84 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	720 83	...
...	...	Treaty No. 2.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Trace chains	...	3 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Blacksmithing	...	11 83	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Implements delivered under contract	...	305 20	...	...
...	G. Bone	Freighting	...	2 30	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Blacksmithing	...	4 50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	326 83	...
...	...	Treaty No. 3.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Implements	...	878 34	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Freighting	...	3 85	...	...
...	C.P. Railway Co.	Freighting	...	1 51	...	...
...	H.F. Holmes	Implements	...	23 25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	906 95	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	1,954 61	35,875 01

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	1,954 61	35,875 01
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Implements under contract	...	7,622 20	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Implements under contract	...	36 90	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Implements under contract	...	293 37	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Implements under contract	...	93 30	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Implements under contract	...	129 90	...	...
...	Smith & Ferguson	Implements under contract	...	9 60	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Harness	...	56 00	...	...
...	W. Rowell	Blacksmithing	...	3 50	...	...
...	O.W. Evans	Blacksmithing	...	62 90	...	...
...	G.A. McKay	Blacksmithing	...	30 90	...	...
...	J. Galloway	Blacksmithing	...	76 75	...	...
...	D. Switzer	Blacksmithing	...	5 50	...	...
...	D. Tulloch	Blacksmithing	...	14 75	...	...
...	T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing	...	32 40	...	...
...	W. Moulding	Blacksmithing	...	61 40	...	...
...	J. McCurdy	Blacksmithing	...	3 75	...	...
...	R. Bligh	Fitting reaper	...	2 00	...	...
...	R.B. Rook	Blacksmithing	...	1 20	...	...
...	J. Roseborough	Blacksmithing	...	5 25	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Milk strainers delivered under contract	...	4 50	...	...
...	R.D. McNaughton	Implements	...	49 20	...	...
...	J.A. McCaul	Lumber for carts	...	6 91	...	...
...	Crawford & Robertson	Implements	...	10 20	...	...
...	Richardson & Lepper	Implements & c.	...	50 65	...	...
...	W. Johnston	2 pitman boxes	...	2 50	...	...
...	C. Hamilton	1 waggon reach	...	5 00	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	2 platform scales	...	49 00	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Implements	...	70 50	...	...
...	F.G. Lewis	Hay-forks	...	15 40	...	...
...	E.H. Irish	Buckles and rivets	...	1 95	...	...
...	Watson Manf'g Co.	Reapers	...	157 30	...	...
...	Vanallen & Augur	Hay-carts and wheels	...	1,046 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Vanallen & Augur	Plough points	...	96 00	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	Harness	...	30 00	...	...
...	L. Cockburn	Implements	...	7 50	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Rope &c	...	14 20	...	...
...	C. McCusker	Mowers, horse-rake and clevices	...	239 75	...	...
...	H. Hassard	1 land roller	...	50 00	...	...
...	J. Hanna	1 pair neck straps	...	1 50	...	...
...	The-Man-who-took-the-Coat	Repairs to sleigh	...	3 00	...	...
...	J. Clementson	Bolts	...	5 40	...	...
...	S.R. Edwards	Repairs to ploughs	...	39 00	...	...
...	J. Brown	Blacksmithing	...	11 80	...	...
...	F.K. Herchmer	Seed-drill and cultivator	...	14 00	...	...
...	A.W. Wright	Harness	...	13 25	...	...
...	J.A. Martin & Co.	1 grinding mill	...	60 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	331 36	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10,927 46	...
...	...	Treaty No. 5.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Implements delivered under contract	...	1,314 37	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	1 set of harrows	...	20 35	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,334 72	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Implements delivered under contract	...	8,512 88	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Carts delivered under contract	...	84 50	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Rope delivered under contract	...	261 75	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Pails, & c. delivered under contract	...	52 15	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Harness delivered under contract	...	934 67	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Implements delivered under contract	...	4,819 10	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Scythes	...	15 00	...	...
...	C. Thompson	Blacksmithing	...	1 25	...	...
...	Sanderson & Looby	Blacksmithing	...	28 00	...	...
...	A. McKenzie	Blacksmithing	...	3 00	...	...
...	W. Latour	Blacksmithing	...	3 20	...	...
...	J. Walter	Blacksmithing	...	18 40	...	...

...	J. Walter	1 beam for plough, and handles	...	6 50	...	...
...	Massey Manf'g Co.	Renewal parts for reaper	...	470 50	...	...
...	J. Wright & Co.	Payment in full of balance of contract	...	224 03	...	...
...	Van Allen & Augur	Waggon, carts and wheels	...	2,047 50	...	...
...	C. McCusker	5 horse-rakes	...	175 00	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Fixtures for mowers, tool-chest and log-chains	...	351 75	...	...
...	H. Richardson	2 mower knives	...	12 00	...	...
...	P. Erasmus	Jack-plane	...	2 00	...	...
...	E. Lyons	12 washers and pins	...	12 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	17,605 18	14,216 79	35,875 01

6 - 10 1/2**

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	17,605 18	14,216 79	35,875 01
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6 - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	E. & C. Gurney & Co.	For 1 mower frame	...	2 00	...	...
...	D.M. McDougall	8 ox-hides	...	8 00	...	...
...	Sundry Persons	Freighting	...	327 31	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	17,953 49	...
...	...	Treaty No. 7.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Implements delivered under contract	...	2,049 47	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Harness delivered under contract	...	172 82	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Churns delivered under contract	...	27 78	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Implements delivered under contract	...	751 55	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Halters, lines, & c.	...	8 50	...	...
...	S.J. Hogg & Co.	3 waggons	...	270 00	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	2 tool-chests	...	140 00	...	...
...	G. Murdoch	Harness	...	135 00	...	...
...	Vanallen & Augur	Plough points	...	28 00	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	Plough chains	...	16 00	...	...
...	J.D. Quail	1 waggon axle	...	8 00	...	...
...	J.B. Rivet	Repairs to waggon	...	8 00	...	...
...	Blondin & Gallion	Sundries for harness	...	44 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	45 61	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,704 73	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	35,875 01

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30 June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

C. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	TOOLS.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c.2.	...	...	...	8,606 44
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 1.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c.2	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools delivered under contract	...	...	414 96	...
...	...	Treaty No. 2.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools delivered under contract	...	485 53	...	...
...	A. Bone	Freighting	...	0 82	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	486 35	...
...	...	Treaty No. 3.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools delivered under contract	...	...	9 53	...
...	...	Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools delivered under contract	...	386 62	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Tools delivered under contract	...	482 95	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Tools delivered under contract	...	97 45	...	...
...	Smith & Ferguson	Tools delivered under contract	...	22 04	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Tools delivered under contract	...	35 71	...	...
...	Fishleigh & Dillon	1 oil can	...	0 25	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	49 85	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,074 97	...
...	...	Treaty No. 5.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools delivered under contract	...	323 96	...	...
...	T.J. Agnew	1 pit saw	...	12 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	335 96	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	2,321 77	8,606 44

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	2,321 77	8,606 44
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools delivered under contract	...	1,421 60	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Tools delivered under contract	...	334 65	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Tools delivered under contract	...	171 90	...	...
...	W. Latour	Branding irons	...	7 00	...	...
...	A.M. McKenzie	Branding irons	...	2 50	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	1 spirit level	...	2 00	...	...
...	Brown & Curry	Axe handles	...	5 00	...	...
...	E. Lyon	Goosenecks and bolts	...	20 00	...	...
...	M. Cromarty	Sharpening saws	...	15 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	10 49	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,990 14	...
...	...	Treaty No. 7.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Tools delivered under contract	...	551 76	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Tools delivered under contract	...	594 75	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Tools delivered under contract	...	18 00	...	...
...	Martin Bros.	Spikes	...	9 50	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	0 37	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,174 38	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	5,486 29
...	...	Unexpected balance	...	...	...	3,120 15

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR.
Accountant.

D. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	CATTLE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	20,510 00
...	...	Further Grant under 49 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	17,203 85
...	...	...	...	...	...	37,713 85
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 1.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c.2. and 49 Vic., c.2.	G.F. Munroe	For 2 bulls and 7 cows delivered under contract	...	590 00	...	...
...	R. Roe	1 ox	...	67 50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	657 50	...
...	...	Treaty No. 2.	...	...	...	...
...	G.F. Munroe	For 2 oxen delivered under contract	...	...	210 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 3.	...	...	...	...
...	G.F. Munroe	For 2 cows delivered under contract	...	160 00	...	...
...	Penrose and Rocan	1 bull and hay	...	109 10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	269 10	...
...	...	Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...
...	S. Adams	For 2 oxen	...	150 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	4 oxen	...	370 00	...	...
...	J. Eastman	2 oxen	...	140 00	...	...
...	E. Mahpeyah	1 oxen	...	65 00	...	...
...	Davidson & Mulholland	15 heifers	...	600 00	...	...
...	P. Ryan	2 oxen	...	160 00	...	...
...	Masterman, Bose & Co.	1 ox	...	80 00	...	...
...	Masterman, Bose & Co.	18 oxen delivered under contract	...	1,440 00	...	...
...	T. Leeper	2 oxen	...	160 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	3,165 00	1,136 60	37,713 85

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	3,165 00	1,136 60	37,713 85
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 4 - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	G.F. & J. Galt	For Driving cattle	...	13 50	...	...
...	S. Adams	Feeding cattle	...	2 75	...	...
...	A. McNab	Driving cattle	...	10 00	...	...
...	Indians	Herding cattle	...	39 00	...	...
...	C. Favel	Driving cattle	...	10 00	...	...
...	Mike	Driving cattle	...	12 00	...	...
...	R.P. Easson	Inspecting cattle	...	1 00	...	...
...	T. Hislop	1 bull	...	55 00	...	...
...	W. Riddell & Co.	42 oxen delivered under contract	...	3,780 00	...	...
...	W. Riddell & Co.	50 sheep delivered under contract	...	400 00	...	...
...	T.A. Brown	40 cows and 7 bulls delivered under contract	...	1,829 00	...	...
...	T.A. Brown	3 cows	...	158 00	...	...
...	T.A. Brown	1 bull	...	59 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	9,534 25	...	...
...	...	LESS - Amount withheld from Annuities of Rebel Indians for cattle killed at File Hills	...	625 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8,909 25	...
...	...	Treaty No. 5.	...	...	...	...
...	G.F. Munroe	For 11 oxen, 2 bulls and 2 cows delivered under contract	...	1,500 00	...	...
...	G.F. Munroe	Advance on cattle contract partially filled	...	2,000 00	...	...
...	A. Sutherland	2 oxen	...	200 00	...	...
...	W.J. Barker	2 oxen	...	195 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,895 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...
...	G.F. Munroe	For 16 cows and 14 oxen delivered under contract	...	3,014 00	...	...
...	H. Kelly	2 oxen	...	125 00	...	...
...	J. Fidler	2 oxen	...	200 00	...	...
...	A. Peterson	2 oxen	...	210 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	L. Parenteau	2 oxen	...	300 00	...	...
...	C. Byrnes	2 oxen	...	215 00	...	...
...	J. Fidler	1 ox	...	80 00	...	...
...	Norris & Carey	13 oxen	...	1,360 00	...	...
...	Riddell & Co.	30 oxen	...	3,675 00	...	...
...	Riddell & Co.	2 cows	...	160 00	...	...
...	J. Ibester	2 oxen	...	190 00	...	...
...	Indian	Herding cattle	...	6 00	...	...
...	H. Kelly	Herding cattle	...	6 00	...	...
...	F. Singer	Keep and feed of cattle	...	50 00	...	...
...	O. Bellrose	1 ox	...	100 00	...	...
...	N. Cust	2 oxen	...	200 00	...	...
...	D.M. McDougall	2 oxen	...	200 00	...	...
...	Masterman, Bose & Co.	87 oxen with yokes, delivered under contract	...	8,265 00	...	...
...	MacArthur & Knowles	5 oxen	...	500 00	...	...
...	T. Mackay	4 oxen	...	400 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	19,256 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 7.	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	For 44 oxen delivered under contract	...	3,520 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	9 pigs	...	90 00	...	...
...	T.A. Brown	4 cows delivered under contract	...	252 00	...	...
...	S.W. Shaw	4 oxen	...	450 00	...	...
...	Masterman, Bose & Co.	2 oxen	...	200 00	...	...
...	P. Beaupré	Use of boat	...	5 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,517 00	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	37,713 85

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

E. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	SEED GRAIN.	...	...	...	...
...	...	For Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	24,129 72
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 1.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c. 2.	J. Flett	For Corn	...	2 75	...	...
...	J. Cameron	Barley	...	8 00	...	...
...	Morkill & Scott	Potatoes	...	7 00	...	...
...	Indian	Potatoes	...	7 00	...	...
...	J.E. King	Potatoes	...	10 50	...	...
...	R.W. Moore	Potatoes	...	33 75	...	...
...	J. McKercher	Wheat and barley	...	46 25	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	31 38	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	146 63	...
...	...	Treaty No. 2.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Wheat, barley, potatoes and oats	...	76 60	...	...
...	R.R. Keith & Co.	Garden seed	...	24 17	...	...
...	R.R. Keith & Co.	Barley and beans	...	110 50	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	77 81	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	289 08	...
...	...	Treaty No. 3.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Seed grain and potatoes	...	269 65	...	...
...	R.R. Keith	Garden seeds	...	212 51	...	...
...	W. Quinn	Potatoes	...	125 00	...	...
...	W. Bryant	Potatoes and sacks	...	270 35	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	77 88	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	955 39	...
...	...	Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...
...	W. Davy	For Barley and oats	...	154 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	H. Kippan	Barley and oats	...	20 00	...	...
...	C. Deiter	Barley and oats	...	75 00	...	...
...	A.J. Thorburn	Barley and oats	...	58 00	...	...
...	W. Chambers	Barley and wheat	...	224 60	...	...
...	J. Batcher	Barley and wheat	...	42 24	...	...
...	G. Wild	Barley and wheat	...	81 25	...	...
...	O. Inman	Barley and oats	...	122 80	...	...
...	Marshallsay & Knowles	Barley and oats	...	75 00	...	...
...	L.W. Chambers	Grain	...	154 10	...	...
...	G. McPhee	Oats	...	5 60	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Oats, barley and pease	...	182 50	...	...
...	G. Smellie	Oats, barley and pease	...	75 00	...	...
...	Brown & Anderson	Oats, barley and pease	...	130 00	...	...
...	T. Hislop	Oats, barley and pease	...	13 80	...	...
...	R.R. Keith & Co.	Garden seeds	...	317 38	...	...
...	L. May	Pease	...	109 12	...	...
...	J. Clementson	Pease	...	35 00	...	...
...	J. Bellegard	Potatoes	...	3 00	...	...
...	A. Campbell	Potatoes	...	77 25	...	...
...	P. Munroe	Potatoes	...	6 40	...	...
...	G. Favel	Potatoes	...	4 20	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Potatoes	...	4 80	...	...
...	J. Asham	Potatoes	...	3 00	...	...
...	H. Favel	Potatoes	...	2 40	...	...
...	Indians	Potatoes	...	21 00	...	...
...	H. Kippan	Potatoes	...	296 39	...	...
...	J. McMahan	Potatoes	...	64 00	...	...
...	E. Evans	Potatoes	...	105 00	...	...
...	J. Harper	Potatoes	...	10 00	...	...
...	M. Morrison	Potatoes	...	8 75	...	...
...	A. Tanner	Potatoes	...	54 00	...	...
...	W. LeMere	Potatoes	...	3 00	...	...
...	J. Anderson	Potatoes	...	57 90	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Potatoes	...	320 00	...	...
...	C. Deiter	Potatoes	...	150 00	...	...
...	J. McLennan	Potatoes	...	141 80	...	...
...	R. Hillhouse	Potatoes and oats	...	129 16	...	...

...	G. Anderson	Potatoes and oats	...	120 00	...	...
...	J.W. Stewart	Potatoes and oats	...	175 00	...	...
...	N. Ducharme	Potatoes and oats	...	8 88	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Potatoes and oats	...	1,070 00	...	...
...	Andrew	Wheat	...	13 35	...	...
...	A. Campbell	Wheat	...	12 50	...	...
...	E. Blight	Wheat	...	10 00	...	...
...	A. McNab	Wheat	...	2 40	...	...
...	Pasquah	Wheat	...	15 00	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Wheat	...	169 70	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	1,391 10	24,129 72

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	4,934 27	1,391 10	24,123 72
...	...	Treaty No. 4 - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	P. Williams	For Wheat	...	217 36	...	...
...	J. Findlay	Wheat	...	101 00	...	...
...	G. Anderson	Wheat	...	230 00	...	...
...	R.H. Lymburne	Wheat	...	215 00	...	...
...	J. McLaurier	Wheat	...	60 90	...	...
...	Indian	Wheat	...	104 00	...	...
...	J. Clementson	Wheat	...	94 40	...	...
...	N. Ducharme	Wheat	...	10 00	...	...
...	J.G. Turiff	Wheat	...	187 50	...	...
...	G. Strong	Wheat	...	37 50	...	...
...	P. Bélanger	Wheat	...	13 70	...	...
...	A. Gaddie	Wheat	...	44 00	...	...
...	J. Davison	Bluestone	...	9 90	...	...
...	Dawson, Bole & Co.	Bluestone	...	6 70	...	...
...	Colonization Store Co.	Small seeds	...	7 50	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Small seeds	...	3 00	...	...
...	Indians	Picking and bagging potatoes	...	13 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	697 15	...	...
...	...	...	...	6,986 88	...	...
...	...	LESS - Value of 4 bushels of potatoes frozen on the road to Keesekouse Reserve	...	5 20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,981 68	...
...	...	Treaty No. 5.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Wheat and potatoes	...	551 30	...	...
...	N. Baulf	Barley	...	123 00	...	...
...	R.R. Keith & Co.	Garden seeds	...	27 40	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	391 63	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,033 33	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...
...	J. McDonald	For Barley	...	120 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Norris & Carey	Barley	...	15 00	...	...
...	G. Spence	Barley	...	41 00	...	...
...	G. Sinclair	Barley	...	105 00	...	...
...	S.P. Whitford	Barley	...	35 00	...	...
...	J.A. Carson	Barley	...	314 37	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Barley and wheat	...	662 81	...	...
...	E. Anderson	Barley and wheat	...	60 50	...	...
...	W. Whitford	Barley and wheat	...	10 00	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Barley and wheat	...	418 80	...	...
...	M. Cromarty	Barley and wheat	...	23 00	...	...
...	A. Emeline	Barley and wheat	...	17 42	...	...
...	F. Gabriel	Barley and wheat	...	25 92	...	...
...	J. Wanell	Barley and wheat	...	8 50	...	...
...	Indian	Barley and wheat	...	45 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sacks	...	95 40	...	...
...	A.H. Clarke & Co.	Small seeds	...	4 12	...	...
...	A. Hodgson	Bags	...	2 00	...	...
...	T. & J.F. Smith	Potatoes and seed grain	...	1,745 66	...	...
...	G.L. Garnett	Lime	...	4 00	...	...
...	Norris & Carey	Potatoes	...	180 00	...	...
...	Sampson	Potatoes	...	9 00	...	...
...	Indians	Potatoes	...	178 43	...	...
...	J. Duncan	Potatoes	...	6 00	...	...
...	J. Macdonald	Potatoes	...	40 00	...	...
...	G.F. Smith	Potatoes	...	300 00	...	...
...	J.A. McLachlan	Potatoes	...	100 00	...	...
...	J.M. Rae	Potatoes	...	5 83	...	...
...	G. Thompson	Potatoes	...	63 12	...	...
...	L. Calliboo	Potatoes	...	24 00	...	...
...	J. Gladieu	Potatoes	...	35 25	...	...
...	W. Miller	Potatoes	...	171 02	...	...
...	G. Tait	Potatoes	...	42 79	...	...
...	A. McDonald	Potatoes	...	37 50	...	...
...	W. Craig	Potatoes	...	137 50	...	...
...	C. Gervais	Potatoes	...	50 00	...	...
...	A. Cameron	Potatoes	...	74 81	...	...
...	G.E. Carter	Potatoes	...	169 83	...	...

...	G.S. Reid	Potatoes	...	15 00	...	...
...	D. Cameron	Potatoes	...	62 50	...	...
...	J. Keenan	Potatoes	...	31 25	...	...
...	W.J. Barker	Potatoes	...	125 00	...	...
...	J. Hines	Potatoes	...	10 00	...	...
...	C. McKinnon	Wheat	...	59 67	...	...
...	T. Williams	Wheat	...	112 97	...	...
...	J. Shore	Wheat	...	102 12	...	...
...	W. Plasten	Wheat and barley	...	173 61	...	...
...	G. Baker & Co.	Oats delivered under contract	...	1,608 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	7,907 70	9,466 11	24,129 72

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	7,907 70	9,466 11	24,129 72
...	...	Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...
...	J. LeBoucane	For Oats delivered under contract	...	75 65	...	...
...	J. Ashen	Oats delivered under contract	...	30 00	...	...
...	R.R. Keith & Co.	Garden seeds	...	421 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	4,428 37	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	12,862 72	...
...	...	Treaty No. 7.	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	For Oats	...	70 98	...	...
...	J. Cox	Oats	...	34 00	...	...
...	F. Pace	Oats	...	96 90	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Oats and pease	...	308 75	...	...
...	Indian	Potatoes	...	40 00	...	...
...	Parish & Co.	Potatoes and barley	...	124 60	...	...
...	D. McLeod	Potatoes and barley	...	134 40	...	...
...	R.M. Parkinson	Potatoes and barley	...	97 78	...	...
...	D. McDougall	Turnip seed	...	7 50	...	...
...	R.R. Keith & Co.	Garden seeds	...	302 71	...	...
...	J. Bannerman	Seed grain	...	317 39	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	265 88	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,800 89	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	24,129 72

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

F. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	AMMUNITION AND TWINE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	5,514 00
...	...	Further Grant under 49 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	2,352 28
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,866 28
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 1.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c. 2, and 49 Vic., c. 2.	Hudson Bay Co.	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.	...	...	2,025 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 2.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.	...	...	580 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 3.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.	...	...	1,479 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.	...	334 61	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.	...	406 83	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	32 02	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	773 46	...
...	...	Treaty No. 5.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract.	...	...	1,768 60	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...
...	...	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract	...	843 86	...	...
...	...	Ammunition and twine for P. Albert payments, 1884	...	75 34	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	919 20	6,626 06	7,886 28

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	919 20	6,626 06	7,866 28
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6 - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	For Ammunition and twine supplied under contract	...	294 80	...	...
...	Norris & Carey	Gun caps	...	9 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	17 22	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,240 22	...
...	...	Treaty No. 7.	...	...	...	...
...	...	No expenditure	...	...	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	7,866 28

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

G. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	PROVISIONS FOR USE DURING ANNUITY PAYMENTS.	...	...	...	23,577 52
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	...
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 1.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c. 2.	Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract	...	...	3,032 87	...
...	...	Treaty No. 2.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract.	...	...	1,008 93	...
...	...	Treaty No. 3.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract.	...	...	4,160 07	...
...	...	Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	For Bacon delivered under contract	...	367 14	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	...	935 95	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Tea delivered under contract	...	154 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Tobacco delivered under contract	...	435 94	...	...
...	P. Barclay	Flour delivered under contract	...	175 95	...	...
...	G. Anderson	1 yoke of oxen for beef	...	180 00	...	...
...	R. Green	1 ox for beef	...	90 00	...	...
...	P. Breland	Driving cattle	...	6 00	...	...
...	S. Geddes	Beef	...	50 05	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	113 67	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,508 70	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	10,710 57	23,577 52

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	10,710 57	23,577 52
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 5.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract	...	...	4,862 84	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract	...	867 40	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Bacon and sugar delivered under contract	...	1,160 94	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Tobacco delivered under contract	...	348 14	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	...	1,690 96	...	...
...	E. Laboucane	Tea and sugar	...	25 20	...	...
...	D. McLeod	1 ox for beef	...	100 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	198 04	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,390 68	...
...	...	Treaty No. 7.	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	For Supplies delivered under contract	...	...	802 90	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	20,766 99
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	...	2,810 53

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

H. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Supplies FOR THE DESTITUTE INDIANS.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	215,056 83
...	...	Further Grant under 49 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	281,550 74
...	...	...	...	...	...	496,607 57
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 1.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c. 2, and 49 Vic., c. 2.	Hudson Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies	...	208 66	...	...
...	R.H. Gillhuly	Medicines	...	2 00	...	...
...	W.J. Mitchell	Medicines	...	39 58	...	...
...	Trott & Mitchell	Medicines	...	9 50	...	...
...	G.H. Couch	Cutting grain at Swan Lake	...	42 50	...	...
...	J. Cameron	Ploughing and sowing at Swan Lake	...	199 83	...	...
...	D.G. & R.W. Dick	Supplies for Rosseau River Band	...	73 10	...	...
...	R.A. Watson	Threshing wheat, Long Plain	...	53 72	...	...
...	T.A. Newman	Supplies	...	38 82	...	...
...	Portage Milling Co.	Flour	...	24 00	...	...
...	Dick, Banning & Co.	Lumber	...	8 75	...	...
...	J.E. McGinnis	Hay	...	12 00	...	...
...	R.W. Dick	Flour and pork	...	58 02	...	...
...	Morkill & Scott	Supplies	...	22 43	...	...
...	D. McLean	Freighting	...	20 34	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	813 25	...
...	...	Treaty No. 2.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies	...	276 27	...	...
...	W.J. Mitchell	Medicines	...	105 76	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	382 03	...
...	...	Treaty No. 3.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies	...	46 85	...	...
...	...	Medicines	...	16 56	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	63 41	1,195 28	496,607 57

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	63 41	1,195 28	496,607 57
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 3. - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	Penrose & Rocan	For Hay and freighting	...	48 56	...	...
...	P. Cyre	Threshing	...	10 63	...	...
...	W. Irvin	Boards	...	4 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	126 60	...
...	...	Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...
...	The Portage Milling Co.	For 959 sacks flour, delivered under contract	...	2,603 25	...	...
...	Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co.	2,591 sacks flour, delivered under contract	...	5,932 25	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Tea, delivered under contract	...	160 50	...	...
...	P. Barclay	475 2/5 sacks of flour, delivered under contract	...	1,165 55	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Ammunition	...	318 76	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Rope	...	5 40	...	...
...	J.G. Turriff	Bacon	...	207 91	...	...
...	C. Heney	Bacon	...	36 57	...	...
...	R. Robson	Beef	...	2 40	...	...
...	J. Tanner	Beef	...	15 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Fish hooks and tobacco	...	70 04	...	...
...	Tinning & Hoskins	Tea and tobacco	...	84 60	...	...
...	Tinning & Hoskins	Etoffe	...	191 51	...	...
...	W. Logan & Sons	Blankets	...	763 05	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	Flannel delivered under contract	...	586 12	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Trousers and mitts	...	1,053 75	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	2,459 sacks flour, delivered under contract	...	7,146 73	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	25,605 lbs. bacon, delivered under contract	...	3,283 86	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	...	744 72	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	159,245 lbs. bacon, delivered under contract	...	20,404 93	...	...
...	G. Wild	Hay	...	7 00	...	...
...	H. Kippen	Hay	...	12 00	...	...
...	Colonization Store Co.	Tea and tobacco	...	3 50	...	...
...	G. Anderson	2 oxen for beef	...	160 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	L. Cantin	Cartridges	...	12 50	...	...
...	F.F. Tims	Bacon and flour supplied	...	14 55	...	...
...	R.D. McNaughton	Flour	...	478 95	...	...
...	C.H. Bayne	Supplies	...	43 71	...	...
...	Taylor Bros.	Beef	...	8 46	...	...
...	T. Almack	Flour	...	119 00	...	...
...	D. Sinclair	2 oxen for beef	...	170 00	...	...
...	T. Hislop	Bacon	...	105 00	...	...
...	J.P. Wallens	Meat supplied	...	17 57	...	...
...	J. Taylor	1 hide	...	2 00	...	...
...	W.G. Pettingell	Medicines	...	498 58	...	...
...	J. Dawson	Medicines and bottles	...	116 10	...	...
...	J.H. Morrison, M.D.	Medicines and bottles	...	15 55	...	...
...	W. Hall, M.D.	Vaccine	...	107 84	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Tea	...	1 20	...	...
...	T. Carlton	2 oxen for beef	...	135 00	...	...
...	J. Savard	Board of Indians	...	5 00	...	...
...	Indians	Making nets	...	27 00	...	...
...	J.D. Gillies & Co.	Flour	...	33 10	...	...
...	T.N. Davis	Pork	...	107 63	...	...
...	Ferrier & Blyth	Moccassin leather	...	1,292 75	...	...
...	A.C. Sewell	Pork	...	28 90	...	...
...	R.L. Ceasar, M.D.	Medical services	...	10 00	...	...
...	S. Adams	Pork	...	77 66	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Bran	...	16 16	...	...
...	W.A. Heubach	Beef tea and tobacco	...	48 75	...	...
...	W.P. McCormack	Board of Indians	...	13 00	...	...
...	J.S. Michealson	1 ox for beef	...	60 00	...	...
...	G. Harper	Threshing and lime	...	23 00	...	...
...	Axford, Joyner & Richard	Grinding wheat	...	6 80	...	...
...	G.F. & J. Galt	1 ox for beef	...	60 00	...	...
...	Crawford & Robertson	Beef	...	62 90	...	...
...	C. Holmes	2 oxen for beef	...	140 00	...	...
...	Hingston Smith Arms Co.	5 shot guns	...	30 40	...	...
...	Muskoka Lumber Co.	Lumber	...	11 50	...	...
...	G.T. Dunn	Hay and stabling	...	22 26	...	...
		Ploughing and other				

...	Indians	services	...	160 00	...	...
...	A. McNab	Ploughing and other services	...	7 50	...	...
...	J. Cochrane	Ploughing and other services	...	6 00	...	...
...	W. Dubois	Ploughing and other services	...	3 00	...	...
...	J. Redlake	Sowing	...	15 00	...	...
...	H. Rear	Ploughing	...	27 50	...	...
...	J. Cyr	Ploughing	...	10 00	...	...
...	R.P. Bligh	Reaping	...	32 37	...	...
...	R. Greenlaw	Cutting wheat	...	19 50	...	...
...	D. McDougall	Threshing	...	58 00	...	...
...	Coy & Ennis	Threshing	...	246 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	48,467 09	1,321 85	496,607 57

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	49,467 09	1,321 88	496,607 57
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 4 - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	Chambers & Clark	For Threshing	...	25 50	...	...
...	P.R. Davey	Threshing	...	60 00	...	...
...	Grant Bros.	Grinding wheat	...	22 69	...	...
...	T.W. Steel	Grinding wheat	...	30 00	...	...
...	Cruthers, Tregent & Co.	Ploughing	...	3 00	...	...
...	X. Dubois	Ploughing	...	3 50	...	...
...	J. Taylor	Planting	...	73 50	...	...
...	P. Thomas	Making coffin	...	3 00	...	...
...	Jackson & Tolton	Beef	...	274 77	...	...
...	W.D. Perley	Pork and beef	...	473 67	...	...
...	J.A. Gill	Flour	...	174 00	...	...
...	J.H. Thornton	2 oxen for beef	...	160 00	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Flour	...	12 60	...	...
...	MacCaul, Nicol & Reilly	Flour	...	715 00	...	...
...	W.M. Childs	Beef	...	330 38	...	...
...	Masterman Bose & Co.	9 oxen	...	720 00	...	...
...	J. Jermyn	Flour	...	16 00	...	...
...	H. Enoch	1 yoke oxen	...	120 00	...	...
...	C.H. Jones	1 yoke oxen	...	130 50	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	2,949 61	...	...
...	...	LESS - Value of provisions issued to N.-W.M., Police at Touchwood Hills	...	78 36	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	55,686 45	...
...	...	Treaty No. 5.	...	...	...	...
...	A. McLean	For Medicines	...	6 25	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies to destitute	...	1,340 77	...	...
...	C. Thompson	Medicines	...	2 50	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Medicines	...	20 02	...	...
...	W.J. Mitchell	Medicines	...	56 57	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	1 88	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,427 99	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...
...	Gallagher & Clink	For Beef	...	97 76	...	...
...	J.M. Carmen	Hay	...	30 00	...	...
...	S. Appichan	Hay	...	30 00	...	...
...	Kelly & Cust	Threshing	...	193 20	...	...
...	Hingston Smith Arms Co.	Shot guns	...	61 00	...	...
...	J. Leader	Fish	...	168 75	...	...
...	W. Demarais	Hay	...	6 00	...	...
...	G. Tait	Hay	...	18 00	...	...
...	M. Couland	Hay	...	36 00	...	...
...	R.M. Ibester	Hay	...	18 00	...	...
...	J. Driver	Hay	...	12 00	...	...
...	Rev. Père Coutlin	Expenses in connection with release of Indian prisoners	...	14 25	...	...
...	A. Foulds	1 yoke oxen	...	200 00	...	...
...	J. McDonald	Hay	...	35 00	...	...
...	T. Loucier	Hay	...	7 00	...	...
...	G. Spence	1 ox for Bluequill, reward for loyalty	...	100 00	...	...
...	C. Adams	1 rooster for Okemasis	...	1 00	...	...
...	Connell & Burke	Transport of release prisoners	...	12 25	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	59,432 lbs. bacon delivered under contract	...	11,378 68	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	3,758 sacks flour delivered under contract	...	23,656 05	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Ammunition and twine	...	2,756 37	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Clothing	...	2,951 56	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Miscellaneous supplies	...	2,524 09	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	300 lbs. tea delivered under contract	...	106 50	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	273 lbs. tobacco delivered under contract	...	124 40	...	...
...	Brown & Curry	75 sacks flour	...	412 50	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	Flannel	...	1,277 84	...	...
	Qu'Appelle Valley					

...	Farming Co.	599 sacks flour	...	4,045 25	...	...
...	Ferrier & Blyth	Moccasin leather	...	1,027 39	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	1,353 sacks flour delivered under contract	...	6,481 40	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Ammunition	...	1,195 60	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Tea, tobacco	...	1,206 50	...	...
...	H.C. Wilson, M.D.	Medicines	...	10,65	...	...
...	J. Dawson	Medicines	...	278 50	...	...
...	T.E. Jackson	Medicines	...	15 00	...	...
...	W.G. Pettingell	Medicines	...	239 11	...	...
...	Dawson, Bole & Co.	Medicines	...	84 84	...	...
...	Colonization Store Co.	Blankets	...	7 00	...	...
...	Walters & Baker	Flour, 250 sacks	...	1,991 50	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	62,816 94	59,436 32	496,607 57

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	62,816 94	58,436 32	496,607 57
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No 6 - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	For 105,384 lb. bacon delivered under contract	...	16,543 24	...	...
...	W. Cust	Beef	...	1,902 56	...	...
...	W. Cust	9,241 lbs. flour	...	471 07	...	...
...	J.A. McDougall & Co.	158 sacks flour	...	859 50	...	...
...	A. Macdonald & Co.	25 sacks flour	...	137 50	...	...
...	Norris & Carey	125 sacks flour	...	625 00	...	...
...	Norris & Carey	Duck	...	30 30	...	...
...	F.F. Tims	6,628 lbs. bacon	...	1,059 68	...	...
...	F.F. Tims	330 sacks flour	...	2,100 00	...	...
...	F.F. Tims	Sundries	...	3 75	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	32 sacks flour	...	224 00	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Sundries	...	93 45	...	...
...	J. Ashen	Flour	...	71 50	...	...
...	M. McCauley	Beef	...	42 75	...	...
...	W.P. Beaupré	Grinding wheat	...	8 40	...	...
...	H. Mitchell	Flour	...	250 00	...	...
...	L. St. Germain	1 beef steer	...	100 00	...	...
...	J. Carson	Beef cattle	...	350 00	...	...
...	Indians	Supplies	...	400 90	...	...
...	J. Ward	Potatoes	...	18 00	...	...
...	J. Lee	1 beef steer	...	100 00	...	...
...	E. Laboucane	Beef cattle	...	500 00	...	...
...	A. Emelin	Beef cattle	...	340 00	...	...
...	J. Laboucane	Beef cattle	...	425 00	...	...
...	J. Norris	Beef cattle	...	190 00	...	...
...	J. Kelly	Flour	...	206 47	...	...
...	Tinning & Hoskins	Wincey	...	286 92	...	...
...	W.P. McCormick	Board and lodging	...	16 00	...	...
...	Stewart Bros.	Moccasins	...	2 00	...	...
...	L.W. Herchmer	Meals for Indians	...	8 00	...	...
...	Colonization Store Co.	Sundries	...	74 15	...	...
...	W.P. Beaupré	Four	...	246 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	For Sinews	...	15 00	...	...
...	Z Sinclair	Cattle	...	190 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	9,866 36	...	...
...	...	...	...	100,565 44	...	...
...	...	LESS - Value of provisions issued at Peace Hills.	172 31	...	...	...
...	...	Value of provisions issued to Alberta Field Force stationed at Battle River.	1,477 48	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,649 73	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	98,915 65	...
...	...	Treaty No. 7.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Blackfoot Reserve - North Blackfoot Reserve.	...	...	...	...
...	The Portage Milling Co.	For 878 sacks flour	2,493 52	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	50 sacks flour	156 25	...	...	...
...	Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co.	400 sacks flour	954 31	...	...	...
...	Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co.	650 sacks flour	1,788 46	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	457,445 lbs. beef ... \$52,606 14	...	...	...	...
...	...	LESS - 358 hides sold to contractor at \$2 each. ... 716 00	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Tea and tobacco	51,890 14	...	...	...
...	W.P. Beaupré	Tobacco	93 48	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	57,392 16	...	...
...	...	South Blackfoot Reserve.	...	...	...	...
...	The Portage Milling Co.	For 867 sacks flour	2,462 28	...	...	...
...	Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co.	750 sacks flour	1,788 47	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	676,921 lbs. beef ... \$77,845 89	...	...	...	...
...	...	LESS - 531 hides sold to	...	...	...	...

...	...	contractor at \$2 each ... 1,062 00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	76,783 89	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Tea and tobacco	93 48	...	...	...
...	Sibballd & Lindsay	100 bushels oats	45 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	81,173 12	...	...
...	...	Blackfoot Reserve Generally.	...	...	...	...
...	J.W. Smith	For 19,930 lbs. wire fencing	1,444 92	...	...	...
...	R.G. Macdonald	Tea and tobacco to Crowfoot and old Old Sun	52 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. A. Lacombe	Cash presented to Crowfoot by Commissioner	20 00	...	...	...
...	Rogers & Grant	Nails, & c., for fencing	23 25	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	1,540 17	138,565 28	157,351 97	496,607 57

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Brought forward	...	1,540 17	138,656 28	157,351 97	496,607 57
...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...	...
...	Blackfoot Reserve Generally - Concluded.	...	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For 200 lbs. sugar presented by the Governor General	24 00	...	...	...
...	G.C. King & Co.	50 shirts and 41 blankets presented by the Governor General	198 00	...	...	...
...	Colonization Store Co.	500 yards cotton, rewards for loyalty	48 75	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Supplies given by the Governor General	135 00	...	...	...
...	Macdonald & Tupper	Clothing given by the Governor General	25 00	...	...	...
...	J. Walker	12,000 ft. lumber, reward for loyalty	300 00	...	...	...
...	J.A. McCaul	20 stoves, widows, & c., reward for loyalty	527 09	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Tobacco	4 03	...	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	Flannel delivered under contract	250 25	...	...	...
...	A. Henderson, M.D.	Attending Crowfoot's son	8 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	150 pairs trousers	225 00	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Tea and tobacco	182 20	...	...	...
...	J. Arcota	1 shirt	2 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,469 49	...	...
...	...	Sarcee Reserve.	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	For 176,823 lbs. beef ... \$21,218 76	...	...	...	...
...	...	LESS - 164 hides sold to contractor at \$2 each ... 328 00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	20,890 76	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	548 2/5 sacks flour	1,730 59	...	...	...
...	The Portage Milling Co.	24 sacks flour	63 60	...	...	...
...	D.H. McMillan & Co.	100 sacks flour ... \$285 00	...	...	...	...
...	LESS - 15 cents per sack deducted, as the flour was not	...	...	...	...	...

	equal to sample ... 15 00					
...	...	...	270 00	...	...
...	J. Walker	Lumber	50 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Clothing and tobacco	157 00	...	...	...
...	F. Dick	Windows and doors	46 50	...	...	...
...	J. Dawson	Medicines	61 72	...	...	...
...	Smith & Ferguson	Wire for fencing	324 00	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	J.M. Garland	Flannel	81 01	...	...	...
...	G.C. King & Co.	Supplies	159 13	...	...	...
...	E. & C. Gurney & Co.	6 cook stoves	97 80	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23,932 11	...	...
...	...	Stoney Reserve.	...	...	...	...
...	D. McDougall	For 142,284 lbs. beef, supplied between May, 1885, and 31st May, 1886 ... \$16,672 17	...	...	...	...
...	...	LESS - 90 hides sold to the contractor at \$2 each ... 180 00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16,492 17	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	107 4/5 sacks flour	431 20	...	...	...
...	MacCaul, McNicol & Reilly	100 sacks flour	285 00	...	...	...
...	Sibbald, Lindsay & Lyn	306 sacks flour	774 18	...	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	245 sacks flour	619 85	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	3,822 lbs. bacon	599 74	...	...	...
...	Masterman, Bose & Co.	8 oxen to replace those killed for beef	800 00	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Ammunition and twine (contract)	306 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Powder and shot	82 11	...	...	...
...	D. McDougall	Tea and tobacco	5 00	...	...	...
...	J. Dawson	Medicines	61 73	...	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	Flannel	81 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20,537 98	...	...
...	...	Blood Reserve.	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	For 1,130,635 lbs. beef, supplied between 1st April, 1885 and 31st April, 1886 ... \$130,023 01	...	...	...	...
...	...	LESS - 887 hides sold to contractor at \$2 each ... 1,774 00	...	...	...	...

...	...	...	128,249 01	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	2,339 sacks flour	9,472 95	...	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	20,487 lbs. wire fencing	2,253 02	...	...	...
...	D.J. Cochrane	Oats and ploughing	286 00	...	...	...
...	Rogers & Grant	Fence-wire staples	145 12	...	...	...
...	W.G. Pettingell	Vaccine and medicines	132 51	...	...	...
...	T. Botterill	1 stove, presented by the Governor General for loyalty	25 00	...	...	...
...	A. Scott	20 pairs window sashes, for loyalty	42 50	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Cash to Red Crow given by the Governor General for loyalty	50 00	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Supplies given by the Governor General	919 65	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Tea and tobacco	235 75	...	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	Flannel	260 13	...	...	...
...	Estate of Winder & Co.	Blankets presented by the Governor General	80 50	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Trousers and mitts	269 00	...	...	...
...	P. McLaren	1,159 ft. lumber given to Red Crow	23 18	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	142,444 32	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	328,949 18	157,351 97	496,607 57

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	...	...
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Piegan Reserve.	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	For 446,402 lbs. beef, supplied between 1st May, 1885, to 31st April, 1885 ... \$51,336 22	...	...	...	...
...	...	LESS - 356 hides sold to contractor at \$2 each ... 712 00	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	50,624 22	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	120 sacks flour	510 00	...	...	...
...	The Portage Milling Co.	1,200 sacks flour	4,320 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	27 sacks flour	114 75	...	...	...
...	P. McLaren	2,999 ft. lumber given by the Governor General	59 98	...	...	...
...	W. Quail	Making coffin for Chief	17 00	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Tea and tobacco	123 62	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Supplies given by the Governor General	631 09	...	...	...
...	W.G. Pettingell	Vaccine	12 00	...	...	...
...	A.F. Grady	Flour scoops	1 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	56,413 66	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	782 07	...	...
...	...	...	...	386,144 91	...	...
...	...	LESS - Trace chains refused at Edmonton	29 60	...	...	...
...	...	Value of hides sold in May	479 60	...	...	...
...	...	Value of 1 sack flour lost by C.P.R.	3 04	...	...	...
...	...	Value of 6,855 lbs. bacon sold at Macleod	1,087 20	...	...	...
...	...	Value 6 12/100 sacks flour delivered short at Stoney Reserve	15 48	...	...	...
...	...	Value provisions issued to N.-W.M.P. at Blackfoot Crossing	56 70	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,671 62	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	384,473 29	...

...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	541,825 26
...	...	Balance over-expended	...	...	...	45,217 69

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

I. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	CLOTHING.	...	...	...	...
...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	7,767 44	...
...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c. 2.	Warden Kingston Penitentiary	For Triennial supply of clothing for Chiefs and Headmen, under Treaty 3	...	2,469 48	...	...
...	...	Triennial supply of clothing for Chiefs and Headmen, under Treaty 6	...	3,645 95	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,115 43	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting, Treaty 3	...	56 25	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting, Treaty 6	...	154 54	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	210 79	...
...	...	Total expenditure	...	...	...	6,326 22
...	...	Unexpended balance	...	...	...	1,441 22

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
 OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
 ROBERT SINCLAIR,
 Accountant.

J. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	30,654 50
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	DAY SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 1.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c. 2.	Rev. H. Cochrane	For Salary as Teacher at South St. Peters, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	340 00	...	...
...	Rev. H. Cochrane	Second prize for management of school	...	80 00	...	...
...	W.H. Prince	Salary as teacher at East St. Peters (Protestant School), March quarter, 1883	...	75 00	...	...
...	J. Settee	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Protestant School) June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	247 00	...	...
...	Teressa Tauffenbach	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Roman Catholic School), June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	128 25	...	...
...	Teressa Tauffenbach	Fourth prize for management of school	...	40 00	...	...
...	R. Tweddell	Salary as Teacher at Sandy Bay, June, September, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	351 00	...	...
...	A.K. Black	Salary as Teacher at Brokenhead River, June September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	298 00	...	...
...	Harriet McKenzie	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Protestant School), June and September quarters, 1885	...	150 00	...	...
...	W.H. Prince	Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters, June and September quarters, 1885	...	201 00	...	...
...	Rev. J. Allard	Salary as Teacher at East St. Peters (Roman Catholic School), March quarter, 1883	...	51 00	...	...
...	C. Smith	Salary as Teacher at Netley Creek, June quarter, 1885	...	18 00	...	...
...	Rev. J. Allard	Salary as Teacher at Netley Creek, September quarter, 1885	...	24 00	...	...
...	Rev. J. Madore	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander (Roman Catholic School), June, September and December quarters, 1885	...	254 81	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	J.W. Davis	For Salary as Teacher at North St. Peters, December quarter 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	119 50	...	...
...	L. Schamns	Salary as Teacher at Netley Creek, December quarter, 1885 and March quarter, 1886	...	60 00	...	...
...	N. Nolin	Salary as Teacher at Rosseau River, December quarter, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	97 50	...	...
...	Jonasson, Frederickson & Walkley	Lumber and shingles for East St. Peters R.C. School	...	65 43	...	...
...	F. Robinson	Lumber and windows for East St. Peters R.C. School	...	34 57	...	...
...	E. & C. Gurnay & Co.	Stove and pipes for Rosseau River School house	...	18 19	...	...
...	E. & C. Gurnay & Co.	Stove and pipes for St. Peters School	...	14 76	...	...
...	J. Henderson	Completing Fort Alexander Protestant School house	...	100 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Wages paid men working at Sandy Bay School house	...	26 25	...	...
...	W. Sifton	Window and lock	...	14 50	...	...
...	Fanny Stevens	Books for schools in Manitoba Superintendency	...	838 65	...	...
...	G.C. Mortimore	Books slates and ink for schools in Manitoba Superintendency	...	27 01	...	...
...	P. Thomas	Blackboard and out-buildings for South St. Peters School	...	35 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Biscuits supplied under contract for schools	...	979 38	...	...
...	S. Stevenson	Freighting	...	15 36	...	...
...	C.P. Railway	Freighting	...	22 14	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,726 25	...	...
...	...	LESS - Refund of amount paid by non-treaty children tuition at North St. Peters School	...	7 25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,719 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 2.	...	...	...	...
...	J. Tabouret	For Salary as Teacher at Water Hen River School, June, September and December quarters, 1885	...	270 00	...	...
...	J. Tabouret	Third prize for management of school	...	60 00	...	...
...	W. Sanderson	Salary as Teacher at Lake Manitoba, June, September and December quarters, 1885	...	225 00	...	...
...	...	Salary as Teacher at Upper Fairford, June,	...	...	...	...

...	Rev. G. Bruce	September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	489 00	...	...
...	Rev. G. Bruce	First prize for management of school	...	100 00	...	...
...	W. Anderson	Salary as Teacher at Lower Fairford, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	288 75	...	...
...	Caroline Asham	For Salary as Teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, June and September quarters, 1885	...	189 00	...	...
...	J. Sinclair	Salary as Teacher at Manitoba Village, June quarter, 1885	...	10 50	...	...
...	W. Henderson	Salary as Teacher at Crane River, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter 1886	...	286 00	...	...
...	F. Storr	Salary as Teacher at Lake St. Martin, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter 1886	...	231 25	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	2,149 50	4,719 00	30,654 50

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	2,149 50	4,719 00	30,654 50
...	...	Treaty No. 2 - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	C. Sanderson	Salary as Teacher at Lower Saskatchewan, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	236 25	...	...
...	W. Tweddell	Salary as Teacher at Dog Creek, March quarter, 1886	...	19 67	...	...
...	J. Favel	Salary as Teacher at Ebb and Flow Lake, December quarter, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	148 75	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Biscuits under contract for schools	...	1,296 00	...	...
...	H. Martineau	Expenses in transport of J. Tabouret and W. Adams to Water Hen River and Duck Bay	...	74 45	...	...
...	G.C. Mortimore	School books, slates, & c.	...	15 15	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	Sundries for Lake St. Martin, Little Saskatchewan and Lower Fairford Schools	...	25 65	...	...
...	E.C. Gurney & Co.	Three stoves and pipes	...	59 58	...	...
...	W. Sifton	Provisions for men and supplies for Lake Manitoba School house	...	53 62	...	...
...	W. Sifton	Provisions for men and supplies at Little Saskatchewan School house	...	8 75	...	...
...	W. Sifton	Provisions for men working at Lake St. Martin School house	...	7 12	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Lumber for school house, Riding Mountain Reserve	...	8 44	...	...
...	G. Bone	Lumber, nails, & c., Riding Mountain Reserve	...	17 43	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	6 75	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,127 11	...
...	...	Treaty No. 3.	...	...	...	...
...	Rev. J. Irvine	For Salary as Teacher at Lac Seul, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	290 00	...	...
...	T. O'Keiffe	Salary as Teacher at English River, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	287 50	...	...
...	G. Holmes	Salary as Teacher at Little Forks, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	221 25	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	J.W. Ellington	Salary as Teacher at Long Sault, September and December quarters, 1885	...	150 00	...	...
...	T. Spence	Salary as Teacher at Frenchman's Head, June, September and December quarters, 1885	...	251 00	...	...
...	J. Kirkland	Salary as Teacher at Manitou Rapids, December quarter, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	122 50	...	...
...	Rev. J. Marcoux	Salary as Teacher at Coutcheeching, June quarter, 1885	...	55 96	...	...
...	A. Kennedy	Boxes	...	1 20	...	...
...	G.C. Mortimore	Slates and ink	...	14 20	...	...
...	R.J.W. Pither	Nails for Manitou Rapids School house	...	5 285	...	...
...	Brown & Rutherford	Furniture for Manitou Rapids and Berens River Schools	...	61 85	...	...
...	Brown & Rutherford	Furniture for Long Sault School house	...	39 50	...	...
...	E. & C. Gurney & Co.	Two stoves and pipes for Long Sault and Manitou Rapids Schools	...	34 18	...	...
...	P. McGrath	Taking stove and pipes to Coutcheeching	...	4 00	...	...
...	Dick, Banning & Co.	Lumber for Manitou Rapids School house	...	45 72	...	...
...	E. McColl	To complete school house at Frenchman's Head	...	100 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Biscuits under contract for schools	...	1,565 40	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	43 12	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,292 63	...
...	...	Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...
...	W. Adams	For Salary as Teacher at Duck Bay, June, September and December quarters, 1885	...	234 00	...	...
...	F. Jordans	Salary as Teacher at Gambler's Reserve, June quarter, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	117 85	...	...
...	J.R. Thomas	Salary as Teacher at Keesee Konse Reserve, March, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	368 08	...	...
...	J.G. Burgess	Salary as Teacher at Middle Hill, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	300 00	...	...

...	J.G. Burgess	Third prize for management of school	...	60 00	...	...
...	C. Pratt	Salary as Teacher at Gordon's Reserve, June quarter, 1885	...	75 00	...	...
...	O. Owens	Salary as Teacher at Gordon's Reserve, March quarter, 1886	...	75 00	...	...
...	Rev. S. Agassiz	Salary as Teacher at Key's Reserve, September quarter, 1886	...	78 00	...	...
...	M.J. Pâquette	Salary as Teacher at Muskeg Lake, March quarter, 1885	...	75 00	...	...
...	F. Jordan	Salary as Teacher at Little Child's Reserve, September and December quarters, 1885	...	138 46	...	...
...	Isaac McDonald	Salary as Teacher at Okaneese Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886.	...	190 38	...	...
...	C.J. McKay	Salary as Teacher at Cote's Reserve, September quarter, 1885	...	27 84	...	...
...	J. Scott	Salary as Teacher at Assiniboine Reserve, December quarter, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	92 30	...	...
...	F.W. Denneby	Salary as Teacher at Muscowpetung's Reserve, March quarter, 1886	...	25 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	1,856 91	12,138 74	30,654 50

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	1,856 91	12,138 74	30,654 50
...	...	Treaty No. 4 - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Biscuits supplied, under contract	...	702 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Rent of house for school on Muscowequam's Reserve	...	20 00	...	...
...	Fanny Stevens	School books	...	712 68	...	...
...	Fishleigh & Dillon	Stove and pipes for Assiniboine Reserve School	...	14 80	...	...
...	Fishleigh & Dillon	1 box stove for Little Child's Reserve	...	13 00	...	...
...	Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Co.	10 bushels lime for Assiniboine Reserve School	...	4 00	...	...
...	T. Howard	Lamp oil can for Key's Reserve School	...	1 80	...	...
...	T.H. Bunting	Desks and seats for Assiniboine Reserve School	...	25 00	...	...
...	Murray & Brooks	Nails, paint and lumber	...	58 70	...	...
...	J. O'Neil	Stove pipes	...	8 40	...	...
...	F.G. Lewin & Co.	Lamps, chimneys, & c., Key's Reserve	...	7 20	...	...
...	W.G. Atkinson	Repairs to school house, Okanasis Reserve	...	15 00	...	...
...	R.D. McNaughton	Completing school house on Reserve 69	...	57 60	...	...
...	R.D. McNaughton	Supplying material and completing school house on Red Ears' Reserve	...	200 00	...	...
...	Shannon & Hartman	Provisions for men working at Duck Bay	...	22 50	...	...
...	W. Brass	Building an addition to school house, Reserve No. 65	...	30 00	...	...
...	J. LaClaire	Building an addition to school house, Reserve No. 66	...	27 00	...	...
...	Rev. S. Agassiz	Desks and repairs, Key's Reserve	...	9 00	...	...
...	W.G. Pettingell	Slates	...	18 50	...	...
...	C.P. Railway	Warehouse charges on biscuits	...	57 80	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	83 77	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,945 66	...
...	...	Treaty No. 5.	...	...	...	...
...	Lydia L. Settee	For Salary as Teacher at Moose Lake, December quarter, 1883	...	75 00	...	...

...	C. Lindsay	Salary as Teacher at Chemawawin, June, September and December quarters, 1885	...	221 75	...	...
...	D.D. McDonald	Salary as Teacher at The Pas, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	412 00	...	...
...	Père Marcoux	Salary as Teacher at Grassy Narrows, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	215 12	...	...
...	E. Papariakis	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	246 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	H. Podmore	Salary as Teacher at Grand Rapids, December quarter, 1885	...	12 00	...	...
...	Rev. J. Teston	Salary as Teacher at Cumberland (Roman Catholic School), December quarter, 1885	...	33 00	...	...
...	W.E. Beddome	Salary as Teacher at Cumberland (Protestant School), June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	255 95	...	...
...	W. Dennett	Salary as Teacher at Loon Straits, December quarter, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	127 75	...	...
...	G. Prewer	Salary as Teacher at Poplar River, December quarter, 1885	...	81 00	...	...
...	D. Allen	Salary as Teacher at Rossville Mission, Norway House, March quarter, 1886	...	75 00	...	...
...	D. Prince	Salary as Teacher at Black River, June quarter, 1885	...	39 00	...	...
...	W.H. Prince	Salary as Teacher at Black River, December quarter, 1885	...	8 75	...	...
...	P.T. Roberts	Salary as Teacher at Hollow Water River, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	300 00	...	...
...	L. Ahenaken	Salary as Teacher at Big Eddy, Pas Reserve, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	264 34	...	...
...	J. Lemmens	Salary as Teacher at Rossville Mission, Norway House, June, September, and December quarters, 1885	...	199 65	...	...
...	W.T. Lyness	Salary as Teacher at Fisher River, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarters, 1885	...	293 70	...	...
...	Gussie Parkinson	Salary as Teacher at Beren's River, March, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarters, 1886	...	203 64	...	...
...	A.A. Macdonald	Salary as Teacher at Norway House, June quarter, 1885	...	75 00	...	...
...	G. Garrioch	Salary as Teacher at Cross Lake, June, September and December quarters, 1885	...	261 00	...	...
...	J. Settee, jun	Salary as Teacher at Jack Head, June quarter, 1884	...	21 00	...	...
...	T. Bear	Salary as Teacher at Poplar River, March and June quarters, 1885	...	150 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Biscuits delivered under contract	...	2,672 40	...	...
...	G.C. Mortimore	Books and slates	...	12 90	...	...

...	E. & C. Gurney & Co.	Stove and pipes for Beren's River School	...	16 89	...	...
...	Brown & Rutherford	Furniture for Manitou Rapids Schools	...	95 55	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundries for Grand Rapids and Birch River Schools	...	83 25	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundries for Chemawawin School	...	75 78	...	...
...	J. Reader	Food given to pupils on New Year's Day	...	14 00	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	110 lbs. nails for Beren's River School	...	5 00	...	...
...	A. Kennedy	Books and slates	...	42 75	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Soap, combs and brushes for Frenchman's Head and Grand Narrows School	...	5 68	...	...
...	H. Budd	Advance on contract for Cumberland School house	...	25 00	...	...
...	D. Cook	Completing house for teacher at Big Eddy	...	50 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	55 87	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,725 22	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	22,809 65	30,654 54

6 - 12 1/2**

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	22,809 62	30,654 50
...	...	Treaty No. 5 - Concluded. (handwritten Treaty No. 6.)	...	...	...	...
...	J.A. Youmans	For Salary as Teacher at Whitefish Lake, June and December quarters, 1885	...	113 13	...	...
...	J.A. Youmans and C. Germain	Salaries as Teachers at Whitefish Lake, March quarter, 1886	...	62 43	...	...
...	C.J. McKay	Salary as Teacher at Mistawasis Reserve, March, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	336 00	...	...
...	Soeur Senay	Salary as Teacher at Isle à la Crosse, March quarter, 1885	...	75 00	...	...
...	Soeur Langelier	Salary as Teacher at Isle à la Crosse, June, September and December quarters 1885, and March quarter 1886	...	270 00	...	...
...	Rev. J. Hines	Salary as Teacher at Atakacoop, March, June, September and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	353 00	...	...
...	Rev. J. Hines	Fourth prize for management of school in N.W.T.	...	40 00	...	...
...	Katie G. Clink	Salary as Teacher at Jack Fish Creek, March quarter, 1885	...	45 00	...	...
...	Bishop of St. Albert	Grant to Mission School, June, September, and December quarters, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	536 25	...	...
...	Robena McGregor	Salary as Teacher at J. Smith's Reserve, March quarter, 1886	...	245 00	...	...
...	M. McKenzie	Salary as Teacher at J. Smith's Reserve, March quarter, 1886	...	50 00	...	...
...	J. Nelson	Salary as Teacher at Woodville, September quarter, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	52 77	...	...
...	E.B. Glass	Salary as Teacher at Battle River, December quarter, 1885	...	15 36	...	...
...	Bishop Bompas	Grant to the Irene Training School, Vermillion, December quarter, 1884, March, June, September and December quarters, 1885	...	500 00	...	...
...	Rev. C. Quinney	Salary as Teacher at Onion Lake, March quarter, 1885	...	42 00	...	...
...	E. Neeland	Salary as Teacher at Battle River, March quarter, 1886	...	20 40	...	...
...	B. Clark	Salary as Teacher at Red Pheasant's Reserve, December quarter, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	138 46	...	...
...	Lillie Applegarth	Salary as Teacher at Jack Fish Creek, December quarter, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	121 15	...	...

...	J. Hope	Salary as Teacher at Thunder Child's Reserve, December quarter, 1885 and March quarter, 1885, and March quarter, 1886	...	126 92
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AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	M. Anderson	Salary as Teacher at Stoney Plain, Edmonton, March quarter, 1886	...	75 00
...	Rev. L. Cochin	Salary as Teacher at Poundmaker's Reserve, March quarter, 1886	...	63 50	...	...
...	T. Mitchell	Salary as Teacher at Eagle Hill, March quarter, 1885	...	66 00	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Biscuits delivered under contract	...	1,060 55	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Biscuits delivered under contract	...	650 62	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Lumber erecting school house on Stoney Plain Reserve	...	100 00	...	...
...	A. Macdonald & Co.	One stove and pipes, Stoney Reserve School house	...	25 80	...	...
...	A. Macdonald & Co.	Slates, & c.	...	12 18	...	...
...	A. Macdonald & Co.	Stove and pipes, Stoney Reserve, Battleford	...	37 25	...	...
...	S. Morin	Making blackboards	...	30 00	...	...
...	J.A. Youmans	Grant for erection of Whitefish Lake School house	...	100 00	...	...
...	J. Nelson	Lumber and shingles for School house, Stoney Reserve, Peace Hills	...	100 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	25 40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5,489 17	...
...	...	Treaty No. 7.	...	...	...	...
...	R. Clipsham	For Salary as Teacher at the Blood Reserve, June and December quarters, 1885	...	105 38	...	...
...	G.W. Betts	Salary as Teacher at Morley, March, June, September and December quarters, 1885	...	258 54	...	...
...	G.W. Betts	First prize for management of school in N.W.T.	...	100 00	...	...
...	J.W. Tims	Salary as Teacher at the Blackfoot Reserve, December quarter, 1885	...	39 00	...	...
...	J.W. Tims	Second prize for management of school in N.W.T.	...	80 00	...	...
...	T.A. Coleman	Salary as Teacher at Morley No. 1, March quarter, 1886	...	75 00	...	...
...	E.R. Steinhauer	Salary as Teacher at Morley No. 2, March quarter, 1886	...	69 18	...	...
...	H.W. Gibbonstocken	Salary as Teacher at Blackfoot Reserve, March quarter, 1886	...	63 00	...	...

...	Rev. J.W. Tims	Grant for erection of school house on Blackfoot Reserve	...	100 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Biscuits delivered under contract	...	153 75	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Soap and towels	...	8 96	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Biscuits delivered under contract	...	168 56	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	52 65	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,241 02	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	29,572 81
...	...	Unexpended Balance	...	...	...	1,081 69

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

K. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	31,901 79
...	...	Further grant under 49 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	4,767 82
...	...	...	...	...	...	36,669 61
...	...	QU'APPELLE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries and Wages.	...	...	...	...
Vote 48 Vic., c. 2.	Rev. J. Hugonnard	For Salary as Principal, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	1,200 00	...	...	...
Vote 40 Vic., c. 2.	W.B. Crosbie	Salary as Assistant, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	799 92	...	...	...
...	T. Redmond	Salary as Farm Instructor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	720 00	...	...	...
...	Sister Lalumière	Wages as Matron	399 96	...	...	...
...	Rosiene Trudeau	Wages as Matron, for July, 1886	20 00	...	...	...
...	Sister Genevieve	Wages as Matron, for 11 months, to 30th June, 1886	220 00	...	...	...
...	A. Noseda	Wages as Carpenter, from 12th October, 1885, to 30th June, 1886	523 89	...	...	...
...	A. Bouffard	Wages as Carpenter, from 12th October, 1885, to 30th June, 1886	15 00	...	...	...
...	S. Turcot	Wages as Carpenter, from 12th October, 1885, to 30th June, 1886	11 00	...	...	...
...	J. Desnomine	Wages for drawing ice	12 00	...	...	...
...	Eliza Brabant	Wages for making clothing	21 60	...	...	...
...	G. Goffie	Wages for gardening	26 00	...	...	...
...	A. Noseda	Wages as carpenter	24 75	...	...	...
...	M. Desjarlais	Wages for general work	12 50	...	...	...
...	H. Dennehy	Wages as gardener	135 00	...	...	...
...	A. Breland	Wages for fencing	73 00	...	...	...
...	Dr. Collinge	Extracting teeth	5 00	...	...	...
...	H. Dodd, M.D.	Medical services	10 00	...	...	...
...	M.M. Seymour, M.D.	Medical services	118 75	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,348 37	...	...
...	...	Food.	...	...	...	...
...	J. Zinkan	Food supplies	55 36	...	...	...

...	Russel & Davis	Beef, 2,755 lbs.	400 20	...	...	...
...	J. Sanoë	Beef, 1,067 lbs.	127 03	...	...	...
...	M. Gervais	Beef, 470 lbs.	65 80	...	...	...
...	J. Carier	Beef, 480 lbs.	105 00	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Bacon supplied under contract	184 75	...	...	...
...	J.R. Meehan	Beef, 455 lbs.	45 50	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	1,195 96	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	9 75	...	...	...
...	C. Oleman	766 lbs. beef	68 94	...	...	...
...	T. McGuire	1,150 lbs. beef	97 75	...	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Food	19 07	...	...	...
...	E. Lyster	940 lbs. beef	79 90	...	...	...
...	L. Langer	250 lbs. beef	20 00	...	...	...
...	R. Longpré	440 lbs. beef	335 20	...	...	...
...	C. Boucher	496 lbs. beef	39 68	...	...	...
...	P. Lecirs	610 lbs. beef	48 80	...	...	...
...	M. Vallée	420 lbs. beef	33 60	...	...	...
...	G. Gelinas	210 lbs. beef	16 80	...	...	...
...	G. Russell	224 lbs. beef	17 92	...	...	...
...	H. Boucher	235 lbs. beef	18 80	...	...	...
...	D. McKinnon	115 lbs. beef	9 20	...	...	...
...	J.P. Beauchamp	Sundry supplies	55 00	...	...	...
...	S.H. Caswell	Sundry supplies	40 44	...	...	...
...	L.T. Miquelon	199 lbs. beef	15 92	...	...	...
...	J.T. Stilburn	286 lbs. beef	20 02	...	...	...
...	P. Lafontaine	365 lbs. beef	29 20	...	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	401 lbs. tea delivered under contract	103 26	...	...	...
...	W.R. Motherwell	215 lbs. beef	15 05	...	...	...
...	O. Stickland	104 lbs. beef	8 32	...	...	...
...	T.E. Downing	269 lbs. beef	20 18	...	...	...
...	J. Smith	450 lbs. beef	36 00	...	...	...
...	R. Kelly	477 lbs. beef	47 70	...	...	...
...	M.M. Camus	285 lbs. beef	29 90	...	...	...
...	W. McKay	254 lbs. beef	20 64	...	...	...
...	...	...	3,136 63	...	...	...
...	...	LESS - Refund by Manitoba Penitentiary for	50 40	...	...	...

		board of 12 Indian prisoners for 7 days				
...	...	...	...	3,086 23	...	...
...	...	Clothing	...	...	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	For Supplies	30 65	...	...	...
...	W. Carter	Clothing delivered under contract	168 75	...	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	Clothing delivered under contract	445 19	...	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Clothing delivered under contract	449 04	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Clothing delivered under contract	576 99	...	...	...
...	R.J. Whitla	Print	10 75	...	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Shoepacks	73 92	...	...	...
...	J. Zinkan	4 pairs drawers	3 00	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	1,758 29	7,434 60	...	36,669 61

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	1,758 29	7,434 60	...	36,669 61
...	...	Clothing - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Mitts	18 75	...	...	...
...	S.H. Caswell	Yarn	1 20	...	...	...
...	Finnerty & Moore	Brogans	37 50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,815 74	...	...
...	...	Furnishing Outfit, & c.	...	...	...	...
...	Fishleigh & Dillon	For Water tank and supplies	31 45	...	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Stoves, dishes, & c.	96 24	...	...	...
...	J.W. Smith	Wire fencing	86 49	...	...	...
...	S.H. Caswell	1 wringer washer	5 50	...	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Hoes and supplies	37 25	...	...	...
...	P. Poitras	1 cow	50 00	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	1 waggon	75 00	...	...	...
...	J. Weidman	1 sewing machine	52 00	...	...	...
...	Fanny Stevens	1 globe	15 00	...	...	...
...	J.B. Dauphinais	1 cow and calf	75 00	...	...	...
...	W. Riddell & Co.	2 oxen with yokes delivered under contract	180 00	...	...	...
...	W. Carter	Sundries delivered under contract	41 93	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Implements delivered under contract	293 61	...	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	70 pairs blankets and sundries delivered under contract	393 59	...	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Counterpanes and sundries supplies under contract	9627	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Sundries supplied under contract	308 83	...	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	1 ox yoke and sundries	11 62	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,849 78	...	...
...	...	Expenses of Management.	...	...	...	...
...	W. Sutherland	Postage stamps	3 96	...	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Postage stamps	8 50	...	...	...
...	Canadian Pac. Ry., Co.	Transport	7 25	...	...	...
...	Rev. J. Hugonnard	Travelling expenses	15 50	...	...	...

...	...	...	...	35 21	...	...
...	...	Miscellaneous Supplies and Services	...	...	...	...
...	Thomson & Nelson	Lumber	176 55	...	...	...
...	J. Zinkan	Sundries	20 55	...	...	...
...	J. Zinkan	1 magic lantern and slides for amusement of pupils	79 40	...	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Sundries	160 31	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	O.W. Evans	Blacksmithing	31 10	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundries	107 06	...	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	47 27	...	...	...
...	W. Carter	1 case	1 00	...	...	...
...	W.G. Pettingell	Medicines	6 75	...	...	...
...	R.R. Keith & Co.	Wire netting	30 00	...	...	...
...	S. De Gerlais	Rails, pickets and labor	14 00	...	...	...
...	J. Zinkan	Expense incurred in entertaining the Governor General	41 04	...	...	...
...	L. Boucher	15 tons hay	90 00	...	...	...
...	L. Boucher	Compensation for damage done by oxen	5 00	...	...	...
...	F.W. Denneby	6 tons hay	36 00	...	...	...
...	A. Laroque	3 1/4 tons hay	19 50	...	...	...
...	J.V. Farrell	5 tons hay	30 00	...	...	...
...	J. Stevens	1 3/4 tons hay	11 35	...	...	...
...	J. Bellegarde	1/2 ton hay	3 00	...	...	...
...	O. Strickland	Wheat	15 00	...	...	...
...	Joyner & Atherton	Oats	2 30	...	...	...
...	G.H.V. Bulyea	Oats	25 02	...	...	...
...	T.L. Hobbs	Oats	19 42	...	...	...
...	J. Lymburner	Barley	24 25	...	...	...
...	L. LeClerk	1 team ponies and harness	200 00	...	...	...
...	J. Nixon	Hobbles	7 35	...	...	...
...	M.M Camus	Wheat	4 10	...	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Contract supplies	2 90	...	...	...
...	A.A. Wright	1 waggon tongue, & c.	6 75	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	30 tons coal and 55 bushels lime delivered under contract	712 50	...	...	...
...	Riddell & Co.	50 cords wood supplied under contract	200 00	...	...	...
...	Fishleigh & Dillon	Tea kettle, & c.	9 89	...	...	...
...	W. Whitehead & Co.	20 bottles medicine	11 40	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	1 steel die	1 50	...	...	...
...	Finnerty & Moore	Halters, & c.	5 45	...	...	...

...	J.P. Beauchamp	Sundry supplies	37 93	...	...	...
...	S.H. Caswell	Sundry supplies	4 65	...	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Coal oil supplied under contract	52 00	...	...	...
...	W. Hall, M.D.	Medicines	7 40	...	...	...
...	Dawson, Bole & Co.	Medicines	18 24	...	...	...
...	F. Azur	Fence posts	30 00	...	...	...
...	J. Blondeau	Fence posts and rails	33 00	...	...	...
...	Fanny Stevens	Books	15 00	...	...	...
...	R.R. Keith & Co.	Garden and flower seeds	21 17	...	...	...
...	Cruthers, Tregent & Co.	Lumber	60 84	...	...	...
...	L. Nault	9 cords wood	20 25	...	...	...
...	Indian	1/2 cord wood	3 75	...	...	...
...	Finnerty & Moore	Sundry supplies	35 55	...	...	...
...	J. Pelletier	15 cords wood	33 75	...	...	...
...	L. Flammand	8 cords wood	18 00	...	...	...
...	A. Nosedá	Making alter for chapel	25 00	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	2,574 24	11,135 33	...	36,669 61

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	2,574 24	11,135 33	...	36,669 61
...	...	Miscellaneous Supplies and Services - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	A. Nosedá	For Making covers and frames	50 40	...	...	...
...	M. Vallée	Transport of pupils	64 50	...	...	...
...	A. Sayer	Transport of pupils	3 00	...	...	...
...	W. Thompson	Threshing wheat	15 00	...	...	...
...	A. Breland	Digging grave	3 00	...	...	...
...	Indian	Transport of pupils	15 00	...	...	...
...	P. Hourie	Expenses in transport of pupils	10 00	...	...	...
...	C.P. Railway Co.	Transport of pupils	11 75	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,745 99	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure, Qu'Appelle Industrial School	...	...	13,882 32	...
...	...	BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries and Wages.	...	...	...	...
...	Rev. T. Clarke	For Salary as Principal, 12 months to 30th June, 1886	1,200 00	...	...	...
...	Alice S. Clark	Salary as Matron, 6 months to 30th June, 1886	199 99	...	...	...
...	M.H. Meredith	Wages as instructor and laborer	45 00	...	...	...
...	J. Mewhart	Wages as blacksmith	53 65	...	...	...
...	H. Jefferson	Wages as farm instructor	100 00	...	...	...
...	Jennie Spears	Wages as seamstress	105 00	...	...	...
...	C. Smith	Wages as seamstress	120 00	...	...	...
...	E. Todd	Wages as seamstress	17 00	...	...	...
...	Sackaman	Wages as seamstress	12 00	...	...	...
...	Antoine	Wages as seamstress	33 00	...	...	...
...	J. Wright	Wages as cook	240 00	...	...	...
...	J. Potter	Wages as tailor	32 25	...	...	...
...	C. Ballendine	Wages for making clothing	3 50	...	...	...
...	A. Spence	Attending to horse	1 00	...	...	...
...	S. Baptiste	Washing and ironing	243 25	...	...	...
...	W. Smart	Making desk	6 00	...	...	...
...	C. Ballendine	Making clothing	4 00	...	...	...
...	Indian	Nursing sick pupil	4 00	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Food	...	...	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	For Supplies	114 57	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	34 20	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	526 33	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies, 250 sacks flour	1,587 50	...	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	1,500 lbs. bacon delivered under contract	240 00	...	...	...
...	R, Wyld	150 lbs. beef	21 00	...	...	...
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	32 20	...	...	...	...
...	Wyld & Bourke	2,967 lbs. beef	472 17	...	...	...
...	Tinning & Hoskins	Evaporated vegetables	55 08	...	...	...
...	J. Daniels	150 lbs. fish	12 00	...	...	...
...	M. Warden	109 lbs. butter	30 52	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,125 57	...	...
...	...	Clothing	...	...	...	...
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	For Supplies	19 55	...	...	...
...	W. Carter	Supplies delivered under contract	99 13	...	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Supplies delivered under contract	4 00	...	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	78 78	...	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	Supplies delivered under contract	101 32	...	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Shoepacks	31 68	...	...	...
...	W. Stobart & Co.	Clothing	17 30	...	...	...
...	Stewart Bros.	Moccasins	3 50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	355 26	...	...
...	...	Furniture, Outfit, & c.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies	14 64	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	1 tool chest	72 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Blankets, crockery, & c.	383 25	...	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Counter scales	16 00	...	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	68 58	...	...	...	...
...	J. Longmore	Tent	15 00	...	...	...
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	32 70	...	...	...	...

...	W. Carter	10 50	...	...	...	...
...	A.J. Prongua	1 cow	80 00	...	...	...
...	W. Smart	Furniture	129 00	...	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	31 03	...	...	...
...	Tinning & Hoskins	Knitting machine	68 88	...	...	...
...	Tinning & Hoskins	Sheeting and bedstead	278 74	...	...	...
...	Masterman Bose & Co.	1 yoke oxen	190 00	...	...	...
...	Masterman Bose & Co.	1 waggon	75 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,465 32	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	7,365 79	13,882 32	36,669 61

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	7,365 79	13,882 32	36,669 61
...	...	BATTLEFORD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Expenses of Management.	...	...	...	...
...	Dominion Express Co.	For Express charges	6 70	...	...	...
...	Rev. T. Clarke	Travelling expenses \$88 00	...	...	...	...
...	...	LESS - Refunded 56 75	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	31 25	...	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Stationery	4 90	...	...	...
...	P.G. Laurie	Printing and advertising	11 55	...	...	...
...	H. Richardson	Postage stamps	29 21	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	83 61	...	...
...	...	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	For Sundry supplies	75 23	...	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	189 77	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	175 65	...	...	...
...	G.H. Parker	20 tons hay	220 00	...	...	...
...	W.G. Pettingell	Medicines	75 18	...	...	...
...	H.J. Parker	Buckboard and harness loaned and lost in river while in use	37 00	...	...	...
...	H.J. Parker	Ploughing land	60 00	...	...	...
...	A. Taylor	Hire of team	5 00	...	...	...
...	D. Lavally	Blacksmithing	3 50	...	...	...
...	J. Longmore	Hire of team	5 00	...	...	...
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Sundry supplies	51 65	...	...	...
...	R.C. Macdonald	Express charges	22 96	...	...	...
...	N. Smart	Rent of house for school	60 00	...	...	...
...	L. C. Baker	Express charges	7 55	...	...	...
...	W. Carter	1 can	1 00	...	...	...
...	P. Ballendine	50 cords wood	682 39	...	...	...
...	C.H. Macdonald	Harrowing land	10 00	...	...	...
...	H. Parker	Ploughing land	100 00	...	...	...
...	J. Nolin	6 tons straw	57 00	...	...	...
...	J. Y. Gilmour & Co.	Packing	0 75	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	J.G. Oliver	Plastering and repairing buildings	88 37	...	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	Sundries	2 98	...	...	...
...	W. Latour	Blacksmithing	10 50	...	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Wire fencing	328 44	...	...	...
...	Hingston Arms Co.	Cricket bats, & c., for pupils	7 05	...	...	...
...	P.C. Pambrun	40 cords wood	160 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	1 die	1 50	...	...	...
...	Sackaman	Transport of pupils	24 00	...	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	1 bushel pease	2 05	...	...	...
...	Prince Bros.	1 load straw	8 00	...	...	...
...	J.A. Simmons	Making coffin	2 00	...	...	...
...	J. Mewhart	Transport	20 00	...	...	...
...	E. Arcand	Hay	68 50	...	...	...
...	J.F. Smith	Seed	106 30	...	...	...
...	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Transport of official	6 15	...	...	...
...	J.M. Skelton	Rails and fence posts	160 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,835 47	...	...	...
...	...	LESS - Value of 30 cords wood used by troops	105 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,730 47	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure, Battleford Industrial School	...	...	10,179 87	...
...	...	HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries and Wages.	...	...	...	...
...	Rev. A. Lacombe	For Salary as Principal for 10 months, to 31st March, 1886	1,000 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. E. Claude	Salary as Principal for 2 months, to 31st May, 1886	200 00	...	...	...
...	J. Little	Salary as Assistant for 12 months, to 31st May, 1886	799 92	...	...	...
...	L. Slattery	Salary as Farming Instructor, for 10 months, to 31st March, 1886	600 00	...	...	...
...	Sister Guenette	Salary as Matron, for 2 months, to 31st July, 1886	66 66	...	...	...
...	Sister Cleary	Salary as Matron, for 10 months, to 31st May, 1886	333 30	...	...	...
...	Sister Thiffault	Salary as Cook, for 2 months, to 31st	40 00	...	...	...

		July, 1886				
...	Sister Mongrain	Salary as Cook, for 10 months, to 31st May, 1886	200 00	...	...	...
...	E.L. Picard	Salary as Cook, for 2 months, to 31st May, 1886	80 00	...	...	...
...	M. Lepage	Salary as Cook, for 2 months, to 31st May, 1886	120 00	...	...	...
...	J.L. Hereux	Wages	50 00	...	...	...
...	R.C. Mission, Calgary	Wages paid	37 50	...	...	...
...	Mrs. Reed	Making clothing	45 00	...	...	...
...	Amelia Druais	Wages for 2 months to 31st May, 886	30 00	...	...	...
...	Rosine Turcot	Wages for 2 months to 31st May, 886	30 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,632 38	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	3,632 38	24,062 19	36,669 61

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	3,632 38	24,062 19	36,669 61
...	...	HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Food.	...	...	...	...
...	The Portage Milling Co.	For 250 sacks flour	840 00	...	...	...
...	A.C. Sparrow	9,256 lbs. beef	1,236 52	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	272 43	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	447 39	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	1,000 lbs. bacon	127 50	...	...	...
...	A. Begg	427 lbs. mutton	55 51	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,979 35	...	...
...	...	Clothing.	...	...	...	...
...	W. Carter	For Clothing supplied under contract	98 60	...	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	Clothing supplied under contract	494 15	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Clothing supplied under contract	1,155 04	...	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Clothing supplied under contract	457 30	...	...	...
...	R.C. Mission, Calgary	Clothing supplied under contract	1 00	...	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Shoepacks and slippers supplied under contract	75 96	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,282 05	...	...
...	...	Furniture and Outfit.	...	...	...	...
...	Bishop Grandin	For Furnishing for chapel	164 00	...	...	...
...	M. O'Keefe	1 blackboard and easel	7 50	...	...	...
...	W. Carter	Contract supplies	29 68	...	...	...
...	L.E.N. Pratte	1 harmonium	60 00	...	...	...
...	J.C. Wilson	2 pigs	45 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	1 farmers boiler	23 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies	115 13	...	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Contract dishes	28 74	...	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	Contract blankets	372 02	...	...	...
...	Rogers & Grant	Knives and forks, & c.	15 65	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Contract supplies	356 72	...	...	...
...	G. Murdock	Saddle, whip, & c.	74 25	...	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Contract supplies (counterpanes)	97 36	...	...	...
...	R.C. Mission, Calgary	...	13 475	...	...	...
...	A. Begg	12 chickens	12 00	...	...	...
...	W. Thompson	2 cows	140 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,554 50	...	...
...	...	Management.	...	...	...	...
...	Dominion Express Co.	For Express charges	0 90	...	...	...
...	Rev. A. Lacombe	Travelling expenses	176 50	...	...	...
...	Stewart Ranche Co.	Transport	15 00	...	...	...
...	J.C. Linton	Stamps and ink	22 25	...	...	...
...	R.C. Mission, Calgary	Transport	5 00	...	...	...
...	Royal Mail Line	Transport	15 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	234 65	...	...	...
...	...	LESS - Refund of charge of telegram	1 89	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	232 76	...	...
...	...	Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...
...	Sundry persons	For Freighting	165 33	...	...	...
...	R.A. Begg	10 tons hay	60 00	...	...	...
...	W. Carter	1 case	1 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	11 05	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies	32 10	...	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	Packing	5 15	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Coal, coal oil and lime (contract)	1,025 00	...	...	...
...	J.B. Rivet	Blacksmithing	59 20	...	...	...
...	P. Ducharme	Picking potatoes	28 00	...	...	...
...	R.C. Mission, Calgary	Board of children	9 50	...	...	...

...	W. McLean	Building bake oven	40 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. A. Lacombe	Paid for taking care of pupils	12 00	...	...	...
...	T. Lavord	Transport of pupils	52 00	...	...	...
...	R. Ferguson	Transport of pupils	28 00	...	...	...
...	Martin Bros.	...	32 65	...	...	...
...	S. Parrish & Co.	Oats	38 52	...	...	...
...	S.W. Trott	Medicines	13 88	...	...	...
...	Rogers & Grant	...	35 80	...	...	...
...	Fanny Stevens	Tablet lessons	2 75	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	1 die	1 59	...	...	...
...	Morris & Carey	Outfit and supplies in connection with bringing pupils from Edmonton	172 10	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	1,825 53	10,681 04	24,062 19	36,669 61

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	1,825 53	10,681 04	24,062 19	36,669 61
...	...	HIGH RIVER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Miscellaneous - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	F. Dick	For Lumber	10 65	...	...	...
...	Calgary 'Herald'	Advertising loss of mail	3 00	...	...	...
...	Noah L. Piper & Son	Coal oil delivered under contract	35 00	...	...	...
...	J. Bannerman	1 ton bran oats	50 20	...	...	...
...	S.A. Ramsay	Sperm oil	2 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,926 38	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure, High River Industrial School	...	...	12,607 42	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	36,669 61

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

L. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	SURVEYS.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	8,000 00
...	...	Further grant under 49 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	874 13
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,874 13
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c. 2. and 49 Vic., c. 2.	J.C. Nelson	For Salary as Surveyor, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	2,190 00	...	...
...	T.D. Green	Salary as Assistant Surveyor, from 1st Ma, 1885, to 31st May, 1886	...	975 00	...	...
...	T.D. Green	Travelling expenses	...	4 00	...	...
...	A.W. Ponton	Salary as Assistant Surveyor, 206 1/2 days to the 31st March, 1886	...	1,032 50	...	...
...	C.P. Railway	Freighting	...	3 70	...	...
...	Portage Milling Co.	Oats	...	5 60	...	...
...	Piepot	Herding	...	2 00	...	...
...	Awakawad	Herding	...	30 00	...	...
...	Department of the Interior	Photographic outfit for Mr. Nelson	...	53 15	...	...
...	H. Ross	Wages in 1886, on Mr. Patrick's party surveying in Treaty 4	...	149 33	...	...
...	A. Stevenson	Wages in 1886, on Mr. Patrick's party surveying in Treaty 4	...	40 87	...	...
...	Yellow Calf	Wages in 1886, on Mr. Patrick's party surveying in Treaty 4	...	53 46	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,539 61	...
...	...	Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...
...	A.W. Ponton	For Items previously disallowed	...	...	73 55	...
...	...	Treaty No. 5.	...	...	...	...
...	Department of Interior	For Cost of survey Beren's River Reserve	...	...	797 92	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	5,411 08	8,874 13

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	5,411 08	8,874 13
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...
...	C.P. Railway	For Freighting	...	323 91	...	...
...	J.C. Nelson	Expenses of survey on Bobtail's, Sampson's, Ermineskin's and Sharphead's Reserves -	...	...	...	...
...	...	Personal allowances	65 00	...	...	...
...	...	Paylist and rations	1,181 15	...	...	...
...	...	Transport	127 33	...	...	...
...	...	Camp equipage	9 15	...	...	...
...	...	Miscellaneous	118 41	...	...	...
...	...	Board allowances of Mr. Green	55 20	...	...	...
...	1,556 24	...	...
...	J.C. Nelson	Expenses of survey on Pecan's Reserve -	...	...	...	...
...	...	Paylist	260 15	...	...	...
...	...	Transport	279 26	...	...	...
...	...	Camp equipage	21 35	...	...	...
...	...	Travelling expenses	3 60	...	...	...
...	...	Miscellaneous	21 20	...	...	...
...	585 56	...	...
...	A.W. Ponton	Personal services and allowances	460 40	...	...	...
...	...	Camp equipage	164 68	...	...	...
...	...	Paylist	65 30	...	...	...
...	...	Transport	306 90	...	...	...
...	997 28	...	...
...	3,463 05	...
...	...	Total expenditure	...	...	...	8,874 13

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

M. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST - Continued.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Wages OF FARMERS EMPLOYED ON INDIAN RESERVES.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	37,016 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	Farm No. 3, Crooked Lakes - Indian Reserves Nos. 71, 72, 73, 73a, 74.	...	161 66	...	...	...
48 Vic, c. 2.	P.J. Williams	For Salary as Farm Instructor, for 2 months, to 31st August, 1886	...	400 00	...	...
...	J. Nicol	Salary as Farm Instructor, for 10 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	1,036 07	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	...	1,597 73	...
...	Farm No. 4, Qu'Appelle. - Indian Reserves Nos. 79 and 80.	...	...	...	...	...
...	S. Hockley	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 79, 12 months to 31st August, 1886	...	480 00	...	...
...	D. McIntosh	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve 80, 11 months to 30th April, 1886	...	380 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	1,095 34	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,955 34	...
...	Farm No. 5, File Hills, Indian Reserves Nos. 81, 82, 83, 84.	...	...	...	...	...
...	J. Nicol	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 2 months, to 31st August, 1886	...	80 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	477 28	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	557 28	...
...	Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills. - Indian Reserves Nos. 85, 86, 88, 90 and 90.	...	...	...	...	...
...	L. Couture	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserves Nos. 86, 87 and 88, 10 months to 31st March, 1886	...	500 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	500 00	4,110 35	37,016 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	500 00	4,110 35	37,016 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Farm No. 6 - Touchwood Hills - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	T.J. Fleetham	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserves Nos. 86, 87 and 88, from 9th April to 31st May	...	90 38	...	...
...	J.H. Gooderham	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserves 85, 89 and 90, 12 months to June, 1886	...	460 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	411 43	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,461 81	...
...	...	Farm No. 7, Indian Head. - Indian Reserve No. 76.	...	...	...	...
...	W.S. Grant	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 3 months to 31st August, 1886	...	15 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	589 98	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	739 98	...
...	...	Farm No. 8, Duck Lake. - Indian Reserves Nos. 96, 86, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101.	...	...	...	...
...	J. Tomkins	For Salary as Farm Instructor for 12 months to 30th June, 1886	...	729 96	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	535 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,264 96	...
...	...	Farm No. 9. - Piapot's Reserve No. 75.	...	...	...	...
...	R. McKinnon	For Salary as Farm Instructor for 12 months to 30th June, 1886	...	720 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	653 54	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,373 54	...
...	...	Farm No. 10, Carlton. - Indian Reserves Nos. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106.	...	...	...	...
...	G. Chaffee	For Salary as Farm Instructor for 12 months to 30th June, 1886	...	729 96	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	656 91	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,386 87	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	From No. 11, Eagle Hills. - Indian Reserves Nos. 108, 109, 110, 111.	...	...	...	...
...	C.M. Daunais	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 10 months to 31st March, 1886	...	500 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	408 81	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	908 81	...
...	...	Farm No. 12, Battle River. - Indian Reserves Nos. 113, 114, 116.	...	...	...	...
...	J. Fitzpatrick	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve No. 113, 10 months to 30th April, 1886	...	450 00	...	...
...	A. Mannix	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve No. 114, 7 months to 30th April, 1886	...	340 00	...	...
...	J. Craig	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve No. 116, for the month of May, and from 1st Nov. to 23rd March, 1886	...	278 07	...	...
...	G.D. Gopsill	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve No. 116, from 23rd March to 30th April, 1886	...	65 38	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	703 45	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,836 90	...
...	...	Farm No. 13, Jack Fish Creek. - Indian Reserves Nos. 112 and 115.	...	...	...	...
...	A. Sufferin	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve No. 115, 10 months to 30th April, 1886	...	500 00	...	...
...	G. Applegarth	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve No. 112, 9 months to 31st March, 1886	...	450 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	262 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,212 00	...
...	...	Farm No. 14, Onion Lake. - Indian Reserve No. 119.	...	...	...	...
...	G.G. Mann	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 14 months to 31st, 1886	...	700 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	652 68	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,352 68	...
...	...	Farm No. 15. - Frog Lake.	...	...	...	...
...	Sundry persons	For Labor performed	...	...	265 00	...
...	...	Farm No. 16, Saddle Lake. - Indian Reserves Nos. 126, 127, 128, 129, 130.	...	...	...	...
		For Salary as Farm Instructor, 11 months to 22nd				

...	C. Carson	March, 1886	...	536 55	...	...
...	J.E. Ingram	Salary as Farm Instructor for the month of April, 1885	...	50 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	336 15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	922 70	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	16,835 60	37,016 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	16,835 60	37,016 00
...	...	Farm No. 17, River qui Barre - Indian Reserves Nos. 132, 133, 134, 135, 136.	...	...	...	...
...	W.J. O'Donnell	For Farm No. 17, River qui Barre - Indian Reserves Nos. 132, 133, 134 and 135, 9 months to 31st January, 1886	...	450 00	...	...
...	J.N. Shields	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserves No. 136, 7 months to 31st March 1886	...	315 38	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	823 29	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,588 67	...
...	...	Farm No. 18, Peace Hills. - Indian Reserves Nos. 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.	...	...	...	...
...	J. Lee	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserves Nos. 137 and 140, 7 months to 30th November, 1885	...	315 00	...	...
...	J. Morris	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserves No. 141, 11 months to 31st March, 1886	...	495 00	...	...
...	J. Aylwin	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserves Nos. 138 and 139, 10 months to 31st March, 1886	...	450 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	690 54	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,950 54	...
...	...	Farm No. 19, Stoney Reserve. - Indian Reserves Nos. 142 and 144.	...	...	...	...
...	W. Grier	For Salary as Farm Instructor, from 18th April to 7th September, 1886	...	...	248 06	...
...	...	Farm No. 20, Blackfoot Reserve. - Indian Reserves Nos. 146 and 156.	...	...	...	...
...	G.H. Wheatley	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Crowfoot's camp, 13 months to 30th April, 1886	...	630 00	...	...
...	J.M. Scott	Salary as Farm Instructor (Old Sun's Camp), from 1st April to 14th December, 1885	...	395 76	...	...
...	J.G. Scott	Salary as Farm Instructor (Old Sun's Camp), 4 months to 30th April, 1886	...	180 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	2,465 40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,671 16	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Farm No. 21, Piegan Reserve. - Indian Reserve No. 147.	...	...	...	...
...	W.F. Parker	For Salary as Farm Instructor, from 13th April, to 30th April, 1886	...	754 60	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	1,603 18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,357 78	...
...	...	Farm No. 22 - Blood Reserve No. 148.	...	...	...	...
...	R. Whitney	For Salary as Farm Instructor, from 1st April to 30th November, 1885	...	360 00	...	...
...	H.M. Cottingham	Salary as Farm Instructor, from 1st December, 1885, to 31st March, 1886	...	180 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	3,768 61	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,308 61	...
...	...	Farm No. 25, Moose Mountains. - Indian Reserves Nos. 68, 69 and 70.	...	...	...	...
...	C. Lawford	For Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserves Nos. 68 and 69, 11 months to 30th April, 1886	...	550 00	...	...
...	A. Campbell	Salary as Farm Instructor, Reserve No. 70, 6 months, to 30th September, 1885	...	300 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	850 00	...
...	...	Farm No. 26. - Sarcee Reserve No. 145.	...	...	...	...
...	P. Brown	For Salary as Farm Instructor, 2 months, to 31st January, 1886	...	100 00	...	...
...	W.C. DeBalinhard	Salary as Farm Instructor, 7 months, to 30th Sept., 1886	...	420 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Labor performed	...	1,205 33	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,725 33	...
...	...	Riding River. - Reserve No. 67.	...	...	...	...
...	P. Couture	For Salary as Farm Instructor, from 4th April, 1885, to 30th April, 1886	...	410 00	...	...
...	P. LaPlatte	Assistant at harvesting	...	20 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	430 00	...
...	...	Total expenditure	...	...	...	34,965 75
...	...	Unexpended balance	...	...	...	2,050 25

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

N. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	SUPPLIES FOR FARMS AND LABORERS EMPLOYED ON INDIAN RESERVES.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48., c. 2.	...	...	...	17,862 87
...	...	Further Grant under 49 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	4,382 73
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	22,245 60
...	...	Farm No. 3. - Crooked Lakes.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c. 2, and 49 Vic., c. 2.	Joe Clementson	For Postage stamps	...	1 01	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Oats	...	9 76	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Bacon supplied under contract	...	226 80	...	...
...	A.G. Thorburn	Rivets	...	1 50	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Flour supplied under contract	...	153 04	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	...	1 90	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	1 horse	...	150 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	106 48	...	...
...	J. Dawson	Carbolic acid	...	1 25	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Coal oil supplied under contract	...	9 75	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Tea	...	17 85	...	...
...	W. Moulding	Blacksmithing	...	9 85	...	...
...	Indian	Hay	...	75 00	...	...
...	A. Cuddie	Hay	...	75 00	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Dishes	...	8 00	...	...
...	D. Tulloch	Repairs to mowers and reapers	...	126 85	...	...
...	R. Hillhouse	Oats	...	14 00	...	...
...	W. Wood	Blacksmithing	...	2 25	...	...
...	W.P. West	Meals and lodging	...	6 60	...	...
...	W.W. Wright	Carpenter work on houses on Chapowace's and Kakewistahaw's Reserves	...	60 75	...	...
...	Broadview Lumber Co.	Lumber for houses Chapowace's and Kakewistahaw's Reserve	...	229 30	...	...
...	Muskoka	Lumber for houses on Chapowace's and	...	34 05	...	...

	Lumber Co.	Kakewistahaw's Reserves				
...	Marshallsay & Knowles	Sundries for Chapowace's and Kakewistahai's Reserves	...	17 19	...	...
...	J. O'Neill	2 cook stoves and pipes	...	74 00	...	...
...	Smith & Ferguson	Coal oil	...	10 50	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	R. Brennan	Stabling and horsefeed	...	8 80	...	...
...	P. Belanger	Cutting logs	...	20 00	...	...
...	G.A. Mackay	Blacksmithing	...	4 85	...	...
...	J. Clementson	Nails and screws	...	2 75	...	...
...	T. Miskinnian	Crushing grain	...	11 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,470 08	...
...	...	Farm No. 4 - Qu'Appelle.	...	...	...	...
...	Garnett & Glenn	For Stabling horse	...	1 90	...	...
...	W.P. McCormick	Board and lodging	...	1 50	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Platform scales and supplies	...	69 30	...	...
...	R.S. Smith	Oats	...	8 25	...	...
...	Sibbald, Lindsay & Lynn	Oats	...	22 41	...	...
...	Sibbald, Lindsay & Lynn	1 buckboard	...	65 00	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Oats	...	69 50	...	...
...	Indian	Oats	...	6 00	...	...
...	Portage Milling Co.	For Oats	...	16 80	...	...
...	J. Doolittle	Poundage fees	...	3 50	...	...
...	Indians	Services	...	70 75	...	...
...	O.W. Evans	Blacksmithing	...	14 30	...	...
...	James Harris, V.S.	Professional services	...	20 00	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Coal oil supplied under contract	...	9 75	...	...
...	C.H. Bayne	Rations	...	3 49	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	88 82	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	1,800 lbs. supplied under contract	...	192 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Flour lbs. supplied under contract	...	147 09	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Tea lbs. supplied under contract	...	17 37	...	...
...	T.E. Martin	Lumber and windows for storehouse and stable, Muscowpetung's Reserve	...	150 14	...	...
...	J.A. MacCaul	Lumber and shingles for Muscowpetung's Reserve	...	81 17	...	...

...	Smith & Ferguson	Curry combs, & c., supplied under contract	...	19 14	...	...
...	D.H. Gillespie	Stabling team	...	7 20	...	...
...	Grundy Bros.	Board of men, and horse feed	...	13 75	...	...
...	Finnerty & Moore	Spikes	...	1 20	...	...
...	J. McConnell	1 set of bob-sleighs	...	32 00	...	...
...	C.R. Saffery	Board for men	...	6 50	...	...
...	W.H. Hamilton	Stabling horses	...	1 60	...	...
...	D.A. Macdonald	Blacksmithing	...	4 00	...	...
...	J.R. Marshall	Blacksmithing	...	4 50	...	...
...	Tinning & Hoskins	Flour and supplies	...	155 38	...	...
...	Tompson & Nelson	Lumber for Instructor's house	...	64 13	...	...
...	Fishleigh & Dillon	2 chimney tops	...	2 50	...	...
...	E. Syere	1 wheel for wagon	...	4 00	...	...
...	C.H. Sheppard	2 horse blankets	...	8 00	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Lumber and spikes	...	18 36	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	1,391 30	1,470 08	22,245 60

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	1,391 30	1,470 08	22,245 60
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Farm No. 4. - Qu'Appelle - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	Jackson & Tilton	For Beef	...	4 50	...	...
...	J. Macrae	Dishes and tinware	...	5 00	...	...
...	W.M. Childs	Oats	...	6 50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,407 30	...
...	...	Farm No. 5, File Hills.	...	...	...	...
...	W. Sutherland	For Postage stamps	...	2 00	...	...
...	A. McBeath	Postage stamps	...	3 78	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	1,000 lbs. bacon	...	126 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Flour supplied under contract	...	109 84	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Tea	...	15 55	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	6 84	...	...
...	A. Wheeler	Barley	...	22 50	...	...
...	C.R. Saffery	Board for men at Qu'Appelle	...	27 50	...	...
...	A. Kennedy	Giving horse medicine	...	2 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	316 01	...
...	...	Farm No. 6, Touchwood Hills	...	...	...	...
...	T. McNab	For Logs	...	17 50	...	...
...	Indians	Logs	...	36 00	...	...
...	W. Slater	Logs	...	21 00	...	...
...	Crawford & Robertson	Lumber and shingles	...	212 90	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	bacon	...	243 00	...	...
...	J. Taylor	Horse hire	...	26 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	...	...	217 26	...	...
...	A.J. Osment	Lumber	...	51 74	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Coal oil delivered	...	7 80	...	...
...	J. Brown	Blacksmithing	...	5 75	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	2 cooking stoves	...	60 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	177 03	...	...
...	A. McNab	Building house on Muscovequan's Reserve	...	20 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	P. Brown	For Guide to Fishing Lakes	...	5 00	...	...
...	Indians	Digging cellar, Poor Man's Reserve	...	20 00	...	...
...	W.A. Heubach	Oats	...	112 50	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Sugar supplied under contract	...	20 40	...	...
...	A. McNab	Lime	...	10 00	...	...
...	N. Hogg	Work on new house	...	16 00	...	...
...	E. & C. Gurney & Co.	2 platform scales	...	37 25	...	...
...	G. Harper	Lime	...	3 50	...	...
...	A. Esplin	Transport of Mr. Fleetham	...	36 00	...	...
...	S.H. Caswell	Iron for blacksmithing	...	32 09	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,388 72	...
...	...	Farm No. 7. - Indian Head.	...	...	...	...
...	Garnett & Glen	For Stabling horses	...	1 50	...	...
...	J. Burnell	Oats	...	33 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	...	188 93	...	...
...	J. Dawson	Medicines	...	1 50	...	...
...	J. Brown	Blacksmithing	...	22 95	...	...
...	C.H. Sheppard	Repairing harness	...	3 25	...	...
...	Y. Younsley, V.S.	Professional services	...	19 50	...	...
...	J.P. Dill	Rope and chains	...	31 80	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	9 35	...	...
...	Murray & Brooks	Lumber for stable	...	31 30	...	...
...	C.R. Saffery	Board of men	...	15 50	...	...
...	S.H. Caswell	Oats	...	17 50	...	...
...	G. Pollock	Oats	...	12 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	388 08	...
...	...	Farm No. 8. - Duck Lake.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies	...	123 65	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	...	171 80	...	...
...	J.R. McPhail & Co.	Cooking utensils	...	18 49	...	...
...	C. Thompson	Blacksmithing	...	42 75	...	...
...	J.B. Lash	Paid board of teamster	...	4 50	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	1 tent delivered under contract	...	21 77	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Bacon delivered under contract	...	285 47	...	...
...	S.J. Donaldson	Feed for horses	...	3 00	...	...

...	P. Tomkins	Use of tent	...	16 50	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	18 07	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	...	53 55	...	...
...	T.J. Agnew	Coal oil	...	1 25	...	...
...	Noah L. Piper & Son	Coal oil and wash tubs	...	43 25	...	...
...	J.D. Tomkins	Horse hire	...	90 00	...	...
...	S.G. Miller	Stabling and hay	...	3 00	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	1 set scales	...	9 42	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	906 47	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	5,876 66	22,245 60

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	5,876 66	22,245 60
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Farm No. 9 - Piapot's Reserve.	...	...	...	...
...	Sibbald, Lindsay & Co.	For Oats	...	29 70	...	...
...	C.H. Bayne	Rations	...	9 61	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Supplies	...	23 25	...	...
...	D.H. Gillespie	Stabling horses	...	30 55	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Bacon delivered under contract	...	115 20	...	...
...	J. Dawson	Oil	...	0 25	...	...
...	Dawson & Bole & Co.	Condition powders	...	2 00	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Oats	...	84 53	...	...
...	D.A. McDonald	Blacksmithing	...	2 40	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Tea delivered under contract	...	9 93	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	...	118 60	...	...
...	W.P. McCormick	Meals and lodgings	...	12 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	16 50	...	...
...	C.J. McCusker	Coal	...	9 98	...	...
...	Welland Bros.	1 whip	...	1 25	...	...
...	T. Martin	Lumber	...	55 54	...	...
...	Portage Milling Co.	Oats	...	25 20	...	...
...	Tinning & Hoskins	1 whip	...	124 28	...	...
...	Jackson & Tilton	Beef	...	4 50	...	...
...	W.M. Childs	Beef	...	6 09	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	681 36	...
...	...	Farm No. 10. - Carlton.	...	...	...	...
...	H. Mitchell	For Hay	...	100 00	...	...
...	Stewart Bros.	Cooking utensils	...	16 95	...	...
...	Chester Thompson	Blacksmithing	...	35 60	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies	...	210 74	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	...	171 80	...	...
...	J.B. Lash	Paid for board	...	3 00	...	...
...	T. Mucherhoo	Looking for cattle	...	4 00	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Sugar supplied under contract	...	7 80	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	L.J. Johnson & Co.	Rifle and ammunition	...	36 65	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	...	53 55	...	...
...	H. Pierce	Making timber	...	40 00	...	...
...	J. Letellier	Transport of Instructor	...	15 00	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	1 set scales	...	9 43	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	713 34	...
...	...	Farm No. 11. - Eagle Hills.	...	...	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	For Supplies	...	42 56	...	...
...	W. Latour	Blacksmithing	...	121 00	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Bacon	...	115 20	...	...
...	F.F. Tims	Supplies	...	11 85	...	...
...	Thunderchild	Making wagon wheel	...	5 00	...	...
...	F.F Tims	Transport and freighting Mr. Orr's effects	...	51 08	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	1 cook stove	...	27 50	...	...
...	O.F. Orr	Travelling expenses	...	21 75	...	...
...	C.P.R. Co.	Transport and freighting	...	24 15	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Coal oil delivered under contract	...	2 28	...	...
...	...	Farm No. 12. - Battle River.	...	...	422 37	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Sundry supplies	...	35 15	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies for distribution	...	1,473 96	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Transport of J. McKay	...	50 00	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Bacon supplied under contract	...	440 40	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Utensils supplied	...	42 15	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Sundry supplies	...	147 80	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Towelling, blankets, & c.	...	112 41	...	...
...	W. Latour	Blacksmithing	...	45 40	...	...
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Cooking utensils	...	17 25	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Sugar and coal oil supplied under contract	...	182 99	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	11 51	...	...
...	E. & C. Gurney & Co.	3 scales	...	18 86	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Lamps delivered under contract	...	9 45	...	...

...	A.P. Forget	1 horse	...	90 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,667 33	...
...	...	Farm No. 13. - Jack Fish Creek.	...	...	...	...
...	W. Latour	For Blacksmithing	...	68 35	...	...
...	A. McKenzie	Blacksmithing	...	14 00	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Bacon delivered under contract	...	158 40	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Sundry supplies	...	80 00	...	...
...	S. Morin	Widow sashes	...	12 00	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Utensils supplied	...	28 30	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	361 05	10,371 06	22,245 60

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	361 05	10,371 06	22,245 60
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Farm No. 13. - Jack Fish Creek - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	For Stoves, coal, oil, & c., supplied under contract	...	249 10	...	...
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Cook stove, & c.	...	39 10	...	...
...	E. & C. Gurney & Co.	1 scale	...	9 42	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	2 pairs blankets	...	16 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	3 26	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	677 93	...
...	...	Farm No. 14. - Fort Pitt.	...	...	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	For Rations and supplies	...	110 93	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Sundries supplied under contract	...	1 57	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies	...	1,439 45	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	39 98	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,591 93	...
...	...	Farm No. 15. - Frog Lake.	...	...	...	...
...	H.T. Quinn	For Blacksmithing	...	67 40	...	...
...	J. Longmore	Freighting	...	35 43	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Coal oil	...	10 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	112 83	...
...	...	Farm No. 16. - Saddle Lake.	...	...	...	...
...	D. Ross	For Meals for Instructor	...	10 00	...	...
...	E. Anderson	Supplies for July	...	17 80	...	...
...	J.A. McDougall & Co.	Supplies for July	...	33 37	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Towelling, blankets and tea supplied under contract	...	67 15	...	...
...	A. Macdonald & Co.	Utensils and supplies	...	7 70	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies	...	464 37	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Flour supplied under contract	...	90 90	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Coal oil supplied under contract	...	10 40	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	6 13	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Brown & Curry	Outfit	...	72 15	...	...
...	E. McGillvray	Tea	...	7 50	...	...
...	J.A. Carson	Horse hire	...	30 00	...	...
...	J.A. Carson	Oats	...	75 00	...	...
...	Sanderson & Looby	Blacksmithing	...	24 50	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Buckboard	...	105 00	...	...
...	Nisses	Hay	...	15 00	...	...
...	L. Thompson	Tea	...	3 75	...	...
...	P. Erasmus	Hay	...	4 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,044 72	...
...	...	Farm No. 17. - River qui Barre.	...	...	...	...
...	Sanderson & Looby	For Freighting	...	39 25	...	...
...	M. McCauley	Beef	...	29 60	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Beef	...	126 40	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies	...	33 96	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies delivered under contract	...	164 95	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Flour delivered under contract	...	215 70	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	7 69	...	...
...	J. Looby	Horse blankets	...	15 00	...	...
...	W.J. O'Donnell	Supplies	...	23 55	...	...
...	Ross Bros.	2 chimney flukes	...	24 00	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Towelling and blankets delivered under contract	...	62 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	742 10	...
...	...	Farm No. 18. - Peace River.	...	...	...	...
...	Sundry persons	For Freighting	...	53 49	...	...
...	Mackine	Hay	...	30 00	...	...
...	Indians	Wood	...	50 00	...	...
...	Kinewatis	Hay and potatoes	...	42 00	...	...
...	D. Whitford	Barley	...	8 75	...	...
...	Sampson	Potatoes	...	3 00	...	...
...	Indians	Labor making timber for new buildings	...	94 59	...	...
...	D. Whitford	Labor making timber for new buildings	...	57 68	...	...
...	Ross Bros.	Dishes	...	13 35	...	...
...	J. Paul	Wood	...	13 00	...	...

...	S. Nancy	Wood	...	12 00	...	...
...	Baptiste	Hay	...	4 00	...	...
...	Sharphead	Hay	...	30 00	...	...
...	M. McCauley	Beef	...	1 95	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Hardware, & c.	...	13 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Contract supplies	...	395 55	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies	...	290 83	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Contract supplies	...	183 00	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Contract supplies	...	38 70	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	1,344 89	14,540 57	22,245 60

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	1,344 89	14,540 57	22,245 60
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Farm. No. 18. - Peace River - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	Ermineskin	For Hay	...	16 00	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Duck	...	9 99	...	...
...	Norris & Carey	Baking powder and barley	...	25 32	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,386 20	...
...	...	Farm No. 19. - Morleyville.	...	...	...	...
...	C.P.R. Co.	For Freighting	...	2 67	...	...
...	D. McDougall	Beef	...	6 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8 67	...
...	...	Farm No. 20. - North and South Blackfoot Reserve.	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	For Beef	...	636 12	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Bacon	...	113 03	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Tea and sugar	...	134 80	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Oats and hay	...	48 20	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	21 02	...	...
...	McQuarrie & O'Mara	Blacksmithing	...	28 75	...	...
...	Portage Milling Co.	Flour	...	156 20	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Surcingle	...	10 40	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies	...	376 70	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Coal oil delivered under contract	...	36 25	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Milk strainers	...	0 45	...	...
...	Indians	Oats and potatoes	...	41 00	...	...
...	Hogg & Co.	Lumber	...	17 65	...	...
...	J. Walker	Lumber	...	25 00	...	...
...	J.H. Cummings	Stabling and horse feed	...	24 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,669 57	...	...

...	...	LESS - Refund of value of supplies issued to N.W.M.P.	...	18 07	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,651 50	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Farm No. 21. - Piegan Reserve.	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	For Flour and supplies	...	509 41	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Beef	...	414 21	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	1 buckboard	...	82 50	...	...
...	R. Payne	Blacksmithing	...	24 37	...	...
...	G. Vissard	Blacksmithing	...	46 00	...	...
...	Quail & Scott	Blacksmithing	...	2 25	...	...
...	M. Sullivan	Ferrying	...	6 50	...	...
...	P. McLaren	Lumber	...	105 20	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies	...	188 25	...	...
...	Indians	Potatoes	...	13 00	...	...
...	D. Allison	Oats	...	26 40	...	...
...	W. Cross	Pump	...	28 75	...	...
...	A.F. Grady	Repairs to kettle	...	0 25	...	...
...	Royal Mail Line	Express charges	...	1 40	...	...
...	N.W. Coal and Navigation Co.	Express charges	...	46 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,494 49	...
...	...	Farm No. 22. - Blood Reserve.	...	...	...	...
...	J.G. Baker & Co.	For Beef	...	651 10	...	...
...	J.G. Baker & Co.	Supplies	...	620 00	...	...
...	F. Whear	Mining 50 tons coal	...	200 00	...	...
...	J.A. Burton	Board, lodging and horse feed	...	9 75	...	...
...	C.P.R. Co.	Freighting	...	23 55	...	...
...	J.G. Macdougall	Building new ration house	...	300 00	...	...
...	F. Pace	Logs for ration house	...	160 00	...	...
...	Indians	Hauling lumber	...	34 00	...	...
...	R. Payne	Blacksmithing	...	54 10	...	...
...	G. Lossom	Blacksmithing	...	7 50	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Supplies	...	188 25	...	...
...	J.D. Quail	Blacksmithing	...	2 00	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Curry combs delivered under contract	...	0 60	...	...
...	D. Wanamangher	Threshing grain	...	29 28	...	...
...	Indians	Oats	...	32 33	...	...
...	W. Cross	3 pumps	...	86 25	...	...
...	Levasseur & Stedman	Horse feed	...	1 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,399 71	...	...
		LESS - Refund of value of				

...	...	horses sold	...	248 97	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,150 74	...
...	...	Farm No. 25. - Moose Mountain.	...	...	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	For Bacon and sugar supplied under contract	...	94 81	...	...
...	R.D. McNaughton	Spirit level boiler	...	13 55
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	3 30
...	...	Carried forward	...	111 66	21,232 17	22,245 60

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AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	111 66	21,232 17	22,245 60
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Farm No. 25. - Moose Mountain - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	R.D. McNaughton	For Blacksmithing	...	6 00	...	...
...	E. Sayer	Finding strayed horse	...	15 00	...	...
...	P. Barclay	Flour delivered under contract	...	24 75	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Coal oil delivered under contract	...	6 50	...	...
...	J. McCurdy	Blacksmithing	...	1 00	...	...
...	A.G. Hamilton	Freighting	...	10 13	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies	...	91 67	...	...
...	J. Dawson	Horse medicine	...	16 35	...	...
...	T. Hislop	Oats	...	35 00	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	1 damper	...	0 75	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Tea	...	7 14	...	...
...	E.H. Irish	Horse blankets	...	14 60	...	...
...	A. McArthur	Flooring farm-house	...	10 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	350 55	...
...	...	Farm No. 26. - Sarcee Reserve.	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	For Beef	...	427 74	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Sundries	...	3 50	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Flour delivered under contract	...	51 66	...	...
...	R. Riddell, V.S.	Professional services	...	20 00	...	...
...	G.O. King & Co.	Supplies	...	104 93	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	3 30	...	...
...	F. Dick	Lumber	...	38 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	649 13	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Rolling River.	...	...	...	...
...	L. Cockburn	For Flour	...	8 75	...	...
...	R. Greenlaw	Lime	...	5 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	13 75	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	22,245 60

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

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O. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	SIOUX.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	2,000 00
...	...	Further Grant under 49 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	1,570 41
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,570 41
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Bird Tail Creek.	...	...	...	...
48 Vic., c. 2, and 49 Vic., c. 2.	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	For Bacon	...	25 80	...	...
...	J.P. Wallens	Beef	...	7 83	...	...
...	J. Roseborough	Blacksmithing	...	7 25	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Hardware supplied under contract	...	16 15	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Implements supplied under contract	...	83 78	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Implements supplied under contract	...	264 80	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Implements supplied under contract	...	9 75	...	...
...	J. Broadly	Repairs to reaper	...	2 00	...	...
...	T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing	...	11 25	...	...
...	N.L. Armstrong	Blacksmithing	...	63 70	...	...
...	J.H. Morrison, M.D.	Medical attendance	...	24 35	...	...
...	R.P. Esson	Feeding sheep	...	4 50	...	...
...	R.R. Keith & Co.	Garden seeds for distribution	...	49 43	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	570 59	...
...	...	Oak Lake.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Ammunition	...	15 30	...	...
...	Leask & Rose	Implements	...	7 66	...	...
...	Rev. W.A. Burman	Printing permits to carry arms	...	1 50	...	...
...	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Freighting	...	6 63	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	30 99	...
...	...	Oak River.	...	...	...	...
...	Lindsay & Co.	For Fence wire	...	22 13	...	...
...	Leask & Rose	Implements	...	33 50	...	...
...	W.A. Burman	Flour	...	18 82	...	...
...	Dawson, Bole & Co.	Medicines	...	23 99	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	98 44	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Turtle Mountain.	...	...	...	...
...	Jack	For One ox	...	...	43 00	...
...	...	Qu'Appelle.	...	...	...	...
...	R. May	For Wages as instructor	...	120 00	...	...
...	R. Hockley	Wages as instructor	...	54 21	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Contract supplies	...	345 04	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Wheat	...	105 26	...	...
...	Smith & Ferguson	Gun caps supplied under contract	...	6 00	...	...
...	Lyon, McKenzie & Powis	Bacon supplied under contract	...	256 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Supplies supplied under contract	...	32 80	...	...
...	Tinning & Hoskins	Supplies	...	486 36	...	...
...	O.W. Evans	Blacksmithing	...	29 97	...	...
...	Axford, Joyner & Rickard	Barley	...	6 50	...	...
...	A.M. McLean	Barley	...	38 00	...	...
...	H. Dodd, M.D.	Medical attendance	...	50 00	...	...
...	M.M. Seymour, M.D.	Medical attendance	...	13 50	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	38 38	...	...
...	R.R. Keith & Co.	Garden seeds	...	10 19	...	...
...	D.H. Gillespie	4 oxen	...	320 00	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	200 bushels potatoes	...	200 00	...	...
...	Masterman, Rose & Co.	1 ox	...	80 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,192 21	...
...	...	Whitecap's Band.	...	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	For Supplies	...	104 83	...	...
...	C.H. Bayne	Bacon	...	1 30	...	...
...	M.M. Seymour, M.D.	Surgical attendance on Indians wounded at Fish Creek	...	30 00	...	...
...	Masterman, Bose & Co.	1 yoke oxen	...	160 00	...	...
...	Axford, Joyner & Rickard	Flour	...	33 75	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Log chains and supplies	...	9 40	...	...
...	Chatham Manfg. Co.	1 waggon	...	75 00	...	...
...	W. Sanderson	Freighting	...	132 75	...	...

...	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Freighting	...	0 65	...	...
...	W.E. Jones	Expenses in fitting out Whitecap's party	...	12 50	...	...
...	R. Wishart	Potatoes and barley	...	75 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	635 18	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	3,570 41

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.

P. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	GENERAL EXPENSES.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation under 48 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	69,501 38
...	...	Further grant under 49 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	54,872 99
...	...	Further grant under Governor General's Warrant of 13th July, 1886	...	...	...	18,000 00
...	...	Grant to Rev. Father Lacombe for services during rebellion under 49 Vic., c. 2.	...	...	...	1,000 00
...	...	Unexpended balance of 1884 - 85 transferred	...	...	...	2,753 75
...	...	...	...	...	...	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance.	...	...	...	...
...	Hon. E. Dewdney	For Salary as Indian Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	3,200 00	...	...
...	H. Reed	Salary as Assistant Commissioner, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	1,599 96	...	...
...	E. McColl	Salary as Inspector in charge of Manitoba Superintendency, 12 months, to 40th June, 1886	...	2,200 00	...	...
...	T.P. Wadworth	Salary as Inspector North-West Superintendency, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	1,800 00	...	...
...	L.W. Herchmer	Salary as Inspector North-West Superintendency, from 1st July, to 31st March, 1886	...	1,164 52	...	...
...	W. McGirr	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office, 12 months to 30th June, 1886	...	1,400 00	...	...
...	W. Pocklington	Salary as Agent at Blood Reserve, 13 months, to 30th April, 1886	...	1,300 00	...	...
...	W. Anderson	Salary as Agent at Edmonton, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	1,200 00	...	...
...	J.M. Rae	Salary as Agent at Battleford, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	1,125 00	...	...
...	F. Ogletree	Salary as Agent at Portage la Prairie, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	800 00	...	...
...	M. Begg	Salary as Agent at Blackfoot Reserve, 12 months to 28th February, 1886	...	1,200 00	...	...
...	F.X. Girard, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer at McLeod, 13 months to 30th April, 1886	...	1,250 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	S.B. Lucas	Salary as Agent at Peace Hills, 13 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	912 98	...	...
...	H. Keith	Salary as Acting Agent at Touchwood Hills, 11 months, to 30th April, 1886	...	825 00	...	...
...	P.J. Williams	Salary as Agent at File Hills, 10 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	608 30	...	...
...	W. Grant	Salary as Acting Agent at Assiniboine Reserve, 9 months, to 30th April, 1886	...	480 00	...	...
...	J.A. Mitchell	Salary as Agent at Victoria, 13 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	1,020 00	...	...
...	J.B. Lash	Salary as Agent at Muscowpetung's Reserve, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	1,125 00	...	...
...	W.C. DeBalinhard	Salary as Acting Agent at Sarcee Reserve, 7 months, to 30th April, 1886	...	420 00	...	...
...	J.P. Wright	Salary as Agent at Battleford	...	10 54	...	...
...	J.W. MacKay	Salary as Agent at Battleford from 23rd February to 30th June, 1886	...	421 43	...	...
...	C. Adams	Salary as Agent at Prince Albert, from 22nd to 31st May, 1886	...	243 75	...	...
...	R.J.N. Pither	Salary as Agent at Fort Francis, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	1,000 00	...	...
...	H. Martineau	Salary as Agent at Manitoba House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	1,000 00	...	...
...	G. McPherson	Salary as Agent at Assabaskasing, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	1,000 00	...	...
...	A. Mackay	Salary as Agent at Norway House, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	1,000 00	...	...
...	A. McDonald	Salary as Agent at Indian Head, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	1,200 00	...	...
...	W. Chastellaine	Salary as Interpreter, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	250 00	...	...
...	A.M. Muckle	Salary as Agent at St. Peter's, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	900 00	...	...
...	J. Reader	Salary as Agent at The Pas, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	799 92	...	...
...	J. McIntyre	Salary as Agent at Savanne, 12 months to 30th June, 1886	...	900 00	...	...
...	J. Hourigan	Salary as Forest Bailiff, 12 months, to 30th June, 1886	...	699 96	...	...
...	J.P. Wright	Salary as Clerk at Winnipeg	...	858 30	...	...
...	J.A. Markle	Salary as Clerk at Winnipeg	...	900 00	...	...
...	L.J.A. Leveque	Salary as Clerk at Winnipeg	...	1,100 00	...	...

...	F.H. Paget	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	900 00	...	...
...	A.E. Lake	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	120 00	...	...
...	R.G.R. Eden	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	720 00	...	...
...	J.J. Campbell	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	720 00	...	...
...	H.L. Reynolds	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	883 55	...	...
...	H.G. Forsyth	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	520 65	...	...
...	T. Brown	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	545 80	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	40,324 66	...	146,128 12

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	40,324 66	...	146,128 12
...	...	Expenditure - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	C.B. Rennick	For Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	188 00	...	...
...	A.W. L. Gompertz	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	383 00	...	...
...	W.H. Pringle	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	48 39	...	...
...	G.G. Hinck	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	112 26	...	...
...	T.J. Fleetham	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	31 35	...	...
...	E. Jean	Salary as Clerk in Winnipeg Office	...	547 50	...	...
...	A.B. McIntosh	Salary as Clerk in Winnipeg Office	...	1,038 11	...	...
...	A.R. Springett	Salary as Clerk	...	690 00	...	...
...	W. Shearwood	Salary as Clerk	...	240 00	...	...
...	C.W.H. Sanders	Salary as Clerk	...	746 00	...	...
...	F.C. Cornish	Salary as Clerk	...	720 00	...	...
...	J.A. Macrae	Salary as Clerk	...	903 00	...	...
...	J.D. Molson	Salary as Clerk	...	600 00	...	...
...	E.C. Stewart	Salary as Clerk	...	4 00	...	...
...	G.W. Gardner	Salary as Clerk	...	17 00	...	...
...	R. Marvin	Salary as Clerk at payments	...	59 00	...	...
...	H.R. McIntyre	Salary as Clerk at payments	...	76 00	...	...
...	J.H. Pillet	Salary as Clerk at payments	...	72 00	...	...
...	T. Spence	Salary as Clerk at payments	...	80 00	...	...
...	W.A. Jowett	Salary as Clerk at payments	...	56 00	...	...
...	E. Paradis	Salary as Clerk at payments	...	25 00	...	...
...	J.M. Wright	Salary as Clerk at payments	...	103 50	...	...
...	B.H. Lyod	Salary as Clerk at payments	...	134 00	...	...
...	J.W. Jowett	Salary as Clerk at payments	...	184 75	...	...
...	T. Edmundson	Salary as Clerk at payments	...	36 00	...	...
...	W.E. Jones	Salary as Shipping Clerk	...	120 00	...	...
...	W.P. Sharp	Salary as Clerk	...	8 00	...	...
...	J.W. Jowett	Salary as Clerk	...	568 32	...	...
...	D.S. Clemens	Salary as Clerk	...	396 18	...	...
...	G.H. Gibson	Salary as Clerk	...	48 00	...	...
...	W. Laurie	Salary as Clerk	...	582 58	...	...
...	J.D. Hannapin	Salary as Clerk	...	5 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	C. Symmes	For Salary as Clerk and storeman	...	408 97	...	...
...	J.D. Hutton	Salary as Clerk and storeman	...	71 03	...	...
...	A.J. McNeill	Salary as Clerk and storeman	...	342 00	...	...
...	R.J. Pritchard	Salary as Clerk and storeman	...	316 57	...	...
...	W. Graham	Salary as Clerk and storeman	...	300 00	...	...
...	H.R. Halpin	Salary as Clerk and storeman	...	383 23	...	...
...	G.D. Gopsill	Salary as Clerk and storeman	...	32 00	...	...
...	H.A. Carruthers	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	106 00	...	...
...	A. Hodgson	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	23 75	...	...
...	S. Edmundson	Salary as Clerk in Commissioner's Office	...	100 00	...	...
...	O.C. Edwards, M.D.	Professional services	...	247 00	...	...
...	L. Munroe, M.D.	Professional services	...	460 50	...	...
...	E.H. Rouleau, M.D.	Professional services	...	320 00	...	...
...	H. Dodd, M.D.	Professional services	...	814 50	...	...
...	J. Kerr, M.D.	Professional services	...	792 20	...	...
...	H.C. Wilson, M.D.	Professional services	...	26 00	...	...
...	S. Scovil, M.D.	Professional services	...	45 00	...	...
...	A. Henderson, M.D.	Professional services	...	553 05	...	...
...	J. Tofield, M.D.	Professional services	...	423 50	...	...
...	T. Edmundson, M.D.	Professional services	...	67 75	...	...
...	J.H.O. Lambert, M.D.	Professional services	...	433 50	...	...
...	A.E. Porter, M.D.	Professional services	...	43 00	...	...
...	S.T. Macadam	Professional services	...	93 00	...	...
...	W. Hall, M.D.	Professional services	...	249 00	...	...
...	M.M. Seymour, M.D.	Professional services	...	90 00	...	...
...	J.A. Duncan, M.D.	Professional services	...	372 00	...	...
...	A. McLean	Dispensing medicines at Grand Rapids	...	75 00	...	...
...	C. Thompson	Dispensing medicines at The Pas	...	90 00	...	...
...	J. Flett	Dispensing medicines at Berens River	...	120 00	...	...

...	J. Tabouret	Dispensing medicines at Water Hen River	...	60 00	...	...
...	Rev. G. Bruce	Dispensing medicines at Fairford	...	120 00	...	...
...	A.W. Ross	Dispensing medicines at Fisher River	...	105 00	...	...
...	Rev. J. Semmens	Dispensing medicines at Norway House	...	90 00	...	...
...	J. McDonald	Dispensing medicines at Grand Rapids	...	45 00	...	...
...	G. Symnes	Wages as storeman	...	40 00	...	...
...	J. Carney	Wages as storeman	...	720 00	...	...
...	J. V. Kildahl	Wages as storeman	...	530 00	...	...
...	G.H. Gibson	Wages as storeman	...	42 61	...	...
...	E. Gilbert	Wages as storeman	...	118 33	...	...
...	J. Jenkinson	Wages as storeman	...	196 14	...	...
...	F. Otton	Wages as storeman	...	6 00	...	...
...	J. Carr	Wages as storeman	...	31 00	...	...
...	J. Daniels	Wages as Interpreter	...	235 00	...	...
...	S. Geddes	Wages as Interpreter	...	440 00	...	...
...	J. Morin	Wages as Interpreter	...	50 00	...	...
...	B. Déroche	Wages as Interpreter	...	100 00	...	...
...	H. Pratt	Wages as Interpreter	...	197 31	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	59,775 04	...	146,128 12

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	59,775 04	...	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	P. Hourie	For Wager as Interpreter	...	752 50	...	...
...	W. Tomkins	Wager as Interpreter	...	350 00	...	...
...	S. Whitford	Wager as Interpreter	...	564 00	...	...
...	E. Anderson	Wager as Interpreter	...	16 87	...	...
...	A. Genaiïle	Wager as Interpreter	...	4 00	...	...
...	Ben	Wager as Interpreter	...	20 00	...	...
...	S. Desjardin	Wager as Interpreter	...	90 00	...	...
...	O. Whitford	Wager as Interpreter	...	450 00	...	...
...	R. Pratt	Wager as Interpreter	...	400 00	...	...
...	P. Taylor	Wager as Interpreter	...	6 00	...	...
...	J. Pritchard	Wager as Interpreter	...	127 75	...	...
...	A. Flammant	Wager as Interpreter	...	53 93	...	...
...	A. Flammant	Wager as Interpreter	...	12 00	...	...
...	P. Erasmus	Wager as Interpreter	...	290 78	...	...
...	H. Bear	Wager as Interpreter	...	67 60	...	...
...	P. Tomkins	Wager as Interpreter	...	90 00	...	...
...	F. Ogletree	Amount paid as Interpreter	...	5 00	...	...
...	P. Graisseaux	Amount paid as Interpreter	...	2 00	...	...
...	J. Leclair	Wages as Interpreter	...	160 71	...	...
...	Jack	Wages as Interpreter	...	26 00	...	...
...	L. McNab	Wages as Interpreter	...	130 00	...	...
...	E. McColl	Paid as Interpreter	...	2 00	...	...
...	J. McIver	Wages as Interpreter	...	48 96	...	...
...	A. Hayden	Wages as Interpreter	...	15 00	...	...
...	H. Enoch	Wages as Interpreter	...	8 00	...	...
...	W. Daniels	Wages as Interpreter	...	40 00	...	...
...	R. Phair	Wages as Interpreter	...	2 50	...	...
...	J. Tomkins	Wages as teamster	...	217 41	...	...
...	G. Favel	Wages as teamster	...	28 00	...	...
...	F. Munroe	Wages as teamster	...	20 00	...	...
...	R. McCormack	Wages as teamster	...	36 00	...	...
...	P. Blondin	Wages as teamster	...	45 00	...	...
...	C. Dozios	Wages as teamster	...	3 50	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	G. Kiskawasis	Wages as teamster	...	17 00	...	...
...	M. Baldhead	Wages as teamster	...	3 00	...	...
...	S. Anderson	Wages as teamster	...	54 00	...	...
...	J. Craig	Wages as teamster	...	10 00	...	...
...	C.R. Leamy	Wages as teamster	...	42 69	...	...
...	J. Erasmus	Wages as teamster	...	9 00	...	...
...	R. Erasmus	Wages as teamster	...	5 00	...	...
...	C. Pratt	Wages as teamster	...	8 00	...	...
...	J. Pratt	Wages as teamster	...	7 00	...	...
...	B. Wilson	Wages as teamster	...	48 46	...	...
...	W. Whitford	Wages as teamster	...	24 00	...	...
...	C.R. Leamy	Wages as teamster	...	220 00	...	...
...	M. Elliott	Wages as teamster	...	160 00	...	...
...	J. Peltier	Wages as teamster	...	10 00	...	...
...	J. Kelly	Wages as teamster	...	166 00	...	...
...	S. McGillvray	Wages as teamster	...	12 00	...	...
...	G.A. Watson	Legal services	...	5 00	...	...
...	P. Taylor	Looking for stray cattle	...	6 00	...	...
...	Otton & Gopsill	Hauling wood	...	2 00	...	...
...	D. Whitford	Carrying despatch	...	3 00	...	...
...	Mrs. H. Pruden	Scrubbing office	...	1 50	...	...
...	R. Watson	Inspecting sample	...	15 00	...	...
...	C. Deiter	Breaking three bulls	...	15 00	...	...
...	C. Mair	Working in storehouse	...	3 00	...	...
...	M. Laundrie	Scrubbing office	...	1 50	...	...
...	A.L.T. Burton	Services as detective	...	21 00	...	...
...	A. Gaddie	Ploughing	...	3 50	...	...
...	J. Douglas	Building fence	...	30 00	...	...
...	W. Grier	Loading rails	...	8 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Cash and provisions for messengers	...	44 75	...	...
...	W. McDonald	Paid laborers for making timber at Battle River	...	20 70	...	...
...	D. Villebrun	Messenger	...	10 00	...	...
...	A. Mackay	Wages paid	...	24 00	...	...
...	E. McCoskrie	Inspecting buildings	...	242 85	...	...
...	Sarah Geddes	Scrubbing office	...	2 50	...	...
...	T.W. Orr	Services	...	26 00	...	...
...	J. Legatt	Inspecting sheep	...	2 00	...	...

...	J. A. Markle	Wages paid	...	3 00	...	...
...	L. Petit	Putting up ice house	...	6 80	...	...
...	Mrs. Trothier	Scrubbing office	...	1 50	...	...
...	J. Secord	Legal services	...	39 12	...	...
...	A.W. Brown	Translating	...	5 00	...	...
...	Aikens, Culver & Hamilton	Legal services	...	138 98	...	...
...	A.C. McKenzie	Services in warehouse	...	2 00	...	...
...	J. G. Inkster	Services in warehouse	...	2 00	...	...
...	C. Quinter	Services as messenger	...	13 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	65,355 40	...	146,128 12

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	65,355 40	...	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries, Wages and Medical Attendance - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	E. Seenum	For Wages driving cattle	...	15 00	...	...
...	C. Peltier	Wages drawing rails	...	9 90	...	...
...	R. Buchanan	Inspecting grain	...	2 00	...	...
...	S. Cruthers, J.P.	Taking declarations	...	1 00	...	...
...	T. McKay	Services in going to Green Lake to find out complicity of Indians in the rebellion	...	73 00	...	...
...	H. Bear	Wages in storehouse	...	1 00	...	...
...	C. Cameron	Watching goods at landing	...	26 50	...	...
...	E. Gilbert	Wages assisting in storehouse	...	24 00	...	...
...	L. Short	Searching for party of Indians	...	12 00	...	...
...	J.A. Markle	Wages paid	...	6 00	...	...
...	W. Inkster	Cutting timber, Battle River	...	19 23	...	...
...	J. Reader	Wages paid	...	66 00	...	...
...	J. Reader	Wages paid at payments	...	412 50	...	...
...	B. Wilson	Guarding stock	...	19 00	...	...
...	L. Latoop	Herding cattle	...	8 00	...	...
...	H. Martineau	Wages paid at payments	...	195 50	...	...
...	R.J.N. Pither	Wages paid at payments	...	13 75	...	...
...	J.A. Markle	Wages paid at payments	...	8 00	...	...
...	G. McPherson	Wages paid at payments	...	184 75	...	...
...	R. Taylor	Cutting grain on Little Fork's Reserve	...	17 00	...	...
...	P. Spence	Cutting grain on Little Fork's Reserve	...	18 00	...	...
...	P. Fiddler	Wages as storeman	...	1 50	...	...
...	Brown & Curry	Carrying message	...	6 00	...	...
...	A. Tanner	Messenger	...	10 00	...	...
...	P. Prudén	Services at Beaver Lake	...	2 00	...	...
...	C. Favel	Carrying mail	...	2 00	...	...
...	P. Ballendine	Salary for special services	...	375 00	...	...
...	W. Mavor	Wages hauling timber for Battle River buildings	...	81 00	...	...
...	Elise	Scrubbing office	...	2 50	...	...

...	F. Hutchings	Escort	...	4 00	...	...
...	W. Cimamon	Escort	...	4 00	...	...
...	H. Cimamon, jun	Escort	...	4 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	H. Cumamon, sen	Escort	...	4 00	...	...
...	T. Forsyth	Escort	...	4 00	...	...
...	G. Gibson	Escort	...	4 00	...	...
...	G. W. Gairdner	Escort	...	4 00	...	...
...	W. L. Kelton	Escort	...	4 00	...	...
...	D. Smith	Escort	...	4 00	...	...
...	S. H. Riswell	Cooking	...	10 37	...	...
...	J. G. Ormsby, V.S.	Professional services	...	3 00	...	...
...	H. Keith	Wages paid	...	12 00	...	...
...	M. McDougall	Cleaning Winnipeg office	...	144 00	...	...
...	L. Hawk	Messenger	...	3 00	...	...
...	J. Hourigan	Wages paid	...	57 50	...	...
...	G. Tait	Driving cattle	...	5 00	...	...
...	T. Mitchell	Wages for assisting in storehouse	...	8 75	...	...
...	T. Barton	Inspecting buildings	...	66 00	...	...
...	P. Linklater	Special constable	...	10 00	...	...
...	G. Gagnon	Special constable	...	6 00	...	...
...	F. Ogletree	Wages paid at payments	...	94 82	...	...
...	G. Favel	Wages as messenger	...	2 00	...	...
...	A. Gladeau	Wages as messenger	...	1 00	...	...
...	C.E. Denny	Compensation for services in Blackfoot country during disturbances	...	500 00	...	...
...	L. W. Herchmer	Wages paid	...	9 00	...	...
...	J. McIntyre	Wages paid boatmen, &c	...	56 37	...	...
...	H.A. Mainwaring	Wages paid scout	...	5 00	...	...
...	W.H. Elliott	Special messenger	...	4 00	...	...
...	W. Peart	Wages as messenger, Commissioner's office	...	240 00	...	...
...	J. Savard	Wages as caretaker commissioner's office	...	150 00	...	...
...	J. Coventry	Wages as caretaker Commissioner's office	...	210 00	...	...
...	M. Begg	Wages paid to Indians	...	70 50	...	...
...	Indian	Services	...	479 80	...	...
...	Muscowpetung	Cleaning buildings	...	5 00	...	...
...	H. Martineau	Wages paid while investigating liquor	...	30 00	...	...

		cases				
...	B. Delorme	Scrubbing office	...	7 00	...	...
...	Indian	Making timber for Battle River buildings	...	384 27	...	...
...	A. M. Muckle	Wages paid at payments	...	212 00	...	...
...	R. Hodson	Wages assisting in storehouse	...	8 75	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	69,798 66	...
...	...	Travelling Expenses, & c.	...	...	...	...
...	Hon. E. Dewdney	For Travelling expenses	...	692 54	...	...
...	W. Anderson	Travelling expenses	...	692 20	...	...
...	H. Martineau	Travelling expenses	...	935 90	...	...
...	J.A. Mitchell	Travelling expenses	...	819 50	...	...
...	A.M. Muckle	Travelling expenses	...	274 75	...	...
...	T.P. Wadsworth	Travelling expenses	...	516 10	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	3,930 99	69,798 66	146,128 12

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	3,930 99	6,798 66	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Travelling Expenses, & c. - - Continued	...	...	...	...
...	W. McGirr	For Travelling expenses	...	77 00	...	...
...	J.B. Lash	Travelling expenses	...	347 50	...	...
...	J. Reader	Travelling expenses	...	662 95	...	...
...	A. Mackay	Travelling expenses	...	812 15	...	...
...	R.J.N. Pither	Travelling expenses	...	267 65	...	...
...	J.A. Markle	Travelling expenses	...	906 65	...	...
...	H.L. Reynolds	Travelling expenses	...	312 10	...	...
...	J. Hourigan	Travelling expenses	...	69 00	...	...
...	C. Adams	Travelling expenses	...	127 15	...	...
...	J.D. Molson	Travelling expenses	...	128 00	...	...
...	J.P. Wright	Travelling expenses	...	134 50	...	...
...	P.J. Willams	Travelling expenses	...	119 00	...	...
...	W.S. Grant	Travelling expenses	...	84 70	...	...
...	J.A. Macrae	Travelling expenses	...	380 75	...	...
...	F. Ogletree	Travelling expenses	...	393 30	...	...
...	J.M Rae	Travelling expenses	...	500 70	...	...
...	G. McPherson	Travelling expenses	...	313 38	...	...
...	J. McIntyre	Travelling expenses	...	448 53	...	...
...	L.W. Herchmer	Travelling expenses	...	1,175 00	...	...
...	F.X. Girard	Travelling expenses	...	1,424 50	...	...
...	W. Pocklington	Travelling expenses	...	514 00	...	...
...	T.P. Wadsworth	Expenses, tour of inspection, season of 1885	...	1,326 48	...	...
...	W. Shearwood	Travelling expenses	...	66 00	...	...
...	J.A. Mackay	Travelling expenses	...	82 25	...	...
...	H. Reed	Travelling expenses	...	1,397 47	...	...
...	M. Begg	Travelling expenses	...	245 00	...	...
...	F.C. Cornish	Travelling expenses	...	34 00	...	...
...	H. Keith	Travelling expenses	...	970 00	...	...
...	C.W.H. Saunders	Travelling expenses	...	148 50	...	...
...	A. McDonald	Travelling expenses	...	884 25	...	...
...	J.W. Jowett	Travelling expenses	...	189 50	...	...
...	R. Marion	Travelling expenses	...	47 45	...	...
...	T. Spence	Travelling expenses	...	82 45	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	H.R. McIntyre	Travelling expenses	...	93 30	...	...
...	W.A. Jowett	Travelling expenses	...	42 00	...	...
...	J.H. Pillett	Travelling expenses	...	56 55	...	...
...	B.H. Lyod	Travelling expenses	...	107 20	...	...
...	J.M. Wright	Travelling expenses	...	138 00	...	...
...	W.E. Jones	Travelling expenses	...	23 90	...	...
...	T. Burton	Travelling expenses	...	108 00	...	...
...	H.R. Halpin	Travelling expenses	...	8 00	...	...
...	W. Laurie	Travelling expenses	...	8 25	...	...
...	A.B. McIntosh	Travelling expenses	...	11 50	...	...
...	R.G.R. Eden	Travelling expenses	...	52 20	...	...
...	W.C. DeBalinhard	Travelling expenses	...	261 50	...	...
...	A.R. Springett	Travelling expenses	...	333 25	...	...
...	E. McColl	Travelling expenses	...	413 83	...	...
...	E. McColl	Advance for Travelling expenses	...	1,000 00	...	...
...	S.B. Lucas	Travelling expenses	...	404 00	...	...
...	P. Hourie	Travelling expenses	...	57 70	...	...
...	E. McCoskrie	Travelling expenses	...	43 50	...	...
...	C.E. Denny	Travelling expenses	...	61 50	...	...
...	C. Symmes	Travelling expenses	...	14 25	...	...
...	L.J.A. Leveque	Travelling expenses	...	4 50	...	...
...	Rev. T. Clarke	Travelling expenses	...	8 00	...	...
...	W. Vanabbott	Paid for provisions for boatmen	...	51 23	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr, M.D.	Travelling expenses	...	6 60	...	...
...	T. McKay	Travelling expenses to Green Lake	...	130 00	...	...
...	E.C. Stewart	Travelling expenses to Green Lake	...	5 50	...	...
...	A.L.T. Burton	Travelling expenses to Green Lake	...	17 05	...	...
...	A.W. Ross	Transport of Dr. Kerr	...	43 50	...	...
...	T. Edmundson	Travelling expenses	...	15 00	...	...
...	G. Favel	Board	...	21 00	...	...
...	P.R. Neal	Meals	...	1 00	...	...
...	A.W. Taylor	Board	...	16 00	...	...
...	J. Dickie	Meals	...	2 00	...	...
	N.P.					

...	McCormack	Board	...	6 00	...	...
...	A. Mills	Meals	...	3 00	...	...
...	J.B. Lash	Lodging	...	8 00	...	...
...	H. Taylor	Meals	...	4 00	...	...
...	L. Couture	Board	...	3 50	...	...
...	C. Pratt	Board	...	6 00	...	...
...	J. Pratt	Board	...	5 25	...	...
...	P. Hourie	Board	...	20 65	...	...
...	P. Pruden	Board	...	2 00	...	...
...	J. Peltier	Board	...	7 50	...	...
...	Rev. Père Scollen	Board of chiefs	...	30 00	...	...
...	J. Jenkinson	Meals	...	5 45	...	...
...	C.R. Leamy	Meals	...	13 50	...	...
...	J. Oram	Meals	...	12 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	22,289 51	69, 798 66	146,128 12

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	22,289 51	69,798 66	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE-Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Travelling Expenses, & c.- Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	M. Begg	For Paid board of men	...	23 10	...	...
...	C.R. Saffery	Paid board of men	...	15 00	...	...
...	W.R. Boyd	Paid board of men	...	9 15	...	...
...	T. West	Paid board of men	...	2 25	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Oats	...	347 92	...	...
...	Sibbald, Lindsay, & Lynn	Oats	...	44 85	...	...
...	S.J. Donaldson	Oats	...	13 96	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Oats	...	130 70	...	...
...	O.E. Hughes & Co.	Oats	...	33 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Oats	...	28 13	...	...
...	A. Luper	Oats and barley	...	5 00	...	...
...	M.A. Groat	Horse feed	...	18 78	...	...
...	Lavasseur & Stedman	Hay	...	120 00	...	...
...	Indians	Hay	...	267 60	...	...
...	J. Mackay	Oats, hay and stabling	...	175 00	...	...
...	Leeson & Scott	Stabling horses	...	20 87	...	...
...	D.H. Gillespie	Stabling horses	...	25 60	...	...
...	A.L. Lunan	Stabling horses	...	9 00	...	...
...	F.F. Tims	Hay	...	23 30	...	...
...	O.F. Jelly	Hay	...	30 00	...	...
...	P. Richard	Hay	...	10 50	...	...
...	R. Hay	Hay	...	12 00	...	...
...	W.C. Mackay	Horse feed and stabling	...	125 00	...	...
...	M. MacCauley	Horse feed and stabling	...	11 75	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Road supplies	...	0 40	...	...
...	D. Ross	Hay and stabling	...	2 00	...	...
...	E.C. Stewart	Oats	...	11 20	...	...
...	Portage Milling Co.	Oats	...	64 68	...	...
...	Garrett & Glenn	Stabling horses	...	3 05	...	...
...	P. Erasmus	Stabling horses	...	5 50	...	...
...	J. Glenn	Stabling horses	...	6 75	...	...
...	A. Douglas	Stabling horses	...	46 40	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Norris & Carey	Stabling horses	...	86 88	...	...
...	G.A. Simpson	Stabling horses	...	40 40	...	...
...	C.B. Rouleau	Hay	...	7 00	...	...
...	P. Hourie	Stabling horse	...	1 25	...	...
...	Garrett & Glenn	Driving Agent McDonald	...	4 00	...	...
...	D. McDougall	Transport of officials	...	22 00	...	...
...	Royal Mail Line	Transport of officials	...	65 00	...	...
...	Bain Bros.	Transport of officials	...	7 00	...	...
...	H. Mitchell	Transport of officials	...	37 00	...	...
...	Smith, Joyner & Atherton	Transport of officials	...	10 00	...	...
...	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.	Transport of officials	...	2,548 05	...	...
...	E.T. Galt	Transport of officials	...	50 00	...	...
...	G.S. Whittaker	Hire of yacht for Mr. Mackay	...	190 00	...	...
...	J. Brennan	Hire of transport	...	7 00	...	...
...	F.F. Tims	Hire of transport	...	75 00	...	...
...	G.F. Goldie	Hire of transport	...	12 00	...	...
...	V. Lawrence	Hire of transport	...	45 00	...	...
...	S.J. Donaldson	Hire of transport	...	6 00	...	...
...	W.H. Hamilton	Hire of transport	...	13 50	...	...
...	M. Sullivan	Ferrying	...	11 50	...	...
...	Leeson & Scott	Ferrying	...	2 85	...	...
...	J. Walters	Ferrying	...	17 42	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Transport of officials	...	507 50	...	...
...	Leeson & Scott	Transport of officials	...	79 50	...	...
...	Str 'Thistle	Transport of Indians	...	36 00	...	...
...	R. Pritchard	Transport of Indians	...	40 00	...	...
...	J.W. McLellan	Transport of Indians	...	3 00	...	...
...	R. Brennan	Transport of Indians	...	11 00	...	...
...	A. Hay	Stage fare and meals	...	10 00	...	...
...	A. Mannix	Transport, Swift Current to Battleford	...	25 00	...	...
...	W. Sifton	Transport Agent	...	8 00	...	...
...	J. Newall	Horse hire	...	10 00	...	...
...	L. Mullholland	Hire of horses and waggon	...	30 00	...	...
...	H.A. Manwaring	Horse hire	...	5 00	...	...
...	Sayers Bros.	Horse hire	...	55 00	...	...
...	Field & Barnatt	Horse hire	...	10 00	...	...

...	Cummings & Dunn	Horse hire	...	4 00	...	...
...	S. Desjardin	Horse hire	...	10 00	...	...
...	S.J. Donaldson	Horse hire	...	70 00	...	...
...	A.L. Lunan	Horse hire	...	16 00	...	...
...	O.H. Gillespie	Horse hire	...	61 00	...	...
...	J. Cummings	Horse hire	...	17 00	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Horse hire	...	6 00	...	...
...	W. Whitford	Horse hire	...	16 00	...	...
...	J.D. Tomkins	Horse hire	...	8 00	...	...
...	S. Stevenson	Horse hire	...	28 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	28,256 80	69,798 66	146,128 12

6 - 15**

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	28,256 80	69,798 66	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued	...	...	...	...
...	...	Travelling Expenses, & c. - Continued	...	...	...	...
...	A. M. Muckle	For Horse hire	...	69 00	...	...
...	J. Pellissier	Horse hire	...	15 00	...	...
...	P. Erasmus	Horse hire	...	32 00	...	...
...	V. Charbonneau	Horse hire	...	2 50	...	...
...	W.D. Creighton	Horse hire	...	112 00	...	...
...	W.D. Perley	Horse hire	...	3 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	28,490 30	...	...
...	...	LESS - Value of canoe sold by Mr. McColl	...	50 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	28,440 30	...
...	...	Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Telegrams and Postage.	...	...	...	...
...	Toronto 'World'	For Advertising	...	61 00	...	...
...	Ottawa 'Citizen'	Advertising	...	30 50	...	...
...	Richmond Hill 'Herald'	Advertising	...	8 54	...	...
...	St. Mary's 'Journal'	Advertising	...	9 76	...	...
...	Toronto 'Sentinel'	Advertising	...	21 35	...	...
...	Strathroy 'Despatch'	Advertising	...	12 20	...	...
...	Milton 'Sun and Halton News'	Advertising	...	11 59	...	...
...	Morrisburgh 'Courier'	Advertising	...	31 81	...	...
...	Hamilton 'Spectator'	Advertising	...	37 20	...	...
...	Collingwood 'Enterprise Messenger'	Advertising	...	12 20	...	...
...	Brantford 'Witness'	Advertising	...	18 30	...	...
...	Hull 'Despatch'	Advertising	...	8 54	...	...
...	Ottawa 'Evening Journal'	Advertising	...	10 98	...	...
...	Montreal 'Journal of Commerce'	Advertising	...	36 60	...	...
...	Waterloo 'Canadian Farmers' Friend'	Advertising	...	10 98	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Smith's Falls 'Independent'	For Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Montreal 'Le Monde'	Advertising	...	53 07	...	...
...	'Canadian Mining Review	Advertising	...	12 20	...	...
...	Winnipeg 'Evening News'	Advertising	...	110 00	...	...
...	Minnedosa 'Tribune'	Advertising	...	80 00	...	...
...	Medicine Hat 'Times'	Advertising	...	89 20	...	...
...	Rapid City 'Standard'	Advertising	...	60 00	...	...
...	'Canadian Militia Gazette'	Advertising	...	42 90	...	...
...	Portage la Prairie 'Tribune Review'	Advertising	...	81 16	...	...
...	Sarnia 'Canadian'	Advertising	...	17 36	...	...
...	St. Thomas 'Times'	Advertising	...	12 40	...	...
...	Toronto 'Merchant and Manufacturer'	Advertising	...	45 95	...	...
...	Petroleum 'Advertiser'	Advertising	...	7 44	...	...
...	Stratford 'Herald'	Advertising	...	15 50	...	...
...	'L'Echo des Laurentides'	Advertising	...	8 06	...	...
...	Kingston 'News'	Advertising	...	21 70	...	...
...	Brockville 'Monitor'	Advertising	...	11 16	...	...
...	London 'Free Press'	Advertising	...	80 37	...	...
...	North Sydney 'Herald'	Advertising	...	6 20	...	...
...	Arnprior 'Chronicle'	Advertising	...	7 44	...	...
...	Galt 'Reporter'	Advertising	...	11 16	...	...
...	Edmonton 'Bulletin'	Advertising	...	42 05	...	...
...	'Stock Journal Co,' Hamilton	Advertising	...	9 30	...	...
...	Prince Albert 'Times'	Advertising	...	64 25	...	...
...	Thunder Bay 'Sentinel'	Advertising	...	4 96	...	...
...	Calgary 'Herald'	Advertising	...	212 99	...	...
...	Winnipeg 'Manitoban.'	Advertising	...	379 90	...	...
...	Birtle 'Observer'	Advertising	...	82 70	...	...
...	Moosomin 'Courier'	Advertising	...	21 60	...	...
...	Regina 'Leader'	Advertising	...	182 20	...	...
...	Rapid City 'Standard.'	Advertising	...	27 89	...	...
...	Brandon 'Mail'	Advertising	...	130 30	...	...
...	Welland Printing and Publishing Co.	Advertising	...	6 20	...	...
...	Macleod 'Gazette'	Advertising	...	188 63	...	...
...	Qu'Appelle 'Vidette'	Advertising	...	91 75	...	...

...	Winnipeg 'Siftings'	Advertising	...	9 69	...	...
...	Brant 'Review'	Advertising	...	24 60	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	2,589 08	98,238 96	146,128 12

6 - 15 1/2**

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	2,589 08	98,238 96	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued	...	...	...	...
...	...	Advertising, Printing, & c. - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	St. Boniface 'Le Manitoba'	For Advertising	...	26 94	...	...
...	Pembroke 'Standard'	Advertising	...	7 40	...	...
...	Winnipeg 'North-west Review'	Advertising	...	111 86	...	...
...	Quebec 'Chronicle'	Advertising	...	64 00	...	...
...	L'Original 'Advertiser'	Advertising	...	13 52	...	...
...	Qu'Appelle 'Progress'	Advertising	...	75 00	...	...
...	'Nouvelle Soirées Canadiennes'	Advertising	...	24 40	...	...
...	'Le Canada'	Advertising	...	30 50	...	...
...	Mount Forest 'Representative'	Advertising	...	8 54	...	...
...	Toronto 'Irish Canadian'	Advertising	...	36 60	...	...
...	Parkdale 'News'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Markham 'Sun'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Meaford 'Mirror'	Advertising	...	14 03	...	...
...	Whitby 'Gazette'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Hagersville 'Indian'	Advertising	...	11 59	...	...
...	Portage la Prairie 'Reporter'	Advertising	...	12 20	...	...
...	Peterboro' 'Canadian Agriculturist'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Lucan 'Enterprise'	Advertising	...	7 32	...	...
...	Toronto 'Mechanics' and Milling News'	Advertising	...	9 15	...	...
...	Windsor 'Clarion'	Advertising	...	9 76	...	...
...	Halifax 'Critic'	Advertising	...	12 20	...	...
...	Calgary 'Tribune'	Advertising	...	26 00	...	...
...	St. Thomas 'Times'	Advertising	...	10 98	...	...
...	Peterboro' 'Review'	Advertising	...	18 30	...	...
...	St. Catharines 'Visitor'	Advertising	...	21 35	...	...
...	Stratford 'Times'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Thornbury 'News'	For Advertising	...	11 59	...	...
...	Thornbury 'Union Standard'	Advertising	...	11 59	...	...
...	Stratford 'Herald'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Toronto 'Mail'	Advertising	...	109 80	...	...
...	Toronto 'National'	Advertising	...	36 60	...	...
...	Watford 'Guide News'	Advertising	...	12 20	...	...
...	Toronto 'Standard'	Advertising	...	14 64	...	...
...	Aylmer 'Times'	Advertising	...	7 93	...	...
...	Welland 'Telegraph'	Advertising	...	8 54	...	...
...	Windsor 'Essex Review'	Advertising	...	9 76	...	...
...	Lévis 'Quotidien'	Advertising	...	13 42	...	...
...	Goderich 'Star'	Advertising	...	6 71	...	...
...	Saskatchewan 'Herald'	Advertising	...	75 25	...	...
...	Owen Sound 'Times'	Advertising	...	14 03	...	...
...	Oshawa 'Vindicator'	Advertising	...	10 98	...	...
...	Napanee 'Beaver'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Orillia 'Packet'	Advertising	...	7 93	...	...
...	Napanee 'Standard'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Mitchell 'Advocate'	Advertising	...	7 32	...	...
...	London 'Catholic Record'	Advertising	...	21 35	...	...
...	Exeter 'Times'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Port Arthur 'Herald'	Advertising	...	21 35	...	...
...	Eganville 'Enterprise'	Advertising	...	17 08	...	...
...	Dundas 'Standard'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Cornwall 'Reporter'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Cobourg 'Sentinel Star'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Carleton Place 'Central Canadian'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Chatham 'Planet'	Advertising	...	18 30	...	...
...	Bradford 'Courier'	Advertising	...	18 30	...	...
...	Brantford 'Telegram'	Advertising	...	7 93	...	...
...	Berlin 'News'	Advertising	...	18 30	...	...
...	Belleville 'Intelligencer'	Advertising	...	18 30	...	...
...	Guelph 'Herald'	Advertising	...	21 35	...	...
...	'Aurora Borealis'	Advertising	...	10 98	...	...
...	Seaforth 'Sun'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	St. Catharines 'Journal'	Advertising	...	21 35	...	...
...	Port Hope 'Times'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...

...	Caledonia 'Grand River Sachem'	Advertising	...	6 10	...	...
...	Picton 'Gazette'	Advertising	...	10 98	...	...
...	Sarnia 'Canadian'	Advertising	...	17 08	...	...
...	Prescott 'Messenger'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	3,971 76	98,238 96	146,128 12

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	3,971 76	98,238 96	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Advertising, Printing, & c. - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	Peterboro' 'Canadian Lumberman'	For Advertising	...	18 30	...	...
...	Pembroke 'Standard'	Advertising	...	12 20	...	...
...	Almonte 'Times'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Gananoque 'Journal'	Advertising	...	10 98	...	...
...	Brockville 'Times'	Advertising	...	18 30	...	...
...	Hamilton 'Stock Journal'	Advertising	...	9 15	...	...
...	St. Johns 'News'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Sherbrooke 'Gazette'	Advertising	...	15 25	...	...
...	Quebec 'Nouvelliste'	Advertising	...	20 74	...	...
...	Montreal 'Shareholder'	Advertising	...	36 60	...	...
...	Montreal 'Minerve'	Advertising	...	53 07	...	...
...	Peterboro' 'Times'	Advertising	...	18 30	...	...
...	Prairie Printing Co.	Advertising	...	17 46	...	...
...	'Canadian Sportsman'	Advertising	...	12 20	...	...
...	Winnipeg 'Times'	Printing receipts	...	5 00	...	...
...	P.G. Laurie	Printing and binding	...	8 00	...	...
...	J. Henderson	Copy Manitoba and North-West directory	...	5 00	...	...
...	Winnipeg 'Manitoban'	Printing circulars	...	2 00	...	...
...	Queen's Printer	Printing	...	1,058 76	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Stationary	...	10 10	...	...
...	A. Kennedy	Stationary	...	2 50	...	...
...	Pritchard & Mingard	Rubber Stamp	...	2 50	...	...
...	J.C. Linton	Stationery	...	3 00	...	...
...	Thomson Bros.	Stationery	...	5 25	...	...
...	T.N. Campbell	Stationery	...	12 35	...	...
...	W.G. Pettingell	Stationery	...	6 60	...	...
...	J. Clementson	Stationery	...	8 89	...	...
...	G.C. Mortimore	Stationery	...	9 60	...	...
...	R.D. Richardson	Stationery	...	12 36	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Stationery	...	2 70	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	A.G. Thorburn	Stationery	...	1 25	...	...
...	C.H. Black	Stationery	...	54 40	...	...
...	Brown & Curry	Stationery	...	8 50	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Stationery	...	1 00	...	...
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Stationery	...	0 80	...	...
...	Crawford & Robertson	Stationery	...	1 65	...	...
...	H.F. Ross	Stationery	...	1 25	...	...
...	Stationery Office	Stationery	...	1,584 80	...	...
...	Telegraph and Signal Service	Telegrams	...	139 38	...	...
...	H. Reed	Telegrams	...	10 02	...	...
...	C.P.R. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	...	2,807 33	...	...
...	G.N.W. Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	...	158 95	...	...
...	H. Richardson	Telegrams	...	1 24	...	...
...	A. Van Lundeburgh	Telegrams	...	3 07	...	...
...	J.A. Markle	Telegrams	...	5 06	...	...
...	H.L. Reynolds	Telegrams	...	4 19	...	...
...	A.R. Springett	Telegrams	...	1 10	...	...
...	J.A. Mitchell	Telegrams	...	2 87	...	...
...	North West Coal and Navigation Co.	Telegrams paid	...	10 45	...	...
...	E. McCoskrie	Telegrams	...	0 72	...	...
...	Hon. E. Dewdney	Telegrams	...	1 60	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Postage stamps	...	15 00	...	...
...	H. Richardson	Postage stamps	...	57 00	...	...
...	J. Reader	Postage stamps	...	5 75	...	...
...	Postmaster, Prince Albert	Postage stamps	...	9 00	...	...
...	A.B. Wood	Postage stamps	...	42 25	...	...
...	D.J. Campbell	Postage stamps	...	10 00	...	...
...	A.M. Muckle	Postage stamps	...	19 04	...	...
...	P. Beaupré	Postage stamps	...	19 00	...	...
...	S.H. Caswell	Postage stamps	...	3 00	...	...
...	L.G. Henderson	Postage stamps	...	25 00	...	...
...	H. Wood	Postage stamps	...	11 00	...	...
...	E. McCoskrie	Postage stamps	...	8 99	...	...
...	W. Hargrave	Rent of post office drawer	...	3 00	...	...
...	R. Crawford	Postage stamps	...	24 20	...	...
...	F. Ogletree	Postage stamps	...	29 11	...	...
...	Postmaster, Calgary	Postage stamps	...	5 00	...	...

...	D.W. Creighton	Postage stamps	...	39 00	...	...
...	J. Bannerman	Postage stamps	...	1 25	...	...
...	H. Martineau	Postage stamps	...	6 26	...	...
...	Postmaster, McLeod	Postage stamps	...	40 00	...	...
...	J.O. Irving	Postage stamps	...	610 00	...	...
...	A.M. Muckle	Postage stamps	...	8 85	...	...
...	A.D. Osborne	Postage stamps	...	16 50	...	...
...	Postmaster, Battleford	Postage stamps	...	6 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	11,243 25	98,238 96	146,128 12

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	11,243 25	98,238 96	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued	...	...	...	...
...	...	Advertising, Printing, & c. - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	J.B. Lash	For Postage stamps	...	3 00	...	...
...	J. Henderson	Postage stamps	...	162 00	...	...
...	R.J.N. Pither	Postage stamps	...	8 10	...	...
...	A. McBeth	Postage stamps	...	29 02	...	...
...	Postmaster, Edmonton	Postage stamps	...	55 53	...	...
...	R.B. Way	Postage stamps	...	6 00	...	...
...	J. Clementson	Postage stamps	...	54 35	...	...
...	W. Sutherland	Postage stamps	...	2 69	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11,563 94	...
...	...	Rent, Light and Fuel.	...	...	...	...
...	L.W. Herchmer	For Rent of office	...	200 00	...	...
...	J.P. Wright	Rent of office	...	50 00	...	...
...	A.M. Muckle	Rent of office	...	150 00	...	...
...	F. Ogletree	Rent of office	...	150 00	...	...
...	H. Martineau	Rent of office	...	150 00	...	...
...	G. McPherson	Rent of office	...	150 00	...	...
...	R.J.N. Pither	Rent of office	...	150 00	...	...
...	J. McIntyre	Rent of office	...	150 00	...	...
...	A. Mackay	Rent of office	...	150 00	...	...
...	J. Reader	Rent of office	...	150 00	...	...
...	W. Walley	Rent of storehouse, Birtle	...	120 00	...	...
...	G.T. Brown	Rent of office, Prince Albert	...	42 00	...	...
...	T. McKay	Rent of storehouse	...	210 00	...	...
...	Rev. J. McDougall	Rent of storehouse Stoney Reserve	...	250 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Rent of Winnipeg Office	...	600 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Rent of storehouse, Pelly	...	30 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Rent of storehouse Victoria	...	90 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Rent of storehouse Edmonton	...	110 00	...	...
...	J.A. Mitchell	Rent office, Victoria	...	150 00	...	...
...	W.A. Heubach	Storing at Touchwood	...	16 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	W. Anderson	Rent of office and site of storehouse	...	125 50	...	...
...	N. Millette	Rent of Interpreter's house, Regina	...	34 00	...	...
...	Indian	Rent of Interpreter's house, Touchwood	...	5 00	...	...
...	Wyld & Bourke	Rent of storehouse, Battleford	...	45 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Coal oil	...	54 25	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Coal oil	...	64 10	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Coal oil	...	2 00	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	Coal oil	...	2 25	...	...
...	Smith & Ferguson	Coal oil	...	21 84	...	...
...	Brown & Curry	Coal oil	...	10 00	...	...
...	J.L. Johnson & Co.	Coal oil	...	0 75	...	...
...	T.J.S. Daymond	Wood for Regina office	...	6 00	...	...
...	A. Ormiston	Wood for Regina office	...	9 00	...	...
...	J. Little	Wood for Regina office	...	14 00	...	...
...	Smith & Ferguson	Coal for Regina office	...	565 08	...	...
...	A. Esplin	Wood for Regina office	...	12 00	...	...
...	A. Hay	Wood for Regina office	...	5 00	...	...
...	G. LeRat	Wood for Crooked Lakes	...	9 00	...	...
...	A. G. Thorburn	Coal for Crooked Lakes Office	...	34 16	...	...
...	Indian	Wood for Crooked Lakes Office	...	56 00	...	...
...	B. Tanner	Wood for Crooked Lakes Office	...	6 00	...	...
...	B. Hervy	Wood for Crooked Lakes Office	...	4 50	...	...
...	A. DeLorme	Wood for Crooked Lakes Office	...	13 50	...	...
...	Murray & Brooks	Wood for Indian Head Office	...	60 00	...	...
...	A. McLennan	Wood for Winnipeg Office	...	18 75	...	...
...	Dominion Coal & Transportation Co.	Coal	...	100 00	...	...
...	J.A. Mitchell	Wood for Victoria Office	...	20 00	...	...
...	H. Reed	Wood	...	1 00	...	...
...	Riddell & Co.	Wood for Birtle Office	...	120 00	...	...
...	T. Howard	Coal for Birtle Office	...	61 80	...	...

...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Coal for Blood Reserve	...	240 00	...	...
...	Indian	Wood for Touchwood Hills Office	...	40 00	...	...
...	A. McNab	Wood for Touchwood Hills Office	...	17 50	...	...
...	F. Syre	Wood for Touchwood Hills Office	...	13 00	...	...
...	F. LeMere	Wood for Touchwood Hills Office	...	26 00	...	...
...	D. Anderson	Wood for Touchwood Hills Office	...	9 00	...	...
...	E. LeMere	Wood for Touchwood Hills Office	...	12 00	...	...
...	Indians	Wood for Peace Hills Office	...	25 00	...	...
...	W. Makoos	Wood for Battleford Office	...	3 50	...	...
...	T. Stewart	Wood for Edmonton Office	...	26 25	...	...
...	Riddell & Co.	Wood for Muscowpetung's Reserve	...	240 00	...	...
...	W.T. Ramsay	Coal for Sarcee Reserve	...	80 00	...	...
...	Moore & MacDowall	Wood for Prince Albert Office	...	100 00	...	...
...	Indians	Wood for File Hills Office	...	76 50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5,457 23	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	115,260 13	146,128 12

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	115,260 13	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Office Expenses.	...	...	...	...
...	Mowat Bros.	For Sundries for Regina Office	...	12 10	...	...
...	Tinning & Hoskins	Sundries for Regina Office	...	1 68	...	...
...	W.G. Pettingell	Sundries for Regina Office	...	5 90	...	...
...	R.D. Richardson	4 copies Slater's Code	...	11 56	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Mail bag	...	5 00	...	...
...	Rice & Eddy	Plastering	...	7 00	...	...
...	E.B. Read	8 vaporators	...	8 00	...	...
...	Sprague & Scarlett	Sundries	...	2 10	...	...
...	J.R. Reilly	1 case pigeon holes, and repairs	...	46 30	...	...
...	R.B. Ferguson	1 table	...	5 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundries	...	4 59	...	...
...	Smith & Ferguson	Sundries	...	32 20	...	...
...	Colonization Store Co.	Matting and sundries	...	37 32	...	...
...	Dominion Express Co.	1 cyclostyle	...	8 25	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Stoves, pipes and measures	...	84 00	...	...
...	P.G. Laurie	Subscription to 'Saskatchewan Herald'	...	9 00	...	...
...	Winnipeg 'Free Press'	Subscription	...	10 00	...	...
...	C.H. Bayne	Crockery	...	2 25	...	...
...	Toronto 'Globe'	Subscription	...	7 00	...	...
...	Toronto 'Mail'	Subscription	...	7 00	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Sundries for Battleford Office	...	31 05	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundries for Battleford Office	...	4 81	...	...
...	I. G. Baker & Co.	2 stoves and pails	...	60 70	...	...
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Lamp	...	3 50	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Lamp	...	1 05	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Sundries for McLeod	...	4 00	...	...
...	Brown & Curry	Peace Hills	...	24 10	...	...
...	Ross Bros.	1 stove for Peace Hills Office	...	17 75	...	...
...	R.B. Ferguson	Chains and lamp, Muscowpetung's Office	...	17 80	...	...
		1 letter press Muscowpetung's				

...	Hudson Bay Co.	Office	...	9 35	...	...
...	J.B. White	1 copying press, The Pas Office	...	20 00	...	...
...	G.C. Mortimore	1 letter scale The Pas Office	...	6 00	...	...
...	J. Reader	Broom The Pas Office	...	1 00	...	...
...	F.R. Turgg	Furniture for Blood Reserve Office	...	65 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	A.H. Grady	Stovepipes for Blood Reserve Office	...	2 37	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Sundries for Blood Reserve Office	...	2 25	...	...
...	R.T. Barker	Chairs and tables for Blood Reserve Office	...	22 00	...	...
...	J. Brown	Repairs to stove, Crooked Lakes	...	1 50	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	2 brooms, Crooked Lakes	...	0 40	...	...
...	Fisleigh & Dillon	1 stove, Crooked Lakes	...	19 00	...	...
...	J. O'Neill	Stoves and pipes, Crooked Lakes	...	31 96	...	...
...	Mullholland Bros.	Stoves and pipes, Crooked Lakes	...	37 49	...	...
...	Smith & Ferguson	Stoves and pipes, Crooked Lakes	...	74 40	...	...
...	Stewart Bros.	Lamp for Prince Albert Office	...	5 00	...	...
...	Knox & Barker	1 table for Prince Albert Office	...	5 00	...	...
...	J.L. Johnson & Co.	Sundries for Prince Albert Office	...	9 20	...	...
...	T.J. Agnew	1 stove and pipes Prince Albert Office	...	58 25	...	...
...	A. Mackay	Copying press, Beren's River Office	...	13 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundries Edmonton Office	...	11 71	...	...
...	Brown & Curry	Brooms Edmonton River Office	...	0 90	...	...
...	M. Cromartz	Furniture, Victoria Office	...	53 00	...	...
...	Brown & Curry	Stove and pipes, and sundries, Victoria Office	...	34 10	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	1 letter press Victoria Office	...	10 27	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Stove, Touchwood Office	...	16 50	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Letter press	...	9 29	...	...
...	A.J. Osment	Cook stove and furniture	...	74 00	...	...
...	W.G. Pettingell	1 dampening pot and brush	...	1 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundries, Birtle Office	...	0 42	...	...
...	R.D. Richardson	1 slater's code Birtle Office	...	3 03	...	...
...	H. Wood	Rent of Post Office box, Birtle Office	...	0 25	...	...
...	Roger & Grant	1 stove and lamps, Sarcee Reserve Office	...	59 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	1 letter press Sarcee Reserve Office	...	10 27	...	...
...	A.E. Shelton & Co.	Table and chairs Sarcee Reserve Office	...	14 50	...	...

...	Martin Bros.	2 coal stoves, Sarcee Reserve Office	...	53 71	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	1 stove, Onion Lake Agency	...	40 00	...	...
...	Fishleigh & Dillon	Stove and pipes, Assiniboine Agency	...	47 10	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	1 letter press Assiniboine Agency	...	9 29	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	1 letter press File Hills Office	...	9 30	...	...
...	G.E. Carter	3 chairs, Prince Albert Office	...	13 50	...	...
...	R. Crawford	Rent of Post Office box, Indian Head	...	3 50	...	...
...	E. & C. Gurney & Co.	Stoves and pipes, Blackfoot Crossing Office	...	75 01	...	...
...	McIntyre & Davidson	3 clocks, Blackfoot Crossing Office	...	20 00	...	...
...	Rogers & Grant	Sundries, Blackfoot Crossing Office	...	6 51	...	...
...	J. O'Neill	Stovepipes, Crooked Lakes	...	3 95	...	...
...	E & C. Gurney & Co.	Stovepipes, and stove, Winnipeg Office	...	31 66	...	...
...	T.H. Scott	Chairs and table, Winnipeg Office	...	10 00	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	Repairs, Winnipeg Office	...	26 15	...	...
...	Turner & Bleau	1 lamp, Winnipeg Office	...	3 30	...	...
...	W. Hargrave	Rent of Post Office drawer, Winnipeg Office	...	3 00	...	...
...	T.W. Taylor	Mounting maps, Winnipeg Office	...	11 50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,519 90	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	116,780 03	146,128 12

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	116,780 03	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Outfit and Repairs.	...	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	For Sundry articles of outfit	...	2 00	...	...
...	L. Mullholland	1 sent whiffletrees	...	5 00	...	...
...	C. Howson	1 buckboard for Assistant Commissioner	...	75 00	...	...
...	J.C. Nelson	1 set harness for Interpreter Hourie	...	30 00	...	...
...	Dominion Express Co.	1 set harness for Assistant Commissioner	...	25 35	...	...
...	J. Campbell	1 buckboard for Mr. Wadsworth	...	109 75	...	...
...	E.F. Hutchings	2 sets harness for Mr. Rae	...	80 00	...	...
...	D.H. MacDowell	1 horse for Agent Rae	...	130 00	...	...
...	H. Fisher	1 team horses for J. A. Macrae	...	325 00	...	...
...	J.M. Campbell	1 team horses for Prince Albert Agency	...	425 00	...	...
...	P.R. Neale	1 mare for Regina Office	...	150 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	1 waggon for Blood Agency	...	187 00	...	...
...	T.J. Agnew	Camp outfit	...	3 25	...	...
...	J.B. Lash	Camp outfit	...	5 10	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Sundries	...	25 40	...	...
...	Willard Bros.	Sundry supplies	...	100 00	...	...
...	Colonization Store Co.	Rubber sheets	...	22 00	...	...
...	Sibbald, Lindsay & Lynn	Tent	...	9 50	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Sundries	...	40 80	...	...
...	J. McIntyre	Paid for 2 canoes	...	86 52	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	1 tent and blankets	...	48 00	...	...
...	Quail & Scott	Tent poles	...	1 50	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Sundry supplies	...	192 71	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Sundry supplies	...	54 08	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Camp furniture	...	165 90	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	...	209 80	...	...
...	J. Reader	Oil skin and articles of outfit	...	54 10	...	...
...	H. Reed	Article of outfit	...	18 25	...	...
...	M. MacCauley	1 robe	...	12 00	...	...
...	R. Hardisty	Tent and camp stove	...	25 25
...	J.A. Macrae	Robe and blanket	...	14 50

...	H.L. Reynolds	Articles of outfit	...	20 25
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AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Sleigh and robe for Battleford Agency	...	105 00
...	T. Davis	1 robe	...	15 00	...	...
...	C.H. Sheppard	1 set harness	...	28 00	...	...
...	C. Howson	1 buckboard for Mr. Pocklington	...	65 00	...	...
...	T. Howard	1 waggon for Battleford Agency	...	40 00	...	...
...	T.H. Bunting	1 sleigh	...	28 00	...	...
...	A.H. Henry	Saddle and bridle	...	54 50	...	...
...	Winder & Co.	Waterproof sheet	...	2 00	...	...
...	F. Strong	1 horse for Blood Agency	...	150 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Blankets	...	9 32	...	...
...	Brown & Curry	Blankets	...	8 00	...	...
...	E. Nevison	Harness	...	19 50	...	...
...	J.A. Duncan	1 team horses for Battleford Agency	...	400 00	...	...
...	A. McNab	1 jumper	...	5 00	...	...
...	J.M. Rae	1 buckboard for Prince Albert Agency	...	60 00	...	...
...	J.R. Marshall	1 pole, whiffletrees and neck yoke	...	12 00	...	...
...	T.E. Martin	1 saddle	...	21 00	...	...
...	Sutherland & Atherton	Blankets	...	11 00	...	...
...	E. Dewdney	1 bag for correspondence &c	...	10 00	...	...
...	R. Payne	Blacksmithing	...	57 25	...	...
...	D.D. Macdonald	Blacksmithing	...	42 10	...	...
...	H. Reed	Blacksmithing	...	8 50	...	...
...	C. Thompson	Blacksmithing	...	14 50	...	...
...	A. Robinson	Blacksmithing	...	9 30	...	...
...	H.F. Quinn	Blacksmithing	...	44 25	...	...
...	A. McKenzie	Blacksmithing	...	19 50	...	...
...	W. Latour	Blacksmithing	...	79 50	...	...
...	C.J. McCusker	Blacksmithing	...	16 65	...	...
...	T. Yeandle	Blacksmithing	...	0 25	...	...
...	J. Shannon	Repairing box	...	1 00	...	...
...	Sanderson & Looby	Blacksmithing	51 75	...	...	...
...	E. Lyons	Blacksmithing	...	4 00	...	...
...	O.W. Evans	Blacksmithing	...	2 50	...	...

...	A. Robinson	Blacksmithing	...	15 50	...	...
...	W.C. Ramsay	Blacksmithing	...	18 90	...	...
...	G. Lossard	Blacksmithing	...	21 00	...	...
...	J.D. Quail	Blacksmithing	...	0 75	...	...
...	J. Stemshorn	Repairs to clock	...	12 75	...	...
...	R.H. Bratnober	Repairs to harness	...	4 00	...	...
...	R. Jennings	Repairs to pump	...	1 00	...	...
...	J.R. Marshall	Repairs to buckboard	...	73 45	...	...
...	J.B. Rivet	Repairs to wagon and blacksmithing	...	1 95	...	...
...	R. Sweet	Repairs to harness	...	1 95	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,199 18	...	...
...	...	LESS - Value of cast horses sold at Edmonton	...	55 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,144 18	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	120,924 21	146,128 12

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	120,924 21	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...
...	R. Pratt	For Poundage fee	...	2 00	...	...
...	W. McDonald	Provisions for men working at Battle River buildings	...	103 40	...	...
...	J. Tanner	Hire of mower and rake, Gambler's Reserve	...	15 00	...	...
...	Ross Bros.	Cooking utensils for men, Battle River buildings	...	8 94	...	...
...	C.E. Denny	Sundry expense in Treaty 7 during disturbances	...	232 87	...	...
...	H. Reed	Paid for care of sick horse and sundries	...	25 85	...	...
...	H. Leduc	Attendance at St. Albert's Hospital	...	28 40	...	...
...	H. Keith	Paid for tobacco for Indians	...	3 75	...	...
...	Indian	Digging cellar	...	6 00	...	...
...	R. Scott	Castrating calves	...	12 00	...	...
...	L. Arnold	Threshing wheat	...	10 00	...	...
...	Indians	Prizes at Agricultural Exhibition	...	76 00	...	...
...	A. Van Lundeberg	Digging cellar at Touchwood	...	16 00	...	...
...	C. Deiter	Castrating calves	...	6 00	...	...
...	Prince Bros.	Lumber	...	7 70	...	...
...	E. McColl	Sundry expenses on tour	...	242 00	...	...
...	J. Gibson	Lime	...	1 00	...	...
...	J. Boyd	Removing warehouse from Indian Head	...	235 00	...	...
...	W. Fawcett	Making desk and shelving	...	22 00	...	...
...	C.J. Mickle	Taking affidavits	...	4 00	...	...
...	W.G. Pettingill	Vaccine points	...	60 00	...	...
...	Sibbald & Lindsay	Wire	...	1 84	...	...
...	J. Reader	Sundry supplies	...	7 37	...	...
...	A. St. Pierce	Finding lost horse	...	1 00	...	...
...	Grant Bros.	Services of boar	...	4 00	...	...
...	J.C. Phipps	Advance to A. Mandowassing for building boat	...	50 00	...	...
...	A. Mandowassing	Balance due for building boat for agent Mackay	...	150 00	...	...
	A.					

...	Madowassing	Transport of boat	...	20 00	...	...
...	G. McPherson	Expenses in forwarding mail	...	46 50	...	...
...	Mrs. T. Delaney	Advance for travelling expenses	...	50 00	...	...
...	Merchants' Bank	Expenses of transfer	...	83 54	...	...
...	J. Nicol	Expenses in re Indian prisoners	...	3 50	...	...
...	J. Cameron	Fencing on Swan Lake Reserve	...	154 70	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	C. Sproatt	Plans and specifications for Industrial Schools	...	120 00	...	...
...	S. Adams	Meals for Indian prisoners	...	2 25	...	...
...	J.P. Donelly	Expenses in transport of yacht	...	33 00	...	...
...	C. McKay	Services and expenses as constable	...	25 00	...	...
...	W.H. McKay	Conveying prisoners to Winnipeg	...	22 15	...	...
...	J. Gagnon	Repairs to doors and tables, Battleford	...	5 00	...	...
...	D.J. Campbell	Rent of post office box	...	5 00	...	...
...	C. McKillop	Services in arresting and prosecuting intoxicated Indians	...	27 45	...	...
...	J. Taylor	Hauling, cutting and stacking hay at Touchwood	...	135 00	...	...
...	L. Hawk	Recovering waggon at Bystone Lake	...	15 00	...	...
...	L.C. Buttler	Passage of Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney from Battleford to Swift Current	...	50 00	...	...
...	M.J. Carson	Cutting wheat at Assiniboine Reserve	...	20 00	...	...
...	E.C. Stewart	Use of mower and rake, File Hills	...	26 00	...	...
...	Fishleigh & Dillon	6 oil cans	...	5 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Sundry supplies	...	5 85	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	Lime, bran and supplies	...	799 09	...	...
...	E.A. Nash	1 carbine	...	31 00	...	...
...	G. Constantine	1 brand	...	2 50	...	...
...	J.M. McDonald	10 packing cases	...	10 00	...	...
...	J.A. Kerr	Scales and supplies	...	99 75	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	Sundry Supplies	...	31 85	...	...
...	J.P. Wright	Petty cash disbursed	...	10 00	...	...
...	L.J.A. Lévesque	Petty cash disbursed	...	28 80	...	...
...	J. Dawson	Sundry supplies for Regina office	...	0 25	...	...
...	T.H. Scott	12 boxes for annuity money	...	18 00	...	...
...	G. Reiffenstein	Babcock extinguishers, &c	...	137 20	...	...
...	Roger & Grant	Sundries	...	20 90	...	...

...	Hudson Bay Co.	Sundry supplies	...	117 22	...	...
...	W. Carter	Contract supplies	...	9 58	...	...
...	J.Y. Gilmour & Co.	Scales and supplies	...	97 49	...	...
...	J.B. Smith & Bro.	Spikes and screws	...	3 60	...	...
...	N.L. Piper & Son	Straps and boxes	...	13 50	...	...
...	Colonization Store Co.	Sundry supplies	...	3 57	...	...
...	R.C.W. McCuaig	Hand grenades	...	37 50	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Sample ox harness	...	16 00	...	...
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	2 rifles for defence of freighters	...	49 60	...	...
...	J. Saneteaux	47 tons hay, Peace Hills	...	235 00	...	...
...	J.A. MacCaul	Widow frames and lumber for Instructor's houses on Kakewistaha'ws and Ochapowase's Reserves	...	276 57	...	...
...	J.A. MacCaul	Lumber	...	1 54	...	...
...	R.C. Macdonald	Repairs to warehouse	...	30 00	...	...
...	Department of Interior	Half cost of investigating land claims, St. Peters	...	82 28	...	...
...	G.O. Woodman	Commission on draft	...	1 68	...	...
...	Indians	Sundries for Colonial Exhibition	...	1 00	...	...
...	T. Dick	Lumber for storehouse	...	100 14	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	3 sets scales	...	99 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	4,551 31	120,924 21	146,128 12

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	4,551 31	120,924 21	146,128 12
...	...	Miscellaneous - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	Fishleigh & Dillon	For Oil can packing case	...	2 30	...	...
...	Broadview Lumber Co.	Lumber for porch	...	17 50	...	...
...	S.B. Lucas	Expenses in connection with removal of family during troubles	...	110 70	...	...
...	A. McBeth	Taking affidavit	...	1 00	...	...
...	J. Cook	Hire of man and horses on thresher	...	10 50	...	...
...	J. Brown	Building stable at Touchwood	...	40 00	...	...
...	R.H. Williams	Repairs to Regina offices	...	13 00	...	...
...	A. McBean	Putting up double windows, Regina	...	2 50	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	Steel dies and branding irons	...	134 05	...	...
...	J.A. MacCaul	Storm sashes for Crooked Lake Office	...	30 30	...	...
...	S. Morin	Making coffin for Instructor Payce's body	...	12 00	...	...
...	H.A.J. Macdougall	1 set bobsleighs for H. Bear, presented for services during disturbances	...	43 00	...	...
...	T. Barton	Balance of accounts for expenses in inspecting buildings	...	100 70	...	...
...	P. Hourie	2 horses given to Big Bear at the time of his signing the treaty	...	200 00	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	1 bobsleigh	...	32 00	...	...
...	Indians	Sundry services	...	83 00	...	...
...	Brown & Curry	Sundry supplies	...	2 75	...	...
...	J.L. Johnston & Co.	Coal oil can and measure	...	2 50	...	...
...	North-West coal & Navigation Co.	Flooring and lumber	...	95 67	...	...
...	Rev. J.B. Doyle	Prescription fees paid in lieu of the improved land surrendered by him for the Industrial School, Qu'Appelle	...	400 00	...	...
...	A.B. Wood	Rent of post office box	...	0 25	...	...
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	Sundry supplies	...	112 25	...	...
...	C. Thomson	Medicines	...	0 50	...	...
...	Chief Mickeseese	Amount paid for license to cut hay	...	100 00	...	...
	Bell Telephone					

...	Co.	Rent of telephone, Winnipeg	...	25 00	...	...
...	J.D. Gillies	Stencil, ink and brush	...	6 70	...	...
...	Reid, Clark & Co.	Unloading boat	...	4 00	...	...
...	A. Macdonald & Co.	Lock	...	2 00	...	...
...	C.H. Bayne	Supplies presented to Indians	...	15 97	...	...
...	C.M. Robinson	New batteries and repairs to wires	...	20 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Frothingham & Workman	Sample tools	...	199 01	...	...
...	J.M. Garland	Sample contract goods	...	17 61	...	...
...	Fox	Recompense for false imprisonment	...	15 00	...	...
...	A. Miller	Bringing in and caring for cow	...	10 00	...	...
...	P. Hourie	Sundries for Indians	...	3 75	...	...
...	P. McLaren	Lumber for repairs	...	95 86	...	...
...	P. McLaren	Lumber for Indians, given by His Excellency the Governor General	...	140 02	...	...
...	G. Cloutier	Expenses in connection with prisoners	...	15 00	...	...
...	J. Cameron	Sowing and ploughing on Swan Lake Reserve	...	74 25	...	...
...	C. Favel	Advance for expenses of special services in Treaty 7	...	6 00	...	...
...	C.E. Denny	Fence rails	...	500 00	...	...
...	P. Chiniquy	1 boat at Blackfoot Crossing	...	121 20	...	...
...	F. Pace	Indian curiosities for Colonial Exhibition	...	60 00	...	...
...	Mary Inkster	Indian curiosities for Colonial Exhibition	...	15 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Indian curiosities for Colonial Exhibition	...	6 00	...	...
...	J.S. McDonald	Indian curiosities for Colonial Exhibition	...	30 50	...	...
...	B. Bruce	Indian curiosities for Colonial Exhibition	...	12 00	...	...
...	C. Lepine	Indian curiosities for Colonial Exhibition	...	55 00	...	...
...	M. Roseth	Indian curiosities for Colonial Exhibition	...	10 00	...	...
...	W. Calder	Indian curiosities for Colonial Exhibition	...	25 00	...	...
...	A.R.J. Banatyne	Indian curiosities for Colonial Exhibition	...	30 00	...	...
...	Aikens, Culver & Hamilton	Legal expenses	...	50 00	...	...
...	Old Sun	Gratuity in recognition of his loyalty	...	50 00	...	...
...	Crowfoot	Gratuity in recognition of his loyalty	...	100 00	...	...
...	A. Macdonald & Co.	Tools for Crowfoot in recognition of his loyalty	...	16 75	...	...
...	D.H. Gillespie	1 Yoke oxen for Crowfoot in recognition of his loyalty	...	160 00	...	...

...	Nepapeniss	Gratuity in recognition of his loyalty	...	80 00	...	...
...	Stripped Back	Gratuity in recognition of his loyalty	...	63 00	...	...
...	W. White	Legal services and advice	...	145 50	...	...
...	J. Secord	Drawing agreements and bond	...	20 00	...	...
...	T.J. Tait	Copies of papers and evidence	...	6 70	...	...
...	D. O'Connor	Advance on costs Regina vs. McDonald and Shields	...	200 00	...	...
...	D. O'Connor	Advance on costs Regina vs. Stewart	...	100 00	...	...
...	Rev. C. Scollen	Special services during trouble at Bears Hills	...	150 00	...	...
...	Rev. A. Lacombe	Compensation for services and expenses during rebellion	...	1,000 00	...	...
...	A. Gaddie	Gratuity in recognition of loyalty	...	63 00	...	...
...	Nocatoos	Gratuity in recognition of loyalty	...	28 15	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	1 cook stove in recognition of loyalty	...	60 00	...	...
...	F. Parent	2 months board of Indian boy	...	10 00	...	...
...	R.H. Williams	Erecting buildings under contract at File Hills	...	2,400 00	...	...
...	R.H. Williams	Erecting buildings under contract, Assinaboine Reserve	...	2,500 00	...	...
...	J. McCrae	Erecting buildings under contract, Blackfoot Crossing	...	7,065 00	...	...
...	M.P. Zindord	Erecting buildings under contract, Blood Reserve	...	1,000 00	...	...
...	Chief W. Prince	Expenses while in Winnipeg	...	5 00	...	...
...	Day Chief	Reward for giving information	...	25 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	22,910 75	120,924 21	146,128 12

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	22,910 75	120,924 21	146,128 12
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Miscellaneous - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	M.P. Zindord	Water barrels, ladders, &c	...	25 19	...	...
...	J. McNab	Erecting log house for interpreter at Touchwood	...	15 00	...	...
...	Norris & Carey	Tobacco for working Indians	...	3 00	...	...
...	J. Clementson	Nails, &c	...	0 65	...	...
...	National Manufacturing Co.	6 Union Jacks for Chiefs	...	51 75	...	...
...	J.S. Michaelson	Woodshed and water closet, Assinaboine Reserve	...	63 00	...	...
...	P. Stringer	Inspecting clothing	...	22 32	...	...
...	J. Morin	Meals and beds for Indians	...	2 00	...	...
...	T. Halpenny	Taking off storm sashes, Winnipeg office	...	1 50	...	...
...	R.B. Ferguson	1 sample camp chest	...	15 50	...	...
...	N. Laurent	5 ox hides	...	5 00	...	...
...	T. McKay & Co.	Reporting on samples of flour	...	160 00	...	...
...	M. McMillan	Wages for September, 1882	...	30 00	...	...
...	Checias	Purchase of building, Day Star's Reserve	...	15 00	...	...
...	J. Louis	Lime	...	8 00	...	...
...	J.T. Thompson & Co.	1 coffin for Indian	...	20 00	...	...
...	Connell & Bourke	Transport of dead Indian	...	10 00	...	...
...	Mullholland Bros.	Stencil plates and brushes	...	67 50	...	...
...	E. & C. Gurney & Co.	1 scale for Blackfoot Crossing	...	28 57	...	...
...	J. Connor	Expenses in moving from Scott's house, Battleford required for Industrial School	...	50 00	...	...
...	N. Bate	Examining samples of groceries	...	15 00	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freighting	...	1,289 55	...	...
...	A. Macdonald & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances	...	28 40	...	...
...	A. Macdonald	1 per cent. commission on advances	...	151 25	...	...
...	Bank of Montreal	1 per cent. commission on advances	...	563 31	...	...

...	Crawford & Robertson	1 per cent. commission on advances	...	4 06	...	...
...	T. Howard	1 per cent. commission on advances	...	10 92	...	...
...	Norris & Carey	1 per cent. commission on advances	...	12 35	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances	...	146 78	...	...
...	S.H. Caswell	1 per cent. commission on advances	...	39 29	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances	...	340 58	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Brown & Curry	1 per cent. commission on advances	...	49 19	...	...
...	Mahaffy & Clinkskill	1 per cent. commission on advances	...	4 97	...	...
...	Cruthers, Tregent & Co.	1 per cent. commission on advances	...	25 34	...	...
...	...	...	...	26,185 72	...	...
...	...	LESS - Value of 52 tons coal, and freighting same, transferred to North-West Mounted Police	924 31	...	...	...
...	...	Value of grain sold on Swan Lake Reserve	20 00	...	...	...
...	...	Half cost of Boat used by North-West Mounted Police at Fort Pitt	37 50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	981 81	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	25,203 91	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	146,128 12

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1886.
ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant.