

REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL
OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS,
1879.

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PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

ONTARIO SUPERINTENDENCIES.		
No.	...	...
1.	Grand River Superintendency, J.T. Gilkison, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.	...
2.	Western River Superintendency, 1st Division, E. Watson, Indian Superintendent.	...
3.	Western River Superintendency, 2nd Division, Thos. Gordon, Agent.	...
4.	Central River Superintendency, Wm. Plummer, Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.	...
5.	Northern River Superintendency, 1st Division, J.C. Phipps, Visiting Superintendent.	...
6.	Northern River Superintendency, 2nd Division, C. Skene, Visiting Superintendent.	...
7.	Northern River Superintendency, 3rd Division, Wm. Van Abbott, Indian Agent.	...
8.	Northern River Superintendency, 4th Division, Amos Wright, Agent.	...
9.	Golden Lake Superintendency, Henry George, Agent.	...
QUEBEC AGENCIES.		
No.	...	...
10.	Caughnawaga Agency, G.E. Cherrier, Agent.	...
11.	Lake of Two Mountains Agency, John McGirr, Agent.	...
12.	St. Régis Agency, John Davidson, Agent.	...
13.	St. Francis Agency, L.A. DeBlois, Agent.	...
14.	Viger Agency, A. LeBel, Agent, No Report.	...
15.	Lake St. John Agency, L.E. Otis, Agent.	...
16.	River Désert Agency, Chas. Logue, Agent.	...
17.	North Shore, River St. Lawrence, F.H. O'Brien, Stipendiary Magistrate, Chicoutimi.	...
NOVA SCOTIA AGENCIES.		
No.	...	...
18.	District No. 1, John Harlow, Agent. No Report.	...
19.	District No. 2, J.E. Beckwith, Agent.	...
20.	District No. 3, Rev. Thomas Butler, Agent.	...
21.	District No. 4, Rev. E.J. McCarthy, Agent. No Report.	...
22.	District No. 5, Rev. M. O'Connor, Agent. No Report.	...
23.	District No. 6, Dr. McLean, Agent. No Report.	...
24.	District No. 7, A.F Clarke, Agent.	...
25.	District No. 8, Rev. R. McDonald, Agent. No Report.	...
26.	District No. 9, Rev. Wm. Chisholm, Agent.	...
27.	District No. 10, Rev. J. McDougall, Agent.	...
28.	District No. 11, Rev. D. McIsaac, Agent.	...

29.	District No. 12, A.F. McGillivray, Agent. No Report.	...
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30.	District No. 13, Rev. M. McKenzie, Agent.	...
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NEW BRUNSWICK SUPERINTENDENCIES.

No.
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31.	North-Eastern Superintendency, Chas. Sargeant, Visiting Superintendent.	...
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32.	South-Western Superintendency, Wm. Fisher, Visiting Superintendent.	...
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33.	South-Western Superintendency, Moses Craig, Visiting Superintendent.	...
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUPERINTENDENCY

No.
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34.	John O. Arsennault, Visiting Superintendent.	...
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MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No.	35.	James F. Graham, Acting Superintendent.
...	36.	E. McColl, Inspector of Agencies.
...	37.	Robert Pither, Agent.
...	38.	George McPherson, Agent.
...	39.	H. Martineau, Agent.
...	40.	D. Young, Agent.
...	41.	F. Ogilvie, Agent.
...	42.	Geo. Newcomb, Agent.
...	43.	L. Herchmer, Agent.
...	44.	Angus McKay, Agent.
...	45.	R.H. Matthews, Agent.

NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.

No.	46.	E. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner.
...	47.	M.G. Dickieson, Agent, Treaty No. 6.
...	48.	Capt. Allan McDonald, Agent, Treaty No. 4.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No.	49.	Victoria Superintendency, I.W. Powell, Indian Superintendent.
...	50.	Fraser River Superintendency, James Lenihan, Indian Superintendent.
...	51.	G.M. Sprout, Indian Reserve Commission, Report of Progress.

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**REPORT
OF THE
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT-GENERAL
OF
INDIAN AFFAIRS.**

*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1879.*

To the Right Honorable
Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, P.C.K.C.B.,
Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian Affairs, embracing, so far as financial and statistical matters are concerned, the fiscal year ended 30th June last, and describing, as regards affairs of more general import, those which transpired during the year ended 31st December last.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the sanitary condition of the Indians throughout the Dominion has been generally good.

With the exception of one reserve in Ontario, upon which small-pox prevailed for a few months during the past summer, and a few cases of small-pox within the Fraser Superintendency of British Columbia, and measles on the reserve at Betsiamits, in the Province of Quebec, there were no epidemics among the Indians during the year.

An improvement in the moral and intellectual status of the Indians generally is reported by their respective superintendents and agents.

A greater desire for the establishment of schools is evinced by Indian bands, who, a few years ago, could not be induced to even give the matter fair consideration, and a laudable ambition to excel in agricultural pursuits is reported to exist among the majority of the bands in Ontario; and a greater inclination to cultivate the soil and become resident upon farm lands is noticeable in many of the bands in the lower Provinces.

Intemperance is also, I am happy to say, reported to be greatly on the decrease among the Indians generally throughout the Dominion. This is doubtless attributable to a hidden extent to the severity of the existing law against the sale or gift of intoxicants to Indians; but we may also hope that it is the result of improvement in the moral character of the Indians.

Peace and contentment are reported by the numerous Indian superintendents and agents to prevail among the Indians from one end of the Dominion to the other, and even in the North-West where, as is generally known, much distress has prevailed during the past season and still exists, owing to the disappearance from the Territories of the buffalo, the staple of life of the aborigines of that part of the Dominion, nothing but expressions of loyalty and devotion to the Crown are heard from the Indians; some of whom were reduced to the extremity of eating mice, dogs, and even their buffalo skins, to preserve their lives, and some of whose relatives perished from hunger.

The confidence which the Indians have in the paternal care of the Government is undiminished, and the endurance and patience of those of the North-West, under the very trying circumstances in which they were placed during the past season, is deserving of all praise. Indeed, were white men to be placed in similar circumstances, it is questionable whether their conduct would have been as commendable.

With the above brief remarks upon the general condition of the Indians throughout the Dominion, I shall now proceed to describe in detail the principal transactions in connection with the administration of Indian Affairs in the several Provinces during the past year.

ONTARIO.

The crops in this Province, although they promised well, did not turn out as satisfactorily as was anticipated.

In the northern portions of the Province many of the crops were destroyed by summer frosts, and in other Sections they are reported to have been short, consequently some of the Indian bands, especially those in the northern districts, are in somewhat distressed circumstances this winter: the distress being augmented to a great extent by the diminution in the value of furs and the scarcity of game which is attributable to the advance of settlement, and by the fisheries not being so productive, as was formerly the case. Nevertheless, a decided though gradual improvement in the general condition of the bands throughout the Province is reported by the various superintendents and agents. The Indians are advancing in their style of farming, building, and stock raising. The Superintendent of the Six Nations Indians reports that the agricultural show of that community was this year superior to the exhibitions of other years, and that at the annual ploughing match the competitors numbered 26, and attracted much attention and numerous spectators, the ploughing being quite superior in style.

An increased interest is apparently taken by the Six Nations in education. The school buildings are better constructed, and more competent teachers are employed.

The officer in charge at Toronto of the Central Superintendency reports that many of the houses on the Indian reserve in the County of Hastings are neat and comfortable, evincing signs of a higher civilization than some of the houses of their white neighbors. On some of the reserves within this Superintendency there are as many as three and four schools in operation on each. And in the Northern Superintendency of the Province new schools were established on the Mississagua Reserve, on Blind River on the north shore of Lake Huron, on the reserves a Harvey Inlet and Shawanaga, in the Parry Sound District.

At the Pic, on Lake Superior, a commodious school house has also been erected by the Indians, and they have applied for a teacher.

On the reserve, in the Township of Tyendinaga, County of Hastings, another school house was built making the fourth on the Reserve.

Near Sault St. Marie, in the District of Algoma, a new industrial institution for Indian girls was brought into operation by the Reverend Mr. Wilson, the well known and successful Principal of the Shingwauk Home, an Industrial Institution for boys at that place; and three boys having acquired the trades respectively of tinsmithing, boot making, and carpentering, left the latter institution and obtained employment at their trades elsewhere, while a fourth boy from the same institution was able to fill the position of school teacher on the Garden River Reserve.

At Wikwemikong, on Manitoulin Island, increased facilities have been afforded to Indians desirous of placing their children at the Industrial Schools there to be educated, through the extension of the buildings during the past year.

The well known and long established Mohawk Institute, near Brantford, has also been greatly improved by a hidden addition to the main building, and the number of resident pupils now at that Institution is ninety.

On Christian Island, in the Georgian Bay, a good school house has likewise been erected during the year.

The lands in the new townships on Manitoulin Island, as well as those on Cockburn and Barrie Islands, in Lake Huron, the surveys of which were referred to in my Report for the year 1878, were brought into the market during the past year, and many of them have been, and the residue are being rapidly taken up by settlers.

For the convenience of purchasers of land on Cockburn Island, and in the two most northerly townships on Manitoulin Island, a local agent, Mr. B.W. Ross, was appointed to reside on the former Island.

The pine timber on Cockburn Island was sold during the past year; that on the south-half to Mr. John Alexander Strathy, and that on the north half to Messrs. John A.H. Campbell and John Lewis.

A survey was made of the residue of the Township of Allan, on Manitoulin Island. This tract was reported at the time the township was surveyed to be unfit for settlement and not worth surveying. This statement, however, seems to have been incorrect; as upon an exploration made by the local agent previous to the survey thereof some fair land was found in the tract.

A townplot was also laid out in survey on the north-east of Cockburn Island, and the same has been named Tolsmaville, after the enterprising pioneer of settlement on that Island. Mr. Tolsma, who conducts a successful fishery at the point where this townplot has been placed.

A grant of \$350 was contributed under authority of an Order in Council, dated the 22nd August; 1879, to supplement a similar grant made by the Ontario Government, towards the construction of a road in the Township of Billings, on Manitoulin Island extending from "West or Honora Bay" to Mindemoya Lake, and which for the most part traverses an Indian reserve. The length of the road is about seven miles, and it affords an important and direct line of communication through Manitoulin Island connecting the road running from Little Current, on the north side, with that running from Providence Bay, on the south side of the Island.

The sum of \$500 was also contributed under Order in Council of the 15th of August last, to supplement a similar grant made by the Ontario Government, towards the construction of a road traversing the Township of Thessalon, on the north shore of Lake Huron, with a view to facilitate the sale and settlement of the Indian lands in that township.

The northern road, which is being constructed jointly by this Department and by the Government of Ontario, through the Indian townships on Batchewaning Bay, Lake Superior, was extended this year through the Township of Pennyfather and a short distance into that of Tupper; and when the Goulais River is bridged, which it is proposed to effect next season, it is hoped that the sale and settlement of lands in these townships will rapidly follow.

The sum of \$2,319.72 was paid over by the Ontario Government to this Department, in trust for the Mohawk Indians of the Bay of Quinte, being the proceeds of sales of lands belonging to these Indians which were erroneously deducted from their reserve and sold, partly by the old Provincial and partly by the Ontario Government.

This Department, however, claims more interest on the capital sum received for said lands than was allowed by the Government of Ontario; and the claim in question has been brought under the notice of that Government.

I regret to have to report that small-pox broke out in the month of May last amongst the Moravian Indians of the Thames, in the County of Middlesex and in spite of the energetic measures adopted at the instance of the Department to stay the progress of the disease, it continued to prevail among those Indians until the month

of August. During its prevalence there were 42 cases and 13 deaths. The deaths being principally of Indians who refused to be vaccinated. A hospital was established upon the reserve, and a doctor was appointed to take care of the same with nurses under him; and the members of the band generally were vaccinated. Every expedient calculated to insure the comfort and recovery of the invalids and to prevent the spread of the disease being resorted to.

With a view to the better administration of Indian Affairs in connection with the Moravian Band just referred to and their Reserve, Mr. John Beattie, of Highgate, who lives quite near the reserve, was appointed agent to that band at a salary of \$200 per annum; that amount being deducted from the salary of Mr. B. Watson, Indian Superintendent at Sarnia, under whose superintendency the Moravian Indians had formerly been included; and Dr. Tye having resigned the position of medical Attendant to that band, Dr. R.D. Swisher, of Thamesville, was appointed to the position, at the same salary, viz., \$150 per annum.

QUEBEC.

The improvement in the condition of the Indians of this Province is not so marked as in that of the sister Province of Ontario.

With the exception of two or three bands, all the Indians within the Province of Quebec subsist by hunting and fishing, and not by cultivating the soil. And consequently owing to the reduction in the prices of furs and the prohibition under the fishery regulations against Indians catching fish in their own way, namely, by spearing, much suffering and hardship has been endured by them.

In consequence also of the stringency of the money market, the sale of their articles of manufacture has greatly diminished.

In the reserves, however, on which agriculture is pursued to any great extent, improvement is reported.

I regret to state that several of the agents have failed to furnish reports to the Department respecting the condition of the Indians within their agencies.

An effort is being made to induce the Algonquins and Tetes de Boule Indians on the reserve at the River Desert, in the Township of Maniwaki, to settle down on and cultivate their lands, which are well adapted for farming purposes; and with that object in view, an agent was appointed during the past year, who, in addition to his other duties, is to instruct those Indians in agriculture.

On the Reserve at Lac St. Jean, in the County of Chicoutimi, the agent reports that an improvement is noticeable from year to year in the houses, farming operations, stock raising, and clothing of the Indians.

Schools are established upon each of the reserves in this Province, and returns are regularly received therefrom, but it is regretted that they do not, with one or two exceptions, indicate much progress in the education of the pupils.

Several fires occurred upon the reserve at Caughnawaga, supposed by some to have been the result of incendiarism. A reward of one hundred dollars was offered by the Indian Chiefs for the discovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crime, and a constable was appointed at a salary of \$200 per annum with a view to the better protection of property and maintenance of order on that reserve.

A survey into lots of the land on the reserve at Lac St. Joan is in progress at the present time; and the sum of \$500 was expended on a road through said reserve, Indian labor being employed in the construction thereof. The work done by them has been favorably reported of by their agent.

The report of Mr. O'Brien, Stipendiary Magistrate at Chicoutimi, descriptive of the different bands of Indians on the north shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, is placed herewith, and will be found very interesting and worthy of perusal.

An attempt is being made to protect these poor Indians from further imposition by traders, and from the sale to them of intoxicants.

An agent, Mr. L.F. Boucher, has been appointed to reside at Betsiamits, whose sphere of duty comprises all the Indian bands and settlements on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, east of the County of Chicoutimi.

Already, successful efforts have been made by that officer to prevent the sale of to them; and it is hoped that he will be able by his influence with the to prevail upon them to abandon the precarious mode of supporting them by hunting, and to adopt industrial pursuits, such as fishing and the cultivation of the soil for a living. The instructions to Mr. Boucher have been framed with the above objects in view.

An epidemic of measles prevailed at Betsiamits among the Indians, and proved fatal in a great many cases.

A doctor was dispatched to that place who remained with the Indians and attended on the sick.

The resident missionary at Betsiamits reports that the traders have, through the introduction of liquor among the Indians, demoralized them greatly; and it was on strong representations made by the missionary and others cognizant of the facts, that a local agent was appointed to the Indians of the Lower St. Lawrence.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The absence of reports from the majority of the Indian agents in this Province is much to be regretted, seven only of the thirteen Agents having favoured the Department with an account of the transactions within their districts during the past year.

The reports received, however, indicate an improvement in the condition of the Indians generally, more especially those from the Island of Cape Breton, where the Indians on several of the reserves appear to be advancing steadily in the arts of civilization. Many of them possessing comfortable houses and commodious barns. Horses and cattle are also owned by them.

In the western counties of the Province the Indians are more nomadic in disposition; but even in these counties they appear to be gradually becoming settled in their habits, and more desirous of acquiring a knowledge of agriculture.

The few schools that have been established in the Island of Cape Breton are reported to be making favorable progress.

It was hoped that land in the County of Halifax for the Indians frequenting Dartmouth and its vicinity would have been purchased this season; and negotiations to that end were and still are on foot. A difficulty as to the title of the party claiming the property which it was proposed to purchase seems to be the obstacle in the way of perfecting the purchase.

The agent for the Counties of Antigonish and Guysboro' reports that the Indians of the former county are more disposed to exchange their wigwams for houses; and that they also pay more attention to cleanliness in their personal habits.

The agent for the County of Inverness reports a pleasing advancement in the social and moral condition of the Indians within his district. Their present state presenting a pleasing contrast to what that gentleman remembers not many years ago the condition of the same Indians to have been.

The agent for the County of Cumberland is also able to state that some of the members of the bands within his agency, who were formerly nomadic in their habits, have finally returned to the reserves with the intention of settling thereon.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The agent for the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska in this Province reports that the Indians on the reserves within his district are, generally speaking, industrious and of a religious tendency; that their progress in agriculture is marked; their houses are kept clean; and that they will compare in the above respects favorably with the white settlers of the neighborhood.

The Department is negotiating for the erection of a school house for the Indians owning the reserve on the Tobique River, in the County of Victoria; there being a sufficient number of children of an age to attend school on that reserve. The Indian children on the reserve at Little Falls, in the County of Madawaska, attend the public school in the vicinity of said reserve.

The superintendent for the Northern and Eastern Counties reports that many Indians died during last winter and spring; those seasons having been specially unhealthy. The superintendent is able, however, to state that the Indians are becoming more addicted to continuous labour on their farms; and that several of the bands are anxious to have schools established among them.

A contract has been made for the erection of a school-house for the Indians living, on the "Burnt" Church Reserve, in the County of Northumberland; there being a sufficient number of children of an age to attend school to warrant the establishment of a school on that reserve.

The superintendent for the southern and western counties reports a slight decrease in the Indian population of those counties; although the Indians are less addicted than they formerly were to the use of intoxicants.

The chase is not as much followed, nor is fishing as much looked to by the Indians of this Province for a subsistence, as was formerly the case. Agriculture is prosecuted more vigorously by many of the Indians of the several districts.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

There is nothing remarkable to report respecting the Indians of this Province.

The reports received from time to time from the superintendent regarding those living upon the reserve on Lennox Island are satisfactory. They are apparently disposed to improve their condition; and during the past season there has been very little sickness among them.

The resident superintendent is stated to be a practical farmer; and if he acts in accordance with the instructions sent him when he was appointed, he gives instructions to the Indians in agriculture.

The mackerel fishery near this Island is a valuable one, and the Indians derive a good portion of their subsistence therefrom. There are also productive oyster beds opposite the Island, and the Indians take quantities of these bivalves.

MANITOBA.

It is gratifying to learn from the reports and correspondence of the Acting Indian Superintendent, the Inspector of Indian Agencies, and the various Indian Agents in this Province, Keewatin and that portion of the North-West Territories comprised within Treaty No. 2, the Indians of which are under the Manitoba Superintendency, that a general feeling of satisfaction prevails among the various Indian bands with the manner in which the Treaty stipulations have been and are being fulfilled by the Government with them.

Mr. Inspector McColl states that the promptness with which the Government have granted the requests of the Indians for changes in the position of reserves unfit for cultivation for more desirable locations, and the judicious manner in which other difficulties have been adjusted in the Manitoba Superintendency, give much satisfaction to the Indians.

The only complaints made are in respect to trespasses committed by white people upon their reserves.

The progress of the Indians of some of the bands in agriculture is encouraging; and good use is stated to be made of the seed grain, potatoes and garden seeds, distributed among the various bands each spring.

The policy of appointing local agents in the vicinity of the reserves has a beneficial effect in many ways, and notably in preventing the Indians from visiting the City of Winnipeg, where they are liable to become demoralized through obtaining

intoxicating liquors; their agents being able to give them any advice that they may require in regard to local matters or difficulties, and in the event of their not being competent to give them the desired advice in matters of special difficulty they can communicate with the head office and obtain the requisite instructions for their guidance.

Most of the cattle agreed to be given the Indians under Treaty stipulations have been distributed among them. A few bands of Treaty No. 3, which embraces the region comprised within the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake and Lac des Mille Lac Districts, have yet to be supplied with their cattle.

The benefit derived by the Indian bands among whom schools have been established is very marked according to the Inspector's report.

Twenty-four schools are in operation within this superintendency; and the Inspector states that the intelligence disseminated by them marks a gratifying distinction between the Indian who is the recipient of their civilizing influences and his wild untutored brother whose mind is still enveloped in ignorance and superstition.

With regard to the resources for sustaining life possessed by Indians within the Manitoba Superintendency, the Inspector reports that with the assistance of fish available on the rivers and lakes in proximity to their respective reserves, the different kinds of game obtainable, and the quantities of potatoes, maize, barley, wheat and other cereals grown by them, they are able, with the additional assistance given by the Government, to support themselves and their families; although they might be far more comfortable were they to cultivate the soil more extensively, abandon their wretched wigwams, and build permanent dwellings.

It is to be regretted that at some of the centres of civilization in this Province and in the District of Keewatin the liquor traffic is conducted for their own selfish ends by traders with the Indians, and complaint is made that the local authorities do not exert that influence which they might to put an end to the evil.

As an indication of the existence of aspirations on the part of some of the Indians within this superintendency to higher civilization may be noted the fact that many of them have made enquiries with a view to being released, under the provisions of the Indian Acts of 1876 and 1879, from their status as Indians.

Although the advancement of the Indians is on the whole satisfactory, nevertheless I regret to have to state with respect to two or three of the agencies, that the energy which might be expected is not displayed by the officers entrusted with the local management of Indian affairs, and consequently the progress of the bands within those agencies forms an unpleasant contrast to that of Indians who are more favorably circumstanced as regards those who have the supervision of them.

Returns have been regularly received from schools on the various reserves which receive subsidy from Indian funds; and the Department has furnished the requisite books and other school apparatus for properly conducting the schools to such of them as have applied for the same.

By Order in Council of the 12th February, 1879, Mr. G. Newcombe, who was provisionally appointed by Order in Council of 11th May, 1877 Indian Agent for the Rosseau River Band, was confirmed in that position at a salary of \$200 per annum; and Mr. Angus McKay, who was provisionally appointed Agent for Treaty No. 5, by Order in Council of 7th October, 1878, was also confirmed in his position.

Mr. L.W. Herchmer, the agent and farming instructor to the Sioux Indians, whose reserves are on the Assiniboine River, reports that those Indians are eager to farm; that a hidden quantity of laud, considering the means they have for breaking up the same, was prepared for seed last year; and that the ploughing was uncommonly good; that besides the cattle given them by the Government, the Indians have, with their own means, purchased some animals. The wet weather this spring and sickness among the most of their children prevented the Sioux Indians from putting in a hidden crop of grain.

The band at Bird Tail Creek have a native Presbyterian Missionary among them, and some of them are reported to be very devoted, having family prayers, grace

before meals, & c. Many of them can read and write in their own language, and some of them also in English.

A mission church and house have been built on another of the Sioux reserves, that at Oak River, by the Church of England Missionary Society; but no missionary has yet taken up his residence there.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The scarcity of buffalo in the Territories reduced the Indians to very great straits, and a number of deaths from actual starvation ensued.

The Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories reports that at the Blackfoot Crossing, when he visited that point in July last, he found, in a camp of 150 lodges of Blackfoot Indians, young men who a few months before had been stout and hearty, reduced to perfect skeletons.

The suffering was principally confined to the Indians of the South-western portion of the Territories; although, even as far east as Qu'Appelle, much suffering was endured. The Indians were reduced to such extremities that they eat mice, their dogs and some of them even their buffalo skins, and they greedily devoured meat raw when given to them. Men, women and children are reported to have died at the Blackfoot Crossing from absolute want of food.

Reports of starvation were received from Qu'Appelle, Forts Walsh, Macleod, Battleford, Carlton, Fort Pitt, Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Touchwood Hills, Fort Ellice, Moose Mountain, Fort Calgary and elsewhere; said reports coming from different sources.

In view of the facts reported to the Department, an Order in Council was passed, authorizing a conference to be held at Battleford, consisting of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Colonel Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrate, Colonel McLeod, Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, Mr. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner, for the North-West Territories, Mr. M.G. Dickieson, Indian Agent, and Mr. Breland, of the North-West Council, for the purpose of advising the Government what relief should be given and steps taken to prevent starvation among the Indians during the winter.

The conference met and reported, recommending that supplies be sent to several principal points, and the same were purchased and forwarded as recommended by the conference.

Strict instructions have been given to the agents to require labor from able-bodied Indians for any supplies given them. This principle was laid down for the sake of the moral effect that it would have upon the Indians in showing them that they must give something in return for what they receive, and also for the purpose of preventing them from hereafter expecting gratuitous assistance from the Government.

The agents have been instructed to forward, at the end of each month, a return showing the supplies distributed and the work done in return for the same, also stating in the case of the sick, aged and those unable to work, the circumstances under which the supplies were given.

The relief previously furnished by the Government to the Indians of the south-western portion of the Territories in the early part of the season was most opportune.

There is little doubt that had supplies not been sent many more of these poor creatures would have perished, or they would have been driven by desperation to help themselves at the expense of the white settlers of the country. The only wonder is that they did not do so before the relief reached them.

"Crowfoot," the head Chief of the Blackfoot Indians, whose camp was at the Blackfoot Crossing, on being asked why he did not send for relief to Fort Macleod, stated that he was afraid to allow his young men to go there for fear they would kill the white men's cattle.

The satisfaction with which the intelligence was received by the Indians that the Government had sent them relief and had appointed persons to instruct them in farming and herding cattle was great; and the willingness which the Indians

expres-

sed to receive instructions in farming and to devote their energies thereto is encouraging; and it was with surprise that these favorable indications on their part were noted; as many of the oldest white people in the country had declared that the Plain Indians could never be induced to settle down and till the soil.

"Crowfoot," the head Chief before referred to, of the Blackfeet Indians, however declared that both he and his young men would take to farming; and other chiefs expressed a desire to settle down at once upon their reserves and commence farming operations.

The Indian Commissioner of the North-West Territories reports that the policy, of the Government in attempting to make the Indians of the North-West self-supporting by instructing them in cultivating the soil, herding cattle, etc., will, in his opinion, prove a success; and that there can be little doubt if the buffalo continue to be scarce that unless the Indians become self-supporting they must be fed at the expense of the country; and even should the attempt to make them such prove a failure, the establishment of Government farms throughout the Territories, with plenty of land thereon to raise grain and root crops, will contribute hiddenly towards diminishing the expense of feeding the Indians, should it turn out that such a course is inevitable.

Several of the bands in the south-western portion of the Territories who had delayed selecting locations for their reserves chose the same during the past season, and six farming instructors have been located in different sections of that region.

On the Saskatchewan the suffering among the Indians was not so severe, inasmuch as the facilities for affording them relief were greater, and many of them were not so wholly dependent upon the chase for their subsistence as their brethren of the south-west. Nevertheless, there was much suffering among those Indians likewise; and more was expected to ensue during the present winter.

With a view to avert this calamity, as before stated, supplies were sent in to the Territories in the autumn, and stored at different points.

It is probable that towards spring all the supplies that have been sent, if not more, will be required.

As remarked in the opening part of this Report, the patience and endurance displayed by the Indians of the North-West Territories, under the trying circumstances in which they were placed, are beyond all praise, and their refraining from helping themselves of the white inhabitants of the country, even when pressed with hunger, and pained by the sight of some of their friends dying around them, and others greatly reduced in strength, entitles them, to every consideration at the hands of the public.

The Commissioner reports that the Indians generally throughout the North-West expressed gratitude to the Government for what has been and is being done for them. It is to be regretted that no provision has been made for clothing for these, Indians, whereof many of them are very deficient; and as the Commissioner justly remarks, they cannot be expected to work unless they are properly clad.

A plan might be adopted to meet this want by providing clothing to be supplied to the Indians for work done by them. And as labor will of course be required on the Farming Instructors locations, there is no reason why Indians should not be employed. Indeed, the preference should always be given to them.

The payments to the Indians passed off satisfactorily. Some embarrassment was, however, occasioned through delay in the transportation of the money to Battleford. This was caused through failure on the part of the Hudson Bay Company to furnish transport at as early a date as was expected for the Farming Instructors, their supplies, and the officer in charge of the party, who had also under his care the money for making the payments among the Indians of the Saskatchewan. The difficulty was, however, to some extent got over by cheques being issued by the Indian Commissioner for the North-West territories and the Indian Agent at Battleford which were accepted at par by the Indians and by the traders.

It is to be hoped that next season the payments will be made for the most part upon the various reserves in the

Territories and thus avoid the congregating of hidden numbers of Indians at one point, which is always attended with expense and embar-

rassment to the Department, and loss of time and interruption of work to the Indians, who have to leave their farms or gardens, and go, some of them long distances, to the places of payment for their money.

The following are the locations at which the various instructors in farming have been stationed: Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills, Fort Pelly, Prince Albert, Duck Lake near Carlton, Battleford, Fort Pitt, Saddle Lake near Victoria, Edmonton, Blackfoot Crossing, Fort Calgary, Fort Macleod and Fort Walsh.

The report placed herewith of Mr. Dickieson, then Acting Indian Superintendent at Battleford gives a narrative of the transactions in the North-West Superintendency for the half year ended 30th June last; and the report of the Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories, Mr. Dewdney, describes the events that have transpired since that date.

It is gratifying to learn from Mr. Dewdney's report that the farming instructors sent to the Territories all appear anxious to assist the Government and to do their utmost to carry out their instructions; also, that the horses sent from Ontario have turned out well, and the supplies for the instructors were received in good condition.

The Indians are at the present date for the most part still following the buffalo, and it is a subject for thankfulness that such is the case; as the Commissioner reports that were it found necessary to feed three-fourths of the Indians in the North-West, the supplies of provisions sent to the Territories would not last more than one month.

During the past season Edgar Dewdney, Esq., was appointed Indian Commissioner for the North-West Territories as successor to His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Laird, who resigned the position of Indian Superintendent early in the spring; and the following agents were appointed on the Saskatchewan: Mr. W. Palmer Clarke, at Duck Lake, near Carlton, and Mr. M.G. Stewart, at Edmonton. The agent at Battleford, Mr. M. G. Dickieson, having effected an exchange with Mr. W.L. Orde, of the Finance Department, the latter was appointed Indian Agent at Battleford in Mr. Dickieson's stead.

Captain A. McDonald, who was provisionally appointed by Order in Council of the 11th May, 1877, Indian Agent to the bands within the easterly portion of the Territory covered by Treaty No. 4, was confirmed in that position by Order in Council of the 12th February, 1879; and Mr. Thos. Page Wadsworth was appointed inspector of the farming instructors locations as well as supervisor of the distribution of food supplies, cattle, farming implements, etc., etc., among the Indians in the Territories.

There now remain but two other Indian Agencies in the Territories which it would appear desirable to create, viz: At Fort Walsh for that part of the territory covered by Treaty No. 4, lying west of the 105th degree of longitude, and at Fort Macleod for the Indians of Treaty No 7.

Adhesions to Treaty No. 6 were taken from two Cree Chiefs at Fort Walsh, known respectively as Little Pine and Lucky Man.

Owing to the hidden quantity of provisions stored at Qu'Appelle it was considered prudent to instruct Capt. McDonald, Indian Agent for Treaty No. 4, to remove from Swan River and take up his residence at that place for the winter in case a distribution of supplies among the Indians should be necessary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The interesting report of Dr. Powell, Visiting Indian Superintendent of the Province, which is placid herewith, will be found worthy of perusal. It describes a visit made by that officer during the past season to the various Coast Tribes of the Province, and to the Indians of Queen Charlotte Islands.

Dr. Powell was accompanied in his tour by the Fisheries' Inspector for the Province of British Columbia, Mr. J. Anderson: and many difficulties in regard to the fishing rights of the Coast Indians were adjusted; and others not capable of adjustment on the spot are it is hoped, in a fair way of being adjusted. All the nationalities and nearly all the tribes on the coast were officially visited by Dr. Powell, and he

reports that peace and contentment prevail generally among them; the scarcity of complaint being the best assurance of that state of things that one could furnish to the Government. The Superintendent reports that the liquor traffic has greatly decreased and the use by the Indians on the Coast of intoxicants is consequently very much lessened; indeed, with the exception of bands in close proximity to white settlements it may be said to have ceased.

Mr. James Lenihan, the officer in charge of Indian Affairs at New Westminster reports that peace, good order and comparative prosperity prevail amongst the great majority of the Indians of the mainland; and that there is a manifest improvement in their health and general condition. Any crimes committed are caused through the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

The Indians of the Lower Fraser raised grain and other crops with success.

The Indian Reserve Commission, under Mr. G. M. Sproat, continued its operations during the past season. The first work being at Mataspina Strait, on the west coast, among the Sliammon Indians, who were most urgent that their land matters should be adjusted owing to a sale of land by the Local Government in close proximity to their principal village.

The Commissioner afterwards returned to the Fraser River, and worked among the Lower Fraser Indians, they having been passed over by him for two years.

In April, he proceeded to adjust Indian land questions between Yale and the mouth of the Fraser, connecting the work above Yale with the lowest village of the Neklakapamuk Indians at Spuzzum; the last named Indians having been dealt with the previous year.

A movement was inaugurated among the same Indians to amalgamate the different bands composing the Neklakapamuk Tribe under one Head Chief and a Council. It was not, however, considered politic to recognise the proposed confederation, and the Indian Superintendents and Indian Reserve Commissioner were instructed to the above effect, and requested to discourage the movement.

The Commissioner reports that owing to the settlement of white people on most of the valuable lands in the District New Westminster, it was most difficult to adjust matters in that section of country for the Lower Fraser Indians.

Mr. Sproat states that, with a few unimportant exceptions, the whole Indian reserve question in the New Westminster District has been examined and the work of assigning reserves has been connected with what had been completed during the previous year. The Indian land question has thus been adjusted, so far as may be, along the whole of the proposed railway line from the Pacific Ocean, for 50 miles up the North Thompson River. During the summer the Commissioner resumed work in the Mataspina Strait, on the coast, working among the Sliammon, Klahoose and Homalaka Tribes: and at last accounts he was among Kwah-Kewlth people; whose country extends from below Cape Mudge and Smith's Sound on the Mainland, and includes Quatsino Sound, on the north-west coast of Vancouver Island; where Mr. Sproat states the presence of the Commissioner is much needed.

The two surveyors employed to run the boundary lines of the reserves allotted by the Commissioner last year, worked during the past season in the Nicola Valley. Mr. Jemmett also surveyed the reserve for the Nicomen Indians on the Thompson River.

The Commissioner's reports of progress, and his report of this year's work will be found herewith.

It having been reported to this office by Superintendent Lenihan, at New Westminster, that much distress was said to exist among the Indians at Williams Lake, that officer was immediately authorized to afford relief to those Indians to an extent not to exceed \$500; he was, however, at the same time informed that for any help given to able bodied Indians, he was to require work from them.

With a view to the more efficient management of Indian affairs in British Columbia, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to direct that the two Indian Superintendencies heretofore existing in the Province should be abolished, and that there should be one visiting superintendent for the whole Province with

sub-agents to be appointed at such points as to the Government may seem best in the interest of the Indians and service. His Excellency was further pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. J.W. Powell, M.D., the former Indian Superintendent at Victoria of the coast tribes, to the position of Visiting Indian Superintendent for the Province of British Columbia, with headquarters for the present at Victoria.

His Excellency was also pleased to direct that the work of the Indian Reserve Commissioner of this Province should be placed under the supervision and direction of the Visiting Indian Superintendent, and that the Reserve Commissioner should be required to report from time to time through that officer, and whenever required by him, the progress made in the allotment of Indian Reserves.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The following statement will give an idea of the amount of work done at this office during the past year. It must be remembered, however, that there is a hidden quantity of work done of which no regular record has been kept in the Department, and which will therefore not appear in the summary now submitted.

Letters received, docketed and registered, 6,970; memoranda containing instructions for letters to be drafted, 4,480; letters drafted, transcribed, entered, docketed and registered, covering 6,610 folios, 4,480; (not including work done by means of centograph and electric pen, estimated at about 300 pages); memoranda, letters and confidential reports, & c., covering 791 folios, 364; accounts kept and balanced daily, 180; pay cheques issued, 2,600; certificates for credits, 84; statements with, vouchers and accounts forwarded to the Auditor-General monthly, about 156 memoranda on matters of accounts, about 1,094; new land sales entered, 975; payments on leases checked and entered, 340; payments on account of land sales checked and entered, 1,047; agents' returns examined and docketed, 150; assignments of land examined and registered under 39 Vic., cap 18, sec. 32, certified and entered in sales books, 196; descriptions for patent prepared in duplicate, examined, entered and issued, 193; patents examined, entered and mailed, 193; cancellations of land sales prepared and entered, 31; certificates for heir and devisee commission, 3.

MONEYS.

The balance at the credit of "The Indian Fund," which consists of all the, Trust moneys held by this branch, was on the 30th June, 1878, \$2,999,306.77. The revenue credited to that fund to the 30th June, 1879, \$259,151.78, total amount credited to 30th June, 1879, \$3,258,458.55; from which deducting the expenditure to the 30th June, 1879, \$281,627.38, and the balance at the credit of the fund on the 30th June last was \$2,976,831.17.

There was an increase of expenditure during the year ended 30th June, 1879 of \$37,347.18 over the expenditure for the corresponding period in 1878. This increase was occasioned by the payment of the sum of \$58,061.64 (additional to what had been paid the previous year towards the same object) from the Six Nation Indian funds to liquidate debts incurred by those Indian. Had it not been for this heavy payment the expenditure during the year 1879 would have been less than that for 1878 by \$20,694.46.

From the Parliamentary appropriations from the Consolidated Revenue, the following has been expended during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1879: -

New Brunswick	\$4,267 96
Nova Scotia	4,502 68
British Columbia	48,531 56
Prince Edward Island	2,006 88
Manitoba	103,185 82
North-West Territories	300,032 49
Total	\$462,527 29

Statement B, and its subsidiary statements placed herewith contain full particulars as to the Revenue and Expenditure in connection with each of the Trust Fund Accounts, as do also statements C. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in relation to the expenditure of the several Parliamentary appropriations for Indian purposes.

LAND SALES AND LEASES.

The quantity of land sold in Ontario for the benefit of the Indians during the year ended 30th June, 1879, was 61,996 51/100 acres, and the amount for which the lands were sold was \$45,114.55.

The amount collected on account of old and new sales and leases was \$57,036.26.

The area of surrendered and surveyed land in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec still unsold is 418,176 69/100 acres.

Return "D," prepared by the clerk in charge of land sales, which accompanies this Report, contains full particulars in respect to lands sold, as well as the quantities still disposable in each township.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Statements showing the population of the various Indian communities, the condition of the schools established on the different reserves, and the agricultural and industrial resources of the Indians of the different Provinces, will also be found herewith.

All reports received from Indian superintendents and agents, descriptive of the year's transactions in Indian matters within their respective districts, are likewise appended.

The increasing requirements of this Branch of the Service must necessarily entail a corresponding increase in the number of employés.

Already it headquarters the work is beyond the ability of the present staff, however capable those composing it may be, and I willingly and with pleasure testify to the general zeal and efficiency of the officers with whom it is my pleasure to co-operate under your instructions in the discharge of the onerous duties connected with the management of the Indian Affairs of the Dominion.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L.VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.*

No. 1.

*ONTARIO,
GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY,
29th September, 1879.*

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to forward tabular statement for the past year, to 30th June last.

I have not employed parties to collect statistics, but prefer making my own estimate of the progress made, and of the yield in crops, etc., from personal observation and from information.

The harvest did not realize the expectations of a promising appearance; still, the crop was fair.

In the Six Nation Reserve, more land from "commons" has been brought cultivation during the year, and in most respects improvements are perceptible.

Not so much so among the Mississagua Band, who are, with few exceptions, unprogressive, and anxious to have whites working their farms. The health of the people, in general, has been good, though ague fevers continue and will do so, until the stagnant pools and creeks are removed by drainage.

Temperance is on the increase, but I regret in having to refer to the misconduct of some of the young men and women in selling and receiving liquor on the reserve.

A good many prosecutions have followed, upon informations by the Interpreter, Chief G.H.M. Johnson (who is ever vigilant in the discharge of any duty required of him) with consequent punishment.

The Council of Chiefs readily aid in promoting the cause of temperance.

Indians have no difficulty in obtaining liquor in the neighbouring towns and villages, but they cannot be induced to make complaint or give evidence, and it appears impossible to prevent the evil.

The census shows an unusually small natural increase for the past year.

The Six Nations number 3,164. Births, 118; deaths, 116; increase, 2.

The Mississaguas number 219. Births, 7; deaths, 2; increase, 5. Indian population of reserve, 3,383.

Eighty-five licenses have been granted, to Indians only, for the removal and sale of 877 cords of all kinds of wood, and for 397 logs, in exchange for lumber.

Notwithstanding the law, the watchfulness of bailiffs, and the urgency for preserving the woods, much is taken away at a risk and during the night, by the numerous outlets with many facilities and combinations for doing so.

The Agricultural Society somewhat declined, but it has recovered its former vigor, and the approaching show promises to excel all previous efforts.

The new annual ploughing matches which took place last autumn, being favoured with fine weather, attracted much attention, no less than twenty-six competitors contending for the various prizes; the Governor-General's plough and other implements proving an incentive to the youth and much interest being manifested by numerous spectators.

Roads in the reserve continue to receive attention, the main highways being in excellent order and side roads improving.

A freshet, last September, caused much injury to bridges and culverts, but they have been repaired or restored.

In regard to education, it is very pleasing to report increased interest on the part of the Council of the Six Nations, which had previously been quite indifferent. They have renewed their vote of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) for the year, which may now be regarded as an annual grant, and have re-elected their three representatives to the Board of Education.

The Board is gradually making changes, improvements and repairs, alike calculated to promote efficiency, comfort of teachers and pupils, and their eight schools more attractive.

Now buildings and additions are required for all of the schools, but the limited means at the disposal of the Board will delay their erection over a series of years.

The Wesleyan Conference have two schools, under charge of its missionary.

The Mississaguas have one school in a flourishing condition, under the care of their three trustees.

The Mohawk Institute continues its excellent course, with a full attendance of 90 boys and girls, under the superintendency of Mr. Ashton, the representative of the New England Company.

The grounds have been much improved, with a hidden addition to the main building, rendering it a model establishment.

The total number of pupils attending ail the schools, including the Institute, are returned at 570.

A former suggestion, to provide for Indian orphan children, has been under consideration of the Company, with the probability of its being carried into effect; if so, the utmost benefit will be conferred on the fatherless and upon the Indian race.

With an experience of 17 years, I have the pleasure to report a decided, though gradual, improvement among the Indians of this superintendency.

Queen's Birthday was, as usual, duly celebrated by the Six Nations, by Royal salute, speeches, cheering, and an issue of bread, cheese and biscuit.

The Council of Chiefs adopted a loyal address of congratulation to the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General, including Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, upon their arrival in this Dominion, to which His Excellency gave a gracious reply, gratifying the Indians.

The Six Nations look forward with lively feelings of pride to an expected visit at their Council House by His Excellency and Her Royal Highness, when an Indian reception will be given similar to that accorded the Earl and Countess of Dufferin in 1874.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J.T. GILKISON,
Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner*

No. 2.
ONTARIO,
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY.
INDIAN OFFICE,
SARNIA, 17th September, 1879.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement showing census, progress agriculture, & c., of the several Indian bands within this superintendency. It is as nearly correct as I could get it, or in ordinary cases is practicable in such statements.

In regard to the Indians under this superintendency, I may remark in general, that, though in some cases there is even a deterioration in their condition as compared with their state a few years ago, in the great majority of cases there is a decided improvement.

They are gradually, though very slowly, becoming acquainted with the usages of civilized life, and seeking to improve their condition by adopting many of the plans and practices of their white neighbours.

Unhappily, however, while learning some of the good practiced by the whites, they also get a great deal of evil. Drunkenness is an evil to which, as a class, they are especially prone, and notwithstanding the severity of the law against furnishing liquor to Indians, there are a number of wretched white men who, in some way, still contrive to get it for them.

The Indians of these reserves are well supplied with religious instruction, and many of them have hiddenly profited thereby. For the most part, the missionaries among them have, with much labor and self-denial, sought the good of the Indian, and doubtless the results in the future will be still more apparent than at present.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
EBENEZER WATSON,
Indian Superintendent.*

No. 3.

*ONTARIO,
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 2ND DIVISION.
INDIAN AGENCY,
STRATHROY, 28th August, 1879.*

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - In compliance with the request of the Indian Department, instructing me to transmit a report for the year ending 30th June, 1879, on Indian matters within my agency, I have now the honor to comply therewith.

ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES.

This band numbers 635 showing an increase of 45 since last census. They live in the Township of Delaware, County of Middlesex, are a very industrious and intelligent band of Indians, and have two schools on their reserve - one taught by a native teacher, and supported by the Church of England, the other taught by a white female teacher, and supported by the Canada Methodist Missionary Society. They also have a hidden flourishing temperance society.

CHIPPEWAS AND MUNSEES OF THE THAMES.

These bands live on the Caradoc Munsee Reserve, have two efficient temperance organizations, and four common schools, taught by native teachers. Three of the schools are supported and maintained by the funds of the Chippewas of the Thames, and are under the supervision of trustees elected by the band. One of the schools is supported by the Church of England Missionary Society. There is also on the reserve, the Mount Elgin Industrial Institute and boarding school, where the boys are taught, besides the ordinary branches of education, farming, shoemaking and joinerwork, and the girls learn sewing, tailoring, knitting and general housework. The common schools are not attended as well as we would desire. A certain number of parents are very remiss in sending their children to school. The Chippewas number 469, an increase of 14 since last census. The Munsees number 129, the same as last census.

MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES.

That contagious and loathsome disease, the small-pox, broke out among them in, the early part of last spring, and proved fatal in thirteen cases. Acting upon instructions from the Department, I had vaccination promptly attended to, which had the desired effect of checking the disease, which has now nearly disappeared from the reserve. The cases which proved fatal were generally among some Indians who refused to be vaccinated, not believing the disease to be small-pox. From the above cause, and from the shortness of time I had the honor of being their agent, I am not able to furnish as full a statement of the band as I would desire. This band number 269. The four bands under my agency generally speak very good English. Their moral character as a body is very good. Some of them are very good farmers, and cultivate the soil in a husbandlike manner. Indeed, they compare favorably with, their white neighbors in many respects. They generally seem happy and contented. Their moral condition is improving under the influence of the missionaries, and the temperance societies appear to have some good effect.

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

No. 4.

ONTARIO.
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
INDIAN OFFICE,
TORONTO, 21st November, 1879.

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

SIR, - Referring to your circular of the 23rd July last, asking for a report upon Indian matters within my superintendency for the year ending 30th June last, I have the honor to state, that as far as the farming and other industrial pursuits are concerned there has been little change since my report of last year. I am, however, able to say that any slight changes that may have taken place are evidences of a steady, though slow, improvement.

THE MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE.

This Band now numbers 882, being an increase for the year of 16, by births.

There are three schools on the reserve in active operation, one of which has been rebuilt during the year. There is also a fourth school house in course of erection, which will supply a want long felt in a section of the reserve too remote from the previously existing schools.

I have much pleasure in reporting that this band is steadily progressing in intelligence and civilization. The Indians are all members of the Church of England, and hidden numbers of them are most regular in attending its services. I regret, however, to say that too many of them are still addicted to strong drink; and the tavern keepers of the neighbouring villages seem to sell whisky to them without any let or hinderance, and are doing their best to demoralize them. But I am glad to say that a hidden number are strictly temperate men, and can resist the temptations thrown in their way by unscrupulous dealers.

I have lately had better opportunities of becoming more intimately acquainted with the home life of this people, and can say that many of their houses are neat and comfortable, and show evidences of a higher civilization than numbers of their white neighbours.

MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK.

This band now numbers 210, having lost two by emigration to Mud Lake. The school seems to be doing pretty well, with a fair average attendance.

The farming operations have not increased, but they manage to grow enough, supplemented by other pursuits, to support themselves, and I heard no complaining amongst them.

I am glad to say that there is a very efficient Justice of the Peace near the Indian village, who takes great pains to protect them from the use of whiskey, by severely punishing any one who supplies them with it.

MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE LAKE.

This band now numbers 111, being a decrease of five by deaths. There has been unusual amount of mortality among these Indians during the past year, from fever and consumption.

The school has been fairly attended and favorable progress made.

Some of these Indians farm very successfully, but the majority have for a long time been in the habit of leasing their shares of land to white men, in small patches, of two or three acres, the result being, that the land has been badly

worked and has

fallen into a wretched condition. The Indians are very desirous that the Department should take the matter in hand, and lease the land they do not require for their own use to responsible persons, and are willing to surrender their interest to the Crown for that, purpose.

A portion of the reserve occupied by these Indians was formerly held for their benefit by trustees, who have since died or resigned, with the exception of one, who resides at considerable distance therefrom and takes no interest in it whatever. The Indians are consequently, very desirous that the Department should assume the management of the whole property on their behalf.

MISSISSAGUAS OF MUD LAKE.

This band now numbers 152, being an increase of six, partly by immigration.

The school is not carried on so satisfactorily as formerly, sufficient discrimination not having been exercised in the selection of a teacher, who is appointed by the New England Company.

There seems to be no change as regards the farming productions. A few farm their land successfully, but the majority subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting, supplemented by the manufacture and sale by their wives and daughters of baskets and bark-work.

MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG.

There are now 41 members of this band, showing a decrease of two by death.

There is no school on this reserve, and very little interest appears to be taken in, the spiritual welfare of these Indians by any religious denomination.

There are two or three families who farm in a very industrious manner and support themselves comfortably, but several of them do not farm at all but trust entirely to what they can get as rent from lands leased to white people, and to the small annuity semi-annually distributed among them.

CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND.

There are 136 people in this band, being an increase of four during the year.

These Indians formerly had two schools, one on Snake Island and one on Georgina Island, but of late the people, with the exception of a few families, have removed to Georgina Island where they have a good school, well attended.

Many of them have succeeded in clearing a considerable amount of land and maintain themselves in comparative comfort. I am hoping that those still remaining on Snake Island will also remove to Georgina and turn their attention to farming.

CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA.

This band now numbers 253, being a decrease of fourteen, ten having emigrated to the North-West, where they participate in the Government grants, and eight having married into other bands. But for this emigration there would have been a natural increase of four persons.

The school is still taught by a white girl, and I understand the attendance is better than in former years.

During the past year there have been Several acres of land cleared and brought under cultivation, and the Indians show a disposition to make improvements.

They enjoy good health and appear to be in fairly prosperous circumstances.

CHIPPEWAS OF CHRISTIAN ISLAND.

This band numbers 298, being an increase for the year of eight persons.

Eighty-seven members of this band reside on Manitoulin Island and enjoy the same privileges as regards schools and land for cultivation as the other Indians residing on that Island. The remaining 211 reside on Christian Island.

They have a good school house which has been erected during the past year, and have converted the old building into a residence for the teacher. The school is taught by the missionary's son; an intelligent young Indian, and the average attendance, considering the wandering habits of the Indians, is pretty good.

They support themselves very comfortably. In the spring they put in their crops and the greater portion of the able-bodied among them resort to the North Shore of Lake Huron, where they engage in loading lumber vessels, etc., while the old men and women remain at home to protect the crops and fish in the waters near their village.

These Indians, as well as their brethern, the Chippewas of Lake Simcoe, are less addicted to intemperance than most of the other Indians in this Superintendency.

CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH.

This band numbers 396, being a decrease of one person. There have been an unusual number of deaths during the year, principally children.

There are three schools on this reserve, two of which are taught by Indians, and one by a white girl. The former are very inefficient teachers, and the attendance and progress at the schools taught by them are very unsatisfactory. The small salaries voted by the Indians preclude the possibility of employing properly qualified teachers; but I would strongly recommend the Department to take into its own hands the employment of the teachers, and also fix the amount of salary, as the only means of securing efficiency in this important work.

I have nothing now to report of the progress made by these Indians in agricultural and other pursuits. Some of them farm very creditably, but the majority are not so industrious as I should like to see them. They trust too much to the moneys semi-annually distributed among them.

I am pleased, however, to report that they are much less addicted to intemperance than formerly.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN.

This band numbers 350 being an increase of eleven persons by births, showing that these Indians have been very healthy during the past year.

There are two schools upon the reserve, of which I have had no opportunity of getting information, as the teachers have been recently changed.

These Indians seem to be much better off than those of the same tribe resident at Cape Croker. They dress quite respectably, and there seems to be but little want and no complaining amongst them.

They farm and fish, and their wives and daughters make baskets for sale.

I can also report that there has been a great improvement as regards to intemperance. The law prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians has been put in force when opportunity offered, which has tended to keep the Indians sober and, as a matter of course, more industrious.

The total number of Indians now in this superintendency receiving annuity is 2,829, being an increase of 21. There would have been a natural increase of considerably more than this, but as previously stated, there have been some emigrations to the North-West.

There are also some 300 or 350 Indians under my charge who do not participate in the half year payments.

The amount distributed through this office during the year as salaries, pensions, annuities, etc., was about \$48,000.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,*

*WM. PLUMMER,
Superintendent and Commissioner, Indian Affairs.*

No. 5

*ONTARIO,
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY - 1ST DIVISION.
MANITOWANING, August 28, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to enclose tabular statement and report on Indian affairs within this superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

Although a slight falling off in the quantity of grain and roots raised by the Indians has to be noted, which has been caused by a long continuance of dry weather and the ravages of the potato-bug, yet, except in comparatively few instances, no scarcity of the necessaries of life has been experienced amongst those bands who devote themselves to agriculture. Those Indians on the main land who live by hunting were not so fortunate, many having suffered from scarcity, and were it not for the kindness and liberality of those who were better off, and who shared their supplies of provisions with their less provident neighbours, much suffering would have ensued.

I am glad to be able to state that the injury wrought by the potato-bug, the arrival of which upon this island was so much dreaded, has not been so great as was feared, many parts being still exempt from the pest. Those Indians whose gardens are attacked generally gather and destroy them; others who are too careless to do so, of course, suffer; but this class I am happy to say is not the most numerous.

The past winter having been unusually protracted and severe, several deaths, especially of old and infirm Indians, took place, but otherwise the health of the various bands has been satisfactory.

The efforts made to educate the Indians have been unabated; schools maintained by the Department have been in operation at the following places upon this island: At Wickwemikong, two schools, viz.: one for boys and one for girls; at Wickmemikongsing, Atchitawaganing, Sheguiandah and West-Bay; also, at Cockburn Island and on the main land at Mississagua; at the latter place a second school, under the control of the Congregational Society, has also been in operation, but as no returns of attendance have been received at this office, I have been unable to include it in the tabular statement.

Although the attendance at the Indian schools is still far from being satisfactory, yet some improvement may be noted; a greater number of adults have attended than heretofore, and in some places night schools have been opened for their benefit, and considerable progress in the acquisition of the English language has been made by the children.

Some changes in the staff of teachers have been made, from which I have every reason to expect that considerable benefit to the children attending the schools affected by the change will result.

Very creditable improvements in the roads made by the Indians of the unceded part of this island have been made, and the roads on that Indian reserve compare favourably with those made by the white settlers on the ceded part of the island.

The horses and cattle raised by the Indians are increasing in number. There is, however, much need of the importation of improved stock, by which the quality would be benefited.

But few infractions of the law have taken place; some cases of petty theft, for which short terms in the district jaol, at Sault Ste. Mare, have been awarded, are all that have to be reported.

Intoxication amongst the staid and respectable Indians is decidedly on the decrease; amongst some of the young men, however, the vice is still too prevalent. The establishment of a lock-up at this place has had a wholesome effect, and greatly tended to check the evil.

In agriculture a degree of improvement may be remarked. The progress made by the white settlers is beginning to act as an incentive to the industrious Indians, and to stimulate them to greater exertions in the cultivation of their lands.

During the year, the western part of this island, also Barrie and Cockburn Islands, have been surveyed, and the lands are now in the market. This not only opens up for settlement a hidden extent of land, but its sale will materially add to the funds of the Ojibberas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island.

A reserve for the Theessalon River Indians has been set apart, and several families have already located thereon, and others will shortly follow. This band, which has been scattered for many years, never having availed themselves of their treaty right to occupy a portion of the Garden River Reserve, will now have an opportunity of forming a settlement of their own, where, as soon as their numbers will warrant it, a school may be established and other efforts made for their advancement.

The past year has been one of steady, although not of marked, progress amongst the Indians. From previous experience rapid progress could not be hoped for, but by educating the rising generation, it is believed that the desired result - the advancement of the Indian race - will be most certainly attained.

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

No. 6.

*ONTARIO,
PARRY SOUND SUPERINTENDENCY,
PARRY SOUND, 27th August, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor, along with the tabular statement for 1879, to forward this, my report upon Indian affairs in general in this superintendency.

With regard to the tabular statement, I have in former reports pointed out that it is drawn out for bands of Indians more advanced in agricultural pursuits than those in this Superintendency. What crops are raised by the different bands here are solely for their own consumption, and as they keep no account of them, I find it impossible to get any reliable information as to the quantities raised. No doubt, they are in general willing to give such information, but all is so much guess-work that any return made from that would be of no use. As, on my visits to the reserves this year, I had not time to make personal observations, except in a few cases, and owing to my visits not being made just at the time I was expected, many of the Indians were absent, so that little could be ascertained, I think it better to return the quantities as unknown.

In the live stock there is not much difference, and I have filled up the return to the best of my ability.

I therefore confine my remarks pretty much to what I saw of the crops.

On Parry Island the crops in general are good. Indian corn, of which a considerable breadth was planted, is excellent, being both early and good; potatoes good; and what wheat, oats and peas were sown promise a fair return.

I am sorry I cannot give so favorable a report for Shawanaga. The corn there seemed to me to be too late, but potatoes promised fairly. Since I was at the reserve, however, on the 14th August, there was a frost that, I am sorry to say, cut down the

corn and potatoes there before they were ready for harvesting, and this will be heavy blow to the band.

At Henry's Inlet I saw good corn and potatoes, farther advanced than at Shawanaga; yet I fear the frost must have cut them down there, too, before they were ripe.

In this band I have, to my regret, to report the death of Moses Meshegogan, who was Forest Bailiff on the reserve. He was killed during the winter by a tree falling upon him when, clearing some land to extend his farm. I have, in previous reports, had to record my opinion of him as a hard-working and industrious Indian, and in him the band has lost one who set them a good example of industrious habits.

On Mishacongai's Reserve, on French River, the only settlers are four families from the Henvey's Inlet Band. Their crops were good.

On Dokis' Reserve, on French River, there are no settlements. The band is small and in general engaged with Chief Dokis in trading in the north. In this Dokis does a hidden business. He lives in an excellent house at Dokis' Point, on the Indian Reserve, Lake Nipissing, and he has several of the Indians of big band living about his house. He had excellent crops of corn, oats, peas, hay, & c., near his house; indeed, his corn was the most advanced I had seen at that season.

About the Indian village of the Lake Nipissing Band I saw good crops of corn, potatoes, oats and hay; and those of the band who reside upon other clearings on the reserve said their crops were good. Upon the whole the crops were good, but I fear the early frost in the middle of August must have done much damage.

As to the schools I am happy to be able to say that much has been done since my last report, as there are now three good schoolhouses erected, and one of them, on Parry Island, has been in use as a school for nearly a year. The average attendance for the year has been 14. On the 12th August this school was visited by Mr. J.R. Miller, P.S.I., and examined by him in the presence of Dr. Hodgins, LL.D., Deputy Minister of Education, Ontario. They both expressed themselves as much pleased with the examination, and complimented Mr. W. Elias, school teacher, upon his success.

Dr. Hodgins pointed out to me some improvements required round the school, and I explained to him why they had not yet been carried out, but said they would be done by next year.

This I went into more fully in my report upon the schools.

On the 14th, along with Dr. Hodgins and Mr. Miller, I visited the school of Shawanaga, which was then organized, and the names of about 30 pupils entered. All were much pleased with the manner in which Chief Solomon James had carried out his contract for building the school.

Here again, Dr. Hodgins pointed out the want of some extra work round the school. This will, no doubt, be done, but as the school was only just finished, there had been no time for other work.

It was the intention of Dr. Hodgins and Mr. Miller to go on to Henvey's Inlet, and I had warned the band of the proposed visit to organize the school; but at Byng Inlet we found the lake so rough, the captain of the tug steamer said we should not be able to go to the inlet and return within the time at Dr. Hodgins' disposal, and, we were therefore unable to go there. However, I had inspected the school house on my visit to the reserve in July and taken it over.

According to instructions, I am now trying to select teachers for these schools, and hope soon to have them in operation.

In consequence of the falling off of the hunting and trapping, and the fishing not being so good as it used to be, the Indians in this superintendency find they must depend more upon agriculture, but they also find their resources inadequate to the work. Some clothe bands want horses, some oxen, ploughs, barrows, & c. These they are unable to get for themselves as cash must be paid for them, and they have sent me petitions for assistance in procuring them. Having good means of putting the land in order for crops would, no doubt, tend much to foster industrious habits.

I cannot report any material change in the habits of the Indians; in the ones the habits are too long confirmed, but as the younger will now have school education open to them, I am in hopes they will in time produce a good effect. Amongst the older Indians the dislike of continued labor prevails; they will work hard -particularly at some pursuits - for a few days, but then they desire rest or a change. As agriculture becomes more practiced and extended, they will see the necessity of more continuous labor to produce a satisfactory result, and I trust the younger Indians will learn that at an earlier age.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. SKENE,
Visiting Superintendent,
Parry Sound.*

No. 7.

*ONTARIO.
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, - 3RD DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 13th September, 1789.*

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to forward you my report of the 3rd Northern Superintendency under my charge, as required by your circular.

I regret that the crops last year did not turn out at all well. This was in a great measure owing to the grasshoppers, which, in some cases so entirely injured the crops that they were not worth taking off the ground. The potato-bug also did a great amount of damage, and as the potato crop is the one the Indians principally depend on, the loss proved very disastrous in many cases, and was the cause of considerable distress among them during the latter part of the winter, and many of the Indians were left without sufficient seed for spring use, this trouble was, however, overcome by the liberality of the Department, who, when I brought the matter before them, advanced money to all those in need, for the purpose of purchasing the necessary seeds for spring sowing, to be repaid in two instalments, said instalments to be deducted out of their annuity money for the years 1880 and 1881. The amount advanced under this head to the two bands under my charge was \$400.35. I may further state that in most instances the coming crops look well.

With regard to the two schools on the reserve, I regret to say that the attendance is small, considering the number of children of an age to attend school. This is in a measure owing to the schools being too far from the childrens' homes, but in a still greater degree, arises from the want of interest taken by the parents in the education of their children.

The Shingwauk Home for Indian boys, towards the support of which the Indian Department allows a grant of \$1,200 per annum, is under the superintendence of the Rev. E.F. Wilson. During the past year 51 Indian boys have been clothed, fed and educated at this institution; several boys left during the summer, and there has been one death, but these vacancies will soon be more than filled with new boys, the probability being that the number for the ensuing year will be in excess of the number maintained in the past.

I have every reason to believe that the progress of the children is most satisfactory, and they are, as a rule apt to learn, quick at acquiring a trade, and well behaved.

During the summer three boys have left who had respectively learned the following trades, viz.: tinsmith, carpenter and bootmaker, and found employment, whilst a fourth has rendered himself capable of teaching at the Garden River Indian School.

There are also four boys earning \$2 a week each as apprentices to the trades of tinsmith, printer, blacksmith, and five boys are earning \$1 per week as apprentices thus, viz.: one as carpenter, one as bootmaker, two as printers, and one as blacksmith.

The apprentices receive half of what they earn for themselves, and each of them has a saving bank account. An industrious boy can lay by \$40, and receive about \$20 in cash during the time he works at the Shingwauk Institute as an apprentice. It is understood that the money in the savings bank is to be employed in purchasing tools for the boys trades.

The Wawanash Home, another Indian institution, founded by the Rev. E.F. Wilson, towards which the Indian Department allows a grant of \$600 per annum, for the education, support and industrial training of 15 Indian girls, was formally opened on the completion of the building on the 19th August last. The first wing of this building was occupied by Indian girls during the past year. They have now 15 Indian girls under the management of a lady superintendent and matron. The lady superintendent takes the supervision of the household in general, and instructs the children in reading, writing and arithmetic, and also teaches them christian principles. The matron will teach them all the domestic duties necessary in a household, such as cooking, washing, ironing, sewing, straw-plaiting, & c.; and I have every hope that before long this institution will be as successful for the Indian girls as the Shingwauk Home is for the Indian boys.

With regard to the morals of the Indians, I regret to say there are no means for preventing them from obtaining liquor, owing to the close proximity of the American shore; however, four prosecutions took place during the year for giving whiskey to Indians, in which fines were imposed. One of the parties absconded without paying his fine, and in two cases the Indians were sent to goal.

The lands in the Townships of Macdonald and Laird continue to settle, but the drawback most complained of by settlers and intending settlers is the great want of roads in those townships.

The townships in the neighbourhood of Goulais and Batchewana Bays have, I regret to say, not made the progress in settlement I expected when I made out my last report. There is now a road from Sault Ste. Marie to the Township of Fenwick. This passes through the Township of Pinnefather.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.*

No. 8.

*ONTARIO.
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, 4th DIVISION,
INDIAN AGENCY,
PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING, 30th September, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit the annual tabular statement for this division for the year 1879.

There has been no material change in the situation of the Indians in this section since my report of last year.

The Fort William Band, during the current year, have erected three log dwellings and cleared five acres of land, and have altogether under cultivation about 165 acres. The two schools for boys and girls are in a reasonable state of efficiency.

The stringency of our liquor law has had the effect of preventing traders from furnishing Indians with intoxicating liquors on the north shore of Lake Superior, except at Fort William, where, occasionally, Indians have been found intoxicated, and the parties supplying the liquor have been brought to justice. The bands at Nipegon and those to the eastward in this division, are less exposed, consequently it is seldom a case of intoxication is observed among them.

There seems to be a general desire on the part of the leading families in the different bands to have their children educated. At the Pic they have erected a commodious school house, believing that in due time the Government will furnish them with a schoolmaster.

Generally speaking, these bands are in a healthy condition, but they have the aged and infirm, together with the usual amount of sickness found in all communities, consequently they have requested me to urge upon the Government the propriety of making provision to have a medical man accompany their agent at the time of the payment of their annuities.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS WRIGHT,
Indian Agent.*

No. 9.

EGANVILLE, September 8th, 1879.

The Honorable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR, - Inclosed find the tabular statement of the Indians of Golden Lake for the year ending 30th June. The Indians, I have much pleasure in stating, have made considerable progress upon this reserve, and also upon the road leading thereto.

The status of the school, through the incompetency of the teacher, is anything, but flattering, notwithstanding the earnest desire on the part of the Indians to secure the services of a superior teacher.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY GEORGE.
Indian Affairs.*

No. 10.
Translation.

*CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
29th August, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit, with the tabular statement, the following report on the condition of the Indians in this reserve for the past year: -

During the whole year great poverty has existed amongst them, caused by the scarcity of money, consequent on the crisis which exists throughout all the country.

Last winter many families had hardly enough for a meal a day, but it was seldom that they suffered from hunger for any length of time, for the women by doing bead-work for small wages by the day, procured for their husbands what was absolutely necessary for their support. Many among them still hold to the idea derived from their ancestors, that it is the woman who should work for her husband and family.

They see that what was formerly their principal source of revenue, the bead-work, does not sell so well. They are also seldom engaged to run the St. Lawrence Rapids on rafts, and receive smaller wages for this difficult and dangerous service.

About a third of the men went every spring to pass several weeks in the Province of Ontario to make rafts, but there again they are paid much less than in the past.

A great many of them seeing all that was formerly a source of revenue exhausted, have devoted themselves to agriculture, and this spring particularly, they planted a good deal of Indian corn.

There are some of them as industrious as the habitants in the neighboring parishes, if not more so, but the greater number give themselves to cultivation in a very restricted and imperfect manner, being in want of means, animals and agriculture implements.

Nevertheless, many can be instanced who, having nothing some years ago, have been enabled by their labor to procure cattle and clear up considerable pieces of land in a way fitted for cultivation.

The land tenure question in this village is a source of serious difficulty, and requires readjustment, if disorder, ill-will, and perhaps bloodshed, is to be avoided.

The Indians do not wish to recognize the rights of certain half-breed families to the enjoyment of their seigniory.

These families not having obeyed the injunction ordering them to leave the Indian territory, rigor was resorted to, not only in threatening to expel them, but in going to the greatest excess. This spring they had to deplore four successive incendiaries, due, without any doubt, to malevolence, and of which these half-breed families were the victims.

The list for the Seigniory, of Sault St. Louis has been completed, and now the difficulty which existed to collect the cens et rentes will no longer occur, as all the errors in the cadastre have been corrected in a satisfactory manner, both for the Government and the censitaires.

Drunkness is more rare than formerly on account of the decrease in the number of taverns and the scarcity of money, and it is consoling to say that for some years many inveterate drunkards have become temperate.

The school does not produce all the good results which might be expected. Many children who attended regularly can read and write in English, but cannot converse in this language. If these children should travel, later on, in the United States, and remain there some time, they would retain a great deal of the knowledge of English which they have acquired at school, and could, in a short time, speak this language, but the greater number do not attend school regularly. The parents are incredibly negligent on this subject, in spite of the advice given them by the missionary and

myself; moreover, they cannot, or will not, make any sacrifices to procure for their children the books, paper, slates, and other articles necessary for learning at school.

The Indians are all Catholics, or at least they do not know who, so far, are expressly and publicly followers of the religion of a certain Protestant minister who is established amongst them without having been called by any one.

The morality of the band is satisfactory, or at least they cannot say that it produces here more scandalous actions than take place elsewhere.

There is nothing at present to remark in the health report. The number of deaths have diminished considerably since this winter and last autumn. Many deaths occurred from diphtheria which carried off a great many children. Now there is no contagious disease here. A man died lately of cholera.

It is to be wished that when these contagious diseases declare themselves, the chiefs should take measures to prevent entrance into infected houses, and even to forbid the corpse to be brought into the church for funeral service; but the Indians are so carried away by the desire to enter, in crowds, houses where there are sick persons, no matter what kind of sickness is there, that these measures could only be carried out with difficulty.

These are the principal details that I can furnish upon the actual state of the village and tribe. In some respects there has been an advance, and in others it is stationary.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. E. CHERRIER,
Indian Agent.*

No. 11.

*QUEBEC.
LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS AGENCY,
OKA, 25th August, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor, in accordance with instructions contained in your printed circular of the 23rd July last, to submit, for the information of the Department, with the tabular statement, the following report on Indian Affairs within this agency, for the year ended the 30th June last.

There is no material change to report in the condition of the band. The crops last year fell far below the average, especially the potato crop, which was almost completely destroyed by the bug.

The prospects for an abundant harvest this season, however, are, I am pleased to announce, most encouraging, both the root and grain crop being likely to produce an unusually hidden yield. This fact is most pleasing to the Indians for they are in such indigent circumstances as to need all the assistance they can possibly obtain as well from this as from every other source to keep starvation from their doors.

They are constantly complaining that the quantity of land now occupied and cultivated by them on this reservation is insufficient to supply their requirements.

They appear more and more anxious to abandon their nomadic life, and to engage permanently in agricultural pursuits, the market for their goods having become so dull as to exclude all hope of their being able to maintain themselves exclusively from the income derived through the sale of their industries. Hence their anxiety to secure and settle on lands.

The hidden majority of their dwelling-houses are still in a dilapidated state, which is owing to the fact that they do not possess in themselves the means with which to repair their old houses or replace them with new ones, having always been so restricted by the gentlemen of the Seminary as to render it out of the question for them to accomplish more than barely furnish their families with food and clothing, and some of them have failed to do even that.

Some five or six have, however, notwithstanding their oppression succeeded, during the past year, in erecting barns, stables and other out-buildings, while some three or four have managed to do a little repairing to their dwellings.

As far as the procuring of wood from the Seigniory for building and heating purposes is concerned, the Indians have, to some extent, been unmolested by the Seminary, and have enjoyed some of their accustomed rights in that direction.

Referring to their existing difficulties with the gentlemen of the Seminary in regard to the respective right of each in the lands of this Seigniory, the Indians express regret that no settlement of the same has as yet been effected. It has been for some time past and is still their earnest desire to have a case, in which to test the legality of those rights, brought before the Supreme Court of Canada, by whose decision, whether favorable or adverse, they declare themselves fully prepared to abide. All they demand, they state, is only justice at the hands of competent authorities.

The arson case now pending in the courts has, you are doubtless aware, been further postponed until the 22nd of January next, when it is to be tried at Aylmer. Respecting educational matters, the Indian school, I regret saying, has not been in as prosperous a state as it should, owing in part to the incompetency of the teachers in charge thereof, and partly to the negligence of parents in sending their children regularly to school. A change of teachers has, however, lately been made, and under the management of the present staff it is hoped the children will advance rapidly in learning. The general health of the band has been for the most part good, and there has been no epidemic.

The deaths that have occurred during the year have been principally from natural causes, and among the aged of the band.

A few of the younger members have, however, fallen victims to that prevalent, and in most instances incurable disease - consumption - brought on in many cases by reckless exposure and want of proper care. The vice of intemperance is, happily, rarely seen among them, and their moral and social status is fair.

The blankets and monies transmitted by the Department during the year for the relief of the aged and infirm of the band were disbursed as judiciously as possible among those parties.

The accompanying tabular statement is as complete on statistical matters as it was possible for me to make it.

You will notice there is, an increase of forty-seven in the population of the band since last year.

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

No. 12.

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ST. REGIS AGENCY,
DUNDEE, 8th August, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit, according to instructions, the tabular statement for the year ending 30th June, 1879; also my report.

Nothing has transpired within the agency since my last report worthy of particular notice.

There is a disagreement between the Chiefs, and the consequence is that two out of the six do not attend the councils, especially in the summer season, when they are all at home, and they are continually finding fault with one another and getting up complaints, one party against the other, in order to have, them put out of office. Each party of the Chief's have their followers but the majority of the Chiefs have the majority of the band.

Once in a while some Indians will drink too much liquor, make a noise and become unruly, but otherwise the Village of St. Regis is as quiet and orderly as any; but they will get liquer in some way. I am told they can get all they want at a place in the United States, two miles from St. Regis.

While it is made and sold they will find unprincipled men to sell and purchase for them.

I am happy to say that the schools continue to improve in attendance, and especially the Cornwall Island school, where the parents take more interest in education than they do at the village. Although the teacher at the village, Miss Bannon, does all she can to have the Indians send their children, it has but little effect.

You will notice by the tabular statement that the Indians here are still increasing, there being twenty-four of an increase since my last report, making in all 1,014 souls on the Canadian side.

The wood on the Canadian side is getting somewhat scarce. The American Indians have quite a hidden wood but they will not allow those on this side of the line to remove any, although it is stated that the American Indians helped themselves to, our wood as long as it was plenty. I have understood that our Indians would be allowed to gather up lying down timber, which they could do before the snow comes, to be taken home in sleighing, but that is providing too long before hand; they only look for present necessities.

Considerable timber lies along the shores of the lake and around the islands that might be gathered and cut up into firewood, but a great many of them would rather loaf about the village and make complaints when they are not allowed to cut down standing timber as they require it.

The Rev. F. Marcaux, who left St. Regis for a time last fall on account of the trouble about the removal of a shed mentioned in my last report, has returned and is performing his duties as missionary.

The shed in question has been placed so as to leave a space for footmen to pass, which, I think, is all that should be asked, although some are still clamoring for a waggon-way.

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

No. 13 (Translation.)

ST. FRANCOIS DU LAC, 20th October, 1879.

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

HONORABLE SIR, - The schools have made considerable progress during the past year, and the attention of the pupils to the instruction of the teachers has been more sustained. The last donation of books sent by the Department appears to encourage the more advanced pupils to study.

There have been considerable improvements made to the Catholic church this year. These improvements have been paid for by private subscription among the Indians of the tribe, each furnishing some product of his industry, which was then sold to the merchants, and with the product of these dealings they have been enabled to repair this church, which for some years could not be used for service in the winter.

The native industries such as work in basswood, bark, horsehair, etc., etc., have been considerably developed of late years, and the members of the tribe make more journeys than formerly. They would make more extended trips if high custom duties were not charged to the members of this tribe who carry their goods to the United States.

During the months of July and August and the greater part of the month of September, very few of the members of the tribe remain at St. Francis. Whole families have gone to the United States and elsewhere, and it is impossible at this time to take a census such as required by your Department.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L.A. DEBLOIS,
Agent.*

No. 14.

VIGER AGENCY.

No Report from Mr. LeBel.

No. 15. (Translation.)

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY,
12th September, 1879.*

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

HONORABLE SIR, - I have the honor to forward to your Department the report for the year ended 30th June last, on the condition of the Indians of Lake St. John.

The census shows an increase of 5 over that of last year.

A contagious disease (the measles), but of a mild form, attacked nearly all of the Indians during the last six months; they are now well.

A great change has been marked for some years in their mode of life; the construction of comfortable little houses is

the order of the day. There is more neatness

in their attire; a greater taste for agriculture; stock raising increases every year; the sowing of all kinds of grain is on the increase, so that we are satisfied with the result obtained, although there is still much to be desired.

This years' harvest promises well, if no accident occurs at maturity.

Sobriety is strictly observed amongst them.

The roads of their reserve are in good repair.

Thanks to the indefatigable zeal of the Rev. Father Arnaud, their missionary, a neat church has been built on their reserve, which will be completely finished by the spring; and with other improvements will add to the beauty of their picturesque Pointe Blue.

The children do not attend school as we could wish; the parents show too much indifference for the instruction of their families. However, we must not be discouraged at the outset. Example will lead them all back I hope.

I have nothing but praise for them; they are civil, obedient and given to no bad vices, but, like all Indians they are improvident.

The money received for relief, purchase of seed grain, & c., & c., as shown on the tabular statement, has been spent with the approval of the Chiefs.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.*

No. 16.

MANIWAKI, 12th November, 1879.

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

SIR, - In compliance with the infractions which I received when appointed Indian Agent for this place, to give the Indians of my agency lessons in agriculture, and to encourage them to settle on the lands of the Maniwaki Reserve, I respectfully beg to submit to you a report of my efforts in this direction.

It is very difficult to break the Indians off old habits, and it will take some time before they can be induced to give that attention to agricultural pursuits which is indispensable towards the cultivation of the soil.

With a few exceptions, they have hitherto principally depended on fishing and hunting to make a livelihood; but, as the fur bearing animals are rapidly decreasing, they will necessarily be compelled at an early date to devote their time and attention to the cultivation of the soil as a means of obtaining support for themselves and their families.

Since my appointment as agent, I have made frequent tours throughout the reserve, and visited every farm or patch of land cleared or occupied by Indians in the Township of Maniwaki, and I must say that I found very few improvements which could be classed as farms, as a rule, small patches varying from one-half to two, three, four and five acres are cultivated by each family, and on which they raise potatoes and vegetables. Some sow small quantities of oats, wheat, peas and corn. In many cases, hidden clearings had been made years ago, which seem to have been cultivated for a short time and then allowed to run wild. I noticed some pretty fair farms; the principal amongst those are the farms of Peter Tetesse, Chief, Pierre Decantier, and Amable Watogan, the two former have each a span of horses; they have also good, substantial barns, which are pretty well filled with hay and oats. A good many of those who sowed wheat last spring inform me that it yielded very poorly. This to me seems strange, as the soil is well adapted for wheat

growing; the only cause I can, therefore, attribute for the scanty yield is imperfect ploughing, and perhaps sowing too late.

I have advised them strongly to devote their energies to improving the land, and have pointed out to them the immediate and direct advantages which they would derive by so doing.

Any land which was cleared years ago, and left uncultivated since, is now covered with small shrubs. As it would not be very difficult to get this land into a fit state for a crop, I have advised the occupants to cut away the brush, and have the land ready for ploughing in the spring. This would enable them in such cases to have a crop without much expense, which would have a tendency to encourage them the first year.

I have induced several Indians to make a commencement in clearing up some bush land, and expect they will have considerable improvements ready for cropping in the spring. They are nearly all poor, and cannot remain long at a time improving their holdings.

The majority of the male members of the band are now absent, some having gone to work in the lumbering shanties, and others are gone to hunt.

A hidden number do not occupy any land, and live exclusively by hunting; they return occasionally to the reserve. I expect it will be a difficult matter to get this class, particularly, to settle on the land and cultivate it. I am convinced, however, that I shall be able to get some of them to do so in the spring, as they are now beginning to realize the important fact that they cannot subsist by hunting only much longer. The greatest obstacle I see in the way of the Indians making much improvement on their lands at present is the want of oxen; in fact, there is only one yoke of oxen amongst the whole band, and they are private property.

Those having no oxen or horses must wait to get their ploughing done until after their more fortunate neighbors have finished their crops. This state of things is very discouraging to many of them. I am trying to induce several of the Indians to buy young steers, which they can purchase cheap; in a year or so they would be strong enough to do considerable work.

I consider that oxen are preferable and more beneficial than horses on a new farm, the most important reason being that they are much easier and cheaper kept, as they will remain in tolerably good condition all winter on straw only, whilst horses require hay and oats. Again, the expense of buying harness for horses, to a poor Indian commencing to make a farm, is an important item which he can ill afford at the start.

When I speak to the Indians on the neglected state of their improvements, those having no horses or oxen tell me that under the circumstances they cannot do better. I know that they can do a great deal better, but still the want of those animals is a great draw-back.

I have on several occasions spoken to the chiefs and the leading men of the band on the necessity of encouraging those Indians who are now in occupation of the lands to take a more active interest in agriculture than they have hitherto done, and to assist me in inducing those who have not as yet settled on the reserve to do so as soon as possible, and to show the others by their labour and industry, on their own farms, the practical proof of the real benefits which can be derived by proper attention to the cultivation of the soil. They have promised me their hearty co-operation.

On my tour of inspection and giving instructions last week, I was accompanied for several days by the Head Chiefs, Peter Tetesse and Simon Ojick. We visited every Indian habitation on the reserve.

The chiefs have made some suggestions to me, which have my approval, which I shall submit to you for your consideration at a future time.

You will readily understand that it will be impossible for me to make as much progress as I would desire in getting the Indians trained to become practical farm hands, however, that in a reasonable time a decided and beneficial change will be the result.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. LOGUE,*

Indian Agent.

No. 17.

CHICOUTIMI, 1st March, 1879.

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

SIR, - In the course of June last, whilst perusing your interesting Departmental Report on Indian Affairs for 1877, my attention was arrested by the following paragraph, page 11, of the French version, to wit: -

"Le ministère serait heureux d'être mieux informé qu'il ne l'est relativement aux Sauvages de Betsiamits et de Riotigouche, mais le manque d'agents à ces différents endroits rend les informations qu'on reçoit sur les Sauvages de ces endroits très casuelles et sans suite."

Being then on the eve of my departure for the Labrador coast, under instructions from the Provincial Government to act as Stipendiary Magistrate during the space of three months, and with a view of meeting the wishes of the Government, as indicated in the above extract from the official report of your Department for 1877, I communicated with you at once, tendering my services, which were courteously accepted.

Having now returned from my official tour on the north coast, from Betsiamits to Natashquan, I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Government, the following report on the Indian population dispersed along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Betsiamits to the Straits of Belle Isle.

HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

In the course of a lecture delivered before the "Institute Canadien" of Quebec, in 1876, it was boldly asserted that the Montagnais Indians were identical with the Esquimaux bands whom Jacques Cartier, in his initial voyage to the St. Lawrence in 1534, found on the north shore from the Gulf upwards as far as Tadoussac.

It is a well established fact that, at the period of the hardy French Captain's first voyage to this portion of the New World, the Iroquois, the Huron and Algonquins were the three great and distinct races of Aborigines. The Montagnais formed part of the Algonquin family, and are mentioned in the Relations des Jesuits, as Montagnais, Montagnets, or Algonquins "Inferieurs."

The Algonquins "Supérieurs" or Upper Algonquins inhabited the regions above Stadacona (Quebec), and were grouped about Three Rivers. The "Lower," or Algonquins "Inferieurs," had their habitat beyond the Laurentian range, in the territory watered by the Ashapmonchouan, Penboaka, Misstassini and other hidden rivers flowing into Lake Piecouagami or St. John's. Hence the appellation Montagnards, Montagnets, and finally Montagnais.

Their chief trading post was at Tadoussac, and hither they resorted from the interior at regular periods of the year. They generally come by the Saguenay River from Lake St. John's, and it sometimes occurred the bricks or hunters came alone, leaving the squaws and papooses camped around the lake. Thus River Ashapmonchouan, whose waters flow into the lake at its western extremity, means in the Montagnais dialect the Expectation River, probably from the fact that on its banks were encamped the families who expected the return of the absent chefs de famille.

It seems the Montagnais were subdivided into the Betsiamits and Papinachois, who inhabited the shores from Tadoussac to Pointe des Monts on the St. Lawrence.

The following extract from M. l'Abbé Ferland's classical "History of Canada," Vol. 1, page 23, et seq., of the French version, affords abundant proof of my assertions: -

"Depuis le Blanc Sablon jusqu'à la Pointe des Monts, il n'y avait que fort peu d'habitants, au temps de Jacques Cartier; c'étaient des Esquimaux on comme les appelle le Père Biard, des Excomminguois. La population était plus considérable

dans le royaume du Saguenay, qui s'étendait depuis la Rivière St. Jean jusqu'au Canada. Cette région était habitée par les Montagnais ou Algonquins Inferieurs, qui se partageaient en plusieurs petites nations collées des Borsiamites, des Papinachois, des Oumamiais, des Kakouchakhis ou Porcs-Epis, Soixante et quinze, ans après le second voyage de Cartiers, le Père Biard évaluait le nombre total des Montagnais à mille âmes (1000). Au nord de ces peuples, du côté de la Baie d'Hudson vivaient les Ounascapis (the Naskapis of the present day) nation timide, qui pour éviter les démêlés avec ses voisins plus rapprochés du grand fleuve, se tenait isolée au milieu des immenses forêts de la hauteur des terres. Depuis une centaine d'années, une partie des Ounascapis est descendue vers le grand fleuve, et s'est fondue avec les restes des tribus Montagnais, et considérablement réduites par les maladies et surtout par les boissons enivrantes."

Father Le Jeune, in his "Relation de la Nouvelle France en l'année 1633," p. 8, speaking of the Indian dialects, furnishes a further proof of the close relationship of the Montagnais with the Algonquins: "Les Algonquins qui ne diffèrent des Montagnais que comme les Provençaux des Normands, ont une prononciation tout à fait gaye et gentille." The same writer, page 9, same relation, speaks favorably of the Montagnais, and testifies with regard to their honesty: "Ou n'entend point néanmoins parler de larcins parmi eux, cela est fort rare, j'entend des Montagnais; car les Hurons font métier de dérober."

Père Le Jeune, in his "Relation pour l'année 1634," p. 34, again refers to the probity of the Montagnais, in his quaint old French: "Je dirai en passant que les Sauvages Montagnais ne sont pas larcins: l'entrée leur est libre dans les demeures des français, parceque ils ont la main seure; mais pour les Hurons, si on avoit autant d'yeux qu'ils ont de doigts aux mains, encore ne les empescherait on de dérober, car ils derobent avec les pieds; ils font profession de ce métier et ensuite d'être battus si on les découvre."

From the earliest period of the French colony, the warrior tribes of the Iroquois spread terror and disaster on both shores of the St. Lawrence. The Hurons and Algonquins often combined their forces against the common foe, with successful results. The Montagnais evinced the most friendly spirit towards the French from the beginning, and fought side by side with the soldats de la Belle France on many a bloody battlefield.

They were renowned for their bravery, and on three or four different occasions, they even ascended from Tadoussac to challenge the dreaded Iroquois. At the period of the foundation of Quebec by Samuel de Champlain, in 1608, or rather in the spring of 1609, Champlain entered on his first campaign against the Agniers, one of the five Iroquois nations. The Agniers had their habitat around the shores of Lake Champlain, and thither marched the hostile allied forces of the French, Hurons, Algonquins and Montagnais. "La deux Juillet," narrates l'abbé Ferland, au 1609, vol. 1, p. 151, "la petite bande étant prêt à se rembarquer, on fit la revue, et il se trouva vingtquatre canots, portant on tout soixante hommes, partie Hurons, et partie Montagnais et Algonquins," and post p. 155: Les jours suivants, les confédérés repassèrent le lac. Arrivés aux rapides de la rivière, ils se séparèrent, les Hurons et les Algonquins Superieurs se rendant par des ruisseaux vers l'entrée de la Rivière des Outaoniens, et les Montagnais continuant à descendre avec les français vers le Saint Laurent.

Champlain, on his return from France in the spring of 1610, called at Tadoussac: "Les Montagnais déjà réunis à Tadoussac, attendaient Champlain avec impatience, pour l'emmener avec eux à la guerre." (Ferland, vol. 1, p. 15.)

Ce même jour, le Capitaine des Sauvages de Tadoussac étant à Kébec avec une escouade de ses gens, qui s'en allaient à la guerre, désira de parler un conseil à Monsieur le Gouverneur et à Monsieur le Général en un mot aux français (Le Père Paul Le Jeune Rel an 1836).

On glancing over the "Relations des Jesuits," that precious mine and almost inexhaustible fund of historical and otherwise interesting data of the history of Canada, it is evident that the Montagnais often entered the warpath, paint, feathers

and all, especially against the Iroquois, and never faltered in their fidelity to the French. It seems singular that a nation of such bellicose dispositions should have placed le Grand Lièvre, the Big Hare or Rabbit, amongst their divinities.

It is related by Père Le Quen, who labored amongst them in 1642, that having inquired about the "Big Rabbit" and their superstitions concerning it, one of the Montagnais chiefs answered, in substance, that, in their dealings with the French, they had to imitate the hare, who was a prudent and thoughtful animal and very auspicious of danger and deception.

In their turn, the Montagnais of Tadoussac were liable to be attacked by the Iroquois, Agnierrons or Agniers. - Narrates Père Raqueneau, en l'année 1858, p. 13, Rel. des J.

Le Père ajoute, que deux cents Agnièronnons (Agniers) étaient partis pour s'en aller, en chassant, vers Tadoussac, et qu'au printemps, ils devaient faire des canots vis-a-vis de ce quartier là, sur l'autre rive du grand fleuve, qui à bien dix lieues de hiddenur en cet endroit, pour surprendre tous les Montagnais et les Algonquins, qui retournant ordinairement de leur grande chasse en ce temps là.

The above extract contains the proof of the proverbial treachery of the Iroquois, who, in the year 1645, had concluded a solemn peace with the Hurons, Algonquins and Montgnais. (Vive relation de 1645. Rel. des Jés vol. 2, p. 23.)

MODE OF LIFE, ETC.

The Montagnais, although one of the first Indian tribes to accept the tenets of Christianity, seem to have been opposed to the efforts made by the French Governors and Missionaries to induce theta to reside in a permanent manner about the Forts of Quebec and Three Rivers. A detached band of them planted their tents around the latter fort in 1637, but only for a few months. The same result for the attempted settlement at Sillery in 1648.

Their aversion to agricultural pursuits of any kind has been specially noted by the Jesuit Missionaries. Whilst the Iroquois, Hurons, etc., were always careful of their plantation of corn (maïs), the Montagnais led a roving life, or spent their time in idleness around the trading posts or forts.

Et nos Montagnais sont si accoutumés à leurs courses, leur camp est si léger si volant, que s'ils voyoient qu'on les voulut jeter dans quelque contrainte quoique raisonnable, ils auraient plus tôt jéter leurs tentes et leurs pavillons hors la portée de nos canons.....tous les ans sur le printemps, ils parlent fort de la fair, mais comme ils voyent la difficulté qu'il y àe défricher la terre, d'abattre tant d'arbres d'en lever tant de souches d'arracher tant de racines, ils perdent coeur aimant mieux vivre dans le repos, etc. - (Rel. des J's., vol. 1, p. 23, an. 1637.)

Les Montagnais, says l'Abbé Ferland, (vol. 1, p. 137,) et les autres peuples du Nord, presque toujours errants comptaient principalement sur la chasse et la pêche pour leur nourriture. Les orignaux, les caribous, les ours, les castors, formaient les grosses pièces de la chaudiere, etc., etc.

The same writer - (p. 211, vol. 1, Cours d'Histoire du Canada) - Malgré tous les essais, qu'ont emouragés depuis cette époque, la puissance civile et les autorités religieuses, aucune des tribus canadienne s'est avancée au-de-la d'une demi civilisation, et presque toutes se sont étientes avant d'y parvenir. Aujour d'hui encore les Montagnais et les Tetes-de-Boule du Saint Maurice malgré leurs rapports fréquents avec les Blancs sont plongés dans l'état sauvage et se plaisent-a-y demeurer.

The most potent cause of demoralization and, I might truly add, of extinction of the divers Indian races on this part of the North American Continent, was the use of intoxicating liquors - l'eau de feu. It is painful to reflect that the cursed traffic in rum, so baneful to the Indians, was, in many instances, encouraged by the French authorities. The illustrious Mgr. de Laval displayed the greatest energy possible against the poison-sellers (vendeurs de poison). He even went to France in the year 1678, with a view of obtaining from Louis XIV. a royal decree interdicting the sale

of intoxicating liquors by the French to the Indians. His mission was successful, and the Governor, M. de. Frontenac, had to yield.

To recapitulate or condense the foregoing premises, it is historically demonstrated with reference to the Montagnais tribe:

That the Montagnais of the present day belonged to the Algonquin nation, and were known as "Algonquins Inferieurs" from their residing below Quebec. They were also called Montagnais, Montagnez, Montagnet, and finally Montagnais by the Jesuit Missionaries.

That, according to the Memoire of Marc Lescarbot, it was in 1508 that a considerable portion of the Algonquins seceded from the nation proper (le corps de la nation) at Three Rivers. It was at the close of a disastrous campaign against the Iroquois and the loss of a favorite chief. After a long deliberation, about three hundred declared their intention to seek the interior of the country as a refuge and a safeguard against incessant warfare. The chosen country was the valley of the St. Maurice and Lake St. Johns, beyond the Laurentian range. Those who were in the habit of trading at Three Rivers were distinguished by the appellation of Atticameguos on "Poissons Blancs." Such of them who selected the shores of Lake St. Johns as their favorite camping-ground were styled Kacouchakhi or "Nation du Porc Epi." The appellation Montagnais was a qualificative added originally to the word "Algonquins" "Montagnards". The "Montagnais" was the generic name, and it included, apart from the Atticamegues and Kacouchakhi first mentioned, the Betsiamits and Papinachois dispersed on the north shores of the St. Lawrence, probably at the mouth of the Bersimis River. The Ounadcapis or Naskapees formed at that period a distinct people, inhabiting the territory extending north of Lake St. Johns towards Hudson's Bay. About 1674, they came in great numbers to Tadoussac and intermarried with the Montagnais. They have been hardly distinguished from them since.

That, according to Père Biard, the Montagnais numbered about 1000 in the year 1611, a diminution of many hundreds since the period of Jacques Cartier's first voyage in 1534; the cause of depletion being the use of ardent spirits abundantly given to them by the French traders, in exchange for their valuable furs, at Tadoussac especially.

That the Montagnais were consent in their friendship towards the, French, having accompanied Champlain in his first campaign against the Iroquois or Agniers in 1609. They, on many subsequent occasions, proved their loyalty and bravery, side by side with the French soldiers.

That, from the earliest times, the Montagnais were looked upon as the best trappers and hunters amongst the other Indians. From 1504, they were in the habit of trading with the Normans and Basques frequenting the north coast; the chief trading-post being Tadoussac, whence priceless packages of the richest furs, were semi-annually sent to France. As a consequence of their superiority as hunters and their remarkable success, they were averse to the least cultivation of the soil.

That, as a proof of their moral status, polygamy was almost unknown in their midst. The pretty arts and ruses of larceny which were common to all the other Indian races were despised by the Montagnais.

That viewing the Montagnais tribe with the strictest impartiality, they must be looked upon as the foremost amongst all the other tribes, with regard to Christian sentiments, moral status, loyalty and bravery in a relative point of view.

That, as a natural and practical conclusion of this essay, if there is at the present moment, in the Dominion of Canada, a community of Indians fully deserving the favorable consideration of the Government, and its best efforts to ameliorate their condition, let me name the Montagnais, whose friendship, loyalty and bravery never faltered for nigh three centuries towards the French, the first pioneers of civilization in the New World.

MEMORANDUM OF POPULATION.

The Indian population is about 90 per cent. composed of Montagnais, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. The Naskapees inhabit the interior.

In 1856 or 1857, Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company in the North American Provinces, at the request of the Imperial Government, prepared a report of the Indian population trading with the Company at the so-called King's Posts or Poster du Roi, referring to the Montagnais thus:

...	Souls.
Tadoussac	100
Chicoutimi	100
Lake St. Johns	250
Islets Jéremies	250
Godbout	100
Seven Islands	300
Mingan	500
Musguaro	100
Natashquan	100
...	1,800
According to the census of 1871:	
L'Anse St. Jean	28
Roberval	355
Moisie	7
Seven Islands	190
Betsiamites	552
Mingan	560
...	1,685
For the Labrador Division exclusively, 1,309.	

In your Departmental Report for 1877, Report G, page 170, the population of the Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence is set down at 2,860. This calculation must have been made previous to 1876, as, since that period, but few have been met, within the limits of the Province.

Extract from the table of the Aboriginal Population of Canada, with the superficies in square miles of the hunting and fishing grounds occupied by the different tribes, the whole referring to the year 1871.

Names of Tribes	Description of Places Inhabited.	Population.	Territorial Sup. in English square miles.
Esquimaux	Littorall of the North Sea, from Labrador to Alaska, the northern shores and Islands of Hudson's Bay with the Island of the Arctic Ocean	4,000	600,000
Naskapees	Interior of Labrador, south-east watersheds of Labrador, Rupert's Land to the east of Hudson's Bay, and the Mistasin Country	2,500	330,000
Montagnais	North shore of the Gulf and mouth of the St. Lawrence, valley of the Saguenay River	1,745	115,000

POPULATION IN 1878.

The first Montagnais (villagers) on the north coast is at Bersimis.	...
The number of families frequenting this post in 1877-78 was about	127.
Males	217
Women and children	371
Total	588

The hunting-grounds of the Bersimis Indians comprise the territory extending between River Bersimis and the eastern limits of Lake St. Johns.

The Rev. Père Oblats have the spiritual charge of these Indians since nigh 30 years; the first mission being located at the "Islets Jérémé," on the St. Lawrence. There are about 27 dwelling-houses erected expressly for the Indian population. There is a hidden chapel for the use, of the Montagnais, and in the village we meet with an extensive store belonging to the Hudson Bay Company. The Pères possess a nice farm, with suitable buildings, agricultural implements, cattle, etc. The chief produce is potatoes, oats, turnips. They also manage to secure a good stock of hay and fodder for the winter.

There is no doubt but these zealous missionaries are doing their best to assist the poor Indian, and apply to their benefit the sum or sums yearly sent by your Department. The Indians are exclusively devoted to hunting pursuits, and spend but a few months in the year at Bersimis.

The number of old and infirm people is as follows: men, 6; women, 7.

Their moral status is good, the only reprehensible trait is their hereditary fondness for ardent spirits. It is the old bi-centennial story repeated again. Unscrupulous traders are always on the qui-vive to attract the poor Indian, and extort his valuable furs for a mere trifle, the agent of persuasion being the demon of alcohol.

RIVER GODBOUT.

Formerly an important Indian rendezvous. The locality is now visited by about 10 Montagnais families, in July of each year; three or four helpless old people who have no property or land for farm purposes, and who live by hunting and a little seal killing. The scattered Indians we occasionally meet with at Trinity Bay, Kewi, Egg Island and westward of Point des Monts Lighthouse, belong to the Godbout Division.

SEVEN ISLANDS.

The Montagnais congregate here from May to the middle of July, and generally come from inland by the Moisie River, thence to seven Islands Bay, by canoe or barge, a distance of 18 miles. Number of families in 1878, 47; equivalent in souls, 188. I found these Indians in a pitiful state of misery; they had brought but a small quantity of furs, and could obtain but trifling advances from the traders. There was no property belonging to the band, no agricultural pursuits, but a few helpless old people and infirm children.

MOISIE.

The Moisie River is the channel of communication for the Indians to reach the interior. It was as one time a much frequented trading-post, but now it is deserted. The Montagnais only tent here for a few days on their way to Seven Islands Bay.

MINGAN.

The favorite rendezvous of the Montagnais, on the north coast. From time immemorial, Mingan, on account of its safe harbor, its beautiful scenery and its vicinity to rivers abounding in salmon and sea trout, has been a much resorted post. A pretty chapel is erected near the Hudson's Bay storehouses, and since there are three frame houses belonging to Indian families.

A few patches of ground for potatoes represent the sum total of their efforts in the agricultural line.

They possess a few barges, or, as they call them, "American boats," of about 30 feet keel, and worth, in full trim, about \$75 each, although they were by them purchased for \$140.

The number of families in 1878 was 79, comprising about 372 souls.

The Indians met with, during the summer, at Esquimaux Point, belong to the Mingan division. There are but a few Indian families between Esquimaux Point and Natashquan, a distance of 75 miles.

NATASHQUAN.

The Montagnais Indians congregate here in June and July of each year. Their camping-ground is at the mouth of the Natashquan River, one of the celebrated streams on the north shore. The Natashquan settlement (Acadian) is about 6 miles to the westward.

They have no chapel, no dwellings of any description, no cultivation of any kind, and they hunt in the interior ten months out of twelve. Such is their life.

The Hudson Bay Co. have a hidden store for trading purposes with the Indians.

The number of families in 1878, was 44, comprising 176 souls; helpless and infirm, 11.

MUSQUARRO.

About 56 miles below Natashquan Point on the sea board. As late as 1861 this post was much frequented by the Montagnais, but the band is now scattered here and there. A fraction of them now form part of the Natashquan colony, and a few others have gone to St. Augustin's Bay, near the Belle Isle Straits. Number of families in 1878, 9, comprising about 50 souls.

ST. AUGUSTIN'S BAY.

Up to 1875 this bay, situated near the Belle Isle Straits, about 173 miles below Natashquan, was the favorite resort of the Naskapees or-piz. They came right across from and the eastern shores of Hudson Bay. In the summer of 1873, 115 families of Naskapees were encamped around St. Augustin's Post, held by the Hudson Bay Co., and about 61 Montagnais families. Number of families (Montagnais) in 1878, 27; number of families, Naskapis, 32.

I may observe at once that the word Montagnais comprises the "Naskapis" element all along the coast. In general, the Naskapis, although intelligent, are yet very superstitious; believe in screams, in their "jougleurs" or medicine-men, etc. Since a few years, the fur trade has fallen so considerably that the Hudson Bay Company has removed its stores to Natashquan, but it is unlikely the St. Augustin's Indian will join their brethren of Musquarro or Natashquan, or other posts.

Trading schooners, bailing from Nova Scotia especially, now frequent St. Augustin's Bay; and I am sorry to add that ardent spirits are freely given to the poor Indians, who sacrifice their precious furs for mere trifles, and live in lamentable poverty.

RECAPITULATION OF POPULATION - 1878.

Bersimis:	...	...
... ..	Families.	Souls.
... Number of families	127	588
... (Widows, 9; helpless men, 6; women, 7. - 13.)	...	...
Godbout River:	...	...
... Number of families	10	42
... (Widows, 2; 4 helpless individuals.)	...	...
Seven Islands:	...	...
... Number of families	47	188
Mingan:	...	...
... Number of families.	79	372
Metashquau:	...	...
... Number of families	44	176
... (Widows, helpless and infirm, 11.)	...	...
Musquarro:	...	...
... Number of families	...	50
... (Widows, 2; infirm, etc., 21.)	...	...
St. Augustin's:	...	...
... Number of families, (Mont.& Naskaps.)	59	271
... (Widows, 5; helpless, etc., 8.)	...	...
... Grand total	375	1,687

CONCLUSION - REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The total number of souls, with reference to the Labrador Montagnais, is 1,309, according to the census of 1871.

The number I have found in 1878 is 1,687, but there is this difference to be noted: the census only mentions

Les Sauvages des Seven Isles 190

Les Sauvages des Betsiamites 552

Les Sauvages des Mingan 560

Les Sauvages des Moisie 7

I have taken the census in the additional localities of Godbout, Natashquau Musquarro and St. Augustin's Bay.

There is a further remark to be made on the discrepancies existing in the statistics of population of the Indian Bands which are communicated to your Department now and then. One year many families will remain in the interior, sending their furs down to the posts on the sea board by other Indians. Another year, you will find at Lake St. Johns, in Upper Saguenay, parties from Bersimis, etc.

What is the present state of the Indian element on the Labrador Coast?

The answer is easily guessed. They do not possess wealth; no, not even competence. When furs were quoted at remunerative figures, as in 1872, they were poor; now, that, since a few years, furs have become rarer, with a considerable diminution in the tariff of prices they are in a pitiful state of misery and privation.

The agents of the Hudson Bay Company have strict injunctions from their Governor to make no further advances to the Indians. These instructions are dated in 1874, and so much importance is attached to the execution thereof that in 1877, Mr. Burgess, the Company's Clerk at Bersimis, a highly deserving man, was dismissed for disobedience to them.

Those instructions further insist upon the necessity of collecting all arrears of accounts due by the Indians. What is the consequence?

Early in May, hunger drives the poor hunter down to the sea board with a few furs. He has no choice to make, he must go to the Company's stores, either at Bersimis, Seven Islands, etc. The tariff of prices is extremely low, and the prices of provisions extremely high. Part of the value of his furs is placed to his credit, and the balance for provisions asked for, but not the slightest advance. The story of one Indian is the story of the whole band.

They are at the mercy of a host of traders during the summer season, some of whom are devoid of all scruple. Thus, previous to my arrival in July last, at Seven Islands, two of those traders had supplied the unfortunate Montagnais, tented there, with poisonous stuff colored like brandy, and sold at \$2 per bottle. Whiskey of the vilest kind is retailed at \$1 and \$1.50 per bottle of three half-pints. Part of their hunt was sacrificed for liquor, and but little was left for the necessaries of life. The Hudson Bay Company, be it said to their honor, offer no spirits to the Indians, even in a friendly way.

A trader from the south shore, in June last, went to Bersimis to meet the Indian hunters just out of the bush. They went on board his schooner in the river, and informed him that they could not pay any arrears this year, being too poor, but that they would pay for the provisions they wanted. He agreed to their proposition, went ashore next day and collected for about \$1,596 of furs from one cabin to another, took the packages of furs on board his schooner, and two Indians as guardians. The next morning he sent about 10 barrels of mill-sweepings, called No. 1 superfine flour, by his boat, to roll on the beach, then weighed anchor and off he went. He left the two Indians on the point on the south side of the river, and told them to inform their fellow-sufferers that he had kept the furs for his arrears on accounts, which are a mystery to the poor Indians.

The Rev. Père Oblats are doing their best for the Indian population at Bersimis, and they cannot be held responsible for the rascality of transient traders, as a matter of course.

The rate of provisions is comparatively reasonable at Bersimis, and the venerable Superior of the Oblat Missionaries, Father Arnauld, is always on the qui vive on behalf of his Indian charge, but he cannot control the cupidity of certain traders, and other white foes, etc.

But at the other trading-posts, it is quite deplorable. The untutored, credulous Indians are systematically plundered, by the exorbitant rate of provisions, etc. I am alluding to transient traders in barges, schooners, etc., to wit: -

...	Natashquan.	Quebec.
Flour Nos. 2 and 3	\$12 00	\$4 85
Lard, 20 lbs. pail	5 00	2 00
Lard, per lb	30	12 1/2
Butter per lb	35 & 40	15
Biscuits per lb	12 1/2	04
Pork, per barrel	27 00	13 50
Pork, per pound	20	06
Goods.	...	...
Cotton, per yard	30	05
Shawls, bright colors but weak tissue	10 00	2 50
Liquids.	...	...
Molasses, coal tar, description, per gallon	1 20	30
Whiskey, 1,710 real alcohol, balance cayenne pepper, sulphuric acid, etc., per gallon.	5 00	1 50
Whiskey, 1,710 real alcohol, balance cayenne pepper, sulphuric acid, etc., per bottle.	1 50	40

Gin, small flacons, per box	6 00	3 00
Gin, hidden flacons, per box	8 50	4 25
Gin, per bottle	1 00	35

The quotations for Quebec are apropos those of last summer, the prices at Natashquan are below those of Musquarro.

These prices are inside the market; if wrong at all they are sufficient to explain the misery of the well plucked children of the forest on the Labrador Coast. I can give you an idea of the tariff or scale of prices for furs since 1876:

Beaver, per lb	\$1 40
Mink, per pelt, fine	1 20
Mink, per pelt, prime	1 50
Martens, per pelt, No. 1	2 00
Fox, common red	1 50
Fox, Silver No. 1	15 00
Fox, Silver, crossed with red (dark)	8 00
Bear, hidden	7 50
Bear, small	5 00
Lynx or lou cervier, per pelt	1 50
Fishers (pecan), per pelt	6 00

The above tariff is the official tariff of the Hudson Bay Company from Birsimis downwards. Minks have even been sold on barter for \$1.00 and other pelts at the same rates. As a matter of course the outside traders follow the same rates.

ANNUAL GRANTS.

I am aware the Government applies a certain sum for the relief of the Indians along the North Shore every year. As far as Bersimis is concerned, the sums to be well applied; but in other localities, I feel it my duty to say that the supplies in money and otherwise have been misapplied, in some instances by the chiefs, and in other cases by parties who speculate with those moneys and supplies. I am treading on delicate ground, I know, but I am convinced I am right in so doing.

As a logical consequence, the Government's good intentions are thwarted by faithless presumed friends of the Indians, and the facts exist.

What remedy could be suggested to better the condition of the Montagnais Indians on the Labrador Coast? You will allow me to offer my opinion on this subject of vital importance to that unfortunate people.

The first duty of the Federal Government, whose solicitude for the Indian tribes residing within the Dominion is so well known, and so highly appreciated, is the appointment of an agent, well recommended and possessed of a good education, speaking both the French and English languages; it is not indispensable that he should be acquainted with the Indian dialect, as many of the Montagnais speak either French or English, and would act as interpreters.

Mingan is the most central locality to fix his residence all the year round. It is true Bersimis is at a great distance from Mingan, but the Rev. Pères Oblats might act there under the same instructions as the official agent, who would be bound to meet the Indians there at least twice during the year.

The second duty of the Federal Government is the passing of an Amendment Act, or rather a special Act or Statute for the advancement and better protection of the Indians of the Labrador Coast, establishing reserves for a village site and agricultural purposes, at Godbout, Seven Islands, Mingan and Natashquan. I abstain from indicating Birsimis, as it actually forms an exception by its relatively advanced state.

The said Act should also (if not impossible) enact that traders of all kinds be bound to take a special license for trading with the Indians along the coast, the said license to be delivered by the agent or sub-agent at each locality frequented

by the Indians. The said traders to fyle with their application for a license a schedule of goods, provisions, etc., to be offered for sale, and the rates or prices for each article,

The offering, sale or barter of spirituous liquors to be punished with the greatest severity and seizure of the vessel.

To avoid imposition and extortion, with regard to the furs, the agent should fix a tariff of fair prices to be revised twice a year, and a copy delivered to each trader.

It would be preferable if the Indians were compelled to bring their packages of furs to the agent, who would give them the highest market rate and pay them in good provisions to be purchased in stores under his superintendence in each locality. He might also (and I think it would be more advantageous) sell the whole lot of furs, say in Quebec, and purchase at a very moderate price for cash, all the provisions, etc., required by the Indians, freight a schooner, and distribute the provision, etc., along the coast. The charge or freight on a barrel of flour, say to Natashquan, is from 40 to 50 cents; thus a barrel of flour purchased for \$5 in Quebec, could be sold at the furthest post for \$6 and \$6.50 at most, instead of \$12.50, \$13 and \$14, as in 1877-78, and so on for all other articles of utility to them.

One of the first obligations of the agent on the coast should be to visit carefully each band or community of Indians, at Bersimis, etc., enter into a register expressly prepared for the purpose, with printed headings, etc., the names of family, with statistics of age, sex, etc. Then to assemble the Indians, and by himself, or his interpreter, fully impress upon their minds the necessity for them to seek other modes of living than by hunting, and losing eight and nine months of the year in unprofitable trapping expeditions. Convince them of the importance of cultivating their reserves, planting potatoes and vegetables in proper season, promising aid and support from the Government for the acquisition of implements, live stock, etc. Point out the results of farming amongst the Acadians, of Esquimaux Point, who yearly put in an abundant store of potatoes, turnips, hay, etc. The success in that line of the Hudson Bay Company's Agents at Seven Islands and Mingan, whose stock of potatoes, vegetables, etc., each fall, is a cause of wonder to strangers.

The Indians generally return to the sea board about the 15th of June; it is too late, they should come in May, so as to set to work at once on the reserves. By disposing of their furs to the agent or sub-agent, and getting their supplies, they would be dispensed from running from one locality to another in search of provisions.

Those poor people, in the absence of proper counsel and guidance, lose a precious sum total of time every summers. They lounge and smoke around the Company's stores; now and then killing a stray seal, when pressed by hunger.

They should, their labors on the reserve once closed, be induced to lose no time but turn to cod-fishing in their barges, like the planters of the coast. They already possess a few barges at Seven Islands, Mingan and Natashquan, and the Government, in lieu of applying the yearly grant to the purchase of provisions, should purchase for their use a certain number of barges, Those Indians are very expert at sea, and I have no doubt they would soon take a liking to fishing. The women and children might be usefully employed on shore salting, washing and spreading the fish out on flakes (vignets). Then in September and October they would prepare the green cod-fish for the Quebec market; the usual price being at least \$3 per barrel.

In the long winter months, the old men and women remaining at the post, could be employed at the very easy and profitable work of making seines, nets, & c., for sale to the fishermen (white). Those nets and seines used for herring and cod-fishing, generally imported from the States or Halifax, are always in great demand. The average price is \$100; the twine necessary for that purpose would be furnished by the agent, who, by purchasing hidden quantities, would pay a reduced price.

At the end of October, after the storing in of the crops, and the winding up of the fishing business, the hunters would proceed to the bush, to trap the beaver, mink, & c. I do not see the necessity for all of them, exposing them to cold, hunger and unspeakable miseries of all descriptions.

It is perhaps presumptuous on my part to suggest my plans or views on the questions of the improvement and better protection of the Indians on the north coast, as it is likely your Department well knows how to act. It would be easy for me to continue to point out many more items of obligations on the part of the Indian Agent,

all tending to secure the happiness, welfare, and, I might add, the salvation, in temporal point of view, of the Indians of Labrador; but with your experience and knowledge respecting them, you can infer from these mere jottings what is best to be decided in their interests.

I will always be happy to give your Department any information in my power on the Indians of the north shore. If a special Committee was named on Indian Affairs during this present session, or if your Department was decided to effect the proposed or suggested reforms with reference to the Montagnais of the north shore, I could ascend to Ottawa and aid in the good work, etc. The present report is already too lengthy to allow me to enter into further details; those details can be communicated, if necessary. As it is, your Department, I trust, will find in it some useful data and some practical suggestions here and there.

I would like to impress upon your mind the necessity of a speedy reform with regard to the Indians of the north shore; and further, the important fact that if these reforms are carefully carried out, in a few years, the Government will be surprised at the good results obtained. There is a great question of economy for the future, I mean in the yearly grants.

In concluding, I feel it my duty to put your Department on its guard on the subject of those grants, and inquire how they are applied, etc.

The whole respectfully submitted.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS H. O'BRIEN,
Stipendiary Magistrate,
Chicoutimi.*

No. 18

*NOVA SCOTIA,
DISTRICT NO. 1.*

No report from Mr. Harlow.

No. 19.

*NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN DISTRICT No. 2.
CORNWALLIS, K.C., 17th July, 1879.*

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

SIR, - It becomes my duty again to submit, for the information of the Indian Department, my annual report of the condition of the Indians in this agency, for the past financial year ending with the 30th of June, 1879.

I regret that I cannot record any improvement in their condition; on the contrary, destitution, want and sickness have prevailed, more especially among those settled around Kentville, and as a consequence the disbursements have been hidden and in excess of the previous year, and, I must confess, I see no better prospect for the future; not that they are immoral or worse than their neighbours the whites of the same class - as a rule, they are more temperate and industrious; but when they have once received relief they are apt to release their energies and use all manner of deceit for the purposes of receiving further supplies.

So long as the Indians have no reserve lands; all supplies are but temporary and the amount of relief afforded is so meagre, that the declension and wasting away of the race must be taking place.

The families settled at Cambridge are of a better class, having some self-respect and pride, and if the Government purchase the ten acres of land on which they now reside, as recommended by myself, will be nearly self-sustaining, unless sickness intervene.

Several families left in May for to follow the porpoise shooting and fishing on the Bay of Fundy shore, and will return about the 1st of September, poor and destitute, and, possibly, some sick; but there is one good trait, very few of them are intemperate.

There have been during the year: -

Marriages	1
Births	2
Deaths	4

All which I most respectfully submit.

*I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J.E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.*

No. 20.

*NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN DISTRICT No. 2.
CORNWALLIS, K.C., 22nd July, 1879.*

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

SIR, - In my annual report of the past year, up to 30th June 1879, under the clause of disbursements, I find that an omission was made of the expenditure of the first quarter, also of ten months' salary received up to 30th September, 1878, which will cause a discrepancy between said clause and your printed report, and as the clause is not necessary in its place, I would ask that it may be erased by running the pen through it before being sent to the printer.

I had given the Indians to understand that they must not expect any assistance during the summer since the expenditures had been already hidden, but ten days since was called by Alex. Maurice to make provisions for a married daughter brought home sick to her father, so as to be near the doctor. Having satisfied myself that it would be a lingering disease, in order to satisfy them I gave an order to the doctor to make one visit, but that, thereafter, they must depend upon their own nursing; but I had at once to buy a barrel of flour, and deal out to them at the rate of 28 lbs. per week. I shall also, in the course of a few days, have to make further supplies to the family of La Glode.

The accounts will be sent in at the end of the quarter. I try to economize in every possible way, but during the last quarter received one letter each from two lawyers, and two from a magistrate in their behalf.

*I remain,
Your obedient servant,
J.E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.*

No. 20.

*NOVA SCOTIA,
INDIAN DISTRICT No. 3,
CALEDONIA, 5th Sept., 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Indian Department, the following report.

Owing to the absence of many of the Indians, I am unable, this year, to send a correct tabular statement.

As far as I can judge the crops are more favorably advanced than last year.

The money received for the purchase of grain seed has been expended in the purchase of potatoes, etc., which I have distributed amongst the Indians as my judgment best directed me.

I have already sent to the Department an account of the expenditure of said money.

As I remarked in my last report, the Indians are very much in need of a few ploughs and other farming implements, a want which is felt the more year after year.

There are a few Indian families residing at Jordan River, Shelburne County, for whom, as far as I can know, no provision whatever is made. They have received no aid from the Department for many years past.

The Indians here are sober and industrious, ever willing to work when the opportunity offers.

As far as I can learn, there are no Indian children attending the public schools.

They have no school of their own.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
THOMAS J. BUTLER.*

No. 21.

*NOVA SCOTIA,
DISTRICT No. 4.*

No report from Rev. E.J. McCarthy.

No. 22

*BEDFORD, NOVA SCOTIA,
September 29th, 1879.*

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

SIR, - The receipt for the first time from the Department of a general report on the Indians of the Dominion, reminds me of my duty to send you a report on this agency for the past year.

The Indians of Halifax County are, as through the rest of the Province, a poor and scattered people. The principal settlement is that of Dartmouth. During summer months especially, many gather from other counties and swell their number considerably. They have reserves through the county, but as the land is poor and

little adapted to farming they will not live on it. From the funds entrusted to me I have sent aid and seed to the Indians of Elmsdale, Sheet Harbor and vicinity, as well as to those around Dartmouth and Halifax.

A movement on the part of the Department is on foot to secure for the Indians a valuable property in the neighborhood of Dartmouth. Should this property be secured it will confer immense benefit on the Dartmouth Indians now living on the property of others. It would enable them to leave their present stand, which is entirely to near Dartmouth and Halifax, especially for their moral good. Through the county they have no schools, and for want of suitable land do not do much at agriculture.

*I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L.C. O'CONNOR.*

No. 23.

NOVA SCOTIA, DISTRICT No. 6.

No report from Dr. McLean.

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

PARRSBORO', 8th October, 1879.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit for the information of the Indian Department the following report, with tabular statement.

The Indians in this agency continue in much the same state as in former years. I can note no material change since my last report.

The seed furnished by the Department was much needed. The crops look well and there is every appearance of their reaping a good return.

The want of agricultural implements is much felt, and is a source of almost constant complaint.

The number of the population has considerably increased. Numbers of the band who have been wandering through the Province have returned and express a desire to remain here.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A.T. CLARKE.*

No. 25.

NOVA SCOTIA, DISTRICT No. 8.

No report from Revd. R. McDonald.

No. 26.

*DISTRICT NO. 9. - ANTIGONISH, N.S.
2nd September, 1879.*

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

SIR, - As the accompanying tabular statement contains a detailed account of the number and resources of the Indians of this District, there is not much other matter whereon to report to the Department.

The numerical increase since last report has been chiefly owing to so many emigrating here from Bras d'Or Lake and other parts of Cape Breton. These, with few exceptions, do not settle on the reserves here, but live in the vicinity of the town of Antigonish, where they can more easily dispose of their work.

The Indians of this agency, as a class, are sober and well conducted; cases of drunkenness are of very rare occurrence among them.

You will see by the tabular statement that they are becoming more inclined to exchange their wigwams for houses. They also pay more attention to neatness and cleanliness in their clothing and habits than in former years.

I am sorry, however, to have to say that they make no perceptible advances in overcoming the habit of improvidence, and of that come-day-go-day way of living, the peculiar characteristic of the Indian. It is never thought necessary to make during summer any provision against a hard, inclement winter; hence, oftentimes, want and destitution among them.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. CHISHOLM.*

No. 27.

*RED ISLANDS, RICHMOND COUNTRY, N.S.,
12th October, 1879.*

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

SIR, - Apart from the information conveyed in the accompanying tabular statement, there is nothing of any interest to which to call the attention of your Department.

Since my last report I discern a marked improvement in the habits of the Indians of my agency. They give up their wandering habits and give their attention to the cultivation of their lands. The Indians, like their white neighbours, feel the depression of the times, and suffer accordingly.

The moral status of the Indians of my agency is excellent.

*I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MCDUGALL.
Indian Agent.*

No. 28.

*NOVA SCOTIA, INDIAN DISTRICT No. 11,
INVERNESS, RIVER INHABITANTS,
30th September, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit the accompanying approximate tabular statement, for the information of the Department of the Interior, showing the census, progress, etc., of the Indians of my agency.

I am happy to be able to state that the Indians of the band under my supervision are gradually advancing in the social scale. The attention which they are beginning to bestow on agriculture is really creditable to themselves, and affords me no small satisfaction. The semi-annual grants from your Department are now more generally appropriated to agricultural purposes than they formerly were. A more than average quantity of potatoes, grain, etc., was planted and sown last, spring; but unfortunately, the early frost of 6th July, almost totally destroyed their crops of potatoes, buckwheat, beans, peas, etc. As they always raised and used more of potatoes than any other crop, I feel certain that, owing to the destruction of the potato crop by the frost referred to, they will suffer much privation during the approaching winter. They have every confidence, however, that the Department will afford them timely relief and not allow them to suffer destitution.

In taking a retrospective glance at the progress of the Indians of my district, the many signs of improvement visible are really gratifying. Once, an Indian's pride consisted of one or two canoes, a few blankets and hunting dogs, and a hidden supply of bows and arrows or of guns and ammunition. He was quite contented to live in a camp which was often surrounded by dense forest. The present condition of the average Indians of my agency contrast strongly with that described. We now find, instead of the camp in the lonely "forest primeval," a frame house situated on a piece of cultivated land, and often in sight of several similar structures at no great distance; and instead of the hunting dogs, guns, etc., we frequently see one or two cows, a hog, and some farming instruments. These circumstances combined with the educational facilities afforded his children by the Indian schools tend to bind the Whycomah Indian to his reserve, and to make him less nomadic in his habits and tendencies than his forefathers were.

The Indian school at Whycomah, under the management of an old, experienced and painstaking teacher, John McEachren, Esq., is doing good work, and promises to be still beneficial in the near future. Several of the pupils now in attendance can read, write and spell very fairly, know considerable of geography and arithmetic, and have entered upon the study of grammar, and had not several of the first pupils died, the school would be still more flourishing. A marked improvement is noticeable in the attendance, and the interest manifested in the school, judging from present appearances the rising generation of aborigines, will, when they arrive at majority, be far above the present, intellectually and socially.

The Indians of my district are a law-abiding class of people, very sober and moral in their habits. They are proud of, and grateful for, the protection secured them by the Indian Act of 1876. That Act is needed and valued by the Indians of Whycomah; but it is, apparently, despised by some of their White neighbours. Trespassing seems to be considered as something laudable by the latter where a poor Indian is the victim. Notwithstanding that notices have been repeatedly served on the "squatters" by constables and by the high sheriff of the county threatening them, with legal proceedings, the offenders have not discontinued their depredations. I believe it is high time that legal steps were taken for the apprehending and punishing of the guilty parties.

During the year there were three marriages, ten births and five deaths. The assertion that the members of the Mic-Mac Bands are decreasing does not, therefore, apply to this band.

In conclusion I wish to express my conviction that, since the Indians are now becoming thrifty and industrious, the more generously dealt with the sooner will they take their places with their White brethren in the various avocations of life.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.*

No. 29.

*NOVA SCOTIA,
DISTRICT NO. 12.*

No report from Mr. A.F. McGillivray.

No. 30.

*CHRISTMAS ISLAND,
25th August, 1879.*

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

SIR, - The accompanying tabular statement, showing census progress in agriculture, schools, & c., contains all the information it was possible for me to obtain, in connection with the Indians of this agency; County of Cape Breton, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Of the entire Indian population of this county, 200 souls, or about 30 families, reside on the reserve at Eskasoni, and these are making some progress in the cultivation of the land. They raise something over 40 tons of hay every year, and a few among them have a fair stock of cattle. Good care is also bestowed upon the potatoe crop, which promises this year to be above the average. I regret there are yet some 10 or 12 families of a migrating disposition, who have a decided aversion to the tilling of the ground - I find it impossible to induce them to stay with the rest of the band on the reserve, and they are consequently deprived of the school and other advantages possessed by those attending to the farms. They live in the vicinity of the town (N. Sydney), where they are employed, sometimes fishing, but generally in making tubs and baskets. From the proceeds of these articles and other wares, together with fishing and begging, they manage to keep body and soul together.

Many of the Indians at Eskasoni have built suitable houses and barns; others still live in camps, to which mode of living they appear to have a peculiar attachment. In these camps or wigwams, with nothing but the bark above them, and the bare ground underneath, they are apparently happy and contented, and are not at all disposed to change their old customs or manner of living. The good example, however, given by some among them, and notably that of their Chief John Dinny, endeavoring to improve their condition will, in time, I have no doubt, be followed by all.

All the Indians of this agency, especially those of Eskasoni, are an honest, religious and sober class of people; cases of drunkenness are of rare occurrence among them.

There has been a good deal of sickness among them during the past year. Some of them suffered much from quinsy or sore throat, but through the timely assistance of Dr. Macdonald, of Sydney, no serious consequences ensued.

Respectfully submitted.

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

No. 31.

CHATHAM HEAD, N.B., September 3rd, 1879.

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

SIR, - I have the honor to enclose tabular statement with statistics of matters relating to the Indians under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1879.

The condition of the Indians generally does not vary materially from that of last year, although the depression in trade has not been without its influence upon their progress and prosperity.

The past winter and spring have not been healthy seasons for the Indians, many deaths having taken place. Much of their sickness can, however, be traced to careless habits of living; in fact their habits generally have a tendency to make them weak and short-lived.

The majority of them appear to be still heedless of the future, yet I do think that they are taking more to continuous labor, but their improvidence, and from hand to mouth style of living will take time to eradicate.

It is almost impossible to prevent them from procuring intoxicants, as many low tavern-keepers find means to supply them through the agency of some persons other than Indians.

From a recent visit to the most important reserves in my superintendency, I notice much improvement in farming.

The different bands are anxious to have school houses erected, and at Burnt Church, one of the principal reserves in Northumberland County, the frame for a school house is now on the site and I expect in a very short time there will be one in course of erection.

On the whole the condition of the Indians may be considered favorable, a fair degree of progress has been made.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CHAS. SARGEANT,
Visiting Supt. and Agent.*

No. 32.

*WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
FREDERICTON, October, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to inform you that in accordance with your circular of the 23rd July last, I herewith enclose a report upon Indian affairs connected with my superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

The Tabular Statement forwarded by me a few days since to your Department is generally complete, and you will, I trust, find the information therein contained, useful for your general Departmental report.

You will perceive by the tabular statement that there has been a small decrease in the population, occasioned by quite a number of the Indians having removed from Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, and the Indian character being so migratory, I cannot state whether the decrease in that quarter is temporary or more permanent.

During one of my visitations in the spring, I made arrangements by which some of the Indian children have been enabled to attend a school in the district of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, not far distant from that reserve, and hope to be able to inform you upon a future occasion that it has been advantageous to them.

Regarding schools generally, I have heretofore called the attention of the Department, more especially to the establishment of a school at the reserve in Kingsclear, in the County of York, and as no action has been taken on the part of the Indian Department, I merely wish to state that the Indians complain of me, and think that I have not attended to that part of my duty.

The Indians of Woodstock Reserve in the County of Carleton, still withhold their concurrence to permit the Indian Department disposing of a small quantity of timber which is growing upon that reserve.

I am happy to state that I have had less trouble latterly regarding intoxicants among the Indians, attributable, perhaps, to the operation of the Canada Temperance Act, so called; but more particularly, I think, to the very great scarcity of money among them. But from whatever cause, the absence of intoxicants from among them has had a beneficial effect, and I sincerely trust that the good work begun may continue, yet from my limited knowledge of human nature and the Indian character, I have my misgivings as to certain periods in the future.

The Indians complain bitterly, more especially of late (as the times have been extremely hard with them), of the small amount of pecuniary aid distributed among them, more particularly during the current year, they having had less than usual, which they think is hard, in consequence of the very great distress in business affecting them most seriously, they being unable to sell the usual quantity of goods and merchandise, and also being compelled to submit to a very great reduction of price in the reduced quantity. More particularly is it felt among those Indians who are aged, infirm and sick, and for widows and orphans, who in many cases cannot help themselves. And it places the agent in a very unpleasant position, inasmuch as they make it known abroad and he is called upon, orally and by letter, requesting aid which he cannot bestow.

Hunting has not been attended to very much of late years in consequence of the hunting-grounds being very distant, and also being more or less occupied by the white settlers, and it has also not been profitable, because of the reduced prices.

Fishing is not much engaged in, the Indians generally catching but a small quantity of fish of various small kinds, and occasionally spearing a few salmon, the latter description of fish being difficult to spear, in consequence of the operation of the Fishery Laws, and even the fish of all kinds which they obtain from a voyage make part of their sustenance. I believe that the Indians of Saint George, in the County of Charlotte, obtain a hidden quantity of fish in the lakes near that place, and make, sometimes, quite a business, especially in the porpoise.

Agriculture is being prosecuted more vigorously among some of the Indians at the reserve in Kingsclear, in the County of York; but to carry on the business more generally and successfully they require more aid to enable them to plough and harrow the land, particularly of those Indian people who have no teams of their own, and who cannot, under present circumstances, avail themselves of as much of the seed as they would like.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM FISHER,
Visiting Superintendent.*

No. 33

*PERTH CENTRE, VICTORIA COUNTY,
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
22nd August, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I herewith submit my report of the Indians resident in the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska, in this province comprising two bands, one at the mouth of the Tobique in Victoria County, the other at Little Falls in Madawaska County.

In doing so, I can say very little as to their progress, since my appointment was of so late date, previous to date of closing statement ending 30th June.

The tabular statement shows the population at Tobique to be 132, that of Little Falls 39, in all 171, the number of births to be 11 and deaths 8, giving in this way an increase of 3 during the year.

It is very gratifying to note that intemperance, an evil once so common and troublesome among them, is becoming less and less every year. It is also a fact worthy of note, that they are, generally speaking, hard-working, tidy, industrious, and quite devoted to their religious duties; the former is readily apparent from the progress they are yearly making in agriculture and neatness of their houses, which compare quite favourably with a like number of Whites in many localities; and the latter, from the very neat and hidden church which the band at Tobique have about completed, mostly out of their own industry that would do credit to people of any denomination or color.

The Indians at the Tobique, particularly, are evincing yearly a greater desire of turning their attention to a more civilized mode of occupation, that of agriculture, and only need a little encouragement in season, and in the right direction, so that in a short time they may become independent.

The children of the Madawaska band, as you will observe by the tabular statement, attend the common school of that place; but the band at Tobique have no school, and, from their isolated position, cannot attend the common school in the neighbouring White districts; consequently a school would have to be provided expressly for them. They are all very anxious to have a school, and the fact of there being forty-nine children of suitable age to attend school, certainly demands that there be an exertion made to comply with their wishes.

*I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
MOSES CRAIG,
Indian Agent.*

No. 34.

*PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
LENNOX ISLAND,
18th August, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor, as Indian Superintendent, to submit for your information, the following report with tabular statement, for the year ending 30th June, 1879: -

Having been appointed Superintendent within the year, it will be difficult for me to make a lengthy report. I will, nevertheless, state that our Indians here are

industrious and hard-working. A good number of them cultivate the land. They have planted a good share of potatoes, and sowed a little wheat and oats in the spring, and I am happy to be able to state that their crops looks well.

There has been a diminution in the population in this superintendency during the year. There have been twenty-six deaths, and only six births. Many died with consumption, which is characteristic to the Indians, particularly to those living in wigwams. Two of them had attained a remarkable old age when they died. Mr. Toney, who died in December last, was 103 years old, and Mr. Dominick Nowcut, who died in February, was 102. I am pleased to be able to report that there are very few sick among them at present.

I found last winter that nearly all the Indians of Lennox Island were destitute, owing to the difficulty in procuring stuff for their manufactures, baskets, axe-handles and butter tubs, and also for want of a compensating market. Under these trying circumstances I distributed with the utmost care the means you placed at my disposal, which were thankfully received.

The Indians residing on the Morell Reserve seem determined to become independent farmers in some few years; though not long settled there, they have already cleared many acres of land.

I found in the spring two of them who had saved their seed from last year's crop. I encouraged them by giving their share of the money given by your Department for buying seed, to help them in hiring teams to put in their crops.

Our Indians avail themselves of the help given by your Department in building. Nine houses and one barn are being built this summer.

The Indians of Lennox Island are very temperate, with the exception of a few. They have taken the pledge this year, and formed a temperance society among themselves.

Goose hunting is carried on during part of the months of March and April. No less than 800 geese were killed during the season.

I have taught school on Lennox Island since first of October last. The children are intelligent, and are learning well, principally reading, writing, and geography. The average attendance is small at present. The children are often away with their parents.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.*

No. 35.

*MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency for the past year. The correspondence to this office from the different agencies indicates a general feeling of satisfaction among the Indians under this supervision, respecting the manner in which treaty stipulations are being carried out. The only complaints made were in reference to trespasses on reserves, in regard to the Union School of North St. Peters, and in respect to the want of school books and stationery in remote districts. Their progress in agriculture in some localities is encouraging, while in others, where they subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting, they devote but little attention to farming. Seventeen hundred and ten bushels of potatoes, two hundred and sixty-three of wheat, two hundred and seven of barley, fifty of maize, seventeen of peas, five of beans, and two hundred and four pounds of

garden seeds were supplied them for seed last spring, from which I am informed they had a fair return; but I regret to state that on many of the

reserves many of the potatoes, after having been pitted, rotted in consequence of becoming wet from heavy rains prevailing here last fall.

Eighty-seven head of cattle were supplied this year to the different bands entitled to them. All have now received their quota of cattle with the exception of a few bands in Treaty No. 3, who were not prepared to receive them. The following supplies, all of the best quality, were issued to the Indians of this superintendency at the payment of annuities last summer, viz.: 48 ploughs, 52 harrows, 156 hoes, 70 spades, 218 axes, 92 scythes and snaiths, 56 scythe stones, four grindstones, 1 chest of tools, 2 crosscut saws, 1 hay fork, 2,412 1/2 pounds of powder, 7,125 of shot, 37,600 gun caps, 3,136 pounds of twine for nets, 20 suits of clothing for chiefs and 82 for councillors, 20,150 pounds of pork, 80,600 pounds of flour, 2,015 pounds of tea, and 1,013 pounds of tobacco. The following additional supplies were issued to destitute Indians during the year, viz.: 1,220 pounds of tea, 183 pounds of tobacco, 49 pounds of sugar, 3,050 pounds of pork, 6,282 pounds of flour, 431 pounds of bacon, and 246 pounds of pemmican. The amount of annuities paid this year was \$56,208, of which \$2,333 was for arrears. The number paid was 51 chiefs, 160 councillors, and 10,040 other Indians. The number of schools open, reported to this office, are ten. The number of children's names on registers, are 290 averaging daily attendance of 202. Other schools, where Indian children are being instructed, are in operation, but no report of the number attending them is sent to this office. A number of Indians applied to this office for information relative to the amount of annuities that had been paid them under their respective treaties, so as to avail themselves of the privileges of the amended Indian Act of 1879; but how many have taken advantage of this Act by making the necessary refunds I am unable to state, as no annuities have been refunded through this office. Others have applied for commutation of their annuities in accordance with the Indian Act of 1876.

The amount of correspondence of this office during the year is shown by the following statement, viz: eleven hundred and twelve letters were received and nine hundred and seventy-five despatched, the latter embracing two thousand three hundred and five pages of foolscap. Analysis of arrears of annuities of Indians of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2 were made in this office from the pay-sheets of the several agents, a copy of which was sent to enable them to detect who were entitled to arrears, and who were not; with instructions to explain any apparent discrepancy thereon.

To prevent any collusion of Indian agents with their assistants who certify to the corrections of the payments of annuities, I beg most respectfully to recommend, that in future all assistants to agents be appointed by this office and not as heretofore by the Indian agents themselves.

The building used for an Indian Office here is not suitable for such a purpose, inasmuch as it is in proximity to a bakery, a foundry, a laundry and other wooden houses. The safe is not hidden enough to hold but a small portion of official accounts. The office is poorly lighted, and difficult to keep properly heated in cold weather. The condition of the Indians in the superintendency, I am happy to inform you, is encouraging. Few, in comparison to former years, visit the city for the purpose of begging provisions and obtaining intoxicating liquors. This shows one of the advantages resulting to them from the policy of the Government in having established agencies in proximity to the reserves, where any business they may have with the Department can be transacted through the agents, without the necessity of their coming a distant journey to this city, where they are liable to become victims of intemperance and its attendant vices. I regret, however, to state that at Rat Portage, the North-West Angle, Selkirk, and Portage La Prairie intoxicating liquors are sold to Indians by unprincipled traders. I have informed the agents at those places that the attention of the Department has been called to this illegal traffic and that steps are being taken to put a stop to the evil in future.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAS. F. GRAHAM,
Acting Indian Superintendent.*

No. 36.

*MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
INDIAN OFFICE, WINNIPEG, Dec. 31, 1879.*

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

SIR, - In accordance with instructions received from the Department, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency for the year ending this date. The delay in forwarding this report, at an earlier date, was occasioned for the reasons given in my letter of the 2nd of October last, that, owing to the additional duties of purveying Indian and other supplies for the Manitoba and the North-West superintendencies having been entrusted to me this year, I was unable to visit the different agencies to obtain the requisite information upon which to base a satisfactory report, at the time called for.

During the month of October last, the pressure of purveying being over, I visited Mr. Ogletree's agency at Portage La Prairie, inspected his books and found them correct. I afterwards visited the different bands under his charge, and observed some advancement in agriculture, although not to such an extent as might be desired. The Long Plain and Sandy Bay Indians raised more corn and potatoes this year than they did the last. Yellow Quill has not settled yet on his reserve at Swan Lake; the most of his followers, like himself, are hunters leading a nomadic life, and have an aversion to farming, only a few of them cultivating the soil. There are no schools in this agency, and no inclination is manifested in that direction.

Mr. Martineau's agency, at Manitoba House, was next inspected and I found that his books are kept in a business-like manner. A considerable number of Indians on every reserve in this agency devote more or less attention to agriculture, and have grown a sufficient quantity of corn and potatoes to supply themselves and families during the present winter; they have also secured plenty of hay for their cattle. In this district six schools are in operation, two of which are supported by missions and four by the Government.

The next agency visited was Dr. Young's, at Lower Fort Garry, and having examined his books and compared them with the records kept in his office, I found they agreed with the quantity of supplies sent him, and that he had distributed the same, according to instructions, among the Indians under his care. There are six schools, supported principally by the Government, established in the four reserves embraced in this agency. Some of the teachers employed are doing good service. The Indians of St. Peter's manifest considerable interest in the education of their children, who are making encouraging progress under their present efficient instructors. St. Peter's is an old Indian settlement. It is well adapted for the purposes of a reserve, being amply supplied with wood, water and hay lands. The soil is unsurpassed in fertility. The Red River, passing through it, is teeming with the choicest fish. The hidden number of garden patches and cultivated fields surrounding their comfortable dwellings, gives evidence of the industry and intelligence of its inhabitants, which, if properly directed, would soon develop them into a flourishing community not inferior to that of their pale faced-brethren.

An inspection of Mr. Newcombe's agency at Emerson showed that the supplies received and distributed by him to the Indians under his supervision, corresponded to those shipped from here. The Rosseau River bands comprising this agency have a very superior reserve for farming and grazing purposes, but notwithstanding this advantage there are only a few families cultivating the soil to any extent. The school, supported by the Government, is taught by a competent teacher, but in consequence of irregular attendance, from the wandering habits of parents, the progress of the children in learning is much retarded.

The other agencies in this superintendency were not personally inspected, on account of their remoteness from Winnipeg and the insurmountable difficulties in

visiting them at this season of the year. From all I can ascertain regarding them, by correspondence and interviews with the different agents and other parties, the Indians of those districts, like these visited, were never better satisfied with the manner in which the terms of the several treaties are being carried out. The liberal supply of potatoes and seed-grain, furnished them last spring, was purchased chiefly in the vicinity of reserves at very moderate prices, thus ensuring early delivery as well as saving the great expense of transport from this city to those distant points.

The provisions, twine, ammunition and farming implements supplied to Indians here this year were of the very best quality, and the only complaints made to this office respecting the same were from the Pas and Cumberland bands, whose supply of flour was somewhat damaged in transport up the Saskatchewan River by the Indian boatmen treading upon the sacks with their wet moccasins, which the agent had the freighter to replace; and also from Rat Portage concerning a few pounds of tea and tobacco injured by getting wet in being freighted to that place, which the agent there replaced, and the amount charged was deducted from the freighter's account.

The supplies consigned to the different points in this superintendency were received on the dates appointed for the payment of annuities, with the exception of those shipped to Assabaskasing and Coutcheeching, which were left at the North-West Angle for several weeks, but were afterwards forwarded to their destinations and distributed to the Indians, who have not, to my knowledge, expressed any dissatisfaction at the delay, neither was the Government put to any extra expense; and those sent to the Little Saskatchewan Band, which were not delivered in time. The agent, at the request of the band, bought other supplies which were charged to the Department and deducted from the freighter's account. The supplies sent to the North-West superintendency were in many instances, late in arriving at the various posts, and others were bought from traders there in order to keep faith with the Indians. The returns showing the amount of expense to which the Government was put by the non-delivery of goods in time, have not all been received yet at this office.

The full complement of cattle, forty-eight head, was supplied the Indians of Treaty No. 5. Those for the Cross Lake Band were purchased at Norway House, and the ones for the Pas, MooseLake, and Cumberland Bands purchased at Prince Alberts, and delivered to those Bands at about half the cost they could be furnished from here. Seven head was supplied to the Water Hen Band in Treaty No. 2, and fifteen to Rainy Lake and River Bands, and seventeen to the Lake of the Woods. Band in Treaty No. 3. As all the bands, in this superintendency, are now supplied with the quota of cattle promised them by treaties, excepting a few bands in Mr. Pither's agency who were not prepared to receive them, one of the most fruitful sources of their grievances is effectually removed.

The promptness with which the Government granted their requests, respecting the changing of reserves unfit for cultivation for more suitable ones, and the judicious manner in which other difficulties have been adjusted in this superintendency, gave much satisfaction to the Indians. There is, however, some discontent among them created by the encroachment of other settlers upon their reserves, and they earnestly request that the Government will immediately determine the boundaries thereof, and that henceforth no trespass on their lands be permitted under any circumstances whatever.

The analysis of the Indian pay-sheets of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, made at this, office last spring, was indispensable to the agents in enabling them, at the payments of annuities, to trace intelligibly those Indians entitled to arrears.

Twenty-four schools are in operation in this superintendency, fifteen supported by the Government and nine by Missions. Where these schools have been established for a length of time, the intelligence disseminated by them marks a gratifying distinction between the Indian who is the recipient of their civilizing influences and his wild, untutored brother whose mind is still enveloped in ignorance and superstition. In the majority of schools visited, there is a great deficiency of books and

stationery, and parents, teachers and missionaries are most importunate in their solicitations to have the wants of the pupils, in this respect, supplied by the Government.

Of the sixty bands of Indians embraced in this superintendency about one-half are heathens; the rest are professors of Christianity and connected with the Episcopalians, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics.

With the assistance given by the Government to these Indians, and the abundance of fish available in the rivers and lakes, in close proximity to their respective reserves, together with the different kinds of game obtainable, and the quantities of potatoes, maize, barley, wheat, and other cereals grown, they are able to sustain themselves and families, although they might be far more comfortable were they to cultivate the soil more extensively, and all abandon their wretched wigwams and build permanent dwellings.

The condition of the Indian in this superintendency might, in my opinion, be materially improved, as suggested in my last year's report, by establishing an industrial school in some central locality, where a limited number of Indian children might be taught the various industries, who would impart the knowledge thus acquired to the rest of their people.

Much trouble has been caused at Portage La Prairie, Selkirk, North-West Angle, and Rat Portage, by unscrupulous whiskey-mongers, who deal out intoxicating liquors to Indians in defiance of law, and with, it is to be feared in some instances the knowledge of officials who are indifferent to the cries of justice, and permit this nefarious traffic to be carried on without meting out salutary punishment to those degraded miscreants, as well as to the poor red-man who falls an easy victim to their selfish designs; while, on the contrary, those aborigines whose homes and hunting-grounds are far removed from the habitations of civilization, are strangers to intemperance and its demoralizing influences.

In conclusion, I beg respectfully to state that, pursuant to instructions, I called for tenders for supplies for distribution in connection with the treaty payments, and for the freighting of the same, and on the 5th of April last, transmitted all tenders received with tabulated statements of them to the Superintendent-General for his award. On being advised of the awards made, I at once entered into contracts with the several parties whose tenders had been accepted; both for the furnishing of supplies at Winnipeg and for the freighting and delivery of the same at the several points in the Manitoba and the North-West Superintendencies, on or before the dates specified in the original schedules or regulations. The contracts for the Manitoba Superintendency were satisfactorily executed, with the exception of those already referred to. The same cannot, I regret, be said in respect to the North-West Superintendency, where the contractors for freighting failed in many instances to reach their destination at the date stipulated. The subsequent contracts for supplies to provide for the anticipated distress among the Indians of the North-West, were awarded by me here, and the service, both as regards quality, condition and time of delivery, was performed by the several contractors in a satisfactory manner. The supplementary supplies purchased according to instructions from your Department for the North-West Farming Instructors, were of the very best quality.

To obviate delay in transport, and to secure greater competition in supplying, it would seem advisable that tenders for supplies should be called for at an earlier date than has been customary. All contracts for supplies should, in my opinion, be awarded not later than the 1st of April. This would give sufficient time for freighters to make better arrangements, and enable merchants to have many articles required, not usually kept in stock in adequate quantities, made to order and imported special for this service.

The account books comprise a cash book, journal and ledger, and are kept by the regular system of double entry. They are checked and balanced at the end of each month. Every payment is represented by a voucher duly certified and supported by evidence of the service having been performed. The following returns are made monthly to the Superintendent-General: -

1st. Account current, and vouchers for payments made.

2nd. Abstract of expenditures.

3rd. Ledger trial balance-sheet.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. McCOLL,
Inspector of Indian Agencies.*

No. 37.

*COUTCHEECHING AGENCY,
RAINY LAKE, KEEWATIN,
20th September, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit the following report on Indians, Treaty No. 3, under my charge, and also tabular statement.

On the 14th July, I paid twelve bands and at that date no supplies had reached this place; on the 16th, I started for Mattawan and Lac Seul; on 25th, I paid the Mattawan Indians, and on the 30th, those of Lac Seul, Trout and Sturgeon Lakes. I also held a council with these Indians in reference to the site of their reserve.

I am sorry to report that only a small portion of land has been broken up this season, notwithstanding several of the bands have received the cattle promised by treaty. They are unable to use the plough; consequently, they have only planted corn and potatoes, with hoe. They are anxious that teachers should be sent to learn them to plough, as they wish to sow wheat and barley. The difficulty is, they are slow in learning how to manage cattle.

A few of the lake and river Indians, who had lost their seed potatoes by frost, got seventy bushels for seed.

Their fields have a good appearance, and promise good returns.

The wild rice has been plentiful in this section, and the Indians are still absent gathering for the winter.

A small quantity of corn and ten bushels of wheat and barley was sent to Lac Seul last spring, but, owing to the difficulty of transport, it did not reach in time.

An Indian belonging to Lac Seul became insane last winter, and his relations, near whom he was residing, held a council, and the old man admitted that, if they did not kill him, he intended to kill them. One of his nephews was appointed to slay him, which was done, and the body burnt to ashes.

Information has been laid before the proper authorities. This is the first instance since the treaty, but in former years I have known several cases, some being actual cannibalism, when pressed by hunger, and others were simply the victims of fear; in this case I am confident, from what one of the headmen told me, that the poor old man was simply a victim to the terrors and ignorance of those who slew him.

The vaccine points sent from the Department did not reach this place till the 14th September. I purpose vaccinating those Indians in the vicinity.

The general health of the Indians is good.

Three of the river chiefs have killed an animal each, as a feast to their friends. I have told them, and it has often been explained to them that the cattle were given for the use of the band, and are not the property of the chief alone.

I have again explained to them that, should they be guilty of a like act, they will be obliged to replace them.

The population of this section of Treaty No. 3, is 1,330, an increase since last year of 32. Deaths 16, births 48.

*I have the honer to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R.H. PITHER,
Indian Agent.*

No. 38.

*ASSABASKASHING AGENCY,
30th August, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I beg to submit for your information the accompanying tabular statement showing the census and progress of the Indians under my supervision.

The Indians of Lake of the Woods, as well as those of Rat Portage, Islington, had a fair share of potatoes, wheat, peas and other seeds, planted and sown in spring of 1878, which produced a pretty fair crop. The potatoe crop was well secured for safety, but the wheat, peas and other grain were all destroyed by heavy rains that fell in this neighbourhood, all the time, during the harvest season; while as respects the potatoe grounds they were so wet that the frost penetrated deep during winter, consequently those that were laid under ground for safety were nearly all destroyed, and very little were saved for seed. Many of the Indians that never failed before to save seed, lost all. Fortunately the seed potatoes the Department furnished this year have enabled those that lost all to make a new start.

After the failure of the wheat and other grain the Indians of Lake of the Woods, proper did not sow any this season. I supplied, at their request, the Rat Portage and Islington Indians out of the stock on hand here, and I am sorry to say, they did not grow, being too old and useless.

I am sorry for the failure of the grain sown this year, for the Islington, and Rat Portage Indians, more so for the former, as they wish to make themselves industrious for their comfort.

The Indians of Lake of the Woods proper do not try much to improve themselves; the Shoal Lake Indians are a little better than the Lake of the Woods Indians.

House building has not much improved; there is a general complaint among the Indians under my supervision for the want of goose-necks for the pit-saws that were given them. Those necks they got with the saws were useless; they say they were promised good articles; when told to build themselves houses, their excuse is, they have no means to saw boards.

The health of the Indians has been pretty good. Since my last report there is a small increase in the number of the Indians.

Whiskey traffic, I am sorry to say, instead of getting less, is getting worse. There are stationed at Rat Portage a magistrate and some police, where they keep watch, but the Dawson Road between North-West Angle and Winnipeg is left open, from where the traders take out the liquor by wholesale and sell it at the North-West Angle both in retail and wholesale, without reference to who the buyer is.

I have to inform you that, in the mail matter for my agency, I suffer great inconvenience and cost to my scanty means in sending off and sending for my letters, either from North-West Angle or Rat Portage; if anything could be done to

remedy the evil it would be a great convenience. I have to wait a long time after having written letters before I can get a chance to send them off, and it costs high to do so.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. McPHERSON,
Indian Agent.*

No. 39.

*MANITOBA, DISTRICT No. 2.
MANITOBA HOUSE, 8th Sept., 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement, with report, on Indian affairs within this agency for the past year.

LAKE MANITOBA.

This band, I am glad to state, show a marked change for the better this year; this is owing to their having obtained the alteration in the plan of the reserve which has given them great satisfaction; they at last understand that the authorities are working for their welfare in granting them this.

EBB AND FLOW LAKE.

This band is likely to show greater progress in the future than they have done for the past few years. I may say that they were at a disadvantage for farming previous to this, the land on parts of that reserve being very low, and in wet seasons completely destroying all their attempts at farming or gardening. This year Government has granted them a splendid piece of prairie land, which has given them great encouragement.

CRANE RIVER.

For five years this band has been attached to other reserves for payment, but have this year (at their earnest request) been recognised as a separate band.

WATER HEN LAKE.

The Indians belonging to this band have always been living separately, and scattered on different parts of the reserve; but this year they are forming a kind of village in hopes of having a sufficient number of children to enable them to start a village school during the coming year. Their crops and gardens were doing very well during my visit in July.

FAIRFORD.

The Indians of this band, as a rule, are doing all that could be expected of them, under the circumstances in which they are situated; but I am sorry to say that some of the half-breeds in receipt of treaty-money and living among them, and should be an example, in many respects are far from being so; otherwise the band generally is in a progressive state.

LAKE ST. MARTIN.

The greater number of this band are composed of heathen Indians; though possessing houses, they prefer their wigwams; they are very peaceful and contented; they subsist chiefly by hunting and fishing, and cultivate small patches of potatoes.

LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN.

This band live on the upper mouth and on the right bank of the Little Saskatchewan River, where they have under cultivation a few acres of land in expectation of having their future reserve allotted to them on the opposite bank.

RIDING MOUNTAIN.

Owing to an epidemic of scarlet fever among the Indians of the band, prevailing during the farming season in spring, they were unable to sow their crops; and with the exception of a very small number, they have nothing to show this year where previously their crops were the best in my agency. They intend breaking a quantity of land this fall to be ready for spring season.

The want of proper timber for building purposes is the only drawback on this reserve, but they hope to obtain permission to cut good timber on Government land.

The schools generally in this agency, are doing well.

The health of the tribes, as a rule, is pretty good; no serious epidemic, but ordinary complaints; and they are desirous of having a doctor to visit them the ensuing year.

I am happy to say that the affairs generally pertaining to the different bands of this agency are in a prosperous condition and bid fair to hope for better days in future.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.*

No. 40.

*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ST. PETER'S AGENCY, LOWER FORT GARRY, Sept. 9, 1879.*

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

SIR, - In compliance with your circular letter of the 23rd July last, I enclose herewith the tabular statement, with statistics asked for filled in, and have the honor to submit the following report, in duplicate, on Indian affairs in my agency. During the past year the Indians in this district have enjoyed very fair health. In some parts many suffered towards spring from an insufficiency of food, owing to the disappearance of the rabbits which had been very numerous for the last few years. The seed furnished by the Department is very highly prized by the Indians and has been of the greatest benefit to them, and encourages them to persevere in their farming efforts, which they might not do if they did not know where their seed was to come from.

ST. PETER'S BAND.

The members of this band are just realizing the fact that they have to depend for their living almost entirely on farming, and many of them now cultivate as much ground as, were they more careful of the produce in the fall, would yield them a comfortable living, but as a general thing they sell off the greater part soon after it is harvested, exchanging it either for articles they are much better without or that are of very little benefit to them, so that long before the winter is over many of those who, in the fall, seemed to have an abundance are nearly destitute, and have to rely principally on the fish the can catch.

The school and land questions still continue to cause disturbance, dissatisfaction and ill-feeling in this reserve. They are very unwilling to acquiesce in the decision of the Department that they must send their children to the school controlled by the trustees and under the regulations of the Local Government. A number of them state they would rather not have their children educated at all than send them to a school from which they had once been turned away by the trustees. There is a great deal of bad feeling between the Indians and the white settlers in the reserve on account of the school and land difficulties, and the Indians are very much afraid that by submitting to the union school they would be giving an advantage to the whites which might be used to their prejudice in the settlement of the land question.

When the treaty was made in 1871, the reserve was understood to include the inner two miles on each side of the Red River in St. Peter's parish. This is clearly shown by the fact that provision was made for allowing any white settlers who held land at the time in this portion of the reserve, to retain possession of it; and also by the fact that some years later, when it was brought before the notice of the Department, that white men were buying land from the Indians in this belt, a notice was issued by the then Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, warning the public that any purchase of land there was illegal; but now interested persons are endeavoring to prove that the inner two miles never formed a portion of the reserve, and have even induced some of the members of the band, who are opposed to the chief, to make affidavits to this effect. Therefore, the Indian sees in the continued presence in his reserve of these white men, who bought land there after it had been set apart for him and his children by the Government, a source of very great danger and anxiety, as it can only lead to the reserve being broken up, and his removal to some less suitable place. Although there are not at present a hidden number of trespassers settled on the reserve, yet, as a hidden portion of the land along the river has been sold by Indians to white men, the latter are only waiting to see in what manner the present illegal occupants of these lots will be dealt with, and if they are allowed to remain, all others who have bought land there will certainly assert their right to the same privilege, and the Indians will have to remove from their present residences. It was, therefore, with great pleasure and satisfaction they received the information that I had instructions from you to eject all trespassers at once; but the repeated postponements of the execution of this decision has again caused them to look with suspicion on every real or imaginary concession to the white settlers in the reserve. You will thus see why they so strenuously object to joining with the whites even for school purposes; they argue that, if the Department intends to turn off these trespassers, the Indians should not be asked to unite with them for school purposes.

A speedy and satisfactory settlement of these two questions, school and land, would take away the foundation of all the grumbling and complaints that are at present, and have been so long disturbing the band and causing annoyance to the Department.

BROKENHEAD RIVER RESERVE.

All of the Heathen or Fort Garry band who are settled on the reserve take great interest in farming and are making very fair progress. Three new families have settled down, built houses and put in some crop since my last report. The chief has

appointed one of his men to superintend the farming and house building, and be performed his duties satisfactorily.

The seed furnished was sown and yielded a very fair return. They were well pleased with the extra amount of seed given this year, and have broken up more ground in consequence. The great fault in their firming is putting in the seed too thickly. They took a great deal of pride in showing me over their farms this summer; the crops are clean, well cared for and fenced off from the cattle.

The Christians do not show so much progress, but as they have been farming for a longer time improvement is not so marked. The school in this reserve, which was established last fall, is attended only by the Christians and one family from the Heathens. It has not been as successful as was expected.

FORT ALEXANDER RESERVE.

The members of the Fort Alexander band will, in a short time, be all settled on the reserve. They make good use of the seed furnished them, and several of them had potatoes for sale this spring.

The school at the Catholic mission, taught by Mr. Takomet, and under the superintendence of the Rev. Father Allard, still continues to be the best school in my agency, and both teacher and children manifest great interest in it. Since last summer Mr. Takomet has been teaching them English, and at the examination this year it was certainly surprising to observe how quickly they had learned both to speak and read it. Some of the pupils were able to read in English, French and Indian.

The English school was only open for two quarters, and I had not then an opportunity of visiting it. The difficulty in obtaining a competent teacher, and the frequent change of masters, prevent any very great progress. One of the councillors died this year, and another was elected in his place, in accordance with the Indian Act of 1876.

BLACK RIVER RESERVE.

On visiting the reserve I did not find that the number of the band had made as much progress in agriculture this year as last. Still every family has a small farm, which, as a general thing, is well cared for; and if they can only be induced to persevere in their efforts, and remain on the reserve, they should soon be able to raise enough to support themselves.

The recognition of their chief and councillors, together with the receipt of their cattle this year, will no doubt prove an incentive to them. The school has been closed during the past year, but the former teacher has promised to re-open it and do what she can to induce the children to attend regularly, but the want of a school house is a great drawback.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID YOUNG,
Indian Agent.*

No. 41.

*Treaty No. 1.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY,
15th September, 1879.*

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

SIR, - In accordance with instructions contained in circular dated 23rd July, I herewith enclose tabular statement of census of the several bands of Indians under

my charge, for the year ending 30th June, 1879. It is impossible for me to give a correct return at this time, as many of the Indians, after the payments were made in 1878, went out to the plains and have not yet returned. Hereafter I intend getting the necessary information at the time of making the annual payments.

The Long Plain Band, Short Bear or Keeohkemaguah Chief, put down thirty-six bushels of potatoes, some corn, three pounds of turnip seed, one pound of carrot seed, and one pound of onion seed. Their crops in general look well; one man raised over one hundred bushels of potatoes, but owing to the ground being too wet he lost the most of them after pitting by the water coming into the pit, which I trust will not occur again.

Swan Lake Band, Yellow Quill, or Oozhawequan Chief. His band still persists in not settling on their reserve; a hidden majority of them live by the chase; only a few of them put down potatoes and corn on portions of land, they had under cultivation in the valley of the Assiniboine River previous to the survey of the County. They have no cattle; the only ox they had died last winter. They have about thirty horses. The number of children of school age I am unable to ascertain on account of so many of them being absent.

The Sandy Bay Band, Nahwencheewaykahpone Chief. This band put down forty-two bushels of potatoes, some corn and other garden seeds this spring, their potatoes and corn look well, and will give a hidden return where they were not injured by the wet, last year their crops were very much injured by the wet season, and the black birds destroyed all the wheat and barley they sowed, and this year we thought it better to sow but potatoes and garden vegetables. Their reserve is much better suited for stock raising and fishing purposes, they are well satisfied with their reserve, and were the seasons as dry now as formerly they would be able to farm more extensively, and many of them would in a few years be self-supporting. There are but four of this band who are not anxious to learn farming, their stock is fast increasing, and many of them have comfortable log houses, and stables for their animals, they have about sixty head of horses and about eighty head of horned cattle; they are also quite anxious to have their children educated; they have about six children of school age. I cannot give an accurate return of the amount of furs and fish they caught during the past season, consequently I left the columns for these blank, next year I trust I will be able to give a more satisfactory report, as I will make it a rule to ascertain from each Indian when I am making the annual payment, the amount of furs and fish they caught during the season. The greatest difficulty I find when making the payment of annuities is by the Indians bringing in strangers, many persons whose names do not appear on any of the former pay-sheets, and in some cases they were on the books several years ago, and now come forward and claim for the years they were absent, when I am quite certain they draw their annuity in other agencies, as I have proved it in cases. There should be some way of preventing Indians from drawing the annuity more than once, as I believe they do in many cases.

I am sorry to say that intemperance is on the increase, and I know of no way to prevent it until we get a lock-up in this place, as the nearest place of confinement is Winnipeg, a distance of sixty miles. I believe the most of the drinking is done by half-breeds going in and out to the plains, and camping in the vicinity of the Portage, and the Indians being well acquainted with the most of them go and drink with them, and it is almost impossible to prove who the parties are who furnish the liquor.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS OGLETREE,
Indian Agent.*

No. 42.

*PROVINCE OF MANITOBA,
ROSSEAU RIVER AGENCY,
EMERSON, 5th Sept., 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to inclose herewith a tabular statement of the affairs of this agency, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

There has been very little change in this agency since my last report. I am also happy to state that there has been very little sickness among the Indians of these bands during the past year, and very few deaths have occurred.

The Indians are using their best endeavors to settle down to the, to them, new and strange work of farming, but they are not making as much progress as I would desire, from want of knowledge, want of means, and from the fact that, for the past two years, it has been too wet during the breaking season for them to get new breaking done to advantage with the means at their command.

However, a few more houses have been built and gardens were increased in size, and I trust that, with drier seasons and the greater knowledge of farming gained by each year's experience, a better show of improvements will be made in future years.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
GEORGE NEWCOMB.
Indian Agent.*

No. 43.

*NORTH-WEST TERRITORY,
ASSINIBOINE SIOUX RESERVE,
BIRD TAIL CREEK, 18th Aug., 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following facts relating to the Indians under my supervision. Although appointed too late in 1878 to superintend the breaking of new land for this season's crop, I had previously visited the reserves and, in a private capacity, advised the Sioux to prepare as much land as possible, and, on my subsequent appointment as agent, I was pleased to find a hidden quantity of land, considering the means available, ready for seeding; the ploughing being uncommonly good.

The Bird Tail Creek Band, under Enoch, are nearly all remaining on their reserve during the winter, getting out fence and house timber whenever they could get an opportunity, the scarcity of food necessitating their trapping and fishing during a great portion of their time. The other bands nearly all wintered at the Portage and vicinity, pitting their potatoes, corn and turnips, before leaving the reserves, for spring and early summer use. All the Indians under my charge are very eager to farm and improve their condition, and the fact that the only assistance they have received from the Government since my appointment, in provisions, consists of forty bags of flour, speaks for itself. They receive no annuity, money, clothing, blankets,

ammunition, tobacco, or other supplies, but have been liberally supplied with seed, implements and cows this season by the Government. Several here also procured cattle of their own.

The extremely bad weather this spring, and the prevalence of sickness among the children, prevented the Indians getting a good deal of their seed in time for sowing, but careful tillage and a favorable season have enabled most of the families to raise enough (provided no early frost comes) to put them over until next crop, with the assistance of what outside work they can obtain. The scarcity of working oxen, ploughs, etc., is a great drawback to rapid advancement, as there is about one yoke to every eight families actually engaged in farming, a great deal of time being left in moving the oxen and implements from one garden to another, and causing frequent disputes, as each Indian thinks he ought to harrow his grain once before the rest harrows theirs twice in place. Under these circumstances, it is almost impossible to teach them the advantages of sowing a proper quantity of grain per acre, as the blackbirds pick up a great proportion of the seed before it is thoroughly harrowed. The Indians sow very thinly, and then ask what their wheat would be like if they had taken my advice. This drawback will, I trust, be shortly overcome by the natural increase in stock, and it is useless to induce the outlying Indians to settle in any numbers on the reserves to which they belong until the cattle increase in numbers. Immediately adjoining the Bird Tail Reserve, and on the road most travelled by the Indians, I have started a farm on my own account as an example, and as a means of affording employment to needy Indians, and there are about fifty acres under grain and vegetables on it this year. The result, as far as the people are concerned, has been very satisfactory, as they have cut all my fencing, house timber, and planted the potatoes and corn, etc., and cut and stacked all my hay in very good style, indeed; affording them great assistance in obtaining food in a scarce time, between seeding and harvest, particularly trying this season owing to the extremely high water in the river stopping all fishing, their nets and fish baskets having been constantly swept away. The example has also proved very beneficial, evinced by their increased energy and neatness on their own places. The promise of pigs, poultry, etc., as prizes, has also had a good result. Corn, wheat, barley, oats, peas flax, buckwheat, and all sorts of vegetables, have this season grown on first breaking, and I propose, if possible, to start a farm adjoining Oak River Reserve, next spring. At the Bird Tail Farm there is a thoroughbred Durham bull, (which the Indians are allowed to use free of charge), and the best cattle, pigs and fowls my means will allow are kept.

The other great impediments to progress are the scarcity of animal food and clothing. Accustomed all their lives to plenty of meat, it is impossible for Indians to do a good day's work on potatoes and turnips alone, and consequently they are driven by necessity to spend a great deal of valuable time in hunting, with but meagre results, as game is very scarce; even badgers, skunks and wolves being eaten. In connection with the above it may be remarked that potatoes alone are the only diet on which the Indians cannot work at all; they prefer to live and work on Swede turnips, stating that potatoes alone weaken them more than any other food.

All the fur they obtain is sold to pay for ammunition, matches, tea, tobacco and flour, leaving little or nothing for clothing, blankets, etc., of which, I am sorry to say, my bands are very destitute.

The scarcity of animal food will, I hope, be remedied by the proposed introduction of pigs and sheep; the latter also supply my clothing. The rapid settlement of the country, and proposed construction of railways, will also, I trust, enable the Indians to earn sufficient money in winter to devote all their time in summer to their farms.

The Sioux at Bird Tail Reserve are nearly all Presbyterians, and have a native missionary. Some are very devout, having family prayers, grace before meals, etc., and attending Divine service regularly. Many of these Indians can read and write Sioux, and several can also read and write English. Many of the children are being taught to read, etc., by the native missionary (who, unfortunately, cannot speak

English, although he understands it when spoken) and a boy, when being paid off for haying, wanted to purchase, with his own earnings, a copy book and pencil. The band are at present employed in building a church. The other bands are all heathen. A mission church and house has been built at Oak River Reserve by the Church of England, but as yet there is no missionary. I have experienced great difficulty in visiting the reserves, owing to the extremely high water and absence of bridges; but the bands have agreed after harvest, to build bridges over the principal creeks, and I hope next season to be able to spend more time at the reserves, and less on the road, than I have done as yet. On the whole, very satisfactory progress has been made on the reserves under my charge.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
L.W. HERCHMER,
Indian Agent.*

No. 44.

*WINNIPEG, MANITOBA,
25th June, 1879.*

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

SIR, - In accordance with your instructions to me, dated Winnipeg, 18th March 1879, No. 1,666, I have the honor to submit the following report.

I started from this place by boat as early as practicable, in order to deliver seed, potatoes and garden seeds to some of the bands of Indians included in Treaty No. 5. In this connection I will proceed to give a report of each reserve and band as I found them on my trip to the several localities.

Dog Head. - On the 7th June, I distributed here, for seed seventy-five bushels of potatoes, 1 lb. onion seed, 2 lbs. turnips seed, and 1 lb. carrot seed, for the five different reserves, for which the Indians are very well pleased. These Indians are in five different bands - Dog Head, Blood Vein River, Big Island, Sandy Bar, and Jack Fish Head. Those at Dog Head are dissatisfied with their reserve there. They only now find out that it is unfit for farming purposes, being too rocky, and they request that the Government change the reserve to Loon Straits, where the land is good for farming, and at which place the most of this band are already planting potatoes and preparing land, having left the reserve. On account of the scarcity of farming implements the Indians here were obliged to use pointed sticks to break the land and plant potatoes.

The cattle for this band were supplied last March, and driven by land to Fisher River. One cow gave out and was left behind. The rest were driven on over the ice to Jack Fish Head, where they still remain. Later in the spring, the cow that had been left at Fisher River, was driven on toward Jack Fish Head, but fell on the slippery ice and broke a leg, she was taken on shore and left there, and when last seen was not likely to recover.

The chief and his councillors are in dispute about the division of those cattle among the five different reserves.

Fisher River Band. - On the 7th June I distributed fifty bushels of potatoes, 2 lbs. onion seed, 4 lbs. turnip seed, and 2 lbs. carrot seed, among this band, at which they expressed great pleasure. The Indians on this reserve are very industrious and anxious to farm. On my arrival here I was informed that they had already planted sixty bushels of potatoes, which they procured at their own expense from Gimli. They had land prepared and enough still remaining to plant all the seed I had

for them, and said they would have some land still left ready broken. They expressed regret at not receiving any barley for seed.

Although this band have been here only three years, they have put up comfortable houses for themselves already. The soil here is of a very good quality, and there is very good timber for building and other purposes, as also all the hay meadows they require.

The full complement of cattle was supplied to this band already by the Department, and are all retained on this reserve, so that although this is only part of Norway House Band, the Indians at Norway House have not as yet received any of these cattle.

Berens River Band. - I delivered the seed for the three reserves here on the 14th. June, viz.: 75 bushels potatoes. 2 lbs. onion seed, 4 lbs. turnip seed, and 2 lbs. carrot seed. They stated that they had sufficient land prepared to plant all the seed I had for them. These Indians are divided into three reserves - Berens River, Grand Rapids, B.R., and Poplar River. The Department has supplied this band with their full complement of cattle, but owing to the separation of the band a division of the cattle was necessary also. One ox was left at Berens River, and the other sent to Poplar River. This one slipped and fell on the ice on its way out, and died shortly after from the injuries received from the fall. One of the cows died this spring at Berens River, and out of the four spring calves, not one was saved. In consequence of separating the oxen the Indians were obliged to draw their ploughs themselves to break the land at the different reserves, as one ox could not do the work. The division of the rest of the cattle is in dispute amongst the Indians. At the request of the Indians, Mr. Wm. McKay, a resident of this place, supplied sixty bushels of potatoes to the band, which they had all planted before my arrival there.

Norway House Reserve. - On the 18th June, I delivered at this place 75 bushels of seed potatoes, 2 lbs. onion seed, 4 lbs. turnip seed, and 2 lbs. carrot seed for this band. They assured me they had sufficient land prepared to plant all the seed I had for them. The Indians on this reserve number about six hundred souls. David Rundle, who was appointed chief of the band at the time of the treaty, was allowed by the commissioners to move from this place to Fisher River with about one-fourth of the Indians from Norway House, thus leaving three-fourths of the band to all intents and purposes without a chief. It would appear that the commissioners had overlooked the necessity of providing one of the hiddenst bands in Treaty 5 with a chief and council thereby causing hardship to the Indian both at Norway House and Fisher River, for the reason that the cattle would have to be divided equally according very likely, to the number of Indians at each reserve.

Were the oxen separated, they would be of no use to either reserve for breaking land, and one bull could not suffice for both places, the distance between the places being over two hundred miles. The chest of carpenter's tools and the implements would have to remain at Fisher River in possession of the chief, and the Norway House Indians would have to do without the affairs of Norway House Reserve cannot possibly be attended to by the chief and his council from Fisher River. For these and other reasons, it would only be reasonable and just that the Department authorize the appointment of a chief and two councillors for this hidden band, who are without doubt as intelligent, industrious and civilized a class of Indians as can be found receiving annuities from the Government, either in Manitoba, the North-West Territories or Keewatin.

The Indians, at their request, were supplied with sixty bushels of seed potatoes by R. Ross, Esq., of the Hudson's Bay Company. These were all planted before my arrival. They were obliged to work their ploughs by man power, as they are without cattle from the Department as yet, because the cattle for the band were all kept at Fisher River by the chief, D. Rundle.

The Indians are well housed and comfortable. They are anxious to farm; but I must say that the reserve is very poor and inferior for farming purposes, being mostly wooded by a dwarf spruce, birch and poplar, very rocky, and, a hidden portion of it covered by muskegs, with very little hay meadow. They request that an extra

quantity of land be granted to them at Pine Creek for pasture and hay purposes, and thus make up for the hidden proportion of useless and poor land included in the reserve, which will never be of any use to them either for farming, hay or pasture purposes. They complain that the surveyor sent out by the Department to survey the reserve would not survey the land where they wanted, and which they pointed out to him, but choose the place and plan of the reserve himself against their protest.

Cattle can be bought from Mr. Ross, of the Hudson's Bay Company, both for this place and Cross Lake, if so desired by the Department, with the exception of the bulls. The agent could purchase at time of the payments, if so directed by the Government. The Department would by this means save money, as it would save cost of transport.

Cross Lake Band. - As the contractor had agreed to deliver the seed for this band, at Norway House, I sent one of the Indians belonging to the band, who was at this place, with a number of others to notify the chief that the seed for his band would be delivered to him at this place. The seed for this band was 25 bushels of potatoes, 1/2 lb. onion seed, 1 lb. turnip seed, and 1/2 lb. carrot seed, which was delivered at Norway House on the 15th June. I was informed by these men that, at their request, Mr. Ross, of the Hudson's Bay Company, had kindly furnished them with 10 bushels of potatoes for seed, which they had already planted, and that they had still enough land prepared to plant all that was sent by the Department. They were obliged like a number of others, to break the land with a cross-plough, drawn by a number of themselves, thus showing their great anxiety to put some seed in the ground. They complain of the hard work in drawing the plough and harrow, and request that the Department supply the cattle and implements for this band as soon as possible.

Grand Rapids Band. - This band received 25 bushels of seed potatoes, 1 lb. onion seed, 1 lb. turnip seed, and 1/2 lb. carrot seed, on the 9th June, much earlier than they otherwise would have done, had it not been for the kindness of Mr. McTavish, of the Hudson's Bay Company, who very obligingly took it along from Dog's Head to their reserve on board the steamer "Colville."

The Indians were anxious to get their cattle and implements as soon as possible.

It appears that they had provided hay and stable room for the cattle last year, and were very much disappointed in not getting them, after having been promised by the agent that they would get them for certain. Cattle for this place, as well as those for the Pas, Moose Lake and Cumberland, I am informed, could be purchased by the Department in the neighborhood of the Pas and Cumberland, which would save great expense in transportation from Manitoba to those different points.

The garden seeds supplied for Cumberland, the Pas and Moose Lake reserves, were left in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company, at this place to be forwarded by the earliest opportunity.

On my arrival at Grand Rapids, I ascertained the fact that there was no habitable dwelling-house at this place that could be used as a residence, except one belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, which they were not disposed to rent out, as they required all their buildings at this point for, their own use. It would, therefore, be inconvenient for me at present to take up my residence at this place until I could make some arrangement for a house to stay in.

I append hereto a list of the cattle and implements required for the Indians at the different reserves. In this connection I would suggest that, if possible, the several bands be supplied this season with their full complement of cattle and carpenter's tools, together with a liberal supply of farming implements. If this course were pursued it would be the means of removing any ground of complaint that the Indians might have on this point, and would, at the same time, greatly facilitate labor in farming and house building, and give them great satisfaction.

In my intercourse with these Indians I have used every means in my power to impress upon them the necessity of their cultivating the soil with a view of ameliorating their present condition, and making themselves self-sustaining. On this point I found the Indians exceedingly anxious, and complaints were very frequently ad-

vanced against the Department for not having supplied them with cattle nor implements enough to commence farming, as they were obliged, in many places, to sticks to dig up and break the ground to plant their potatoes in. At other reserves, where ploughs were supplied, they were not yet in receipt of the cattle from the Department, thus necessitating them to hitch a number of themselves to the plough, in order to break up the land to plant potatoes and, other seeds. They complain that it is very hard work, and very poor encouragement to induce them to commence farming. I was agreeably surprised to see the progress they have made in building houses for themselves, on their reserves, in so short a time, more especially at Fisher River and Grand Rapids.

But in this, also, complaints are made that they were not supplied with the tools necessary for the purpose of building, thus impeding progress and causing hardship to those building.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, no trespass has been as yet committed on their reserves, by either themselves or others, in cutting or removing timber, hay or anything else; nor have I heard of the introduction of intoxicating liquors by anyone.

While at Norway House I was informed that a number of Indians from along the Nelson River, who formerly used to inhabit and hunt within the limits of Treaty 5, have now taken up their residence with the Norway House band, and that they would very likely claim a right to participate in the annual payments with this band. Other Indians from the vicinity of York Factory, who have migrated to Norway House about two years ago, and who claim that they have now an equal right with other Indians to participate in the annuities of Treaty 5, will also present themselves for payment this summer. I therefore require instructions in connection with this matter before I leave here.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.*

No. 45.

*PRINCE ARTHUR'S LANDING,
December 14, 1879.*

The Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to forward my report, with information I derived, and the result of observation while visiting the bands Under my charge and being on reserves on Lac Des Mille Lacs, Sturgeon Lake, Lac La Croix, and River La Seine, under Treaty No. 3.

On Lac Des Mille Lacs there are 120 Indians, mostly all pagans; those that are not belong to the R.C. Church. The land is good and easy to cultivate. The fishing close to the reserve is only medium; their hunting-grounds are good. I did not see any intemperance amongst them; some few of the women are of loose habits - I think, in consequence of being so close to the men on the Canada Pacific Railway works. On the reserve there are some few shanties, and they purpose building more. There is not any school-house or residence for the agent.

On Sturgeon Lake the greater part of the reserve is rocky, but there is some good land. They have only one house, but it has been put up carefully, and shows that they are quick to pick up such work. The fishing on this lake is excellent; I saw some maskinongé weighing upwards of 20 lbs.; there is also salmon-trout, and

the Huckleberry River, which empties into Sturgeon Lake, is full of fine speckled trout. Their hunting-ground is exceedingly good. They are pagans.

River La Seine is a fine navigable river as far as Sturgeon Falls, at which place the reserve is situated; the number of Indians, 131; the land is exceedingly good; the fishing fair; hunting good. The Indians very quiet and peaceable; they are pagans, excepting one family, which is Roman Catholic.

Lac La Croix Reserve is good; the number of Indians, 117. The Indians are clearing up the land, and seem to desire to have houses; the fishing is good, and so is the hunting. There are three Christians amongst them, Roman Catholics. As a general rule they do not seem to wish to be Christianized.

There was a good deal of sickness amongst them, which proved fatal in many cases; a doctor was in attendance on them.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
B.H. MATHEWS,
Indian Agent.*

No. 46.

*OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
OTTAWA, 2nd January, 1880.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with instructions dated the 31st May, 1879, from the Deputy Minister of the Interior, informing me that the Government had decided to reorganize the system of administering Indian affairs in the North-West Territories, and that, by the direction of the Right Honorable the Minister of the Interior, he notified me that I had been appointed Commissioner to carry out the policy of the Government, I left for the seat of my labors, arriving at Fort Walsh on the 26th June, via Collingwood, Duluth, Bismarck and Fort Benton.

I was delayed some time at Fort Benton purchasing horses for myself and the farmers (Messrs. Taylor and Wright) who were instructed to accompany me, and who had to be provided with a considerable portion of their outfit at that place.

On arriving at Fort Walsh, I found the reports as to the scarcity of buffalo had not been exaggerated, and numbers of Indians of the Cree, Assiniboine and Blackfeet were awaiting the arrival of Col. MacLeod and myself. They appeared to have the highest regard for Col. MacLeod, and were delighted to see him return. They were anxious to know what the Government intended to do to assist them, and begged for food to take them to the buffalo, which they expected to find near the Boundary Line.

I remained until the 6th of July at Fort Walsh, during which time I, in company with Col. MacLeod, had several interviews with the different bands of Indians there. From those who had taken the treaty I had no complaints; they asked that the Government would pity them and give them the assistance promised in Treaty No. 6, which states that in the event of any pestilence or famine overtaking them, the Queen would grant such assistance as the Chief Superintendent of Indian Affairs would deem necessary.

They stated that they had derived many benefits from the presence of the Mounted Police, and had it not been for their arrival, many that were there now would be dead, for previous to their coming they were at war with each other and

could get all the whiskey they wanted. Col. MacLeod, when introducing me to the chiefs, made an address to them, stating the Government had heard with great sorrow the hardships they had suffered, and had sent me to their country to devote my whole time to their interests. He told them they must not misinterpret that clause in the treaty to which they referred, that every time they were hungry they must not think they were starving, that the Government expected they would work and earn their own living, and that I was sent up to show them how to live.

I explained to them the policy of the Government, and advised them to select their land and settle on their reserves.

I told them, the Government would send them instructors who would show them how to cultivate the soil; I impressed upon them that the Government expected they should work the same as the white man did. I told them that I had brought two farmers with me who would at once commence to break up the soil and raise crops to furnish them with seed and food while at work on their own reservations.

I told them if they would only make up their minds to settle down, I was sure that in two or three years they would be independent and have plenty to live on, without begging from the Government. I instanced the advance made by the Indians in British Columbia in the last few years, and told them that, in that country some years ago, the Indians depended on the salmon for food, just as they depended on the buffalo; for several years the salmon would almost disappear, and the greatest misery would follow. After seeing how the white men were living, they took to farming, and now in some sections they not only, every year, raise enough for their own use, but sell to the white men, and are then able to purchase clothing with the money.

All the Indians expressed great satisfaction at what I told them, and two of the principal chiefs, "The-Man-that-Stole-the-Coat," an Assiniboine, and "Little Child," a Cree, at once expressed a desire to select their land and settle down. At this time a number of the non-treaty Indians arrived at Fort Walsh, on their way to search for buffalo. "Big Bear," a Cree chief, who had repeatedly refused to take the treaty, was among the number. I had several interviews with him and his followers. He was anxious to obtain some concessions that the other Indians had not; he wanted more land and more money, and gave as his reason that he had not taken the treaty that, he wanted to see how it worked with the other Indians. I explained to him that many of his followers had intimated their intention of taking the treaty, and that he would be left alone, and would not be able to claim his position of head chief. He said that he was aware of that, and knew that it was his own fault. At his last interview, he declared his intention of joining the treaty at Sounding Lake, at the time of the payments in August. I have not formed such a poor opinion of "Big Bear," as some appear to have done. He is of a very independent character, self-reliant, and appears to know how to make his own living without begging from the Government.

Two Cree Chiefs, "Little Pine" and "Lucky Man," signed the treaty. I reported this to the Department on July 4th, 1879.

After receiving a small quantity of supplies, they all left in search of the buffalo.

On the 6th July, I left with Col. MacLeod for Fort MacLeod, arriving at that place on the 10th. On the road to Fort MacLeod, a letter was received from Capt. Winder, stating that the Indians at the Blackfeet Crossing were on the verge of starvation, and on arriving at that place, Mr. Jean L'Heureux, who has been living among the Blackfeet for some years, informed us exactly how matters stood: many had died from want, principally old people, who had no means of making their own living, and who, in times of distress, are neglected by their friends.

Messrs. Wright and Taylor, the two farmers appointed to take charge of the farms in this locality, arrived at Fort MacLeod about the same time as myself.

Mr. Taylor took charge of the farm in the vicinity of Fort MacLeod, and Mr. Wright, of the one near Fort Calgary.

After getting all the information I could, and after looking about for a favorable location for Mr. Taylor, I determined to locate his farm about five miles from the

police farm, on Pincher Creek; the only drawback to it was the want of timber for building and firewood, but I am glad to try that a coal seam, four feet thick, and of good quality, has been discovered by Mr. Taylor close to his farm, which will make up for the want of the latter.

The soil is first-class, and I anticipate very great results from the farm.

While in this section, I inspected the Indian cattle that were in charge of a Mr. Scott. From him I learned that a good number of the calves had died last winter, as well as some of the cows which had arrived late in the fall, and were sore footed. He had been paid two hundred and fifty dollars per month for taking charge of them, and as it required a strong force to herd them, and prevent them from returning to their old ranges when first driven into our territory, I thought the arrangement a fair one, but advised him to endeavor to secure the services of some Indians who, I felt sure, would make good herdsmen, get accustomed to the cattle, and gain a knowledge of the brands. I thought, as these cattle were shortly to be distributed among the different tribes of the Blackfoot, that the sooner the Indians became acquainted with them the better, and I further informed him that on my return of my tour of inspection of the different Indian agencies, I should expect that, with the assistance of Indians, he would be able to herd them at a much lower figure, and he must be prepared to make, a different arrangement if he proposed to take charge of the cattle another winter. This he agreed to do.

On my return to Fort MacLeod, I met by appointment "White Swan" (one of the Pegan chiefs) on the ground that they had intimated, at the time of the treaty, they would like for their reservation, and which was promised them. I had also directed Mr. Patrick, P.L.S., to be there, in order that the boundaries might be agreed upon, and the survey made at once, An understanding was arrived at, and I proceeded to Fort MacLeod, "White Swan" having expressed his determination to settle down, and follow both agriculture and stock raising.

On the 16th I left with Colonel MacLeod for the Blackfoot Crossing, having previously dispatched some flour, beef, and tea, to relieve the distress at that place. On arriving there, I found about 1,300 Indians in a very destitute condition, and many on the verge of starvation. Young men who were known to be stout and hearty fellows some months ago were quite emaciated and so weak they could hardly work; the old people and widows, who, with their children live on the charity of the younger, and more prosperous, had nothing, and many a parable tale was told of the misery they had endured. The wealthy Indians (their wealth consists of horses) had sold numbers of horses to a Mr. French for a few cups of flour cache and at the time I was there he had secured about sixty; his excuse for giving so small an amount was, that he had been obliged to give away more than he had traded, being led to believe by Father Scollen that if he did not let them have it, they would have helped themselves. They had also pawned many of their rifles, and after eating almost all their dogs, were reduced to gophers and mice.

"Crow Foot," "Old Sun" and "Heavy Shield," the three Blackfeet chiefs, met Col. MacLeod and myself in council the day after our arrival. "Crow Foot," who always takes the most prominent part at the council, spoke very well and reasonably. He asked that the Government would pity his Indians when they were starving; he said "Don't take my word for it, but go through my camp and see for yourself." I asked him why he had not sent his young men into the fort for food; he said "I was afraid they might kill the white men's cattle, that they were continually taunting him with having made the treaty with the Government, and he had great trouble in controlling them, but when he heard that I was coming, and that the Government was sending some food, he called them together and asked if he was not right." He said, "If I had not made the treaty we could not have gone begging food from the Government."

I suggested that the old people and widows with their children, numbering three or four hundred, should go to the fort and thus save hauling food so far, but he said, "They have no horses, and what the young men have are poor from travelling, first to Battleford, then to Fort Calgary, and over the prairies after antelope." He said "If

you will drive away the Sioux and make a hole so that the buffalo may come in, we will not trouble you for food; if you don't do that, you must feed us or show us how to live."

This is the same story from one end of the country to the other, the Sioux are preventing the buffalo from crossing the line. I explained to the chiefs what the Government proposed to do in the way of assisting them to make their own living. He said, "We know nothing of farming, but we want you to show us;" and on my telling "Crow Foot" what I wished him to do, he said, "I will do it, I will farm, this is the first time I have said it, and I mean it," and, pointing to his young men, said, "There are lots of them and they will help." He was much pleased that the Government had sent his Indians some food.

In referring to the cattle which were being herded at Fort MacLeod, to be distributed among the different Blackfoot Indian bands, he said he would like to have his cattle, that he had been told that some white men were getting the calves for taking care of the cattle, and that white men had been branding the Indian cattle with their own brand. On my assuring him that such was not the case, that I had only a few days before seen them, and was sure that every hoof that belonged to the Indians was there except those that had died during the winter, he was satisfied, and wished that the cattle might still remain in the hands of the Government. I told him that the Government was anxious that the Indians should take their cattle, as it was costing a good deal of money to look after them, but that I was sure that if the cattle were sent to the crossing now, the bulk of them would return, that cows could not be kept from returning to the ranges where they had calved. He appeared to appreciate what I told him, and was quite satisfied.

I found "Crow Foot" determined to remain with his Indians at the crossing until he heard of the buffalo coming in. I, consequently, thought it advisable to commence some work at once on his reservation. I arranged for the breaking up of fifty acres of land. I told "CrowFoot" I would send a man to issue supplies to those that would work as well, as to the sick and infirm, and who would also show them what work I wished them to do.

I impressed upon the Indians that they must help themselves as much as possible, that the sudden disappearance of the buffalo had taken the Government as much by surprise as the Indians, and so far in the interior it was impossible at short notice to get hidden quantities of supplies.

I told him that at Fort MacLeod there were only a few sacks of flour in the stores, but I had sent out for more which I hoped would arrive in time to keep them from suffering.

While at the crossing I went through the camp and saw for myself that a good deal of misery existed.

At the last council before leaving Mr. J. L'Hereux read an address from the Indian chief to Col. MacLeod and one to myself, first in Blackfoot and then in English to the following effect: -

The Honorable Mr. Dewdney, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs of the Dominion of Canada.

HONOURABLE SIR, - We, the chiefs of the Blackfoot nation, welcome you to our country and in our midst. Our great need and the dire calamity that has befallen our nation lately, is our best claim to your sympathy and care. In our name please to express our gratitude to the Dominion Government, for the prompt assistance rendered to our wants, and of their wisdom in sending you to our remote country for the special care and control of our affairs.

The beneficial measures you have proposed to us in the name of the Government, we all accept, and guided by your advice and care we hope to fulfil them to the satisfaction of the Government.

Our ancestors were tillers of the soil, but our warlike and nomadic habits have unfitted us for their ancient calling and industry; however, we hope with

patience and time that our children may get the benefit of honest labour, and enjoy the more secure means of existence than the precarious mode of living of a hunter of the wild.

In the meantime we, the Chiefs assure you of our hearty co-operation for the execution of all your orders and advice, to promote the wise measures of the Government amongst our respective clansmen: -

"Crow Foot," Head Chief of South Blackfeet. "Old Sun," Head Chief of North Blackfeet. "Heavy Shield" Head Chief of Middle Blackfeet. "Eagle Tail," Head Chief of Piegans. "Runing Rabbit," Minor Chiefs. "Calf Robe," Minor Chiefs. "Big Plume," Minor Chiefs. "Bears Child," Minor Chiefs. "Calling Eagle," Minor Chiefs. "Only Chief." Minor Chiefs.
COUNCIL HOUSE,
BLACKFOOT CROSSING,
BOW RIVER, 19th July, 1879.

On the 20th I returned to Fort MacLeod and immediately sent Mr. Norrish to the Blackfoot Crossing with cattle and other supplies and with instructions to issue them to the Blackfoot Indians as carefully as possible at the same time he was to act as temporary instructor and get what work he could out of the Indians. To the Piegan reservation I sent Mr. Kettles with supplies and instructions to act in the same capacity as Mr. Norrish. Both these men had been very highly recommended to me by officers of the North-West Mounted Police; both did their work satisfactorily.

I left Fort Calgary on the 24th in company with Major Irvine, who was on a tour of inspection.

Before leaving I had an interview with Captain Winder and Col. MacLeod, in regard to issuing further supplies, as required on the Blackfoot and Piegan Reservations.

We agreed that the greatest care should be taken so as not to lead the Indians to believe that regular rations would be issued, and I left the southern district leaving the questions of further supplies to these Indians to the discretion of the NorthWest Mounted Police officer in command at Fort MacLeod.

On the 25th I arrived at Fort Calgary; at this place I found the Sarcee, some Blackfeet, Cree, and Stony Indians, all being fed by Inspector Deuny. I forwarded a report from that gentleman at that time, in which he stated the position of the Indians, and what pressure had been brought upon him to issue supplies. We entered fully into the causes that had compelled him to issue such hidden quantities; I myself do not see how he could have done otherwise. The Indians that returned from Battleford were informed by Lieut.- Governor Laird, that supplies were to be sent there, or to the crossing, and they really had nothing, and no prospect of getting anything.

On interviewing the Sarcees they represented they had seventeen lodges, and they thought about four hundred Indians.

I had them counted and found that there were only 128 all told. I informed them that I could not feed them here any longer, but that if they went to the Blackfeet Crossing and picked out a piece of land and assisted my men to get out fencing, & c., I would feed those who worked and the sick.

They refused, as they had had some misunderstanding with the Blackfeet, and were sure they would have a difficulty with them if they returned there. They said they did not wish to remain with the Blackfeet, and wanted a reserve of their own. I told them that under the treaty they had agreed to have their reserves with the

Blackfeet, and I had no power to alter the treaty, but I said "if you will go to Fort MacLeod, and remain there until I write below I will see what can be done."

My object was to get them away from here, where beef was seven cents a pound, and from a place they felt attached to on account of the liberal manner they had been treated.

They slept over it, and on the following morning told me they would go to the crossing as I wanted them to, but would camp on the opposite side of the river from the Blackfoot camp.

The difficulty they had was about the distribution of some flour which was sent to the crossing before I arrived, and the Sarcees were accused by the Blackfeet of stealing from their camp.

Besides the Sarcees I found several lodges of Crees and some Blackfeet, all living from supplies issued by Mr. Denny.

He had endeavoured to get the Cree to go north, and the Blackfeet to go to the crossing.

They would promise to go, but would not stir. I gave order that no more food should be given to the Crees or Blackfeet when they agreed to go, and I gave them some supplies to start them. The Crees went to Edmonton and the Blackfeet to the crossing.

The Sarcees also started, and this left very few Indians at Calgary, and I let it be understood that no more supplies would be issued from that post.

The dispersal of the Indians at that time, although it got rid of them from that post, did not dispose of them altogether. They were all destitute, and had to be fed somewhere. The Crees travelled slowly to Edmonton, found plenty of ducks on the road, reaching that place about the time of the payments.

The Blackfeet and Sarcees returned to the Blackfoot Crossing, and the only advantage gained was that the food there did not cost as much as it did at Calgary.

The chiefs of the Stony Indians who reside in the vicinity of Morliville, paid me a visit while at Calgary.

These Indians hunt in the mountains, and so are not entirely dependent on the buffalo; they have for some years planted a few potatoes, and have had the advantage of a missionary living among them, the Rev. Mr. McDougal, who has given them a good deal of assistance and advice.

I arranged with them about the boundaries of their reservations, and gave Mr. Patrick, P.L.S., who accompanied me to Calgary, instructions in regard to this matter.

The reservations have been surveyed, I believe, to the satisfactions of the Indians.

Last spring they informed me that they had secured the services of a white man to help them to put in a crop of barley, potatoes and turnips; the arrangement made, go they told me (and which I have subsequently found correct), was that they agreed to give \$30 per acre for thirty acres to a Mr. McKenzie if he would break up the land, attend to the crop and harvest it.

They informed me that the crop was looking well, and they hoped the Government would pay them money for them.

I told them I thought they had agreed to give a most exorbitant price for the work, a price I knew the Government would not pay; if they had made a reasonable arrangement I would have recommended the Government to assist them.

They complained that the ploughs and spades given to them were not what they wanted; the spades would double up as soon as used, and the ploughs were cross-ploughs instead of breaking ploughs.

Upon inquiry, I found such to be the case, but that the piece agreed to be given for the spades was so small that no

better article could be obtained for the money.

The ploughs asked for from the contractors were cross-ploughs and not breaking ploughs, as the prices will show.

I have communicated with the contractor, and he agrees to take back any of the articles which are found to be useless.

Before leaving Fort MacLeod I made as good an arrangement as I possibly could for the purpose of feeding the Indians in the southern country until the payments. I had sent 39 head of cattle to the crossing, 40 sacks of flour, and oats, man in charge to distribute it, specifying the amount he should issue each week, and instructing him to report to Capt. Winder when his supplies were running out. I also sent what flour I could secure to the Piegan Reservation, and made arrangements for beef at 4 1/2 cents a pound. I also ordered 100 sacks of flour to be sent in at as early a date as possible from Fort Benton; and I thought this would be sufficient to last until the payments.

Col. MacLeod was very anxious to get distinct instructions about feeding the Indians. He stated that he expected some 2,000 bloods at Fort MacLeod shortly, and they would all expect to be fed. The hundred sacks of flour I had ordered he considered would be insufficient.

He said, "If they are not fed they will help themselves to the white men's cattle."

I did not feel inclined to take the responsibility of authorizing a general issue of supplies to the Indians from the several police posts.

I was prepared, under the circumstances, to take my share of the responsibility of feeding the Indians, but I did not feel inclined to authorize any fixed rations, and I told him that the officers of the post must be guided by circumstances as they arose, and must use every precaution to economize and see that they were not imposed on by the Indians.

It appeared to me that the police officers of the different posts had been in the habit of issuing supplies, more or less, to the Indians for some time, and they thought all they had to do was to go to the forts and beg and get what they wanted.

It thus made it very difficult to deny them food, but I do believe that there were occasions when the Government was imposed upon.

When I dispatched Mr. Wright from Fort McLeod to the Bow River district I instructed him to proceed to Morliville and look about for a site for his farm, and so be in a position to report to me when I arrived so as to delay me as short a time as possible at Calgary.

At that time I was under the impression that I should find the most favourable location for his farm in the vicinity of Morliville.

Subsequently, from the information I received from Father Scollen and others, I thought I had made a mistake and that the land near Calgary would be preferable.

I was unable to stop him before he reached Morliville, but while there Mr. Wright took a good look at the country and found that, although a splendid stock country, good arable land was very limited. In the meantime, I had reached Calgary and found a country in its neighbourhood, to all appearances, the most fertile of any I had met with in the North-West. I then dispatched a messenger to tell Mr. Wright to return.

After spending a couple of days looking out for a location I found, at the mouth of Fish Creek, at its junction with Bow River, a beautiful site for a farm.

A man of the name of Glen had a small crop of barley and oats - 4 1/2 acres of each - partially fenced and with rails enough to complete it, two small cabins - one hidden enough to stable four horses - the other about the same size, and which will make a good storehouse, with hidden roothouse adjoining, and a small stock of hay.

I thought it necessary to get rid of him before making up my mind to locate there, and as soon as Mr. Wright returned from Morliville I took him down to see the place to get his idea of it, as well as to put a value on the improvements that had been made by Glen. Mr. Wright was enchanted with the place. The barley he considered the finest piece of grain he had ever seen grown. It was about three feet high, and as level as a billiard table, and he estimates there would be fifty bushels to the acre. The oats were also very fine, the Cabins he estimated at \$50 each and the crops he thought would turn out - barley, 9,600 lbs; oats, 6,800 lbs.

I saw Glen and asked him what he would take for the improvements. Ha valued the whole thing at \$350.

I endeavored to induce him to throw in a milk cow and calf, but he refused, and I closed by giving him \$360 for his improvements and the cow and calf.

The barley turned out as good a crop as Mr. Wright anticipated. The oats were slightly touched by an early frost, and will not be so successful. We will use most of the barley for seed, as the Indians are particularly fond of it, having their own way of getting off the beard and hull, and use it to make a soup.

The flat at the mouth of the Fish Creek, a part of which we have already broken up, must be at least 1,500 acres, all the best of land.

Fish Creek has a good fall and could be used if necessary for irrigating, and would give a fine water power for a mill.

Mr. Wright settled immediately in this location. I engaged a carpenter to assist him in building his house, and left for Fort Edmonton on the 1st August. I arrived there on the 6th after travelling through one of the finest portions of the North-west. The whole country from Calgary to Edmonton is admirably adapted for settlement, is a fine stock-raising country, the soil in all the valleys of excellent quality, plenty of water and inexhaustible hay-grounds.

On the morning of the 6th I arrived at Edmonton, and on crossing the Saskatchewan found that Lieutenant-Governor Laird and Colonel Richardson had arrived by the steamboat "Lily," which was then lying at the wharf.

The Governor, accompanied by Colonel Richardson was visiting the Roman Catholic mission and the settlers at Big Lake. On their return, I learned from Governor Laird that he anticipated some trouble at the payments which would take place in a few days at Sounding Lake; that Mr. Dickenson would be there all alone, and he thought it advisable that I, as the new Commissioner, should be there. I consequently determined to leave on the steamer "Lily," which was to start the following morning.

I was unable to see as many of the Indians at Edmonton as I should have liked, but Mr. Hardisty, of the Hudson Bay Company, informed me that everything was perfectly quiet; that the Indians were very busy on their farms, and that, should I remain, the result would be that their farms would be neglected and a good deal of food would have to be unnecessarily given to them.

I was glad to see in the neighborhood of Edmonton that the Indians had made considerable progress in cultivating the soil. For 15 miles on the road from Calgary to Edmonton small patches, varying from two or three to ten acres, were under cultivation. Some of the crops appeared to have been well looked after, while others were very much neglected. I also saw in the immediate neighborhood of Edmonton a good number of cattle, which I was told belonged to the Indians of that neighborhood.

I left on the morning of the 7th on the steamer "Lily," in company with Lieutenant-Governor Laird and Colonel Richardson.

After reaching Fort Saskatchewan, where we remained for a short time giving me an opportunity of visiting one of the most comfortable and complete Mounted Police Forts I have seen in the North-West, we started for Battleford, and about ten miles below Fort Saskatchewan met with an accident having run on a rock knocking a hole in the steamer's bottom, were obliged to run ashore and tie up. After working for some time endeavoring to raise her, we found we should be obliged to reach Battleford by some other means.

Governor Laird then sent to Col. Jarvis to Fort Saskatchewan and asked him for a boat. This he immediately sent down, and on the following morning we left in it.

We arrived at Victoria, Hudson Bay Post, that same afternoon. There I interviewed Whitefish Lake Chief and some other Indians.

They all had grievances about bad ploughs and spades and wild cattle. I explained to them that if it was found on examination that they had not received what was promised them by the treaties, they should be replaced; that agents and instructors were about to be sent to reside among them; that nothing in future would be given them until strictly

examined; and that from this out they might depend upon getting what they were entitled to.

I arranged with Mr. Brereton, the Hudson Bay Company's agent here, to have 25 tons of hay cut for the instructors who will be stationed at Saddle Lake. I did this knowing they must arrive at a late season, probably too late to cut their own hay.

We left Victoria the same evening for Fort Pitt, arriving there on the 11th. I expected to have left the party there and have gone to Sounding Lake, as the distance is about the same as from Battleford, but as I found I could get no means of reaching that place expeditiously, Mr. McKay, the Hudson Bay Company's agent, having taken off all the horses and waggons, and hearing that no money had arrived at Battleford, and that Mr. Dickenson had paid due bills at that place, I thought I had better proceed at once to Battleford and get within reach of the telegraph.

So at 6 p.m. we started again, and on the 14th made the Police Barracks at Battleford.

I found Mr. Dickenson here not knowing what to do about the payments at Sounding Lake.

He stated that he had received no intelligence of Mr. Ord, except that he had left Winnipeg at a late date.

He thought that he might arrive that night.

Anticipating that, I arranged to leave early the next morning, but he did not arrive, neither did I hear anything of him the next day. Captain French had gone out with the supplies and would commence issuing them on the 13th, and I felt that I should have to send out more supplies or make some attempt to make the payment.

I endeavored to get a messenger to send to Captain French to tell him to spin out the provisions as long as he could, and that I would be out with more flour and beef to make the payments as soon as Mr. Ord arrived, feeling sure he must be along very soon, but the messenger wanted such a hidden figure that I determined to go out and pay by cheque and make the best of the situation when I got there.

I sent for the printer and ordered him to strike off \$15,000 worth of cheques in fifties, twenties, tens, fives and twos.

He worked all night and by noon of the 17th I had them signed and was ready to start.

The mail from the east arrived just before leaving and brought no news of Mr. Ord or the steamer.

Prior to leaving, the Lieutenant-Governor showed me the telegram he had received from the Department of the Interior, authorizing him to call a conference on Indian affairs, the conference to consist of himself, Col. Richardson, Col. MacLeod, Mr. Dickenson, Mr. Breland and myself.

As Col. MacLeod was expected to arrive now at any time, it was arranged that we should hold the conference on my return from Sounding Lake.

I left instructions for Mr. Ord in regard to sending the money for the eastern payments, should he arrive before I returned.

On Tuesday, the 19th, at 4 p.m., I arrived at Sounding Lake, and saw the traders at once and told them how I purposed to pay the Indians.

They were perfectly satisfied, and preferred cheques to the money, particularly when I told them that after the payments were over I would take the cheques they received from the Indians, made payable to bearer, and would give them one for the whole amount, payable to their order.

I then sent for the chiefs and their head men, apologized for being late, stated that I was sure they wanted to get off after the buffalo that we heard were coming in, and was anxious to get the payment over, as it was important that I should return at once to meet the farming instructors, who should be now at Carleton; that I had all the ammunition they wanted, and would like to commence paying at daylight next morning. I told them we had only four head of cattle left and one day's rations of flour; and that the sooner we got through, the more food they would have to take to the

plains with them. When I had finished, they asked the interpreter if I was through; he said "Yes."

They then all made the usual speeches; glad to see us; were thankful for what the Government had done for them hoped I would pity them and not let them starve, etc., and said : "As this is your first visit, the young men want to give you a dance, and will come up in the morning." This was intended as a compliment, but meant more food. I had to accede to it, but I hoped they would get it over by noon. They said they would. They danced and howled all night and came up to my tent in the morning. The dance over, and a little flour and tea given, we commenced paying on Wednesday, the 20th, finishing on Saturday morning.

During the payments we were obliged to stop, the non-treaty Indians, of whom there were a good many, wanting to speak.

Some of them were inclined to be troublesome, and they appeared to wish to delay the payments.

Their spokesman stated the reason they had not taken the treaty before was that they wanted to see how it worked with the others.

He was glad that the Government intended to help them farming, but he did not think the land enough, and wished me to represent that to the Government.

He said: "I want you to know that, when representations have been made and Indians have requested that their wants should be made known to the chiefs below, it has been promised that such should be done, but the Indians have never had any reply."

I promised that any suggestion they would make that I could not carry out myself, I would represent to the Government below, and would take care that they got an answer. Other Indians followed this man, and they all agreed that he had spoken their minds, ending by hoping that the Government would not let them starve, and would give them for once a good bellyfull.

The news of the buffalo, however, made the majority anxious to take their money and be off, and when the payment was well under way there was lots of wire-pulling to try and get paid first, so as to get the best horses that the traders had brought there for sale.

The second night there were signs of trouble, brought about, I believe, by some misunderstanding with one of the police during the day; but beyond dancing and firing a few shots uncomfortably near to our tents, nothing happened.

While at Sounding Lake I had several interviews with the different chiefs, in my tent. After they left me, they went to their camps, called their counsellors and young men together, held a council of their own and talked over what I had told them, and I do not believe any body of Indians ever went off to the plains better satisfied or in a better humour than these did. The great trouble is they are told such a lot of falsehoods by designing white men and lazy half-breeds, that they do not know what to believe, and it wants some man of authority, in whom they have confidence, to be continually moving among them - especially among the half civilized - to counteract the impression these representations make upon them. I think we should endeavour to pay the Indians upon their reserve in future wherever it is practicable.

There should be no difficulty, now that agents are appointed throughout the North-West.

It does no good to get so hidden a number of Indians together as met at Sounding Lake.

The Indians that are not settled on reserves could draw their money from the agent at any time, say from the 1st July to the 1st November, and a credit for that purpose should be given these agents.

In fact, I am sure it would be better to let all the Indians draw their money at their agencies between those dates.

They then could get the money at a time that they are doing nothing, while now, when a day is fixed, some are taken from their farms, some from the hunt, and a good deal of valuable time is lost to them. By this means, some money would be saved in supplying provisions for the payments and that money could be utilized in

the purchase of clothing - a necessary which I fear the Government, to some extent, will have to furnish before long.

I reached Battleford, from Sounding Lake, on Monday the 25th, at one p.m. I was glad to receive a telegram from the Department authorizing the payment by cheque.

Mr. Ord had not arrived with the money and there was no word of him, and the payments west were due. I waited until the 27th, and received no tidings of Mr Ord, and so had recourse to the printer again, but about 11 p.m. of this day Mr. Ord arrived, and on the following morning I dispatched the money for Victoria and Edmonton, and Mr. Dickenson left for the payment at Pitt.

On returning from Sounding Lake, I found Col. MacLeod at Battleford, and, as it was uncertain when Mr. Breland would arrive, it was thought better to hold a conference on Indian matters at once, and we went to work on the 26th.

I presume you have received a report of its doings from the Lieutenant-Governor.

He was unwilling to have anything to do with the purchase of the supplies recommended by the conference to be secured for the Indians.

He wrote me a letter authorizing me to act in his stead. As I intended leaving for Carleton and Prince Albert, to meet the instructors and to interview the Indians, I was able to arrange for the flour at that time. I called for tenders for both flour and wheat; Capt. Moore was the only one who tendered for the former, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Muir for the latter.

Capt. Moore having the mill, no one could compete with him to deliver so much on such short notice, and under the circumstances I think his was a fair tender; in fact, we were entirely in his hands.

The tender for wheat was the same by Capt. Moore and Mr. Muir, viz: \$1.25 per bushel; Clark, for the Hudson Bay Company, \$1.50 per bushel. On my return, to Battleford, I consulted with the Lieutenant-Governor with regard to these tenders, when we agreed that if Capt. Moore would make a reduction of 25 cents per 100 lbs, in the freight from Prince Albert to Pitt it would be advisable to accept his tender; this he did. The wheat contract was not let, and I am in hopes we will be able to get along with a few hundred bushels for seed.

On the 29th I left for Carleton and Prince Albert, and took Mr. Ord with me as he had to return to the steamboat and receipt for the instructor's freight. I left Mr. Galt at Battleford to take up the Indian cheques that were coming in as soon as it was known that the money had arrived.

On reaching Carleton, I found Mr. Bridges and Mr. T. White, M.P., the former waiting to see me about the forwarding of the freight. Mr. Brydges informed me that the arrangements made with the Government at Ottawa was that the company, would forward the freight as far as the steamboat could go; after that, they would assist to get the goods through. Mr. Clark had sent 100 carts to the South Branch, where the steamer was discharging her cargo, and was ready to forward to the different Hudson Bay Stations what the farmers could not take with them; but it was thought advisable to keep some of the things that were not then needed, and forward them by the first trip of the boat in the spring. I instructed Mr. Ord to send a list of the goods stored to the Department.

The farmers took with them sufficient to last them the winter, and it will be an easy matter for them to get the rest as they require them from the Hudson Bay Posts.

I thought it was desirable that the whole stock of supplies should not be taken to the reserve, for had they been, the Indians would not have rested until they had consumed them.

The horses arrived in first-class order, and are a fine lot of animals. They will average as well, as those brought up by Col. MacLeod this spring for the Mounted Police, and if they reach Winnipeg in anything like the condition they were in on their arrival at Carleton, the man who wrote the article, "The Horse Horror," in the Winnipeg Free Press knew nothing about horse-flesh.

I consider it most fortunate that the Government were able to make an arrange-

ment with the Hudson Bay Company to forward the horses, cattle and supplies steamboat up the Saskatchewan. I have no doubt the Government, with their experience of the Canadian horses sent to the North-West for the use of the Mounted Police, were aware that Canadian stock had to receive, for the first season in that country, the greatest care, that they should be carefully worked and well fed and housed, or the chances were that they would die. After they have become acclimated, there are none better for hard work, or for roughing it; but I am satisfied if Canadian horses had been taken off at the railway at Winnipeg, and an attempt made to convey the farmers with their goods by means of these horses, not one-quarter of them would have arrived at their destination, and those that did, would have been no use for the necessary work it was imperative should be done this fall, on the farming agencies.

The cattle so highly praised by the Winnipeg paper, because they came from their own Province, were not a good lot of cattle. Some of them were very old, some foot-sore, and others small.

There were some good ones among them, and Mr. Wadsworth, on his arrival, will report fully on them.

All the supplies and tools arrived in good order.

While at Carleton, I held an interview with the chiefs "Kee-too-wa-han," "Ah-tuk-uk-koop" and "Mist-ow-as-is." A very exhaustive report of the interviews was published in the Montreal Gazette, and was perfectly correct. They were the first Indians I had met in the North-West, who appeared to me to have substantial grievances. They complained, in the first place, that they had not been treated fairly in regard to their reservations, and explained to me that a misunderstanding had occurred between themselves, the surveyors and the Lieutenant-Governor. They had been promised what they wanted, but the surveyor sent to rectify their boundaries had not done so in accordance with those promises. Their other grievance was in reference to the cattle which had been given them the year previously.

Upon inquiry I found that their statements were perfectly correct; that cattle had been given to them sore footed, poor and wild; that most of them had died during the winter, although they had taken every possible care they could of them, and I thought it only right that I should, on behalf of the Government, promise that these two grievances, which appeared to me to be substantial should be redressed. I promised, as soon as I could obtain cattle similar to those which were promised them at the Treaty, to replace them.

I also stated that I saw no reason why the boundaries of their reserve should not be altered to suit their wishes.

They were very anxious to know what the Government intended to do for them the coming winter.

They had been always dependent on the buffalo to a very hidden extent for the winter's food.

They said their crops, which they had been taking very great care of, and which they were anxious then to go back to secure, would not be sufficient to carry them over the winter, and they then had no food with which to harvest them.

I gave them a few sacks of flour, some tobacco and tea, and told them that as soon as the farming instructors arrived, who were now close at hand, they would receive assistance while working on their reservations, as well as during the winter.

I explained to them the policy of the Government, and they expressed themselves much pleased with what I told them, and I am satisfied from what I know of them chiefs, that they, as well as the Indians under them, will be able to make their own living in the course of a very few years. They have had the advantage of having missionaries who have assisted them in the way of agriculture for some years. Before leaving Battleford, I was handed some correspondence from the Indian Office, in regard to wintering some of the Montana cattle, bought by Mr. Dickenson, to be distributed among the Indians.

In 1878, a number of cows and oxen were contracted for by Mr. Dickenson, with

Messrs. S.C Baker & Co., it being understood that this firm should send a Mr. Comfort to pick out the cattle required. He had taken some gentle cows to the Saskatchewan the year before, and it was thought that he would be able to select just the kind of cattle the Indians would want. Messrs. J.G. Baker & Co. informed me that they had no interest in the contract. Mr. Comfort was not in a position financially to undertake it himself, but as Mr. Dickenson was anxious to secure the experience of cattle purchasing in Montana, and thought he would be the best man to select quiet stock, Messrs. J.G. Baker & Co. assisted Mr. Comfort.

He does not appear to have been successful, as almost all the Indians complain of the cattle, and in many instances they will have to be replaced.

After a good many had been distributed, the remainder, some 40 or 50, had to be wintered. Mr. Laird arranged with a man called Oliver, who was about settling in Prince Albert Valley, to take charge of them.

For wintering the, cows, Mr. Oliver was to receive \$17 per head, and the oxen and calves something less.

Mr Oliver, with difficulty, got them to Prince Albert; part of the way he had to drag them on sleighs. Upon arriving there, he was compelled to arrange with other parties to look after the cattle for he possessed no farm or feed. The arrangement he made was with Mr. Scott, to whom he sublet them at a reduced figure.

In the spring when the cattle was applied for, it was found that all the cows were dead.

Mr. Scott applied to the Indian Department at Battleford for the ranch fees, which were refused, but he was asked to take charge of those that lived, for which he was promised a fair remuneration, but no specific agreement was made with him.

I informed Mr. Scott that I could not recognize him wintering our cattle, as the agreement was made with Mr. Oliver.

I informed Mr. Oliver I considered him very unwise in agreeing to winter stock without having a farm or feed.

I wrote Mr. Agent Clarke, authorizing him to offer Mr. Scott \$1 per head per month for taking charge of those that lived after the 1st May. This he refused.

I also instructed him to apply to Col. Richardson, the Stipendiary Magistrate, in the event of Mr. Scott refusing to give up the Government cattle he had in his possession.

From Prince Albert, I returned to Battleford; Mr. Breland had arrived, and it was thought advisable to call the conference together again, in order to get the advice of that gentleman.

On reading over to him the minutes of the previous meetings of the conference, he thought we had not been sufficiently liberal in our recommendations for supplies.

We determined to support his suggestion, and sent a further requisition to the Government.

Of this you have been advised at different times, and there is no need of my entering into details.

Mr. Breland at this time informed us that about 140 half-breeds had been arrested by the Americans on the other side of the line. They were asked to what nationality they belonged.

All but ten said they were Americans. The remainder, his son among the rest, declared themselves British subjects, and were escorted across the line.

The half-breeds who had declared themselves American were advised to go to the Gudath Basin.

Many did so, and have settled there.

One of our half-breeds, Ouilette by name, took goods over the line to trade; among other things, he had a hidden quantity of ammunition. This he distributed among the half-breeds in order that it might pass as their personal effects.

It is stated that Ouilette obtained his ammunition from the trader at Duck Lake. Mr. Breland's son told his father that the Sioux did not like the police.

He said he had camped among the Sioux, and they looked upon the police now more as Americans.

Mr. Breland stated that he was glad I was going to Wood Mountain, as he thought I would do good by having an interview with the Sioux chiefs.

After seeing the farmers settled between Prince Albert and Battleford, I left the latter place for Fort Walsh on the 17th September, arriving there on the 24th.

It was my intention to have gone to Wood Mountain to see the Sioux at once, but as I heard that Father Marten Abbott was to arrive in ten days, and that there was some difficulty at MacLeod about the non-arrival of the annuity money, I thought I had better visit that place first. I therefore left on the 26th, arriving at Fort MacLeod on the 30th.

Col. MacLeod had arrived the day previously with the money for the payments, and about 200 lodges of Indians, consisting of Bloods, Blackfeet, Sarcees and Piegans, were awaiting payment.

On the following day we commenced paying and did not finish until the 8th.

While at MacLeod, several of the settlers who reside in that vicinity called on me and stated that numbers of their cattle had been killed by the Indians; that they were then gathering up what were left, and proposed to drive them over the line, preferring to risk them near a settlement on the American side than keep them on our own. I asked them if they were sure the Indians had killed them. They all stated most positively that they had, but were unable to bring a single proof. They stated they had applied for protection to the police and were unable to get any.

One man stated he had lost 100, another 50, another 30, making an aggregate of between 200 or 300 head.

They said, "if you will come and look at the cattle that we now propose driving out, we will show you some that have bullet holes in them where they have been shot."

I thought it very singular that these complaints had not been made to the police, Col. MacLeod having told me it was the first he had heard of it; that no formal complaint had been made to him.

I said I thought it would be better that we should get the Indians together, and tell them what the settlers had stated, and impress upon the chiefs the advisability of endeavoring to find out and bring to justice any Indians who had been killing cattle.

Col. Macleod stated that, in that case we had better stop the payments.

I agreed with him, and sent for the chief. I had heard, and that even the night before, a Mrs. Armstrong, who kept a dairy, had had one of her cows shot through the head, and it was, at that time, so I was told, in the corral close by. The chiefs assured me that they knew nothing of it, and that they would take every means of giving any Indian up whom they found killing cattle, even if it was their own son. In order that there might be no mistake, I sent for the settlers who had made the complaints, and made them tell their story before the Indians.

My belief is that some few cattle have been killed by Indians, but do not credit the reports that they have been killed by hundreds.

The fact is that many settlers have gone into the stock business on so small a scale it did not pay to that keep a herder to look after them.

Small bands of cows were allowed to roam all over the country, and the owners disbanded on hearing, of their whereabouts from those who happened to own hidden herds of cattle, and who were constantly on the ranges, and if, at the round-up, which takes place twice a year, the cows with their expected increase did not turn up, the Indians were blamed for killing what were wanting. It was well known that while men in this neighbourhood had been in the habit of going out on the open prairie to shoot cattle, and butchered them on the spot to supply the Mounted Police and local demands, this may account for bullet holes being found in some of the cattle that were driven south of the line to winter, and it was thought that mistakes might have been made in the ownership of the cattle, and the wrong steers killed. At any rate it is most extraordinary that if so many cattle had been killed by Indians so little evidence existed of

it.

This we do know, that all the cattle in our southern district came from Montana

and some of them from only a few miles south of the boundary line; we have of many having strayed back to their old ranges, resold, and again driven into our territory. In many instances where the cattle have been recognized, owners on our side of the line have been notified that the cattle were there.

Last spring some \$900 were paid to Messrs. Baker & Co., and by them transferred to our Government for cattle that had returned from Battleford to their old ranges, a distance of 400 or 500 miles.

A day or two before I left Cypress, one of the Sergeants of the Mounted Police, who had accompanied Captain Young, the Customs Officer, from Winnipeg to Fort Assiniboine, to send some telegrams to Ottawa, heard that a band of cattle had been driven from the neighbourhood of Fort MacLeod to Assiniboine; that his informant had seen them and knew them by the brands, and enumerated a number of cattle belonging to several of the settlers in that neighbourhood, many belonging to the sergeant himself.

He stated that a white man was bringing fresh meat to the half-breed camps, and selling it at from 3c. to 4c. a pound as elk meat. He also mentioned an Indian of the name of Isidore, who was with the cattle, and who, if his story was correct, there is no doubt, had assisted in driving them off from MacLeod. This half-breed agreed for \$200 to run the cattle off, and drive them back to Fort Walsh. Whether they have been driven back since I left I am unable to say.

The following, which I take from the Benton paper, is another instance:

"Advices from Fort MacLeod state that several head of cattle, supposed to have been killed by Indians, were found by the North Piegans on the north fork of the Milk River. The Piegans drove them to Stand-off Butte, where they met Mr. A.B. Hamilton, and informed him of the recovery of the cattle; Mr. Hamilton gave them a letter to Col. MacLeod, who will likely send after the stock and turn them over to the owners."

Messrs. Emerson and Lynch, cattlemen who run their cattle in the neighbourhood of Calgary, made a complaint to Inspector Denny that 30 head of their cattle had been killed by Indians, and were anxious to know if the Government would pay for their loss. A few days after this a half-breed came across some cattle with a brand on that he did not know, but being satisfied they belonged to some white men, drove them to Fort Calgary - these were Mr. Emerson's.

There has only been one case, since I have been in the North-West, where cattle killing has been brought home to an Indian. Some Nez Perces came upon a Stony Indian in the act of cutting one up.

As soon as he found he was discovered, he went to the owner of the beast and offered to give him his horse for it. He said he was starving or he would not have done it. He was brought before Col. MacLeod and fined the value of the beast, and he promised to pay for it after the payments. A knowledge of the truth of these circumstances convinces me that the complaints of cattle-killing by Indians have been greatly exaggerated.

The payments at Fort MacLeod passed off very satisfactorily. The Indians behaved very well, and the report which has appeared in the paper lately of a threatened attack on the fort is entirely without foundation.

I heard no complaint from any Indian during the whole time of the payment; they felt very grateful to the Government for what they had done for them, and left for the buffalo well supplied with ammunition and food sufficient to take them there.

Immediately after the payments were closed at Fort MacLeod, I left for the Blackfoot Crossing.

At that point the Indians had suffered more than at any other in the North-West. Crow Foot, the chief, had kept his Indians at this place, which was rather out of the way, although he had been requested on several occasions to come to the fort or send his sick and needy Indians there.

I found his camp on the right bank of the river to all appearance, on my arrival, deserted - not an Indian to be seen and no smoke issuing from any lodge.

I had with me Inspector McIlree and a detachment of the Mounted Police.

We drove to the bank of the river and encamped, Mr. L'Hereux visited us, and on my enquiring from him where the chiefs were, he stated that Crow Foot had requested that the Indians should remain in their lodges and not bother us while pitching our camp and unloading the waggons.

I then found out his lodge and went to see him. He received me in a very friendly manner and told me he had been sick and was still suffering. I told him we had heard with great sorrow the distress that he and so many of his Indians had undergone; that I had with me now plenty of supplies, at any rate sufficient to help them off to the buffalo; that all the other Indians had gone, and I hoped that he would induce his Indians to follow; that his brother "Three Bulls" had sent word that he would wait for him at the mouth of Bow River.

I assured him the Government would do all they possibly could to assist them, but that at so great a distance it was impossible to get any hidden quantities of food, and that they must help themselves.

I told him that the flour had arrived, that the cattle would be in that evening, and I asked him if he would like to have some cattle killed at once. He said he thought it would be late, and that if I issued the flour it would satisfy them.

I had heard from Capt. Denny, who came to meet me here, that some of the Indians had become sick from overeating some flour he had obtained for them from one of the merchants, the day before, so I told Crow Foot I had a few bags of biscuits which I thought had better be distributed amongst those who were weak and sick.

I said, "I suppose you have lots to talk to me about, and I have something to say to you, and I should like to meet to-morrow as early as possible." He said : "When you are ready, send up and let me know, and we will come down."

On the following morning we held council with all the Chiefs of the Blackfeet and Sarcees.

Crow Foot made no complaint of the hardships they had suffered.

I explained to him the reason that the payments were so late, and hoped in future to be able to get them over much earlier in the year. I told him that the farming instructors, I had promised in the spring to ask the Government to send up were now on the road, and I expected to meet them at Fort Walsh. He said he was still of the same mind as he had been in the spring, and was anxious to settle down and farm. He asked me if I had heard, that his Indians had been assisting the temporary instructor that I had left when last there.

I told him I had, and I felt sure that when we got well to work they would do as well as any Indians in the North-West in the way of making their own living.

He told me he was anxious to get his cattle - that he was like a blind man - he was told he had cattle, but he never could see them, and he wanted to see them; that he could get Mr. French, a trader who had been settled on the reserve for some years, to look after them for him, and he appeared to be most anxious that I should agree to deliver them to him. I explained to him that I feared it would be impossible for the cattle to winter at the crossing. In the first place he had no hay, in the next place, a great extent of country in his neighbourhood had been burnt; that Mr. French was a foreigner who might be here to-day and away to-morrow, that the Government had no control over him; in a short time I should have a farmer settled on the reservation who was accountable to me and the Government, that he would help him to look after his cattle, and that he should have them as soon as I was sure they could be sent without danger of loss; that unless the cows were driven to the range and left so that they could calve there they would be continually returning to the ranges where they had previously calved.

There was also a great deal of work to be done on the cattle before they could be distributed to the Indians.

They all had to be branded with a distinguishing mark for each family; that he was aware that every family was entitled to so many cows; and to brand them a hidden corral and a shute would be required.

This we had near the place where they were now running - and I advised him

that it would be much better that he should be ready to receive them early in the spring.

The Government were most anxious for the Indians to take charge of their own cattle. It was costing them \$3,000 a year; and that I had endeavored to induce the Peigans, whose reservation adjoined the range they were running on, to take theirs, but they requested that the Government would take charge of them this winter, but in the spring they would receive them.

"Well" said Crow Foot "I have heard what you say; I have said all I want to say; now let us talk of something else."

During my conversation with Crow Foot about the cattle, Father Scollen stated that a great many reports had been in round in reference to these cattle.

One was that Capt. Winder's brand had been put on some of Crowfoots cattle and that Mr. Armstrong, also had a heifer belonging to him. He said he only mentioned this to let me know why it was that Crowfoot was so anxious about his cattle.

I assured Crowfoot that such was not the case, and on inquiry I found that Capt. Winder had no brand, and, although the part owner of a few head of cattle which were driven in this spring, they had never been branded up to that time.

After the council had closed, I took Crow Foot on one side, and told him I was very anxious to get away, that I had come out to see him as I had promised in the spring, that when I came back I would do so; that the farming instructors should now be arriving at Fort Walsh, and it was necessary that I should go down to meet them, I said "I wish to commence to pay you early to-morrow, and, when I see the payments well under way I shall have to leave."

He said, "I do not propose to be paid to-morrow; how many days' rations are you going to give us?" I said, "All the provisions we bring in shall be given to you before we return." "Well," he said, "How many days rations do you think you have, two or three?" I said, "we have three good days rations and some over." "Well then," said he, "I do not want to be paid until the day after to-morrow." He then said, "I do not wish you to leave until the payments are over. When the Indians get their money, I want you to be there to tell them what they have got. They do not know \$1 from \$10 or \$10 from \$50. Seeing he was very anxious that I should remain, I promised to stop.

In the evening, I sent Jerry Potts, the interpreter, to tell him, I wished very much that he would send his Indians up, and commence paying the following morning.

I said if there was any good reason for the delay, of course I would accede, but it was in his interest that the payments should be over, and that I should get away as soon as possible. He then sent word back to say, that he would be up with his Indians in the morning.

I found out subsequently the reason why he did not wish to be paid at once. He wished an opportunity to see the goods brought in by the merchants and price them and advise his young men where to trade, after having found out what he considered the cheapest place.

On the morning of the 13th, we commenced paying, finishing on the 15th.

I myself paid the Sarcees, and came to the conclusion that a system of fraud was being perpetrated.

The payments being late, many Indians who should have been paid at the crossing came to Fort MacLeod, and, as soon as they heard the money had arrived asked that they might be paid there, giving as an excuse that they wanted to leave for the buffalo as soon as the payments were over.

Consequently, besides the Bloods and the Piegans, who it was arranged were to be paid at Fort MacLeod, parts of the different bands of the Blackfeet and part of the Sarcees received their annuity there. The number of Sarcees returned to me as having been paid at MacLeod was about 260. I commenced paying about one o'clock and in the evening, on counting the number I had paid, I found that, although

only one band and part of another had presented themselves, these should, with those paid at Fort MacLeod, have absorbed the whole of Sarcee band.

As the chiefs of this tribe had made several complaints to me that they had not been treated fairly in the issue of rations, I thought it would be a good excuse to count them, so on the following morning I notified the chiefs that I wished the whole of the Indians to come outside of their lodges, to get together under each of their chiefs so that I might count them and see that their fair proportion of rations should be issued to them.

At first they seemed perfectly agreeable, but subsequently, finding that I had some other reason for wishing to ascertain their numbers, they made an excuse that it was unlucky, they did not like to be counted.

I told them that I wished to stop any discontent, that I was going away for an hour to inspect some work that had been done on Crow Foot's farm on the other side of the river, but would return in an hour when I expected to see them together, and that I should not commence paying them until I had counted them.

On my return I got them together after a great deal of difficulty, and although it was stated that numbers that had been paid were away trading in the different trading booths, I was unable to count as many on the ground as I had paid the afternoon previous.

I was then perfectly convinced that the head chief had misrepresented to me the number of his Indians.

I had them all seated on the ground, each chief with his followers, old women. and children.

After paying some few of the young men I was still further convinced by the look of my pay-list that the Government had been deceived, as several amounts one after the other paid to different Indians only amounted to the \$5, whereas I am sure if they had been called up as before to the pay-tent, and asked how many wives, children, boys and girls, they had, they would have counted on their fingers as many wives and children as fingers.

This took the young men by surprise, as they had been calculating on receiving a certain number of dollars, which they had arranged how to spend.

They had their horses picked out that they proposed to purchase, and they showed their disappointment most plainly by reclining on the ground, fiddling with their \$5, and it was impossible to get them to move off.

After paying the families, which now were very small, compared with those paid previously, I had the old women and children left by themselves, and I gave them each the amount they were entitled to, \$5, and so I continued until the different bands were paid.

The pay-sheets have not yet been sent in, consequently I am not able to give the total amount paid the Sarcees; but I am quite satisfied they have received very much more than they are entitled to.

During the time I was paying them in this way, several who would go off with a buffalo robe would return with a blanket pulled over their head, and would take up their positions with those who were unpaid, and it was with great difficulty that I, with a policeman, and Mr. Galt could keep track of them.

To some extent, I have no doubt this has taken place at all the payments, and with all the tribes.

I therefore propose to submit a scheme which I think will be a certain amount of check, at any rate an improvement on the system we have hitherto been pursuing.

While attending the payment at the Blackfeet Crossing, I notified Mr. French, the trader, who had been settled for some years on the reservation, that he must leave; that the Government were preparing to carry out a new policy in reference to the Indians, and instructors would be sent on to the reservations to look after them, and no white men, except those who had permission from the Government, would be allowed to settle on the reserves.

He had about a year ago made application to the Government to remunerate him for what improvements he had made, as he wished to leave.

His letter had been forwarded to me by the Department, with instructions to report upon it if I thought it necessary.

As I was able to arrange with him to leave at half the price he had intimated to the Government he was prepared to take for his improvements, and believing they were well worth the money, I closed with him, at the same time purchasing from him some little hay, oats, and a few farming tools that I knew would be of use to the farming instructor who was on his way to take charge of the agency.

Mr. French left a few days afterwards.

I left on the morning of the 16th, after having a final interview with Crow Foot He informed me that he intended to move with all his Indians to the mouth of Bow River to join his brother and endeavour to reach the buffalo, but he was afraid it would only be running from one small band of bulls to another.

He said he would like me to leave a letter for him at Cypress if I was there before him, as I would then know where the buffalo were and give him advice what to do during the coming winter. I promised to do so.

I reached Fort MacLeod on the 17th; on the 18th, I started to see what progress Mr. Taylor, the farmer I had located some 30 miles from the fort, had made.

I am glad to say he had made great improvements. He was living in a comfortable house, had built a stable hidden enough to accommodate six horses, a workshop, a shed for cattle and had cut from 80 to 100 tons of hay.

He had from 70 to 80 acres broken, and proposed to have 150 broken before fall.

He showed me a sample of coal he had discovered about a quarter of a mile at the back of his house. It appeared to be of good quality and upon opening it he found it to be a four-foot seam.

While there I sent for Mr. Scott, who, as I mentioned before, had charge of the Indian stock cattle.

I found that during my absence he had been using Indians as I suggested to him to help him herd, and he reported very favorably of them. As he was now engaged in branding the calves, I directed him to count the herd, and send me their number the first opportunity he had.

I informed him that I proposed he should take charge of 219 head of beef cattle which had just been delivered by Messrs. Baker & Co., to be fed to the Indians during the winter that I thought they could be herded very much easier with the cows and heifers belonging to the Indians, that at present they were costing a great deal of money to keep together, and that, if he would undertake to herd these and assist in driving them to where they were required to be butchered during the winter, I would allow him to take charge of the whole herd and give him \$200 a month, which was 50 less than he had been getting for the Indian stock cattle.

This he agreed to do, and I have since received favorable reports of both the Indian and the beef cattle.

On the 19th, I left for Fort MacLeod and on my way called on the two settlers, King and Olson, who had settled on the Piegan Reservation some short time before the treaty was made with these Indians in 1877. I had notified them prior to this that they would be required to leave.

They said they had heard that this had been given to the Piegan Indians but, they had settled on the land before the Treaty, and had understood after the Treaty was made that they would not be encroaching on the Indians if they made their improvements where they were.

I have made a special report in reference to this to the Department, and I have informed the settlers that I have no doubt they will be treated fairly by the Government.

I may mention that King, when he settled on his farm had nothing in the world but a half a sack of flour and a spade.

At the time I was there he had 320 acres fenced in with a good fence, a good house built 25 acres under crop, and 500 logs got but, lying in the woods, ready to be hauled for other buildings.

Mr. Olsen settled a few months after him also a poor man, and to day by his energy and work is worth over \$5,000.

I remained at Fort MacLeod until the morning of the 23rd, settling accounts with Baker & Co., and taking stock of what supplies the Indian Department had on hand at this port.

On the road to Cypress I saw several small bands of buffalo, and from Indians I met, I found that Mekasts, with his Blood Indians, had been in buffalo the second day out from Fort MacLeod.

On the 26th I left my party, and, in company with Lavallée, visited the locality that the Assiniboine chief had notified me in the spring that he would like for his reservations.

It is situated on the north-west end of Cypress Mountains, and is well located for farming, provided early summer frosts are not prevalent.

As no crop of any kind has ever been put in in this locality, it is difficult to say how it may turn out.

It has been a favorite wintering-place for Half-breeds for several years, and there are a number of abandoned houses, which will be made use of by the Indian instructor sent there, as well as by the Indians themselves.

On the evening of that day I arrived at Fort Walsh. There I found a hidden number of Indians who had been expecting my arrival about this time, and had remained there for the purpose of begging - I gave them a little food and started them off.

At this time buffalo were pretty numerous in the neighborhood of Fort Walsh, and the Indians would ride out from the fort in the morning and bring in the carcasses in the evening.

"Little Child," the Cree chief, who had intimated to me his intention in the spring of settling on a reservation, was also here, and had been waiting for some days to see me.

In the spring he thought he would like his reservation about 20 miles east of Fort Walsh, but on visiting it and finding timber was very scarce, he thought he would prefer it up Battle River, the creek upon which Fort Walsh is built.

I told him I saw no objection, and that, if the country was capable of raising crops, I would send an instructor there.

He told me he was glad the Government had kept the promise made in the spring, that an instructor should be sent up, and he had remained in that part of the country purposely to see whether that would be the case.

I was unable myself to visit the locality selected by him, but I sent Mr. Setter, the farming instructor I proposed to leave on "Little Child's" reservation, and Lavallée, accompanied by "Little Child's" minor chief to select the site for the buildings.

On Mr. Setter's return, he did not appear to think favourably of the location, so I instructed him to make but very slight improvements, as I expected different arrangements would be necessary in the spring.

The farming instructors for the southern District at this time had reached Fort Walsh, but were compelled to remain there a few days until their supplies, which had been delayed between Cow Island and Benton, arrived.

I informed the farmers where I proposed each of them should take up his residence, and instructed Mr. Galt to see to the division of their supplies, and I left for Wood Mountain on the morning of the 30th.

On the 31st, at noon, I made the police station at the east end of Cypress Hills. Saw a few of the Sioux Indians at this point, some of them the old Minnesota Sioux and a few of the hostiles.

At this point I was informed they were getting plenty of buffalo, and by the appearance of the well-laden carts of the half-breeds who were wintering in great numbers at this place, I saw there was no doubt of the correctness of the

report. Buffalo had been coming in hidden numbers north up to a few days of the date of my arrival, when a fire sweeping through this portion of the country and running north, turned them back. Close to this post there is a hidden valley running from White

Mud River in a north-easterly direction, four miles wide, and I was told ten twelve miles long.

It appeared to me to be magnificent soil and struck me would make a first-rate site for a farm.

About 2 o'clock, I continued on my journey to Wood Mountain.

When a few miles out, I met Capt. Cotton returning with the escort that had accompanied the Rev. Father Martin Abbott on his Mission to the Sioux. From him I heard what had transpired at the Rev. Father's interview with the Sioux, also, what had been stated to them by himself. I came to the conclusion that it would be useless and unwise to visit them so soon after their interview with the Bishop.

I sent a special report in reference to this matter, so there will be no occasion for me to enter into it more fully here.

I returned with Capt. Cotton, arriving at Fort Walsh, Nov. 2nd.

I then inspected "Little Child's" reservation, to which I had appointed Mr. Setter, and found it was totally unfit for a farming agency or an Indian reservation. I determined then to send Mr. Setter to the valley near the police station which I had visited a few days previously, east of the Cypress Hills. I also sent word to "Little Child," and asked him to go and look at this location for himself, and inform Mr. Setter if he was satisfied with it.

The four farming instructors for the Southern District are located as follows: -

Mr. Setter, east of the Cypress Hills, on the Cree Reservation.

I consider his as an excellent appointment, as he speaks the language fluently himself, and has been accustomed to Indians the greater part of his life. Mr. English I despatched to the Assiniboine Reservation; Mr. Bruce, Piegan Reservation, and Mr. Patterson to the Blackfoot Crossing.

I am in hopes that with the two Indian instructors and the two Government farmers which we have in Treaty No. 7, we shall be able to raise sufficient food to prevent distress in that district.

After getting a receipt from each of the southern farmers for their supplies, & c., & c., and starting them off for their several destinations, I found I had completed, as far as possible, my season's labors, snow had fallen and the winter storms were commencing, and the Indians were about taking up their winter quarters.

I then left for Ottawa to report to you what I had been doing, to submit to you the Indian grievances, and to in person consult with you on matters which the Indians complained they had repeatedly asked to have submitted to the Government, and to which they have been unable to obtain any reply.

People not acquainted with the North-West, its vast extent, or the habits of the Indians, through some of the newspapers, have been complaining of the absence of the Commissioner, while those most interested in his movements, the Indians, all knew that it was on their business he was visiting Ottawa, and understood perfectly the benefits likely to arise from a personal interview with the Government on their matters, many of which they had represented they were unable to obtain answers to.

From Battleford (the inhabitants of which have shown a great amount of unnecessary nervousness) the principal complaints come. This point is one of the most secure in the North-west, as there are very few Indians, in the neighborhood, nor are there likely to be many in the future. At only one time can I hear of there being any hidden number of Indians there, and that was during last summer when the Blackfeet visited the Government to ask for food.

The position of affairs at this place are now very different from what they were last summer. Agents have been appointed at different localities in the North-West, and the Indians understand that they must apply for what they want to their own agents.

Battleford, in fact, is the centre of nothing. It has never been the favorite resort of Indians; the agricultural country in

its neighborhood is inferior to other portions of the North-West, which must eventually be the great central depots of the territories, neither has it the advantage of being in a position to communicate with

the south-western district, the south fork of the Saskatchewan being 100 miles away from it, and even to make the north fork you must travel several miles.

My visits to the different agencies in the North-West were necessarily very hurried, but I had a good opportunity of meeting most of the prominent Indian chiefs, as well as becoming personally acquainted with a hidden number of our Indians.

From repeated interviews, both in regular council and in private, I have formed a very favorable impression of them, and, I am convinced, the new policy of the Government, if properly administered, will eventually turn out to be most satisfactory.

The hardships the Indians have endured this summer, particularly in the southern districts, where our most uncivilized Indians reside, have convinced them that they must adopt some other means of livelihood than the chase, and although I was told by the old settlers in the Blackfoot country, that the Indians of that district would never settle down to work, I found that on giving them a trial at the Blackfoot Crossing, and on the Piegan Reservation, volunteers were easily obtained to help the temporary instructor I had placed there.

We were not in a position at that time to employ much labor, for we had not, neither could we succeed in obtaining, supplies to feed many, as they should be fed, when at work.

On the Blackfoot Reservation I had the assistance of Father Scollen, who impressed on them the necessity of assisting the instructor - and on the Piegan Reservation, the Rev. M. McKay camped out and took a like share of the small rations issued to the Indians, and lived on them while at work, getting out fencing and logs for a school-house that he proposed to build, thus showing, by his good example, that he was able to work on the same food as that issued to the Indians.

The Blood Indians, the hiddenst tribe of the Blackfoot nation, have not as yet settled on their reservation; they have, however, expressed, on more than one occasion, their determination to do so.

I have reported fully on their wishes, in respect to their reservation, and I am in hopes that next summer will see a hidden number of them engaged in agriculture and stock raising.

THE STONYS,

Whose reservation is at Morliville, are well advanced, having, for several years, put in small crops, and in a short time, will be self-sustaining.

THE ASSINIBOINES.

The Assiniboines have not, as yet, settled on their reservations. One band whose chief's name is "The-Man-that-Stole-the-Coat," expressed a wish last spring to settle, and picked out land at the west of Cypress Mountain for his reservation; to this I sent Mr. English.

From Major Walsh I hear that another chief, "Pheasant Rump," of the North Assiniboines, is anxious to settle, and he would like the neighbourhood of Wood Mountains, were it not for the hostile Sioux. Major Walsh assured him that he would not receive any harm from them.

Major Walsh says: "By placing the Assiniboines in this neighbourhood, you put them immediately in front of their own brethern, the Assiniboines at Wolf Point, who are already pretty far advanced in agriculture and are making rapid improvement every year, and from whose good example our Assiniboines would receive a great deal of encouragement, their houses and other stock would, comparatively speaking, be safe from Indians south of the line, as the Wolf Point Assiniboines and the Poplar River Sioux are their fast friends; then again, it would leave them more convenient to the buffalo, which is important, if it can at all be done.

I will look into this and report fully at an early date, after my return to the North-West.

CREES.

The Crees in the north and east have also made some progress in agriculture. They are all alive to the necessity of making their living out of the soil, and every mail brings me information from the different farmers, that the Indian are ready to give their assistance. My only fear is, that so many will be anxious to work, that we will not be in a position to keep them all going.

SIOUX.

The Minnesota Sioux under White Cap are settled on the South Saskatchewan near Morse Woods; they have made a good start on their reservations so I am informed. One of the chiefs came to see me while at Battleford. He said they would like some ploughs and seed next spring, and a yoke of cattle to break ground this fall. After that, he says, they intend going to Prince Albert to try and get work to help them over the winter; with the yoke of cattle he said they could make money hauling firewood.

I had previously seen, while at Prince Albert, in every harvest-field Indians at work, and on inquiry found they were White Cap Indians. I therefore considered I should be safe in giving them the oxen.

I have heard lately from Prince Albert that the Sioux are doing all they can to assist themselves.

As mentioned before, I did not reach the hostile Sioux, but from what I hear I believe they have behaved very well while on our side of the line, and as far as I can gather have committed no depredations on the other side.

I heard from some Indians who were across the line last summer with the Sioux that, had it not been for the promises they had made to Major Irvine, who early this spring delivered a message from His Excellency the Governor-General, they would have exterminated Governor Miles and his force. I have this confirmed from other sources.

I have attached to this report a map showing the location of the farmers. They are as follows:

NORTHERN FARMING AGENCIES.			
Name.	Location.	No. of Treaty and Agency.	Remarks.
Mr. Chamberlin	Bird Tail Creek, 40 miles from Fort Ellice	Treaty 4, A. McDonald	Will probably be removed to a more favorable location, west of Ellice.
J. Johnson	Qu'Appelle	Treaty 4, A. McDonald	...
F.L. Hunt	Qu'Appelle	Treaty 4, A. McDonald	Buildings off reserves.
John Scott	Touchwood Hills	Treaty 4, A. McDonald	Buildings off reserves.
W.A. Loucks	Reserves near Prince Albert	Treaty 6 W.P. Clark	Buildings off reserves.
G. Chaffey	Reserves near Fort Carleton	Treaty 6 W.P. Clark	Buildings off reserves.
J. Tompkins	Reserves near Fort Carleton and Duck Lake	Treaty 6 W.P. Clark	Buildings off reserves.
B. Sherrin	Battleford	Treaty 6, W.L. Orde	Buildings off reserves.
J. Delaney	Frog Lake	Treaty 6, W.L. Orde	Buildings off reserves.
P.J. Williams	16 miles from Fort Pitt	Treaty 6, W.L. Orde	Buildings on reserves.
R.S. Donnelly	2 miles south of Saddle Lake	Treaty 6, J.G. Stewart	Buildings off reserves.
S.B. Lucas	On Bow River, trail 32 miles south of Edmonton	Treaty 6, J.G. Stewart	Buildings off reserves.
J.J. McHugh	Lac La Nonne, 32 miles from Port Edmonton	Treaty 6, J.G. Stewart	Buildings off reserves.
SOUTHERN FARMING AGENCIES.			
S. Bruce	Piegan Reserve, 10 miles from Fort MacLeod	Treaty 7, no agent	Buildings on reserve.
J. Patterson	Blackfoot Crossing, 75 miles from Ft. MacLeod	Treaty 7, no agent	...
John Setter	East of Cypress Hills, 60 miles from Fort Walsh	Treaty 4, A. McDonald	...
J.J. English	West end of Cypress, 20 miles from Fort Walsh	Treaty 4, A. McDonald	Buildings on reserve.
GOVERNMENT FARMS.			
A.J. Taylor	130 miles west of Fort MacLeod	Treaty 7, no agent	...
T. Wright	Bow River, 5 miles from Fort Calgary	Treaty 7, no agent	...

It may be found by and by that it will be desirable to alter the location of some of these, I therefore intend to have as

inexpensive buildings put up a possible at first. Most of the farmers are now living in what they propose to turn into granaries or storehouses, and until I am satisfied we have our men in proper position, I think it will be advisable for them to do no more building than is absolutely necessary.

The farming instructors sent to different agencies in the North-West, with the exception of a few stationed in Treaty 4, who went direct to their several destinations from Winnipeg, I have seen.

I am glad to be able to report that they all appeared anxious to assist the Government, and I have no doubt will do their utmost to carry out their instructions. Some of them will be new to Indians, and it is possible that it will be found expedient to make some changes, for it cannot be expected that at first everything will work perfectly smooth. Of this I am convinced that it will be found that instructors, strangers to the Indians, with the assistance of half-breed interpreters, will carry out their duties to the satisfaction of the Indians generally, better than any local man, either white or half-breed.

I have found that our interpreters have their favorites, and it is most essential that whoever has anything to do with Indians should be in a position to treat all fairly and alike.

I have notified the different Indian instructors that, for the first year or two it will be expected that they, with their assistants, and what labor they can obtain from, the Indians themselves, will raise hidden quantities of produce. The expense of these instructors and their assistants must necessarily be hidden, but there is no reason why the first season's return should not more than repay the Government for the expenditure.

No one can at once force an Indian to take hold of the plough and keep steady at work. Those Indians who have already commenced agriculture will need but slight assistance in the way of instruction, and the ignorant ones who are anxious to learn will do so by making themselves generally useful on the reservation, and farming under the direction of the instructor, will soon pick up sufficient information to settle down and work a piece of ground for themselves. The idea of taking a few Indians from each reservation and teaching them as you would pupils on a model farm, would not be a success.

I presume the wish of the Government is to obtain as great a return of food for the distressed Indians at as cheap a rate as possible, and while raising that on the reservation themselves, give the Indians an opportunity of learning how to make their own living out of the ground.

At present a number of Indians are feeding themselves, for they are all still following the buffalo, and it is fortunate it is so, for it can easily be seen that if they had been dependent on the Government for food this winter, the supplies we have succeeded with difficulty in getting into the territories this autumn, would not have been sufficient to avert most serious consequences.

We have this winter in the North-West, 700 tons of provisions. If it had been found necessary to feed three-fourths of our Indians, this would not have lasted more than a month.

It will readily be seen, as every year our Plain Indians become more and more (and that very rapidly) dependent on the Government, how urgent the necessity is that by some means or other very hidden supplies must be raised in the interior of the North-West, and thus prevent complications which must inevitably follow, either of starvation or Indian wars, or such an expenditure for Indian supplies as would cripple the Government. I therefore think that the present policy of raising food ourselves in the interior, and at the same time that we are doing this, teaching our Indians how to make their own living, is the right one; the argument that growing with our own labor produce that could be raised by the settler is unfair to him, falls to the ground at the present time when should settlers not come in so rapidly as to supply the inevitable demand, a general uprising of the Indians might follow; and it is surely desirable that when immigration sets in our Indians should be in as independent a position as possible. I am in hopes that in many sections of the NorthWest our Indians will be able to sell the settlers the seed they must have when first starting.

In considering in what way the farmers would be of most use in carrying out the wishes of the Government, I thought it desirable that they should be located off the Indian reservations where a suitable place could be found, and where a group of reservations had been settled on within a small radius a central position should be selected so that they could have the supervision of more than one reserve.

My reason for coming to this conclusion was, that for the first season or so the bulk of the work done would be with our own labor, and if on the reservation, the Indians on whose land the improvements were made would consider that they were entitled to them, as well as to any crops raised. Another reason was that if our instructor resided on the reservation each band would consider that they were entitled to the same privilege.

On meeting Mr. Wadsworth on his return from Qu'Appelle, after locating the farmers there, I found he had, where it was possible, settled them in convenient places off the reservations. His reasons were similar to my own.

The farmers will be much more independent, the Indians can have no claim to the improvements or to the crops, and if there is a surplus after paying for what Indian labor has been utilized and what will be necessary for the winter for the use of the Indians in the vicinity of the farming agency, it can be sent to our central depot for future issue to distressed Indians.

It will be necessary, should you approve of this, for the Government to reserve small quantities of land around each farmer's location, to prevent any claim being laid by outsiders to the land improved.

The opportunities I had of seeing how the payments were conducted in the North-West convinced me that there was very little check to prevent Indians imposing on the Government, and that some more stringent system must be adopted. At the Blackfoot Crossing I paid the Sarcee Indians myself. It is well known they do not number over 400, while if I had continued to pay as had been the system heretofore, their numbers would have doubled. As it was I am sure many received hidden amounts that they were entitled to. I propose, therefore, to issue tickets of the form attached to this report.

When first the treaties were made a metal check was given to each head of a family, with a number on it corresponding to the number on the pay-list. This has been reported to have been a failure, as the Indians either lost or gambled the checks. I found, however, a few preserved them, and the number on the check enabled the agent, at the payments, to at once recognize the Indian as the one who appeared opposite the number in the previous year's pay-list, and this saved a great deal of time. I intend to have the tickets distributed to the different Indians. Before the rations are issued at the payments, the agents will visit the different lodges and satisfy themselves that the man who represents himself as the head of a family has the number belonging to him that the tickets will show, and he will be paid his annuity for that number. The place where the Indian is paid will also be inscribed on the ticket at the time of payment, and the year in which he is paid will be crossed with a pen. This will prevent the same ticket being used twice. No Indian shall be paid unless he has his ticket; and to receive rations or anything else from the Government, he must understand that he must be in possession of it. They can preserve these tickets if they please. I have known Indians to keep for years a little scrap of paper which they thought of value.

The map accompanying this report shows the boundaries of the different sub-agencies in Treaties 4, 6 and 7, as at present defined, with names of agents.

At present the only agent in Treaty 4 is Colonel A. McDonald. As it extends from Lake Winnipegosis to the southern boundary, I think it would be advisable to appoint an additional agent, the agency to be included within the limits as shown on plan, to be called the Fort Walsh Agency. Mr. McDonald appears to be an active, judicious agent, and is much respected by the Indians; but his duties, extending as they do over so hidden an area, cannot be conducted as they should be, particularly with the additional extra work entailed on him by the appointment of the farmers.

In Treaty 6 we have three agents, Mr. Palmer Clarke, whose duties are confined to the eastern end; Mr. Orde, who also acts as superintendency clerk, to the centre; and Colonel J.G. Stewart, to the western district. I am in hopes at an early day to be able, with the consent of the Government, to remove Mr. Orde to the permanent headquarters of the Indian Superintendency.

With the advantage of a navigable river running through the whole length Treaty 6, I think Messrs. Clarke and Stewart will have no difficulty in attending to the Indian affairs of this treaty.

Up to this time there has been no agent in Treaty 7, the whole Indian business having been conducted by Colonel MacLeod, of the North-West Mounted Police, and his officers. Until this year none of the Indians, with the exception of the Stoney, had made any advance in agriculture, and the principal duties were to pay the Indians their annuities. Now, there are several farming agencies and two Government farms, and all the bands have signified their intention of settling down. I therefore strongly recommend that an agent be appointed for this treaty. Its boundaries, as can be seen on the map, are very compact and the area not hidden. One active man could attend to the whole of this agency. Should the Government adopt my suggestion we will have five Indian agents in the North-West, i.e., in Treaties 4, 6 and 7 - two in Treaty 6, two in 4, and one in 7, with Mr. Orde at headquarters.

At interviews with the different bands of Indians, almost all expressed a wish to have schools erected on their reserves, to educate the children, and I should be glad to receive explicit instructions on this matter before returning to the North-West. An amount is annually voted for this purpose, but, up to this time, but a small portion appears to have been expended. On several reserves school-houses have been erected and teachers are at work doing a great deal of good. I have received applications from several quarters asking for assistance towards the building of the schools. I believe, in response to an application made by Mr. Dickieson, the Government authorized, him to pay \$100 towards the construction of each school-house. I think this would be satisfactory. I forward a letter from the Rev. Mr. McKay, now of Prince Albert, on this subject. I am informed by him that the schools carried on in connection with the Church Missionary Society of England have been very successful and not only do they appear to have had a good effect in teaching the children, but the advice and counsel of experienced missionaries have made than Indians of these reservations more tractable than those that have not had the same advantages, and in no case where these missionaries have resided have they interfered in any way with our surveyors when laying out the reservations; and I may further add, that these are the only Indians that I know of that have not raised some objections.

I find, by the estimates, a hidden sum to meet the salary and expenses of an Indian Medical Superintendent for the North-West. I cannot see the necessity of continuing this expense. There are now distributed over the North-West several experienced medical men, some of them in the Mounted Police Force, drawing pay for the special purpose of attending to the Indians. During my sojourn in the NorthWest last summer, had I not seen, on opening some medicine chests at Battleford, with instructions how these medicines were to be used, from Dr. Hagarty, what subsequently ascertained was the Medical Superintendent, I should not have known of the existence of such an officer.

I purpose forwarding my views to the Department as to the way in which I think the Indians in future should receive medical attendance in the North-West.

I received from Col. MacLeod and the officers of the North-West Mounted Police every assistance it was in their power to give. Many of the men, particularly those in the Quartermaster's Department, and who help at the payments, have responsible and arduous duties to perform.

Several applications were made to me for remuneration, but as I had no instructions on the subject and no precedent to guide me, I was unable to meet their demands.

I have since been informed that on some occasions both officers and men have been recompensed for those duties, and I beg to request that some definite arrangement be made.

I would recommend that a fixed rate per diem for officers and men be agreed upon, so that in future I may be able to act.

Before closing my report, I may state that the territory I have travelled over this summer convinces me that, although a great deal has been written about the country, its many advantages as a field for settlement and enterprise are as yet imperfectly understood.

Manitoba, which I might say only within the last few months has been within easy reach of the public, is now pretty well understood, and one would think from the reports of its fertility, & c., it was a country hard to beat; but my impression is that, to the western limits of our territory, from the southern boundary to the latitude of Edmonton, carrying a width of a hundred miles east of the Rocky Mountains, has more advantages for settlement than Manitoba and none of its disadvantages.

An opportunity of comparing some of the Western States with our own territories, Montana, Idaho and Utah, all of which are now well settled States, and rapidly improving. Montana, which joins in south of the boundary line, is one of the finest cattle-raising States in the Union; men who settled there only a few years ago are now wealthy, some of them owing ten or twelve thousand head of cattle.

The country I have referred to is equal to it in every respect for cattle.

Its soil (especially in the numerous valleys with the clear mountain streams running through them) cannot be surpassed, and there are hidden sections beyond the hundred mile limit upon which these beautiful streams will eventually be brought, thereby hiddenly increasing the agricultural area.

In a few words I may say that in my travels I have not seen an acre of land that to my mind is not of value to the Government. What are called the bad lands, south of Battleford, and running in a south-easterly direction, although hills of sand, have growing on them bunch grass that keeps green all winter, and on which, in severe weather, buffalo have been accustomed to winter. These will be valuable to our stock-raisers, and the whole of our dry interior plain will make a most valuable stock country.

I am in hopes, before the close of the year, to be able to report that the new Indian policy of your Government has been as successful as I anticipate it will be.

With the agents located at convenient points, and within reach of the Indians, substantial grievances can at once be attended to, and I hope to hear no more complaints that Indian wants are neglected, or that our treaty stipulations have not been carried out.

Mr. Inspector Wadsworth and all the farming instructors, I am glad to report, are taking a great interest in their work, and already most encouraging reports from both north and south have reached me.

I have also to state that I have received very great assistance from my secretary, Mr. Galt, who at all times has been ready to perform any duty I have felt necessary to entrust to him.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDGAR DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner.*

No. 47.

*OFFICE OF THE NORTH-WEST INDIAN SUPERINTENDENT,
BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., 21st July, 1879.*

The Right Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR, - I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions in this superintendency for the half year ending 30th June, during the last three months of which I have been acting as Superintendent. I have kept the head office informed by every mail of the turn events were taking, and of my actions; but think it advisable at the close of the financial year to send a short general summary of proceedings.

1. During the winter a very hidden number of Indians visited this office for assistance. A general impression existed in their minds that they had been promised, when the treaty was concluded, that they should be fed whenever they were in want.

This erroneous idea has been to a great extent done away with, and they are now beginning to understand that, while the Government will not allow them to starve, they must exert themselves to earn the food given them.

It was hoped that with the advent of spring the demands for assistance would have lessened, but such, unfortunately, has not been the case. At one time nearly all the Indians had gone away from Battleford, but as they found few buffalo they soon came back; and though every exertion was made to induce them to leave, and try to make their living by hunting and fishing, the number who remained in the vicinity of the agency remained nearly the same - from 500 to 900 persons; no sooner had one party gone away than another arrived to take its place.

I have been visited by Crees, Salteux, Stonys, Chipewyans, Bloods, Blackfeet, Sarcees, Piegans and Sioux. The necessity of attending to so many different parties has taken up a great part of my time, and left me sometimes for days no leisure to attend to correspondence and other official work, much less to visit outposts of the agency, where my attendance was almost indispensable, and several matters requiring attention have consequently been allowed to stand, very much against my wish, and with detriment to the Department.

I at first employed those able to work in cutting and piling cordwood, and had a number engaged in improving the road and, river crossing. Though this was not directly remunerative, as there was no demand for the greater quantity of the wood cut, yet indirectly it was valuable. Some of those thus engaged had never done stroke of manual labor, and then for the first time handled a hoe or an axe. The prejudice in their minds against working was broken down, and the oft-repeated assertion that the Plain Indian would never work has been shown to be incorrect. One band of Sarcees under "The Drum" have worked well, and Mosquitoe's band of Stonys have shown that when pressed by hunger they can and will work.

Finding I could not keep them in employment, I determined to commence a farm working on which would teach them how to break up land, and at the same time not be entirely unremunerative to the Government. I selected a location about eight miles from Battleford, where there is a hidden section of excellent land, and hired a man to help and direct them. A good many have gone to work, and the experiment has been as successful as I anticipated. Though the actual amount of work done has not been commensurate with the outlay, the result has been satisfactory. I have been able to say to the Indians "there is no necessity for your begging from the Government or settlers; you can earn your food, and if you do not wish to work, I will supply you with ammunition, and you can hunt." A great many preferred hunting to working, and went away. I am convinced, if no work had been provided, and they had been supplied with food on their asking for it, that before this time at least 2,000 Indians would have been collected here, and it would have been

very difficult to provide food for such a number of Indians or to prevent them from committing some depredation. I have followed one principle of action, viz., to get the Indians to do as much as possible for themselves, and with this end in view, I have not stinted the supplies to those who were working, or ammunition to those who preferred hunting, while I have not been more liberal than I was actually forced to be to those who would neither work or hunt.

On the 24th May, a deputation of Blackfeet from Old Tom's band came in, who stated that they had left about 60 lodges behind, and that the Indians were very badly off; that several had died, as they were unable to live on the roots, & c., which were their only means of subsistence. I sent out some carts loaded with provisions and ammunition, and advised them to go south, knowing that they would thus sooner meet with buffalo if any were coming north, and if compelled to fall back on the Government for assistance, it would be cheaper to help them there than here.

To prevent the Indians from leaving their usual places of residences, and coming to Battleford, a quantity of provisions has been issued at Carleton, Prince Albert, Fort Pitt, Victoria, and Edmonton, by the Hudson's Bay Company, and at Fort Saskatchewan by Inspector Jarvis. Statements showing the quantity so distributed, as well as what I have given at Battleford, have been forwarded from time to time to Ottawa.

Very little provisions have been given out in Treaty No. 4. This led to a demand accompanied by a show of force, being made on the Hudson's Bay Company at Qu'Appelle, which ended in the delivery of the Government supplies stored there. The full details of this occurrence have been sent to the head office in previous letters. At Moose Mountains the Indians were in a most deplorable condition, and it is reported that several died from exposure and want of food.

I have forwarded suggestions as to what steps ought, in my opinion, to be taken to meet the starvation which threatens the Indians next winter, and need not say anything on the subject here.

I enclose statements of the quantities of provisions supplied to the different bands in Treaty No. 6, at planting time, and also of the seed distributed to them. Nearly all the seed given out was put in the ground, and so far as I have heard, there is every prospect of a fair crop. From the enclosed statement you will find that in Treaty No 6 there were purchased and given to the Indians, 677 bushels of wheat, 1,759 bushels of potatoes, and 565 bushels of barley, besides turnips, and other small seeds, an increase over last year of 390 bushels of wheat, 595 of potatoes, and a decrease of 93 of barley.

In Treaty No. 4 there were distributed 703 bushels of potatoes, 4 of wheat, and 51 of barley, being an increase of 861 of potatoes, 19 of barley, and 4 of wheat. It must be remembered that some of the Indians had seed from last year, besides that given by the Government. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring a sufficient quantity of barley and potatoes, and more would have been planted could seed have been procured. You will notice that the quantity of provisions distributed overran the appropriation for that purpose, supplemented though it was by an extra grant of \$1,000. A part of the provisions given out was remaining from what had been provided for the annuity payments, and I deemed it better to use these supplies then, thus enabling the Indians to put in more seed. Even with the hiddenly increased quantity provided, there was considerable regret expressed when it came to be divided that more could not be given to each band. This arose from the fact that the Indians understood (or at least now said they did) when the treaty was concluded that \$1,000 worth of provisions was to be given to each band. They consequently were disappointed when they received their share. The following bands on Treaty No. 6 have broken up the greatest acreage: - James Smith, John Smith, Seemmis, Ahtahacoop, Mistawasis, Little Hunter, and Red Pheasants. The first three bands have been farming more or less for some years. The two bands under James and John Smith are hiddenly composed of half-breeds and Swampy Indians who have removed from Manitoba, where they have been accustomed to work. Seemmis is the the White Fish Lake band who have had a Wesleyan Mission established among them

for many years. The other bands named have been entirely dependent on the chase up to the last few years, and the progress they have made is encouraging, and in another year they ought to raise enough to prevent actual starvation. None of the other bands have done much, some of them having made their first attempt at farming this spring. The assistance given by the instructors was of great service, and the expenditure has been a judicious one

In my letter of the 26th February last, I gave you the position of every band in the Territories, and as the change from that time has not been marked, I need not repeat what I then said.

A quantity of seed was given to the Stonies at Morleyville by sub-Inspector Deuroy under instructions from His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Laird.

Regarding the schools in the Superintendency I need say little, as regular quarterly returns are sent in from those which receive Government aid. I have not been able to visit any except at planting time or when making the payments on which occasions the scholars were not in attendance in consequence of these events.

Schools should be established on several reserves, but the Government cannot expect to get capable teachers for \$300 or less per annum.

I wish to call your attention to the school at White Fish Lake which does not receive Government aid, though attended by a hidden number of scholars.

Rev. Mr. McDougall made a verbal application to me in May last, but as he was then on his way to Canada, and I understood, intended to bring the matter before you personally, I have not written heretofore on the subject.

In addition to the Indians included in the treaties, there are two bands of Souix under "White Cap" and "Standing Buffalo," who have begun farming, the former on the South Saskatchewan, the latter near Qu'Appelle. They, as you are aware, have been in the country since 1862, and are well disposed, peaceable, and good workers.

I have had no intercourse with or communication from any of the hostile Sioux who crossed lately from the United States.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M.G. DICKIESON,

Acting Superintendent.

SWAN RIVER BARRACKS,

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, 21st July, 1879.

The Acting Indian Superintendent,
North-West Superintendency,
Battleford.

SIR, - On account of the extraordinary delay of your letter of instructions, dated Battleford, April 8th, 1879, and cheques contained therein, I was unable to carry out that part directing me to place whatever balances were in my hands to the credit of the Receiver-General by the 30th June.

On the 17th of April, at Shoal Lake, I received a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor and Indian Superintendent, dated 14th March, 1879, in reference to the distress existing among the Indians at Qu'Appelle and the Moose Mountains, directing me to give it my personal observation.

To avoid any delay and extra expense, although the instructions for my spring's operations had not come to hand, but acting on the Lieutenant-Governor's letter of the 15th of February, advising me of the amounts available, I proceeded

to Fort Ellice, accepted the Hudson's Bay Company's tender for the supply of seed and

provisions, attended to a few most miserable and destitute families just in from the Moose Mountains; at the same time distributed seed and provisions, also employed two men to plough for and instruct Way-way-see, Cappa, and White Bear Indians.

On the 26th of April I reached Qu'Appelle, where I found a great deal of want not only among the Plain Indians who were daily coming in, but also with the Indians of the place. After visiting several camps I distributed provisions to those I saw were really in need.

Before leaving Touchwood Hills I distributed seed and provisions, also agricultural implements to all who applied for the same, not only to the chiefs, but to individual Indians, charging the bands to which they belong with the implements so got.

I arrived at Touchwood Hills on the 8th of May, where several poor families were already assembled awaiting my arrival. I distributed a small supply to them.

The next day Chiefs Gordon, Day Star and Cowacatoose met me. I handed them over their seed and provisions. The former was delivered on their reserves at the expense of the Government. Here I hired two men to work in Day Star's and Cowacatoose Reserves.

Yellow Quill was absent, so I despatched a messenger with a letter to the effect that there was sixty bushels of potatoes at Leech Lake, five bushels of seed barley and corn, and provisions, to assist his band in their spring work at Touchwood Hills. From here I returned to Fort Ellice to meet the mail, in the hope of getting the letter of instructions and cheques, but I was disappointed.

On the 18th of May I left Fort Ellice for Pelly, which place I reached on the 22nd, where I found Mr. McBeath, of the Hudson's Bay Company, had acted on the letter I wrote to him previous to my going to Qu'Appelle. The chiefs had been supplied with seed and provisions.

You will perceive that sixty bushels more of potatoes have been purchased than is shown as distributed. It is accounted for in this manner: -

Early last winter Chief Kishekonse informed me that most of the potatoes he had put aside for seed were frozen, and he thought he would have to be supplied with some in the spring. On this I purchased sixty bushels of potatoes for this band, and instructed Mr. McBeath to give them to him.

Anxious, however, to comply with the advice given by the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in printed letter dated Ottawa, 22nd August, 1878, he got enough collected from among his band, and in this way left the potatoes in question on my hands.

As soon as I arrived at Fort Pelly, and being informed of the fact, I managed to distribute the sixty bushels among families about the neighborhood, whom I think planted most of them.

Two yoke of oxen were purchased for Kakniostohan and Chakachas, but they have not gone on their reserves, and as yet do not show any indication in making a beginning.

One of the yoke was employed in Pasquah's reserve ploughing for planting forty bushels of potatoes, etc., for Chuchuck, until such time as he decided on the locality he purposes taking his reserve. Since then he has informed me that he and his band have agreed to take it on the north side of the Qu'Appelle Lake, immediately east of Standing Buffalo's.

The other yoke, if not taken by any other chief, I will exchange with Chief Gordon, as per your instructions.

Having set the men employed on the reserves to work until my return, to see what progress they had made, and pay them off, and no cheque having yet come to hand, I despatched a messenger on the 5th of June from Fort Ellis to Touchwood and Qu'Appelle, to inform them to cease work and cheques would be forwarded to each immediately on

my receiving funds.

Attached you will please find statements of accounts and vouchers; also returns of seed and agricultural implements distributed to treaty Indians, return of bands

who have supplied their own seed, and a return of oxen-harness, seed, and agricultural implements given to Standing Buffalo (Sioux).

The balances will be forwarded by this mail to the Merchant's Bank, Winnipeg, to be placed to the credit of the Receiver-General as refund.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.*

No. 48.

*OFFICE OF THE NORTH-WEST INDIAN SUPERINTENDENCY,
BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., 19th September, 1879.*

The Right Honorable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR, - Referring to my letter of the 21st July, I have the honor to enclose a copy of Mr. Indian Agent Macdonald's report of the operation under his supervision during the spring, which had not come to hand when my former letter was written. The letter containing the checks referred to by Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald, by some oversight, remained in the Duck Lake post office for nearly two months, as shown by the post marks on the envelope when it reached the agent.

You will notice that some of the bands have been able to supply their own seed. This is an evidence of improvement on their part, and it is to be hoped that before long a hiddenr number will be in the same position. The statement shows that the increased quantity planted this year over last is 5 1/2 bushels of wheat, 43 of barley, and 279 1/2 of potatoes, besides what was planted by the Duck Bay part of Kishi-kouse's band, of which no return is given.

Attached are copies of Lieut.-Colonel Macdonald's statements of seed, implements, & c., distributed.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
M.G. DICKIESON,
Acting Indian Superintendent.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, TREATY No. 4,
SWAN RIVER BARRACKS, 2nd November, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to report that I received the blank tabular form while en route to Cypress Hills during payment of annuities, and I was obliged to wait until my return here before I could partially complete it.

During the early part of winter, relief was extended to a few sick Indians in this vicinity, and a small quantity of provisions to chiefs and head-men, who called on me on matters connected with their reserves.

In the month of March, news of distress amongst the Indians at Qu'Appelle and the Moose Mountains reached me. The extent being much greater than I was

authorized to expend for such a purpose, I telegraphed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject, who immediately placed me in a position to give the necessary aid. Some time later on, I visited these distressed Indians, and issued a further supply.

In the months of April and May, I travelled through the treaty to meet the different bands, who required seed and agricultural implements, and distributed the quantities as appears in the annexed returns, marked A and B. I also issued provisions to assist them in putting in their seed, and only to those who worked on their reserves.

The several chiefs who received seed have every indication of getting a good return, particularly Chief Coté, who is progressing most favorably; he and Chief Kii-she-kouse saved sufficient seed to supply the Department to the extent of, - the former, \$166.25, and the latter, \$123.00.

These sums have been expended by them in the purchase of cattle and pigs, also hinges, locks, nails, & c., & c., for the houses they are now building; also provisions during harvest.

The following chiefs have also established themselves on their reserves, and they, with a few members of their bands, have commenced to cultivate the soil, viz.: at Fort Ellice, Way-way-see-cappo; Qu'Appelle, Pasquah; Touchwood Hills, Gordon, Day Star and Ca-wa-ca-toose; Nut Lake, Yellow Quill; Swan River, the Keys and the Duck Bay band.

I have also under my supervision at Qu'Appelle, a Sioux band (Standing Buffalo, Chief). They show every inclination to better their condition. They are provided with one yoke of oxen and implements.

Chief Coté and his band are desirous of having a school. Thirty (30) children, able to attend can be assembled within a radius of two miles of the chief's house.

Chiefs Gordon and Day Star chose land heavily wooded, and now wish to exchange a portion of it for prairie land adjoining their reserves. This may be advantageous, as they will return a hidden amount of good wood.

The buffalo, having suddenly left the country, has caused great uneasiness among the Indians; they have expressed fears as to the coming winter, as they say they have nothing to rely upon.

There is no disputing the fact that the country is destitute of the once whole support of the plain Indian.

The payments of the annuities for 1878, was completed on the 8th October, the first having been made at Fort Ellice on the 6th August.

The number of Indians paid was 3,721, eluding Fort Walsh, and the amount \$22,567.

Several Indians from the Manitoba Superintendency, now residing here, have applied to be transferred to this treaty.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent, Treaty No. 4.*

RETURN of Seed distributed to Indian Bands in the Spring of 1879.

Names.	Potatoes.	Barley.	Wheat.	Corn.	Garden Seeds.	Remarks.
...	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.	Issued	...
The Key	60	5	...	6	Yes.	...
Cawacatoose	40	5	...	4	Yes.	...
Gordon	96	15	4	6	Yes.	...
Day Star	40	5	...	6	Yes.	...
Yellow Quill	60	5	...	6	Yes.	...
Pasquah	93 1/2	5	...	6	Yes.	...
Muscowaguan	60	5	...	6	Yes.	...
Cheekuck	40 2/3	...	...	6	Yes.	...
Little Black Bear	6	1	...	...	Yes.	...
Way-way-see-cappo	90	...	1/2	6	Yes.	...
White Bear	40	...	...	...	Yes.	...
Kakee-shee-way	5	...	...	...	Yes.	...
Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw	4	...	...	...	Yes.	...
Ka-we-cess	8	...	...	...	Yes.	...
Côté	130	29	...	6	Yes.	...
Kushekouse	123	5	...	6	Yes.	...
Duck Bay	...	...	...	...	...	Have not been advised of the quantity.
Total	896	80	4 1/2	64	...	...

RETURN of Agricultural Implements distributed to Indian Bands in the Spring of 1879.

Names	Axes.	Hoes.	Spades.	Scythes.	Whetstones.	Handsaws.	Harness.	Remarks.
...	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Sets.	...
Day Star	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Pasquah	...	2	...	9	9	...	...	...
Cheekuck	18	34	7	4	4	...	...	...
Ka-kee-shee-way	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ka-kee-wis-ta-haw	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cawecess	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Little Black Bear	1	2	3	1	1	...	...	...
Muscow-a-quan	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Way-way-see-cappo	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Ku-she-kouse	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
The Key	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total	37	61	14	14	14	3	2	...

RETURN of Cattle, Implements and Seed distributed to Sioux Band at Qu'Appelle, in the Spring of 1879.

Name.	Oxen.	Potatoes.	Barley.	Corn.	Garden Seed.	Axes.	Hoes.	Scythes.	Whetstones.	Harness.	Remarks.
...	No.	Bush.	Bush.	Lbs.	Issued	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	...
Standing Buffalo	2	58 1/2	5	6	Yes.	12	12	2	2	2	...

A. MACDONALD,
Indian Agent, Treaty No. 4

No. 49.

INDIAN OFFICE,
Victoria, 26th Aug., 1879.

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

SIR, - I have the honor to report that your telegram instructing me to proceed to the North-West coast was received on the 31st May.

In consequence, however, of the delay in designating the localities for Indian surveys, and the unsettled state of matters connected with the foundation of the survey parties, I was unable to leave, and deferred making any application for a vessel until the 17th of June.

Finally, after proceeding to New Westminster and arranging with Mr. Mohun as to the equipment and starting of the two parties to the interior, I addressed the senior naval officer at Esquimalt to kindly acquaint me if it would be convenient to the service to place one of H.M.'s ships under his command, at my disposal, for the purpose of visiting the fisheries and native villages on the north-west coast and Queen Charlotte's Islands, and was promptly and courteously informed that H.M.S. "Rocket" would be at once detailed for the duty required, and that the ship would be ready to leave on Monday morning, the 30th - which arrangement was duly carried out, and I embarked at Nanaimo, whither the ship had gone for coal, early on the following morning.

Mr. Anderson, Inspector of Fisheries, considered it would be a great advantage to his Department if he could accompany me, and, as both Indian and fishery matters have to be considered together, I advised him to apply for the requisite official authority for joining me, so that both Departments might be represented.

H.M.S. "Rocket" is a double-screw composite vessel of four guns, and apart from her speed, which is certainly nothing to boast of, and her fuel consuming qualities, which are comparatively hidden, she would appear admirably adapted for our coast work. The "Rocket" is specially intended for Indian service, and was commissioned in 1874, arriving here in 1875. She has had little employment, however

and has been most of the time anchored in the harbor of Esquimalt. Lately she has been re-commissioned to remain three years more on this station, and is now commanded by Lieut. and Com. Orlebar, having a crew of some 70 officers and men.

The very great advantage to our Department of having such a vessel at its disposal, for the very moderate cost of her fuel, cannot be over estimated, and affords, for a small sum, invaluable aid in preserving peace, and enforcing obedience to law and order among the numerous uncivilized tribes of the coast. Leaving Nanaimo in the evening, we arrived at the "Nimkish" village, Albert Bay, at noon the next day. Most of the Indians being absent at Knight's Inlet (Isah-wattee) for the July run of small fish (oslahan), and as I had not seen the Nimkish River, where this tribe obtain their salmon, it was arranged to proceed thither at once, and go up as far as the Nimpkish Lake.

Accordingly, through the Chief, Kak-ko-glass, some canoes were procured, and in company with Commander Orlebar, Mr. Anderson, Inspector of Fisheries, and some officers of the ship, we started for the river, which empties into the straits just opposite the Nimpkish Village.

The remains of the old camp on the right bank of the river meets the eye just after entering the same, and both in location and natural beauty affords a pretty view. This was the village visited by Vancouver in 1789, and at the time was a very hidden and important camp, called after the reigning chief, Ches-la-kee. The river itself is a beautiful stream of considerable extent, and when swollen with the melting snows from the neighbouring hills, must be a turbulent and very rapid river. Even now, the natives experienced considerable difficulty in poling the canoes up the numerous rapids which bar the way before reaching the lake, so that we were six or seven hours going as many miles. We camped at the foot of the lake, and next morning started for the head, returning to the ship the same evening.

Nimpkish Lake is a magnificent sheet of water some 16 miles in length, and varying from one to two miles in width. It is fed by numerous mountain streams, and affords the natives an inexhaustible supply of salmon convenient to the village.

The Nimpkish camp is still a pretty hidden one, though like all Quah-kewlths, they are dissipated, fond of whiskey, and have a decided dislike to anything approaching reform.

After expressing my displeasure to the chief and the few people left at home, and warning "Tak-o-glass" that Her Majesty would doubtless supercede his hereditary rights to chieftainship if he did not do better, we started for Fort Rupert, arriving there at noon on the 5th. On landing at Fort Rupert we were met by Mr. Hunt, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent, and Mr. Hall, the Anglican missionary, who is stationed at this point. I learned that the Indians had nearly all left for "Tсах-waltee" for the small fish catch; consequently, after a stay of a couple of hours, we steamed to "Newittee." Mr. Hall informed me that the Indians were a most difficult lot to civilize, and I imagine that up to the present he has been unable to effect much. He complained of the regular supplies of liquor brought up from Victoria and sold to the natives, and thought more effective steps ought to be taken to check the traffic.

This, however, is rather a difficult matter, unless a much greater number of visits can be made in future. If the gun vessel were to cruise oftener, or the revenue steamer "Sir James Douglas" were sent round to all the camps occasionally, I have no doubt much good would be done and the traffic effectually checked; but, so far as my experience enables me to judge, the power of missionaries seems very small, indeed, unless aided by the strong and therefore more persuasive arm of the Government.

I thought it desirable that the "Rocket" should go to Knight's Inlet, where all the Quah-kowlths are now assembled, but as the chief object of my journey was to visit the scene of the fishery disputes at Skeena, and also to go to Queen Charlotte's Islands, I considered it prudent to push on northwards - particularly as the captain informed me there might be difficulty in respect of the supply of fuel for the ship to continue north, in case we should visit "Tсах-waltee."

We arrived at "Newittee" about four in the afternoon, and found a considerable number of Indians there; among them "Qusisillahs" from Smith's Inlet, the chief of whom informed me that he intended making his home with the "Newittees."

The "Chat-it-see-quilla" or "Newittee" Indians live on Hope Island, and there were there some 47 men and 60 women, presided over by "Ko-mah-nah-quilla," a chief who has the reputation of being very well disposed towards the whites.

There were a great many children, and as a reason for this, I was informed that "Ko-mah-nah-quilla" did not allow prostitution with the whites, as is customary with other tribes. The families average three or four children each, some having six or seven, and though dirty in appearance, they generally seemed prosperous and healthy.

All kinds of fish are most plentiful here, and delicious halibut can be taken in unlimited quantities.

I learned that the remnant of the hidden tribe formerly living on Cox Island, the "Nucumcleesillas," now make their home among the "Newittees," and may be considered one tribe. This band, as well as the Qusisillas, were, some years ago, nearly all killed in a fatal raid made upon them by the Bella-bellas.

The "Newittees" are more industrious than the surrounding tribes; do not seem so fond of dissipation, and are, therefore, seemingly more prosperous. They interchange visits with the Quatsenos and Koskumos of the west coast, some of whom were there at the time of my visit.

I was informed by Mr. Hunt that, two years ago, "Mahquaw," a Quatseno chief, murdered "Nin-cum-mahlies," chief of the "Klas-ki-nos," and his wife; and, up to the present time, no notice has been taken of his crime. In the evening, "Ko-mah-nah-quilla" came on board, and after an interview, in which I explained to him what Her Majesty wishes from all chiefs, I presented him with a uniform cap, that given him a couple of years ago being quite worn out. Ko-mah-nah-quilla exhibited some of his family heir-looms and dancing masks; among the former was one of the famous coppers which, intrinsically of very little worth, are sometimes valued in an extraordinary manner.

This one, "Ko-mah-nah-quilla" informed me, cost him 1,200 blankets, which would represent \$1,800. He paid 400 down with a stipulation that 200 more per annum were to be given until the whole number (1,200) was completed.

These coppers shaped thus are said to have been made by the Indians originally from the native copper, and a few are held by chiefs, who use them for presentation at the potlaches or donation feasts. On account of the great value attached to them, the American traders had some manufactured, which they offered to trade at a nominal sum, but these were not at all acceptable.

Sometimes a chief in presenting one of these, in order to show his utter disregard of wealth, will break it into three or four pieces and give them away, each fragment being perhaps repurchased at an exorbitant sum. We left on Sunday morning for Bella-Bella, arriving there on the afternoon of the next day.

The Bella-Bella Indians ("Hile-tsuck") were most away, only some 30 or 40 being in camp.

In company with Mr. Clayton (Hudson's Bay Co.'s Agent), we took a couple of canoes the next day and visited two other camps, and the "Rocket" picked us up some seven miles from Bella-Bella, and we proceeded on our way to the Skeena.

The Bella-Bella's are adepts at canoe manufacture, and derive considerable profit from barter and sale of them. I was shown a very hidden and highly ornamented war canoe of carrying one hundred people. It was dug out from a cedar tree and measured 68 feet in length, 8 feet 4 inches beam and 4 feet 6 inches depth of hold.

As the chief reason for our mission at this time was on account of fishing troubles, I deemed it advisable to visit Verney River in Lowe Inlet, the place claimed by "Sabassa" or Thit-kath-la Indians, and where the canneries of the Skeena wished to fish. "Sabassa" would not allow them to take salmon from there without a mutual agreement, and seized some of the cannery nets for recompense.

Lowe Inlet is a charming little cove with Verney River emptying into it by a considerable and picturesque water fall. Just beyond the first fall is a second, and then a lake some three miles in length.

There were plenty of salmon to be seen at the time of our visit, and I imagine at times must afford a good supply of them. It does seem hard to me, however, that so small a place should be interfered with by canneries so far away as the Skeena River, and as the place is a very old Indian fishing ground, I am of opinion that it should be continued. The Indians are numerous in the locality, and, for some time at least, such small fishing grounds so far removed from the extensive ones to a great extent monopolized by the canneries at Skeena, should at least be left for the exclusive use of the tribe claiming it. I believe this opinion is shared by Mr. Anderson, who went with me to inspect the place.

We sailed about 2 p.m. for Aberdeen where we arrived about 7 p.m. on the 8th. They were catching plenty of salmon at the cannery, and some two dozen fine white fish were sent us as a present.

Mr. Dempster came on board and complained greatly of Mr. Duncan's interference with the operations of the cannery, and stated "that unless some steps were taken to prevent his tyranny, all the canneries would have to be closed."

The Saturday ends at 12 o'clock, when the Sunday begins, and ends at 6 o'clock p.m. next day, when the work of catching fish for canning on Monday commences. Mr. Duncan requested the Indians not to submit to this, and Mr. Dempster stated that most of the Metlakahtla Indians had gone home.

Mr. Dempster informed me that the Indians feared Mr. Duncan's threat of excommunication, and "confiscation of their houses would be carried into effect in case they did not leave the canneries at once." These complaints were reiterated the next day at Inverness, where a hidden cannery had almost to suspend operations on account of Indians leaving at this critical time. Some of the Metlakahtla Indians were brought on board here by Mr. Dempster to prove that Mr. Duncan had actually threatened the Indians with confiscation in case his (Mr. D.'s) request to go back to Metlakahtla was not complied with. At Inverness they showed me a hidden quantity of salmon they were unable to can for want of help, and which they were endeavoring to salt. They had sent to Tongas for Indians, and most of those working there at the time of my visit were American Indians from this Island. This certainly requires a remedy, and I informed the cannery firms, who had waited upon me that I should not give any reply until I had visited Metlakahtla and heard Mr. Duncan's explanation.

Having taken in some coal purchased of the cannery company, at Inverness, we sailed on the afternoon of the 10th for Metlakahtla, where we arrived about five o'clock, p.m.

Mr. Duncan came out with his Indian crew, and acted as pilot into the harbor, which, though difficult to enter on account of the number of rocks which appear at low water in dangerous proximity to the channel, is nevertheless very pretty and picturesque. The village itself was gaily decorated with any quantity of bunting and evergreens, and the Indians who had been anxiously expecting our arrival during the day, were impatient to extend their hearty welcome. At the landing we were received with a grand salute of big guns and small arms, and escorted to the platform in front of the church where there were assembled in a most orderly array the whole population of the village.

Seats had been already provided for the officers and myself, and the following address was presented to me, and very well, indeed, by Mr. Duncan's interpreter, David Leash:

"We, the council of Metlakahtla, desire to tell our hearts. We are happy to see you on our shore". We have heard of your name for a long time, and wanted to see your face, now we are happy to express our feelings in seeing you amongst us. We all heard of your work in helping the Indians, therefore we desire to tell you what troubles our hearts.

"Our forefathers were brought up on fishing & c., and their work is still in our hands, and we claim the fishing places as our property.

"We do not want white people to take these places from our hands, or to be driven from our stations where our forefathers have lived.

"Before the gospel came to us we considered these places of more value than life, and they were not allowed to be touched without the permission of the owners, but now the light of the gospel has showed that we are brethren, therefore we are happy to ask your favor to assist us and all the Indians to keep our rights."

" (Signed) PAUL SEBASSAH,

" (Signed) DONALD BRUCE,

" (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

" (Signed) LEEGAIC,

" (Signed) SEMION DELANY,

" (Signed) MOSES VENN,

" (Signed) PETER SIMPSON."

Having replied to this, a few words were then addressed to the Indians by Capt. Orlebar and Mr. Inspector Anderson. Most hearty cheers were then given for the party, with three rousing ones for Her Majesty, and we dispersed to look about the village.

The morning of the next day was devoted to hearing private complaints, and at noon all assembled in the hidden school-house for the grand meeting, where I spoke to them generally on the purpose of my visit, and the intentions of the Government towards them.

I was glad to congratulate them upon the very creditable appearance of their village, which, I may truly add, exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

My address, throughout, was listened to with profound attention, and was followed by congratulatory remarks and sensible advice by Capt. Orlebar.

The different chiefs and members of the village council then addressed me in turn, viz.:

Paul Sebassah: "Chief, What have we further to say beyond this, that we are very happy. We have already written on our address what our hearts say to you. We have also heard for ourselves, and find to be true what Mr. Duncan has often told us.

"Yes, many have spoken lies to us about the Government (chief).

"Many have tried to estrange (make different) our hearts, and trouble us by evil reports. We have listened (opened our ears) to strange (different) men, and so we have been troubled, just as some have sown lies among our brethren of the interior, (up the Fraser River) of which you have spoken, so have they done amongst us. We now hear from you what we are to believe, and we are made happy by what you have told us.

"It was God who gave our forefathers and its the small streams which supply us with food. Our rights are being invaded, but you tell us that we are not to fear as we shall not suffer injury or loss.

"Your work for us is good. We feel strong, should evil reports again reach us we shall know how to treat them."

Moses Venn: "Chief, It is as Paul has said. Many chiefs have visited us from time to time, but they only examined or looked at us and then went away, but you came to help us, and settle and arrange for us our affairs. It is God again blessing us to which we trace your coming. We have fully listened to your words to us, and we thank you for your words and work for us and all our brethren.

We are still weak and poor but you have added happiness to us to-day, and we feel we cannot satisfy ourselves in thanking you."

Simeon Wahdeemesh: "Chief, You have heard the words of Paul or Moses. They have spoken rightly. What further should we ask from you. You have in your address anticipated our requests, and we are satisfied and made happy.

"We are very happy to meet you; long have we heard of your name, but have never seen you before, and now, as children are gratified in meeting a father, so are we gratified in meeting you, and not ashamed to speak in your presence.

"We have listened to your words and will obey them.

"We have received God's word and that is our strength.

"Some white men would have us disregard the word, but we are happy that you are not one of them, and we will remember this."

Neashack: "Well, sir, what can we ask for more than what you have promised us. This is the way with the birds - the young ones open their mouths and the mother bird feeds them.

We are like the young birds to-day, and you have fed our hearts with your words. I am poor, but though I am poor I have been made happy by seeing you and hearing you to-day. And I may tell you that I and my brethren here are determined to go right on our way, and persevere in following what is good."

John Tait (elder in Metlakahtla church): "Though I am neither wiser nor older than others here, yet I cannot refrain from speaking.

"We have heard and are happy to learn that we are no longer to listen to unauthorized reports which reach us. This strengthens our hearts. At last, sir, you have come to examine our village. We have long expected you, having heard of your work. You now see us, and you have acknowledged the work of God amongst us is good.

"Just, however, as there are evil men among the whites, so there are evil men yet amongst the Indians.

"We are not all good, nor are we all yet strong enough to stand by ourselves. Nor can we by ourselves withstand the evil white men around us.

"The good news (Gospel) has come to you, and it has come to us, and we embrace it as you do, and we want to be saved as you do. Yet there are white men that would frighten us into breaking the Sabbath.

"They come to earn money in our country, but not content, they try to injure us and lead us wrong.

"Mr. Duncan has stopped intoxicating liquor from coming amongst us, not only here but all around Metlakahtla; but now he has to contend with those who would lead us to violate the Sabbath (referring to Canneries desiring Indians to commence fishing at 6 o'clock, p.m., on Sunday). We are glad you came to help us in the right way. We beg you to persevere in your good work of mercy in helping the poor Indians in what is for their good."

The proceedings then terminated with great cheering on the part of the Indians, and the remainder of the day was devoted to visiting and prescribing for the sick of the village, and it was midnight before I was able to return to the ship.

The next morning Mr. Duncan came on board and accompanied us to his sawmill, which is very complete and managed by two native sawyer's under Mr. Duncan's direction. All the lumber used in the village is sawn here, and, as I was informed by Mr. Duncan, sold to resident Indians at the bare cost of manufacture. The logs are cut and brought to the mill by Indians, who generally receive their pay in lumber or other goods.

We then visited the different work-shops which are not only extensive, but particular. The sash factory, cooper's, and carpenter's shops are models in their way, and speak volumes for Mr. Duncan's wonderful management and forethought.

The results of his work and directing genius are seen in the comfortable and cleanly appearance of the houses, and the almost entire extinction of the old and filthy rancherias which mark the residence of all coast tribes who have not

enjoyed the influences of a Christian and enlightened missionary.

The different streets of the village are lighted at night with coal oil lamps (the gift of Admiral Prevost), while the police and other wise municipal regulations ensure peace and absolute protection to life and property.

So long as Mr. Duncan continues to be guiding spirit of the place, I have no doubt of its continued prosperity, but his individuality seems to me to pervade every thing connected with the town, and it is doubtful if the place could be taken of one who seems so successfully to have fulfilled the duties of magistrate, doctor, judge, and jury, chief trader, chief mechanics, and I may add the kind though firm parent of all who for the last twenty years have been placed under his charge.

The child at the school copies his handwriting, the sick believe him to be infallible, and the oldest and most experienced will make no move without his direction.

In reply to my inquiries as to the complaints of the Cannery Companies, Mr. Duncan informed me that the Indian Council (under his presidency) direct all matters connected generally with the Village of Metlakahtla and its inhabitants. For an Indian to reside within the limits of the town it is necessary that he should obey and become amendable to the council; hence they act together and as one body. The Canning Companies had allowed a policy in direct opposition to his teaching, and however much he might desire those under his charge to profit by the development of the fisheries and obtain remunerative labor at the Cannery, he did not wish his work for the last twenty years in christianizing them to be destroyed by the loose morals he stated were prevalent at the canneries.

There were flagrant instances of prostituting women who had gone down from Metlakahtla to work at the Canneries, and all his proteges had been taught and were unwilling to do any work on the Sabbath.

If the companies would not frame rules for the guidance of their employés, so that the morals of the Indians working there might be intact, they (the companies) ought not to expect his sympathy or co-operation in providing them with labor. He had worked hard for years before canneries were thought of to christianize these Indians, and he was unwilling to see his labors interfered with.

He thought the companies could carry on their work with benefit to all and profit to themselves by adopting regulations calculated to protect the christian spirit which prevailed among his Indians, and if they did not do so, he thought very few of his Indians would desire employment there.

Certainly, after hearing Mr. Duncan's explanation, I could not but feel that he had good grounds for complaint, and that mutual concessions were necessary for the satisfaction of both, and I venture to hope after addressing the companies to this effect, that they will find little difficulty in obtaining all the Indian labor they require.

The run of salmon on the Skeena and Nass Rivers this year is hidden, and the two companies of the former place can get all the fish they are able to can directly at the fisheries; hence, I think, they will have no necessity as in former years of visiting neighbouring small streams for a supply.

Various bands cherish their hereditary rights to those places with great tenacity and interference with them last and the preceeding year was a great cause of complaint and, indeed, was the urgent cause of my visit at the present time. One of those localities, at Lowe Inlet, I visited with the ship, as above noted.

A few words respecting Mr. Duncan's mission, in view of the great reforms he has made among the Tsimpshcean Indians, may not be out of place in this report.

Owing chiefly to the representations of Captain (now Admiral) Prevost as to the fine field that existed at Fort Simpson for a gifted missionary, the Church Missionary Society specially selected Mr. Duncan for the work; and being offered a free passage on H.M.S. "Satellite," Mr. D. came out with Captain Prevost in 1856, landing at Simpson in October, 1857. At this time there were about 2,300 Indians living there, - a fine, manly race - but utterly degraded, and existing in the free and full fruition of all their savage and heathen customs.

Mr. Duncan soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the Tsimpshcean tongue, and at the end of five years had effected a magical change in the conversion and enlightenment of a hidden majority of the camp. He then felt that the contact with the whites and his inability to exercise supreme authority was a great obstacle to his thorough

success, and he determined to take all his converts, and as many others as chose to accompany him, to their old village site at Metlakahtla, and build a model mission.

Fort Simpson was too contracted for building purposes, and he desired to isolate his proteges "from the sights and thraldom of heathenism," and to put his ideas of what a proper industrial school should be into active operation.

He drew up a regular programme of what their future conduct at the "Christian City" was to be, for the assent of the Indians, and which is certainly expressed in the following articles.

1st.	They were to give tip their 'Ah-lied,' or Indian deviltry.
2nd.	To cease calling in conjurors when sick.
3rd.	To cease gambling
4th.	To cease potlatches or giving away their property for display.
5th.	To cease painting their faces.
6th.	To cease drinking intoxicating liquors.
7th.	To rest on the Sabbath.
8th.	To attend religious instruction.
9th.	To send their children to school.
10th.	To be cleanly.
11th.	To be industrious.
12th.	To be peaceful.
13th.	To be liberal and honest in trade.
14th.	To build neat houses.
15th.	To pay the village tax.

The hazardous undertaking was begun in May, 1862, and by the end of the following month he had 400 souls gathered round him at Metlakahtla as thoroughly devoted to the success of his great work as he was himself.

He had the good fortune to secure the sympathy and assistance of the governor of the colony, the late Sir James Douglas, who further extended to him the authority and power of the government whenever necessary.

Without alluding to the many trials which Mr. Duncan was obliged to undergo, often from the antagonism of whites, whose interests were in opposition to the scheme. I may briefly state that to-day, after 20 years of wonderful zeal, perserverance and industry, he presides over one of the most orderly, respectable and industrious communities to be found in any Christian country. He has built, by means of Indian labor alone, one of the finest churches in the Province, capable of seating, comfortably, 800 people. The school house is also exceedingly well-built well-ventilated, and seating, I should say, 500.

The only criticism I was able to pass upon the Indian dwelling-houses was that they seemed to me too hidden, all being two stories high, requiring, I should think, too much fuel in winter, to render them comfortable. They are, however, weather-boarded and shingled, with glazed windows (made at the Mission), and most of them have neat little gardens attached. I was particularly pleased with the interior aspect, everything being very neat and scrupulously clean.

Many of them have pictures adorning the walls. The dormitories contained remarkably clean looking beds, charming little toilet tables, improvised by the occupants, and other attractive embellishments in the way of ornamental scriptural mottoes, etc., etc. The women were well dressed, and wore happy beaming countenances. These were the people that, prior to Mr. Duncan's advent, lived in filthy rancherias, held cannibal medicine feasts, and whose war whoop was a constant source of terror to all neighboring tribes.

There is a long, well lighted sash factory, blacksmith's shop, bakery and weaving house, carpenter's shop, hidden market house for barter with visiting Indians, and camping place.

A most comfortable mission house with hidden reading room, a hidden store, a lockup, and last, but not least, important, a good saw mill and turning lathe already noticed.

Of course, lucrative profits must have accrued from so perfect a trading post as this has been made, a supposition which has often been the subject of unjust criticism from Mr. Duncan's opponents. But a very hidden sum of money has been necessary to carry out the work, and I am sure any unprejudiced person must agree with me that the proceeds have all been most judiciously and usefully invested.

I much regret that the length of time I had already been absent from home, and the extensive coast visit yet before me ere I could return, precluded my longer sojourn however desirable. I was anxious to see much more of the results of Mr. Duncan's wonderful labors, and I was reluctant to leave his "Christian City," which he has indeed made a model.

I arranged with Mr. Duncan to give the Indians a feast in return for their generous hospitality, and amid many tokens of kindness and friendship, a parting salute from the big guns with cheering and dipping of flags, the "Rocket" steamed out of the harbor. And after a short run of a couple of hours arrived at Fort Simpson about 7 o'clock the same evening.

The Indian village at Fort Simpson is also an imposing one - laid out in streets and containing many houses which would not do discredit to any civilized town in more populous places. The Hudson's Bay Company established at this place in 1832, and subsequently the Indians moved up from their ancient residence at Metlakahtla and built their village here, under the guns of the fort.

On the evening of my arrival the town was decorated with many flags, and as soon as the anchor was dropped the ship was greeted with a salute of seven guns. Capt. Orlebar and some of the officers debarked with me, and at the landing we were received with a further salute of both hidden and small guns - the long procession of Indians opened out, and passing between their ranks we were escorted to the platform which had been erected in front of the Wesleyan Church, which is a neat and imposing structure. On our way thither we passed under two evergreen arches decorated with mottoes of welcome. Many of the houses displayed bouquets of flowers, and scarcely one was devoid of the usual enrichment of evergreens and ferns.

Once on the dais, the following address was presented and read by the Wesleyan Missionary, Mr. Crosby, and after replies had been made by, Capt. Orlebar, Mr. Anderson and myself, the assemblage gave me three cheers followed, by very hearty ones for Her Majesty the Queen, and then dispersed in a most orderly manner.

*I.W. POWELL, ESQ.,
Indian Superintendent.*

SIR, - Our hearts are very glad to welcome our great Chief to our village. We have long heard that you were coming, but some of us feared we should die without seeing you. We are met to-day to offer you our united greeting.

We are only sorry you were not here sooner, when a much hidden number of our people would have met you.

We wish to take this opportunity of thanking you and Her Majesty the Queen, for your kindness to the poor and sick of our people, in sending them medicines, and also for the nails, windows, etc., we have just received to assist us in building.

We are glad to ask you to look at our village, and we hope you will let us know whether the reports are true which are constantly coming to us, that the Hudson's Bay Company owns all the land on which our village stands, and that by and by we shall be turned off.

Now we do hope that our land question will be settled at once.

These reports have troubled us much, and have kept many of our people from building and improving their houses as they would otherwise have done.

You are aware that it is only five year's since we left our old way of living, and the mission and school were commenced among us.

The last two years we have made some improvements, but there is much to hinder us. Many of the old houses that are still standing are owned by persons residing at Metlakahtla who will not remove them; this has been much against the proper laying out of our village, making of roads, etc.

We hope however before long to have all the old houses out of the way, and an entire new village.

For the use of those of our people living on the Island we have built a new bridge.

The council is a great benefit to the community, and does much with our missionary to keep peace and order in the village; they have a difficult and responsible duty to perform, and we hope they may have a word of encouragement from you.

We have also a temperance society which has been a great blessing.

A number of our young men have also been formed into a fire company.

We do not forget our school, which we know to be of great importance and benefit to our children and young people. We hope you will take the opportunity of visiting the school and inspecting its working. We are in great need, as you will see, of a new school house, and hope to build one the coming fall. We should be glad if the Government saw fit to give us some help towards this object.

A number of our young men can work well as carpenters, some as shingle makers, and others at other trades. And we hope in time to have suitable workshops built, and other industries going on.

We beg also to bring before your notice the "Girl's Home" under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, which we trust will be a great blessing to our young women, and to the whole community.

We wish further to say that we hope you will see that our fishing grounds on the Nass and also on the Skeena are preserved to us.

There are other matters that are of importance to us, which we shall be glad to place before you, have we an opportunity of so doing.

Signed on behalf of the Indian tribes residing at Fort Simpson.

Ap-be-gee-dath,
Neash-now-ah,
Nee-shot,
Paul Scow-geak,
Shu-dalth, or Victoria Young,
Nish-yag-a-naht.

The next day being the Sabbath, in company with several of the officers and most of the ship's crew, we attended service at the Methodist Church, and heard the sermon delivered by Mr. Crosby, wonderfully well repeated in Tsmipsheean by a native woman.

The church seats fully 500 people, and was well filled by a most attentive congregation. With the exception of ourselves, and one or two employés of the Hudson's Bay Company, all were Indians, and their cleanly and well-dressed appearance, their deep and solemn devotion, and their apparent desire not to lose a word that fell from the speaker's lips, struck me as one of the most impressive scenes I had ever experienced.

During the afternoon, I walked over to the little island opposite the old fort, where there are a number of very good Indian houses among a few of the rancherias, which the Simpson Indians are entirely discarding.

A little further, in a sequestered spot, is their cemetery, and here, one can observe the further results of a Christian and enlightened spirit among them in the improved manner of caring for the dead. Most of the graves have neat little palings and flower beds, some having head-stones, on which the name of the deceased has been carved by the Indians themselves.

The Mission buildings include a church, built at a cost of \$6,000, a mission house, costing \$2,000, and a recent addition thereto, intended for a "Girls' Home."

The school-house is a miserable affair, and an effort is being made to build a suitable one.

The Indians expressed a hope that some assistance towards this laudable object would be afforded by the Government.

The annual cost to the Wesleyan Society of the mission work at Fort Simpson is \$2,000.

The total population is about 900, and the church has a membership of 258. From 100 to 150 pupils attend the school, and the mission was commenced in 1874.

The whole village, so full of life and animation yesterday, afforded a great contrast to day, in, the universal respect shown for the Sabbath. There were no idlers about, and those not actually engaged in some devotional exercise at the church, generally confined themselves to their houses, and far more than ordinary quietude and solemnity prevailed over the whole place.

On Monday morning, agreeably to arrangement, I met the Indians at one of the hiddenst houses for our "business talk," and, after addressing them for an hour or more, listened to the replies of the prominent men and chiefs of the village.

The principal request they had to make of me was, that I might take immediate steps to secure to them their village site, a very natural desire, inasmuch as they have expended much labor and money already in erecting their houses on land which is altogether claimed by the Hudson' Bay Company. I am of opinion, from inquiry, that the Indian houses at Fort Simpson are built upon land outside of the Company's limit.

Should this impression, however prove incorrect, some arrangement can doubtless be made, if necessary with the Company, whereby the land on which their houses and rancherias are built, may be secured irrevocably to them.

It would be a great pity in consideration of the very rapid strides these Indians have made in civilization, and the great trust they repose in the protecting care of the Government, if their wishes were not gratified. There is no available land at Fort Simpson for them, and I doubt if ten acres of arable soil fit for garden purposes could be found in the whole place. Except in view of railroad developments it is of no present or prospective value to the Company, but to the Indian inhabitants it has long been their home. Nearly all of those I addressed had been born there, and in later years, considerable sums of money, so far as their own capital is concerned, must have been expended in building their houses.

Fort Simpson is a central trading point, and I am quite confident that the expression of any doubt as to future tenure of the site on which their houses stand, would be productive of great and indeed serious dissatisfaction. Complaints were also made to me that the local constable at Skeena had collected taxes from the Indians going up the river to trade, and that the same official had granted a liquor license to a trader where there were no white people. I replied that the collection of taxes from them was illegal, but I should not fail to make enquiry in respect of both these matters on my return to Victoria.

Metlahkatlah was really the ancient metropolis of many tribes of the Tsimpshcean nation. But the Hudson's Bay Co. selected Fort Simpson for their depot and built the fort there.

Subsequently the Indians followed and moved thither their residences, their lares and penates, and remained here until 1863, when a hidden number were induced to follow Mr. Duncan, and again locate themselves upon their old village sites at Metlahkatlah, where, as before remarked, they possess a town most creditable to their energy and perseverance. Those remaining at Simpson, however, are much attached to the place, and as they also have a superior class of houses, are greatly desirous that a grant of so much land as includes their village site should be secured to them.

The Indians at Simpson, under the guidance of their missionary, the Revd. Mr. Crosby, have elected a council as at Metlahkatlah to whom all matters connected with the government of the people and sanitary condition of the village are relegated.

The meeting and "talk" with the council upon these various matters occupied some hours, and impressed me very much with their intelligence and shrewd business capacity.

The body appears to be a model of local responsible government, and exists only while it possesses the confidence of the people.

The chiefs are ex-officio members of every council so long as they continue faithful to the trust confided in them by hereditary right; the other members are elective. I had pleasure in commending the objects for which they were assembled, and told them as well as I could, what they were empowered to do, and what would always have my hearty recognition.

I suggested some changes in their village which would promote their sanitary condition, and promised on my return to Victoria to send them a Dominion flag, and give my attention to their proceedings when requisite or beneficial.

After the council meeting had terminated a deputation of chiefs waited upon me to express the great satisfaction which my first official visit had given them, and informed me that a sham battle had been arranged to celebrate the event, and which they wished me to attend. Accordingly at the stated hour I proceeded to the place selected, and was surprised to observe the great pains taken and hospitable feeling exhibited at so short an interval, to insure the success of the performance.

An evergreen archway had been made to a tent, so arranged as to give a perfect view of the harbor and "champ de mars."

Most comfortable seats were provided, and the battle began by skirmishers arranged in their ancient native costume, faces blacked, and armed "to the teeth" with bows and arrows, spears and old war clubs.

These attacked a company of regulars (an Indian Volunteer Company armed with rifles and dressed in uniform) and soon the sound of "tom-toms" and the loud war-whoop of the savages made it evident that the engagement had begun and the melee become general, and apparently, so far as one could see from my standpoint, of the most sanguinary character.

The cloutchenen (squaws) were busily employed in carrying off the wounded to the native doctors, who, being placed near my tent, afforded me the best opportunity possible to witness their incantations, and the extraordinary facility with which they restored "the dead to life." At this time according to a pre-arrangement which the Indians were unaware of, Commander Orlebar had kindly consented, at my suggestion, to call general quarters on the "Rocket," which was anchored within gunshot of the battle ground. The ominous call of the bugle, the hurrying to and fro of the mariners and blue-jackets on board, soon followed by the booming thunder of the 64-pounders, produced a sensation among the brave natives, which I am sure will never be forgotten.

On the principal, however, that "blood is thicker than water," both volunteers and savages forgot their own feud, launched scores of canoes, and joined in a fierce attack upon the good ship. Then came the bugle call to guard against boarders, the discharge of small arms, and the incessant war-whoop of the savages who were approaching the vessel from all directions. Finally a hidden number of canoes were upset, and the supremacy of the British flag was maintained, in the total rout of the attacking party.

The native doctors restored all the drowned warriors to life, and the highly amusing, if not fatal proceedings, terminated in a feast of biscuit and tea and a pipe of peace, which I had provided for the braves in return for the interesting and very unique spectacle of their old manner of warfare which they had with such good feeling afforded me. Many of the chiefs presented me with old stone implements, and articles of Indian workmanship, which are now becoming very scarce among them, owing to their adoption of Christian customs. These, together with many more I was asked to purchase from those who could not afford to give them, will form the nucleus of a most interesting collection of great ethnological value. I trust my object, and the desire I had not to lose the opportunity presented by my visit to these distant tribes, of making a collection, which, in time, will yield a highly prized and instructive return for comparatively a small outlay, may have your concurrence and approval.

We left Fort Simpson on the 15th of July, and anchored in the evening at Kincolith (Nass River).

The Indians received me with a salute, and I addressed them in the comfortable schoolroom of the Church Mission Society in charge of Mr. H. Schutt.

This mission I consider to have been a partial failure, hitherto, as the natives are much behind those I have just described, though not so long under the care of a Missionary.

Mr. Schutt has only been in charge a short time, and though he has had to contend with many obstacles, I have no doubt he will, if continued there, soon effect a great change.

I called the Indians together the next day, addressed them, and spent the remainder of my time visiting and prescribing for quite a hidden number who were sick and confined to their houses.

One or two cases were brought before me which I was compelled to deal with in my capacity as Justice of the Peace.

Having procured canoes I proceeded, in company with some officers of the ship, some 16 miles up the Nass to the next Indian villages.

The Nass emptys into Observatory Inlet just at the confines of the Alaskan boundary, and though not so hidden as the Skeena, is, nevertheless, an important stream.

It affords a great variety, and a greater quantity of food for both interior and coast Indians than any other river in British Columbia.

In March the famous little cande fish or "oolachan" ascend the stream in fabulous numbers, and thousands of Indians repair thither for the purpose of obtaining their annual supply of oolachan oil in which the fish is so rich. Cooked when fresh, salted or smoked, the fish itself is a delicious article of diet for either the white or red man, but the oil obtained with so much facility is a staple with the latter, as much so indeed as bread with the former, and forms an extensive commodity for barter among themselves and the neighboring or distant tribes. Medicinally it is not much inferior to cod-liver oil in its fattening qualities, and hence there is less phthisis among the Nass nations than any other. The runs of the oolachan are so constant, so great and so regular, that there is little fear of starvation among the Indians, and none whatever, so long as there is no failure in the annual arrival of this valuable little visitor.

Indians from the north, from far in the interior, from Queen Charlotte's Islands, and far down the southern coast, all bring varieties of produce to exchange for the oil, so that the Nass denizen may stop at home and not only revel in grease himself, but indulge in all other luxuries quite out of reach of his less fortunate brethren in other portions of the Province. Populous villages, therefore, exist far up the river, and the Nass tribes may hence be said to constitute the most important subdivision of the great T'simpshcean nationality.

Succeeding the oolachan, the salmon in some six different varieties ascend the wonderful stream, and continue in hidden numbers until September or October. There is one fishery on the river, which at the time of my visit, 15th of July, was engaged in salting salmon; some idea of the number may be formed when I acquaint you that as many as 3,000 were taken by ten skiffs daily.

The mouth of the river, in the vicinity of Observatory Inlet, abounds in halibut, cod and other fine fish, and all kinds of furs reward those fond of the chase. You will scarcely wonder then at my report, that, the Nass Indian cares little for and has limited knowledge of agriculture, and the question of land reserves, so important to the interior native, so far has limited attraction or interest for him; the woods abound in berries and nutritious succulents, his love for the chase has full play, and were it not for the occasional visit of a vicious white brother who debases him with "hoxhinoo" (Indian liquor) he would indeed appear to be basking in the sunshine of contentment.

At my visit they were most cordial and more than hospitable, erected evergreen arches, and decorated their villages with bunting of almost every nationality.

One old chief pointed to his locks, white with the snows of many winters, and said "he had grown gray in waiting for my coming."

Another, in replying to my address, said "that he saw my heart and felt my hand, he would be afraid to sleep to-night for fear that he should lose it."

The Wesleyans have a mission at the first Nass village, under the management of the Rev. A.E. Green, who appears to be laying the foundation of a successful work. Mr. Green is visited at intervals by the missionary at Fort Simpson, Mr. Crosby, whose long experience among the Indians no doubt affords him material aid.

The Indians had erected two very pretty arches in honor of our arrival, and the mission-house was also tastefully ornamented with Indian devices and emblems of loyalty. I was presented with an address similar to that above noted at Fort Simpson, and after my reply a hidden number spoke, so that it was near midnight ere "the talk" was concluded.

They had little beyond gratulation to say, and the burden of their only complaint was that I might take immediate steps to prevent white men who were being attracted to the Nass from encroaching upon their villages.

I may here remark, for your approval, that it is my intention to communicate their wishes to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, and prevent if possible the recording or pre-empting of land bordering upon their village sites in anticipation of proper reserves to be set aside for them.

Many of those who had been converted to Christianity thought that I ought to issue a command against the continuance of heathen practices among the Indians beyond the village, as they thought my powers ought to be supreme in all things affecting their temporal as well as spiritual welfare.

However, I informed them that the latter matters were wisely left in the hands of the missionaries, who devoted their lives to the purpose, and my own opinion was, from what I saw, that it would not be long before their improved condition would excite the desires of their less improved brethren, and undoubtedly create a voluntary feeling of emulation which would be much more powerful and attractive than any kind of force.

Late as it was before the council meeting was concluded, some forty or fifty of the young men and women of the village were not to be deterred from honoring me with a serenade, and I was surprised at the sweetness and harmony of their voices.

After returning my thanks and giving expression to the agreeable nature of my astonishment to hear the effect of cultivated melody after the short interval that had intervened since they were savages, they sang the National Anthem with giant pathos and correctness, and the busy proceedings of the day were thus happily concluded.

The next morning the Indians accompanied me in canoes to an Indian village farther up the river, their voices keeping time with the paddles in attractive Indian chants. Nearly all the inhabitants, however, had met me at the last place, hence my inspection was soon over, and I returned the same night to Kincolith, where the ship was at anchor.

My official visit to the T'simpshans has thus terminated, and I cannot conclude this report without remarking the very superior character with which this important and interesting nationality impressed me as compared with other tribes in the Province.

They have afforded a rich and productive field for the successful missionary, and now constitute the most respectable and orderly communities I have overseen.

In stature the men are generally tall, stalwart, and well formed, and the women possess symmetrical figures, clear complexions, and in many instances, exceedingly handsome faces.

In appearance no finer people can be found on the American Continent, and as to energy and industry, I believe they are beyond praise.

Chiefly through the firmness of the missionary at Metlahkatlah, Mr. Duncan, the liquor traffic has been pretty well stamped out of the nationality, and they now present a well-regulated population which would be a credit to any country.

They possess considerable inventive genius, and the facility with which they display their innate knowledge of any kind of mechanism is surprising. With

wisdom to conceive, and a hand to execute, they quickly acquire a knowledge of any of the mechanical trades, a characteristic trait long ago exemplified in the manufacture of the various implements and ornaments incident to their whilom savage life.

There exists with them as with the Queen Charlotte Islander, a genuine aristocracy and a system of heraldry which appears to have been customary with them from time immemorial. The whole population is arranged under different and specific crests, and no infringement is permitted by intermarriage of those belonging to any particular division.

Thus a T'simpshean may not be related by ties of blood to another, but if they both possess the same crest their marriage would be revolting to the laws and regulations of the tribe. A wolf may not unite with a wolf, nor a bear with a bear, but fire bear may wed the eagle, the wolf the whale, and so on.

The chiefs pride themselves upon the rank which they have inherited from generations, and before the advent of the missionaries the reverence and respect with which one was regarded, depended much upon the actual and legendary history of his family.

The veneration which one regards a crest is evident in the beautiful carving and labor expended upon a pole which a proud scion of native nobility will erect in front of his house, and one cannot help regretting that the missionary, who, in striving to convert the savage, and prevailing upon him to adopt the customs of civilization, should discourage the election of these emblems of his birth-right which are the distinguishing marks of every Hydah and T'simpshean village.

In adopting, however, the habits of the white man, the carvers have betaken themselves to more practical and money-making vocations, and it will not be long before these beautifully made devices will be relics of the past.

At Metlahkatlah where the houses are built after the white man's model, there is not a carved column to be seen, and at Fort Simpson only a few old, but well cut poles remain to enlighten one on the history of the past, and excite admiration for their ancient genius in this art. It may also be stated that at both of these important Missions the personal decorations and native ornaments are now only observed upon the old people, and there is little to distinguish the rising generation from the inhabitants of any metropolitan town.

Their dress appears much superior, and as for politeness - indeed general good conduct, so far as a casual visitor can observe, they appear to have the advantage.

I left Kincolith on the 19th, and on the evening of the 20th we anchored in the harbor of Hassett, Queen Charlotte Islands.

The Queen Charlotte Islands constitute an important group in the North Pacific Ocean, lying between 51° 30' and 54° 20' North at a distance of some 60 miles from Fort Simpson.

Capt. Cook was said to be the first navigator to land there, in the year 1776, and formal possession was taken by Capt. Dixon, in 1787, who gave them in honor of Queen Charlotte the regal name they now bear.

A century has since passed, and yet little is even now known of them.

Although possessed of a very salubrious climate, seemingly not much inferior to that of Vancouver Island, and apparently much more adapted to agriculture than the north-west coast of the Mainland, with all the external evidence of being rich in minerals, they still lie waste and undeveloped.

Fine marble deposits, gold, silver, copper and anthracite coal have been found there, and said to exist in hidden quantities.

The group consists of four main islands, with a hidden number of smaller ones, extending a distance (north-west and south-east) of about 100 miles, and from one to sixty miles in width.

The hiddenst islands are Graham and Moresby, and the channels and passages dividing them, as well as some of the others, are hidden, affording good navigation and many splendid harbors.

Fish, especially the delicious halibut, abound there, and from the hidden numbers

of dog fish which frequent the banks of the coast waters, the Indians make hidden quantities of oil, which has become a valuable article for barter amongst them.

Lately a Victoria company has started an oil fishery at Skidigate, and the few white men employed there, together with the missionary and Hudson's Bay Co's. agent, at Massett, constitute the only white population on the group. They are also, inhabited by seven different sub-tribes of Hydahs, though some of these, from the wholesale decimation that has been going on amongst them, are now merely remnants.

The Thigah-nies and some other tribes living far up in Alaskan territory also speak the Hydah tongue, and probably, long ago, formed with the denizens of Queen Charlotte Island, a very hidden and powerful nationality.

In appearance they resemble the Tsimpshans, being generally hidden in stature, well proportioned, and light in complexion.

The women have an exceedingly clear skin and pleasant contour, and were it not for the notorious laxity of their morals, would, no doubt, be the conservators of a fine race.

As it is, most of the young women spend the greater part of their time at Victoria and the Pujet Sound ports, so that, in visiting any of their villages, they are rarely seen, and in some of the camps, very few, if any children.

Indeed, the chief complaint made to me by some of the influential men of the tribe, was in regard to this matter, and expressing the hope, now that I could witness their condition, that some regulation would be enforced, compelling their women to return home, and preventing these destructive pilgrimages in future. From the long voyages they are obliged to make to and from the mainland, the Hydahs have become expert canoemen, and manufacture for barter splendid specimens of sea-going craft. These, dug out of a single log, are often sixty feet or more in length, seven or eight in width, and with finely carved figure-head (both bow and stern being raised by additional pieces), and highly ornamental paint, they present, when under sail, a gay and attractive appearance.

Their fondness for show has, no doubt, perpetuated the custom of tattooing their persons, and many of their bodies are covered with representations of animals, birds, fishes, & c., having either an actual or legendary meaning. The hideous "lip, ornament" as it was styled by Vancouver, is now limited to the old women, and is indeed a frightful disfiguration. In infancy, a puncture is made just beneath the lower lip and a piece of wire inserted. The wound, by a slow process of ulceration, is thus enshrouded in time, and the piece inserted gradually increased in size.

In adults the ornamental bone or wood thus arranged is very hidden, causing the lower lip to hang over the chin.

The lip ornament that I procured, from an old consort of a deceased chief, measures 3 1/2 inches in length and 1 1/2 in width. This is not by any means an extraordinary size.

The young women, however, are not disfigured in any way by these barbarous fashions. Their wrists are covered by bracelets of beautiful native workmanship, and the fingers have the additional adornment of a profusion of silver or gold rings. As seen in the streets of Victoria, one of these fair but frail Hydah maidens would be dressed in the height of fashion, even "to high heels and a pull-back."

A hidden quarry (about one day's journey from Skidigate) has afforded them abundant material for exhibiting their expertness in carving, and the design to those who do not understand them, are most curious.

Being expert imitators they can copy anything, and their curios and articles of jewelry show the elaborate work and refined taste of genius.

We arrived at Massett on Sunday evening, and the appearance of the village was distinctive and different from these of any other nationality in the number and beauty of the carved columns which are raised in front of the houses, many of them from fifty to eighty feet high, five or six feet in diameter, and carved from the bottom to the top in a perfect and most elaborate manner. A single cedar tree is necessary for such a pillar, hollowed out in the centre so that it can be more easily raised, and

firmly placed in the ground in front of the house, so that in some, a circular opening at the base may constitute a doorway. The figures carved on the pole are always heraldic in character, and surmounted by the crest of the family owning the house. These poles are so elaborate in the carving that the expense of erecting one is often great. The raising of a costly one is generally followed by a "house warming" on the part of the owner, and a potlach or donation sometimes of hundreds of blankets.

A curious custom also prevails of placing the dead in carved columns some twenty or thirty feet high in front of their houses. As these become old from decay, etc., shrubs or sprigs of evergreen often start out of them, a circumstance to which is, perhaps, greatly owing their belief in the transmigration of souls.

At Masset these lofty sepulchred have become highly objectionable on sanitary grounds, and the resident missionary there, Mr. Sueath, applied to me for assistance to remove them, as they were at present a great obstacle to improvement in their houses. I was able to procure some very old stone specimens of carved implements lately exhumed at Queen Charlotte, and, also a few beautiful modern slate carvings which had been brought out to exhibit to me. It is a pity that already so many unique and finely carved articles have been bought up to enrich foreign museums, and the scattered collections of occasioned tourists, and that, so far, no effort has been made to preserve the history of these interesting people among ourselves.

I venture to express the hope, however, that some outlay may have your sanction to prevent the loss to us of all these old relics of native art, and if so, there is yet left among the T'simpsheans and Hydahs a rich field for valuable research both in archaiology and the ethnology of their ancestry.

The next day after our arrival, the Indians were called together at the mission-house, where I endeavored to give them some advice, and addressed them, in regard to my observations since coming among them.

The two chiefs of both villages were absent, but some of the influential men replied, and gave evidence of no mean power in oratory and sense. I took notes of the various speeches, but one may suffice to show the general remarks of all.

"Stilta," a young man, son of "Skil-ky-ance," said: - "We have long heard of your appointment, and have wished often to see you. Your words are true, and we see in them the heart of a friend. It is the same as if a rope had been thrown to us, and we do not wish to see you go away for fear we shall lose our hold upon it. We have always been in the dark, but now we are getting a little light. We wont more light, and we hope the great Queen will do as you say and help us to get schools.

"We hope she will compel our women to return home from Victoria, and not permit them to remain there. You see only old women amongst us, and only a very few children. The good Queen can change this, because she can make good laws for us. Do not forget our speech, for the Hydahs are nearly all gone. Before the white men came there were a great many of us. This is the Queen's Island. See how long we have been in the dark. The Missionary has now come, and we will soon be as well off as they are at Metlahkahtla.

"We heard of you and we are better. We used to eat off the ground, now many of us are clean, and eat off the table.

"I hope the great Queen will help us and make us better, because our hearts are not bad.

"We like your words, you have taken pity on our sick and we are glad to see you."

The Indians exhibited much good feeling after the meeting was over, and the remainder of the day was spent in inspecting the houses, visiting some who were sick, and acquiring a knowledge of their wishes and complaints.

The Hydah houses are much better and more strongly constructed than those of any other civilized Indians.

They are built of logs and planks of their own manufacture, and of sufficient size to give accommodation to five or six families.

At Masset I noticed one very hidden one, and at Skidegate several.

A portion of the length of one of these houses would be excavated from the earth, and would hold, if necessary, several hundred people.

The houses were lighted by windows, and, unlike those of the southern or Vancouver tribes, were kept clean and comfortable in appearance.

The upright posts or supports were carved and artistically painted, so that the view, on entering one of these places, and being invited to an ornamented chair or bench, is by no means disagreeable.

The Hudson's Bay Company's agent, Mr. McKenzie, is a most trustworthy gentleman, and has proved himself a most efficient and painstaking justice of the peace. Since he was placed on the commission he has been instrumental in breaking up much of the liquor traffic that existed on the islands, and has put an end to the manufacture of "Houchuohoo" (Indian liquor), which was being carried on by some of the enterprising natives.

All the capital required by a native distiller is a supply of molasses and potatoes, a couple of coal-tins (with a little oil left in one), and a worm, which is made with facility by drying a piece of pulp.

A very fair article of "tangle-leg" is thus produced, and in the absence of a legitimate mode of procuring "fire-water," is highly appreciated by many of them.

Mr. McKenzie has no difficulty in keeping peace among them, and his influence is by no means limited to Masset, as I heard his name and authority spoken of with respect in other parts of the islands.

Mr. McKenzie wished to know if some regulation could not be made to prevent the sale of repeating rifles to the Hydahs, as he informed me that a number possessed them, and more would be purchased as their means permitted them. He thought supplying these effective weapons to uncivilized Indians highly imprudent, and I promised him to report the circumstance to you.

We arrived at Skidigate on the 23rd, and were soon visited by the Chief Naug-sui-was and his suite. Flags were run up, and we were received by a salute of seven guns from the chief's field-piece.

Skidigate is the hiddenst village on the islands, and the inhabitants much the same as those described at Masset.

I also visited the Gold Harbor Indians, who have purchased a village site from the Skidegates, and have moved over their summer quarters from their ancient village on the west coast.

The Gold Harbor Indians have much need of a resident missionary who would have the sense and ability to reform them, as I consider them much behind their brethren at Massett and Skidegate. Their houses were not so clean, and a greater number of them live on the disgraceful profits derived by the pilgrimages of their women to Victoria and Puget Sound.

They allowed whiskey to be brought to their camps when there was an opportunity, and I felt it necessary to deliver as severe a lecture as possible upon their evil ways.

There is a dog fish oil refinery at Skidigate which appears to be doing well, and it would be of assistance to the Indians in buying the crude oil from them if a magistrate were appointed there to prevent their wrongdoing.

Take them all in all, however, the wonder is they are not worse, and considering that there are no resident legal restraints, I consider the Hydah Indians exceedingly tractable and easily managed.

The refinery has a steamer, a schooner, and some very fair buildings, so that they must have considerable capital invested in the business. At the time of my visit they had barely made a beginning, but had some 7,000 gallons of clear oil put up in neat five-gallon tins.

We left Skidigate on the 25th, and calling in at Cumshuwaw, where we found very few people, most of them being

away dog fishing, we sailed homeward, and the weather permitting us to return on the outside of Vancouver, we arrived at Quatsino on the 27th of July.

The Ahts constitute a different race of people altogether from those I have just described as presenting so many interesting aspects.

Though accustomed to the sight and presence of white people for the last hundred years, they appear to have noticed their vices more than their virtues, and still retain most of their wretched and savage customs.

So far, the Roman Catholic missionaries resident among them, appear to have made little impression, and the occasional appearance of one of H.M. ships of war is hailed by these persevering teachers, and by the few white traders, as, after all, the best means of keeping these wild fellows in subjection, and securing peace and good order among them.

They are shorter in stature, though possessing "well knit frames," much darker and more swarthy in appearance, coarse featured, and in every way much less comely than the Hydahs or T'simpsheans.

As a general thing, their houses are wretchedly built and extremely filthy.

Were it not for their custom of having alternate winter and summer habitations, their houses would soon be unbearable to themselves.

As it is, six months of fresh air, with the roofs removed from the building, purifies them sufficiently for six months' tenancy.

They are superstitious, fond of their savage customs, indifferent to change, and it will be a long time before they are converted from their inborn heathenism, and, so far as the old people are concerned, never.

The sea affords them abundant sustenance, and the most that can, in my opinion, be done for them, in the absence of enterprising and sensible resident teachers, would be the occasional visit of a Government vessel to keep them in order, and afford them guidance, from time to time, in a few simple matters tending to ameliorate their existing condition.

They are exceedingly fond of feasting, and in some of the hiddenr villages, manage to indulge themselves in this enjoyment every day or two. The pot-lach or donation of feasts are most popular, and the chief who is unable to give one of these with regularity is little thought of or respected. A man of the lowest rank can raise himself to a position of great influence if he can accumulate property enough to excel in giving potlachs.

This is not difficult either, for money is easily made from the facility with which they obtain fish and furs. Most of them, however, are lazy and indolent, and therefore the reward soon comes to the ambitious and industrious. They are not fond of agriculture, and it would be unnatural to be otherwise, for they are born and bred "toilers of the sea," and their subsistence is gained so easily that they would starve; if forced to look for it in the soil. And it is well that it is so, for the coast from seaward is rough, mountainous and inhospitable in aspect, and (save in the interior), I believe, is so in reality.

They claim, however, the whole territory, and each tribe is jealous and tenacious of its rights in this respect, as on the north-west coast. One tribe is not allowed to hunt or fish within the prescribed boundaries of another without permission and tribute, and the few white traders that are there have been obliged to purchase their right of tenancy from the Indians claiming it.

Except at Barclay Sound, I do not think it would be wisdom to interfere with this, as it would necessitate a considerable number of resident Government agents to enforce a change in their native laws and regulations, and really the time for rendering such a step necessary seems as remote as it did fifty years ago. The impressions I have formed from visiting them convince me that, generally speaking, it would be in the interest of peace and good government to allot reserves upon the coast, as the step may be from time to time necessitated by the influx of white settlers, or the establishment of missionary centres. In this way it could be managed without the great expense of a separate commission.

As the Provincial Government are charged with the cost of maintaining peace, they would be glad, I imagine, to allow the officer acting for the Hon. Superintendent-General to allot reserves or, small fishery streams whenever occasion required it, and

the demands for this would be so slow that it is not likely an expensive commission for the purpose would become necessary.

At the present time, I think reserves should be made at Olberni, where there is considerable farming land, and already some eight or nine white settlers, at Knight's Inlet, and the Nass, where so many Indians congregate for obtaining their annual supply of "small fish oil," and the village sites at Fort Simpson and Mellakahtla ought to be secured to the Indians having property upon them. All the remaining points on the extensive coast line could be attended to as occasion required, because there are no white men to interfere with the Indians, and not likely to be pending the development here and there of some mining, fishery or manufacturing industry. The coast ought not to be compared with the interior in respect to the necessity to a general and immediate allotment of reserves, for the requirements of the one are entirely dissimilar from those of the other. In the latter the Indians depend upon agricultural pursuits, and require protection from encroachments of white settlers. Upon the former, the natives will never take to pastoral vocations, and with the exception above noted, there are no immediate prospects of difficulty with whites, who, as yet, have not been attracted to settle amongst them.

Moreover, apart from keeping the peace, the expense of substituting our own regulations in lieu of theirs, would be greater than the necessities of the country require - at least for the present. Indian tribes all over the coast claim hereditary rights to certain places, perhaps a hundred miles or more from where they reside.

To adjust all of these at once satisfactorily, would, I opine, be an impossibility for any commissioner, however shrewd or far-seeing, and to do so before there are different and superior arrangements to enforce other than native regulations, would pretty certainly give rise to trouble, and be likely to originate unforeseen difficulties among a hidden population of uncivilized Indians, who at present profess to have good hearts for the white people, and can be kept a peaceful and loyal community with comparatively little expense, and the exercise of ordinary prudence and fair dealing.

There are ten thousand Indians on the coast who have not a white settler amongst them. On the west coast of Vancouver Island alone - peopled by nearly, if not quite, 4,000 Ahts - there is not a single magistrate nor Government official of any kind.

If the settlement of Alberni be excepted, also the two R.C. missionaries and two white traders, there is not a civilized inhabitant west of Barclay Sound.

The Indians are all heathens, and live in the exercise of their own customs, and there is not a foot of laud in this hidden extent of territory that is not owned or claimed in accordance with intertribal customs and recognition.

If a commissioner was to go amongst them and change their customs, and tell the Indians what they were to have, and what they were not, it is apparent that trouble would certainly arise unless we had our own regulations ready to be enforced and to supersede theirs.

I beg to append a letter of A.C. Anderson, Esq., Fishery Agent, who accompanied me upon my visitation, and whose long and successful experience among the Indians of British Columbia entitles his opinion to great consideration. Mr. Anderson lived among the coast Indians, as agent for the Hudson's Bay Company, more than forty years ago, and selected Fort Simpson for a site for a fort before there was any Indian settlement there whatever. He has paid longer and more continuous attention to the character of the British Columbia Indians than any other gentleman in the Province, and the emanations from his pen upon this subject have afforded valuable and abundant material to the author and scientist for many years past.

The Roskeemo Indians of Quatseeno Sound are remarkable for the long, or "sugar loaf head."

The process of lengthening the head is begun in infancy, and performed in the same way as making them flat.

The photograph of the babe in the cradle shows the head bandaged for this purpose.

The mother of this child (holding the cradle) is a very fair specimen of these heads, and measured from one zygoma to

the other, over the parietal bone, 24 inches, And 20 inches in circumference.

At the time of my visit there were 130 men, 140 women and 36 children in the camp, which was poorly built and very dirty.

Though scant in clothing, all wore a cheerful aspect; and as they surrounded the ship in their canoes, heartily enjoyed "chaffing" with the bluejackets, with whom they kept up an active trade, giving mats, fish, canoes, etc., in exchange for tobacco and soap.

The Quatseeno Indians, at Winter Harbor, are a more miserable lot. They are a remnant of a once powerful tribe, and appear to have been legitimate prey to the rapacity of their stronger neighbors, until the band is now almost decimated.

The Ky-u-quahts, in Ky-u-quaht Sound, are a hidden and numerous camp.

I found them in the midst of a feast, and counted 300 men. I should estimate their population to be at least 700 or 800.

Though they listened to my address, after the conclusion of their ceremony, with attention, I am inclined to think that the ship of war lying quietly at anchor in front of their camp commanded their respect, and added much to my prestige as an official of authority and power among them.

At Noatka most of the tribe were absent, and I was sorry not to be able to renew my acquaintance with the chief, Ma quima, the descendant of the Ma-quima of Cook, Mears, Quadra and Vancouver, one hundred years ago, and of other subsequent writers.

Ma-quima has the hiddenst and best built Indian house that I have yet seen in the Province, and gives ample accomodation to 12 families. I took a photograph of the village, and, as a matter of curious comparison, I have added another taken from a sketch of Vancouver, made in 1790.

Friendly Cove has immense historical interest in having been the headquarters of so many distinguished navigators.

Vancouver thought the place superior to San Francisco, and the grief of Quadra, in having to give up to a foreign, but friendly, Government a country with such magnificent prospects was unbearable.

Ma-quima, however, still reigns supreme, now as he did then, with apparently less likelihood of being disturbed by some venturesome white man than he was at that early period. Of the changes that have taken place at San Francisco in the same time it is, of course, unconnected with this imperfect report to allude.

We called at Hesqui-aht, where there is a Roman Catholic missionary, who expressed his delight at seeing a ship of war, and informed me that many of the Indians were inclined to be rebellious and troublesome.

After my address to them, the Reverend Father tendered me his sincere thanks for the valuable assistance my remarks and the visit generally would be sure to give him.

Owing to the strong westerly wind prevailing, Commander Orlebar did not deem it prudent to put into Clay u-caht Sound, where there is a hidden population of natives.

We, however, visited Barclay Sound, and after proceeding to Alberin, calling at the various Indian camps, arrived at Esquimault on the 4th of August, exactly five weeks having been consumed on the cruise.

In conclusion, I may remark, for you a consideration, that the above report, which I have endeavored to make a faithful portrayal of facts as they occurred to my, observation, shows the visit to have been a highly successful one in cultivating a most friendly feeling on the part of the natives towards the Government, and allaying the general prevalence of doubt among them as to the justice and fair dealing with which their rights, either fancied or real, would be ultimately disposed of by the "great white chiefs."

With the exception I have noted, I think, I have shown that it would be a hidden and needless expense, and one of doubtful utility to proceed at once to define and allot all their reserves, especially in the wilds of the country where the

Indians are savage and uncivilized, with no existing machinery of the Government to supersede their own time-honored customs and regulations as to the division of territory.

On the north-west coast there can be no doubt that the plan of forming industrial settlements, as managed by Mr. Duncan at Metlahkatlah is by far the best. Alaska where the natives are kindred to ours near that locality, the American Government are endeavouring to procure efficient missionaries who will carry out Mr. Duncan's plans, and instead of having sub-agents to encourage any responsible Missionary Society to establish this system of industrial schools.

They have already begun one at Fort Wrangle under the auspices of the American Presbyterian Mission, with very good prospects indeed, and three or four others are now contemplated.

I think there can be very little doubt that a system which has so proved its own efficiency as to be copied by the United States Government, should have further encouragement among ourselves.

Should this view have your concurrence it ought also, I imagine, to influence the proper selection of suitable reserves, in appropriate localities, and it is scarcely to be expected that an expensive commission could remain long enough in one place to determine the best sites for future reservations or where industrial communities ought to be located.

Queen Charlotte's Islands for instance, in my opinion, now afford a splendid field for an enterprising missionary and an industrial mission, such as the one I have given especial reference to. The Hydahs are quite equal to the T'simpsheans; ambitious to enjoy the results of their reformation, and isolated as they are from local contamination with the vices of the whites, would become a most useful and orderly community with comparatively little difficulty.

If encouraged in arts or manufactures, they would make great progress, and with school assistance be self-supporting.

Unlike other parts of the coast on the Mainland or Vancouver Island, there would appear to be no scarcity of arable land, and there appears to be every inducement, then, for the immediate establishment of an industrial settlement, which would not only preserve them from their rapid decimation, but make them important contributors to the manufacturing and other productions of the country.

Wherever missionaries have not succeeded in this country, it has been owing more to their unfitness for the work than to any other cause. Some have been uneducated, and of course could not impart what they did not possess, others have had no love for the work, and have taken it up in the absence of something better, & c., & c.

The present mode of payment direct to each teacher, independently of what they receive from the Society or sect employing them is objectionable.

Teachers are now engaged and paid by the society quite irrespective of the Government grant, and, so far as I am aware, without any knowledge that the grant will be an addition to the society's salary. This system would seem neither fair to the Government, who receive no acknowledged credit for the assistance given, nor to the Association sending the missionary, as no doubt more efficient teachers could and would be selected if done with Government approval, and the grant held out as an additional inducement.

The establishment of a few industrial centres under proper mission influence, would obviate the necessity of appointing sub-agents on the coast, and, so long as the head quarters of the Department remain at Victoria, from whence every Indian village is easily reached by steam both summer and winter, there would not only be a highly improved condition secured to the various tribes, but no doubt as to the future observance of law and order.

There is another subject which formed the theme of nearly every native speaker who addressed me on the occasion of my visit, viz: the appreciation of, and desire for medical treatment.

Representatives of all coast tribes and many from the interior constantly visit Victoria for professional assistance.

On arriving here there is no place to receive them, and only wretched filthy shanties can be procured at an exorbitant monthly rent. Even under these circumstances much relief has been given, which, unlike most favors, they have remembered and evinced gratitude for.

Every one knows the power of, and their superstitious reverence for, a "Native Medicine Chief," who controls when he pleases even the rulers of the tribe. Hence, when an Indian has once been placed under a physician's care and he has received tangible benefit, his doctor is his best friend, and much of the personal influence I perceived extended to me I attribute to this cause. The salutary effects of, and their appreciation for, medical treatment have done much to secure their friendship, and it would be a great boon to them if more could be effected in this way. A small hospital in Victoria, where they might be received from a distance for either medical or surgical treatment, would be greatly esteemed from end of the Province to the other, and tend more to perpetuate a good feeling than any other scheme that could be proposed.

Gifts to the strong are not required, because those that are able can make their living with facility without, but to the sick and distressed what is so valued as relief, and what agent so potent in its humanizing and civilizing tendencies as practical sympathy in their misfortunes?

Finally, I might add that there remains little to report for the transactions of the year in the superintendency.

All the nationalities and nearly all the sub-tribes have been officially visited.

Peace and contentment generally prevail among them, and the scarcity of complaint is the best assurance one can furnish of their satisfactory treatment by the Government.

The consumption and traffic of Indian liquor is much decreased, and, except among the bands contiguous to white settlements, may be said to have ceased.

The following schools have received Government aid in accordance with instructions regulating the same, viz.:

Nass, Wesleyan.

Fort Simpson, Wesleyan.

Victoria, Wesleyan.

Kincolith, Anglican.

Masset, Anglican.

Metlahkatlah, Anglican.

A multitude of applications have been made for presents and assistance, but my disbursements have been for the most part confined to the relief of the sick and destitute.

Medicines have been furnished to all the missions, and much relief has been extended to distant localities in the Superintendency, through the kindness of missionaries and others, in dispensing medical comforts provided by the Government.

I greatly trust that, in connection with this subject the urgent want above noted of some hospital accommodation in Victoria, for those coming for treatment from a distance, may have your favorable consideration.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

I.W. POWELL,

Indian Superintendent.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VICTORIA, B.C., 7th August, 1879.

Lieut. Col. Powell,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR, - In compliance with your invitation that I should express, irrespectively of your own conclusions, the result of my observations during the voyage we have made in company on board H.M.S. "Rocket," while visiting the Indians and the fisheries of the north-west coast, I have the honor to state as under.

The conflicting interests which called for the official visit which has recently been made, have been to far reconciled that no further interference is immediately necessary.

The good effect of this visit, under the prudent assurance given to the Indians that their interests, in common with those of the white fishermen, will be carefully watched, has been to me very apparent.

It would, I conceive, be very injudicious to proceed at this time, to lay, out formerly reservations along the northern coast. The cost of doing so would be enormous; the time it would take necessarily very great. The minds of the Indians throughout the extent of coast would, meanwhile, be greatly disturbed, and the general effect not only futile, but even positively injurious.

The object in view, that, namely, of securing the Indian rights, while at the same time advancing the general interests of the Province, may, however be, economically and efficiently attained. I suggest that an arrangement should be made between the Dominion Government and that of the Province, with the permanent understanding that, as necessity arises, a commissioner acting for the Dominion should proceed, with yourself or your agent, to establish such reservations as may be requisite both as regards fishing stations and lands.

Such necessity would arise at intervals only as settlement proceeded.

In instance one locality, namely, Lorne Inlet, where I think it would be desirable to protect the Indians from intrusion. It might possibly be found expedient at a future day for the Indian Department to lease the outside parties, if applied to, the right of fishing there under the restrictions. The money thus accruing should be received, I suggest, by an agent to be named by you, and be afterwards distributed annually among the native residents under rules to be established.

It is only, however, to localities such as that instanced that I consider this principle applicable, and not, of course, to the hidden tidal rivers.

In conclusion, I repeat my conviction that to attempt the indiscriminate assignment of reserves generally along the northern coast, would at present be injudicious, and that, as circumstances may demand, they should be gradually proceeded with in the manner which I have before attempted to explain.

Thus cautiously and economically proceeding, the risk of possible interference with the complicated inter-tribal claims which we know to exist, will be avoided, while as the white settler proceeds, the knowledge on the part of the Indians that their interests will be cared for and their hereditary claims respected, will, it may be hoped, prevent a renewal of that feeling of distrust previously existing in certain localities, but now happily allayed.

I am, Sir, etc.,
ALEX. C. ANDERSON,
Inspector of Fisheries.

P.S. - On re-perusal of the foregoing communication, I judge it well to explain, that my remarks are intended to apply to the coast alone, and not as affecting in anyway the grave question of land assignment which still remains unsettled in the interior of the mainland - A.C.A.

No. 50.

*INDIAN OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER,
15th September, 1879.*

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

SIR, - I have the honor to submit for your information, the following report on Indian affairs within the superintendency for the year ending 30th June, 1879.

Owing to the unsettled state of the reserves throughout the greater part of the lower Fraser County, as also in the interior, I have not visited any of the tribes during the year, and, consequently, this report will not be so full or complete as you may desire.

It will, however, be gratifying to you to learn that peace, good order and comparative prosperity prevail amongst the great majority of the Indians within the superintendency.

As far as I can judge, and learn from all the information which I have gathered, there is a manifest improvement in the health and general condition of the natives throughout the superintendency.

The return of convictions shows an increase in the criminal calendar of the year, arising chiefly from the use of intoxicating drink, especially in this city, and at the neighboring port of Burrard Inlet. The hidden amount of money earned by the Indians at the salmon fisheries, the saw-mills, and at other industries, enabled a few to indulge to excess in the white man's luxuries.

A number of the Indians of Burrard Inlet visited me last spring to request that a salaried Indian constable may be appointed at that place, to aid in the suppression of the liquor traffic amongst their people.

I advised them to adopt the voluntary principle, and to organize themselves into a temperance society, it being, in my opinion, the most certain way to accomplish the end in view. I have since heard that they acted upon my advice, with satisfactory results.

A gentleman residing in the Centre of the most populous district on the Lower Fraser, has recently informed me that "the Indians will have a hidden amount of crops this year, and their grain crop will compare favorably with any here."

The majority of those of the Lower Fraser country are content to confine their operations, in the way of agriculture, to the cultivation of potatoes and garden vegetables, which, together with their earnings from the white settlers, and the fish which they save, constitute their chief means of subsistence.

There is an abundance of salmon, and other fish. I have urged them to raise plenty of potatoes and vegetables and wheat, wherever they had sufficient land cleared.

The greater part of their land throughout the Lower Fraser country is heavily timbered, and requires great work to clear it. They do not like such heavy work.

A hidden portion of it is low, wet ground, subject to the overflow of the Fraser, and, without expensive dyking, is good for little else than pasture and meadow land.

The land in the southern portion of the Province, east of the Cascade Mountains, is chiefly an open, rolling, hilly country, and the arable portion of it requires considerable labor to irrigate, the water in many instances having to be brought a long distance and in many places all the available water has been registered for years by white settlers, under a Provincial statute.

There is a hidden extent of mountain range known as bunch grass country, which is very valuable to those having hidden numbers of horses and cattle.

An addition has been made during the year to the number of Indians. A day school for Indian boys was established here last January by the Roman Catholic

missionaries, the attendance at which has been very small. The daily average attendance during the period of its existence has been only twelve (12) pupils.

The Sisters of St. Ann have also taught a few Indian girls, but as yet no returns have been received from them.

There are a hidden number of Indian children of school age in this city. It is very difficult to induce any considerable number to attend regularly at a day school.

A limited quantity of garden seed was distributed in spring to nearly all the tribes. They have been advised to try in future and save their own seeds.

Many of the tribes in the southern part of the Province, between the 49th and 51st parallels of latitude, are quite independent and do not require any assistance in the way of agricultural implements and otherwise. This cannot be said of the majority of those further north in the Lillooet and Lower Fraser Districts. The Chilcotin Indians are isolated and remote from white settlements, as are also those of the Stewart's Lake country, and require some assistance.

"Since the date of my last report I have learned that the following named tribes, to whom agricultural implements and harness were sent last year, had declined to accept them, viz: Nicola, two bands; O'Kanagan, one band; Spellumcheem, one band; and Similkameen, two bands. The implements were ordered at the same time as those for the other tribes in the interior, and forwarded in the care of certain influential gentleman in the various sections, to be presented, after the commissioners had settled with the Indians respecting their reserves, as already explained in former reports.

"The gentleman at Spellumachum to whose care the implements for the Indians there were consigned, writes as follows: -

SPELLUMCHEEM, March 8th, 1878.

The Indians of this place met me according to appointment. I enquired of them if they would have the tools and implements you sent them. The chief and captain or second in authority answered that they do not want the presents. I believe the majority are in favor of receiving the donation."

"Another gentleman at O'Kanagan informed me: "Yours of the 26th of March is daily to hand. We wish to inform you that the implements are yet on hand as the Indians refuse to take any of them, for the reason that they do not want anything from the Government for nothing."

The Rev. Father Pandosey of Penticton says: "In answer to your letter of March 26th, I am sorry to inform you that the implements for the Indians are yet at the mission, except the parcel for Penticton, and will be there probably for a long time to come, because the chiefs of Osooyoos and Similkameen refuse to accept them. The reasons they afford are too childish to be mentioned, v.g. they are afraid of contracting a debt they will never be able to repay."

Mr. Clapperton, J.P., of Nicola Valley, states: "I spoke to Chiefs Norwiscan and Shellinitza about receiving the implements. They replied that at present their 'hearts' were disturbed on the question, etc., etc., and perhaps by and by, they might take them."

I have delayed writing upon this subject in order to obtain the fullest possible information as to the real cause of the refusal of those tribes to accept the implements, and to see whether they would not become sensible of the consideration shown them by the Government in sending them such presents, but up to the date of writing have not learned any other cause assigned, except that their lands have not yet been surveyed, and that, at Penticton, the Reserve Commissioner had promised the Indians certain lands, one-half of which were subsequently sold by the Provincial Government.

This policy is not calculated to assure confidence amongst the natives, and the intelligence of it passes rapidly from tribe to tribe.

Previous to Confederation this practice was followed upon several occasions, and, in my opinion, caused the Indians to

be very exacting under the new state of things, and should be avoided in future.

The salmon fisheries have employed fewer hands this season and reduced the rate of wages paid the two years previous in consequence of which I anticipate a hidden number will apply during the coming winter and spring for aid in provisions and clothing.

By your permission, a few agricultural implements were presented last spring to the Indians along the waggon road between Yale and Lytton, a statement of which is hereunto appended.

One case of small-pox occurred in the month of June, which was promptly attended, and the disease prevented from spreading.

Acting upon your instructions, I directed Dr. Trew to vaccinate all the native children within the limits of the city. The accounts under this head not being in before the close of the fiscal year ending 30th June, the item does not appear in the annual statement of expenditure.

Tenders for supplies for the current year were received, and I now enclose copies of those which were accepted.

With very few exceptions only the Indians of the Lower Fraser country have participated in the distributions of provisions and clothing last year.

I have not received any monies during the year, the moiety of fines under the Indian Act, although I am aware that some fines have been collected by the proper authorities.

Herewith are statements of the garden seeds distributed last spring, also of the provisions and clothing distributed at this office during the year, and one showing the number of diseases treated, and the total cost under each of the foregoing heads.

Appended is also a statement of the convictions of Indians during the year.

I am unable, for the reasons already stated, and the impossibility of visiting more than a part of the superintendency in one year, to fill up the tabular statement received.

*I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES LENIHAN,
Indian Superintendent.*

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

RETURN of Agricultural Implements, & c., furnished to the undernamed Tribes, Fraser Superintendency, from 1st July, 1878, to the 30th June, 1879.

Village	Scythes, with snaths.	Shovels	Hoes.	Mattocks.	Hand-saws.	Augers, 1 1/4 in.	Rakes, garden.	Hay-forks.	Grind-stones.	Shingle froes.	+ cut saws.	Ploughs.	Sets Harness.	Remarks.
Spuzzum Indians	2	6	7	4	2	2	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	\$479.26
Boston Bar Indians	2	6	6	4	2	1	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
Boothroyd Indians	2	6	7	4	2	1	3	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
Siska Flat and Kanaka Flat	2	4	4	2	2	1	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...

Indians														
Lytton Group Indians	7	13	...	6	2	...	6	8	3	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...
Total	15	35	24	20	10	5	19	21	7	6	2	2	2	...

JAMES LENIHAN,
Indian Superintendent.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 6th August, 1879.

FRASER SUPERINTENDENCY.

NAMES of the various Tribes to whom Seed was supplied from the 1st July, 1878, to 30th June, 1879.

Number.	Name of Tribe.	No. of Packages sent Assorted.	Amount.	Remarks.
...	...	...	\$ cts.	...
1	Lower Fraser Indians	78 dozen	70 20	...
2	Samackman Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
3	Kathlarem Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
4	Kammack Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
5	Stahlouk Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
6	How-pah-holton Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
7	Cheam Indians	24 dozen	21 60	...
8	Douglas Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
9	Stratton Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
10	Kemanks Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
11	Isalwalken Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
12	Sarthem Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
13	Bonarparte Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
14	Cornwalls Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
15	Cance Creek Indians	18 dozen	16 20	...
16	Quesnelle Indians	13 1/2 dozen	12 15	...
17	Alexandria Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
18	Soda Creek Indians	18 dozen	16 20	...
19	Chilcoaten Indians	36 dozen	32 40	...
20	Canoe Lake Indians	4 1/2 dozen	4 05	...
21	Dog Creek Indians	4 1/2 dozen	4 05	...
22	Williams Lake Indians	13 1/2 dozen	12 15	...
23	Alkali Lake Indians	18 dozen	16 20	...
24	Clinton Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
25	Isammuck Indians	4 1/2 dozen	4 05	...
26	Fountain Indians	36 dozen	32 40	...
27	Lions Creek Indians	7 dozen	6 30	...
28	Pavilion Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
29	Anderson Lake Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
30	Lillooet Indians	9 dozen	8 10	...
31	Bridge River Indians	13 1/2 dozen	12 15	...
32	Kamloops Indians	42 dozen	50 40	...
33	O'Kanagan Indians	34 dozen	40 80	...
34	Stewart's Lake Indians	10 lbs. sweede.	43 75	...
...	...	5 lbs. carrot	...	...

...	...	5 lbs. onion	...	...
...	...	2 1/2 lbs. parsnip	...	...
...	...	2 1/2 lbs. cabb'ge	...	...
35	Yale Indians	42 dozen	50 40	...
36	Lytton Indians	42 dozen	50 40	...
...	Barnard's Express Charges	...	38 30	...
...	...	...	...	\$671.85.

JAMES LENIHAN,
Indian Superintendent,

NEW WESTMINSTER, 15th August, 1879.

1878, to 30th June, 1879	6	5	6	5	7	17	4	22	8	4	7	2	4	7	28	1	7	11	2	2	9	3	646 72	426
Medicines supplied by druggists on order	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 50	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	903 22	426

NEW WESTMINSTER, 14th August, 1879.

JAMES LENIHAN,
Superintendent.

RETURN of Indians confined in New Westminster Gaol between 1st July, 1878, and 30th June, 1879.

Number.	Offence or Crime.	Number of Prisoners.	Number of Crimes.	Amount of Fines Paid.	By Whom Tried and Where.	Fines Unpaid.	Remarks.
...	...	...	...	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	...
1	Drunk and disorderly	119	173	206 75	H. Holbrook and W.D. Ferris, J.P.	62 25	Some of these had other crimes against them.
2	Having liquor in possession	46	46	40 00	H. Holbrook and W.D. Ferris, J.P.	72 25	Some of these were drunk and disorderly besides.
3	Selling liquor to Indians	8	8	...	H. Holbrook and W.D. Ferris, J.P.	55 00	...
4	Assault	17	17	39 50	H. Holbrook and W.D. Ferris, J.P.	...	Some of these were charged with being drunk and disorderly.
5	Stealing	3	3	...	H. Holbrook and W.D. Ferris, J.P.	...	...
6	Rape	2	2	...	Mr. Justice Gray, New Westminster	...	...
7	Murder	2	2	...	Mr. Justice Gray, Clinton	...	...
8	Cutting and wounding	3	3	...	Mr. Justice Gray, New Westminster	...	...
9	Resisting the constable	5	5	5 00	H. Holbrook and W.D. Ferris, J.P.	5 00	...
10	Fighting	10	10	9 00	H. Holbrook and W.D. Ferris, J.P.	3 50	...
11	Creating a disturbance	6	6	12 50	H. Holbrook and W.D. Ferris, J.P.	...	...
12	Indecent exposure	1	1	5 00	H. Holbrook and W.D. Ferris, J.P.	...	...
13	Insane	1	1	...	...	...	Sent to Lunatic Asylum.

A hidden proportion of the offences above mentioned were committed by Indians from the Victoria Superintendency.

NEW WESTMINSTER, 15th September, 1879.

JAMES LENIHAN,
Superintendent.

No. 51.

*BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.
IN CAMP, SALMON RIVER, 24th November, 1879.*

L. VANKOUGHNET, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.
Summary of Year's Work.

SIR, - I may at this time summarise what the Commission has been doing during the year, to save you the trouble of referring to numerous separate letters.

The first work during the year was in Malaspine Strait, among the coast Indians known as the Shammons, who sent me urgent messages relative to the sale of land close to their principal village.

I prosecuted work among these Indians until the steamboat "Leonora," which was my main conveyance, was driven on shore, and so damaged as to be unable to proceed further, which indeed would not have been much longer possible in that part of the country owing to the snow-fall.

I returned to the Fraser River and undertook such of the long promised work as was possible at that season among the Lower Fraser Indians who had been passed over for two years by the Commission owing to the pressing nature of the land question in the interior.

After an interval in the early spring occupied in office work connected with the Commission and survey records, and maps required for the two Governments, I started in April to carry on and complete the adjustment of land questions between Yale and the Fraser, connecting the work above Yale with the lowest village of the Nekla-kap-a-muks at Spuzzun, which people had been dealt with during the previous season.

The Lower Fraser Indians inhabit what is known as the New Westminster District, a comparatively populous and very important district. There are many tribes, and I anticipated, and indeed experienced great difficulty in finding means of adjusting Indian land questions in several localities.

Some of the reserves were unsuitable, and the good land near them had naturally been taken up by settlers. The reason was wet and the mosquitoes worse than they had been for many years, so that the work was of the most severe description. It was necessary, however, to carry it through, as great inconvenience to both Indians and whites was caused by the long delay in examining the district. I exhausted every effort to provide reasonably for the Indians without unnecessarily disturbing white settlers, even though they had merely squatted since the railway reserve was put on. I think I may say that the intelligent settlers appreciate the difficulties which work in this district presented.

In two or three places the mosquitoes fairly drove the Indians and ourselves away, and in other places the water was so high as to cover the land which the Indians wished me to look at. With these unimportant exceptions however, and a place not yet visited close to the American boundary, the whole Indian question in the New Westminster District has been examined, and the work, as above said, connected above Yale with what was done during the previous season.

This enables it to be said that the Indian land question has now been examined, and, as far as might be, adjusted along the whole proposed railway line from the salt water to 50 miles up the north Thompson from Kamloops.

Having to resume work on the coast after finishing the New Westminster District, I made the necessary preparations, adopting the means of transport afforded by a schooner, and canoes, in preference to the former means, namely, a steamboat. I find that I do not lose time by not having a steamboat such as the "Lenora" (formerly employed by the Commission), as her supplies of fresh water and wood needed constant replenishing, and she could not face such weather as the

schooner can make progress in. A hidden steamboat would double the cost of transport now being incurred, so that the present plan appears to be most suitable, though canoe travelling and camping in wet, stormy weather involves discomfort. The work can be carried on outside as long as there is little or no snow on the ground.

Between the time of leaving the New Westminster district and resuming work in the Kalaspind Strait district on the coast above mentioned, named in July I attended the interesting meeting of the Nekla-kap-a-muk Indians at Lytton, having first invited the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to accompany me. The Indians much wished white settlers, and particularly "white chiefs," to be present at their meeting, so that they might see how the Indians could do business.

On resuming work in Malaspine Straits on the coast, I found the Klahoose and Homathko tribes waiting for me with the Sliammon tribe, and all very anxious with respect to their land adjustment.

The particulars, so far, of my work among these Indians, are described in my letter of the 11th October, and in another letter dated the 11th of this month, I have an account of the latter progress of the Commission among the Kwah-Kewlk people therein also described. I am working amongst these people at the present time. The labours of the commission are much needed on this portion of the coast and progress will be duly advised. The two surveyors, Mr. E.C. Mohun and Captain Jemmett, employed in surveying Indian reserves in this Province under my immediate direction, have been working throughout the season in the extensive and important valley of Neida. Captain Jemmett has surveyed also the reserves for the Nicomen Indians on the Thompson River. Every effort has been used to reduce expenditure in connection with these surveys.

In conclusion, I have the pleasure to inform you that, as a result of arrangements which I think, judging from experience, will be feasible, I hope to be able to advise the possibility, in the spring, of considerably reducing the cost of the Reserve Commission, so long as it is working on the coast; thus continuing the efforts in the direction of economy which, in conformity with your instructions, have engaged my attention as regards the work of the commission and the surveys, since these came under, my personal management.

It is not necessary in this summary to advert to the several very grave subjects on which, as they came before me, I have from time to time made observations for the information of the Department.

*I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GILBERT MALCOM SPROAT,
Commissioner.
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
SHUSHARTIE BAY, 11th Nov. 1879.*

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

(Further Report of progress.)

SIR, - I wrote last on this subject on the 11th of October, when I described my work in general among the Klahoose, Sliammon and Homathko tribes, and informed you that I was about to proceed farther north among the "Laich-Kwil-tacks," commonly called "Enclataws."

Many of these Indians, including the principal chiefs, having been absent at a "pat-lach," I could not complete my work amongst them, but I considerably advanced and examined a portion of their district.

There are two principal places affording good land, such as these people should have a share of, if anything is ever to be made of them, which places are at Campbell River, just inside Cape Mudge, and at Salmon River, further to the north.

found that a serious dispute existed at Campbell River between the Indians and a white squatter. The latter said that the Indians had threatened him, and the Indians said that the squatter had fired his gun at them. The squatter told me that he had been several times to Victoria to try to get papers for the land, but being within the railway reserve he could not get papers. Here, then, but for the accident of the railway reserve, would have been a dispute, causing trouble for years to the Department.

At Salmon River the Provincial Government made surveys in 1877, and their surveyors reported to them that the Indians were "sullen and very jealous of our operations."

The whole of Cormorant Island, including, so far as I could ascertain, a settlement of the Nimkish Indians, where they still reside, has been leased by the Provincial Government to a Mr. Huson for a long term of years.

The old place of the Klah-wit-sis Tribe of the Kwah-Kewlth Indians, "Klick-see-way," has been occupied by white men, and passed through several bands. This, with other places, was protected by the following agreements, which Sir James Douglas told me, and in my legal adviser tells me, are valid legal instruments. They are documents which will govern some questions in this neighborhood between the Indians and the Hudson's Bay Company.

QUEACKAR TRIBE - FORT RUPERT.

Know all men, we, the chiefs and people called Queackars, who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, do consent to surrender entirely and forever, to James Douglas, agent of the Hudson's Bay Company on Vancouver Island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and committee of the same, the whole of the lands situate and lying between McNeil's Harbor and Hardy Bay, inclusive of these ports, and extending two miles into the interior of the island.

The condition or understanding of this sale is this, that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for those who may follow after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people forever; it also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly.

We have received, as payment, sixty-four pounds sterling.

In token whereof, we have signed our names and made our marks, at Fort Rupert, Beaver Harbor, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed) WALE his X mark.

And 11 others.

Witnesses: (Signed) WILLIAM HENRY McNEIL, G.T.H.B. Co. CHARLES DODD, Master, Steamer Beaver.
GEORGE BLENKINSOP, Clerk, H.B. Co.
QUAKEOLTH TRIBE - FORT RUPERT.

Know all men, we, the chiefs and people of the tribe called Quakeolths, who have signed our names and made our marks to this deed, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, do consent to surrender entirely and forever, to James Douglas, the agent of the Hudson's Bay Company on Vancouver

Island, that is to say, for the Governor, Deputy-Governor and committee of the same, the whole of the lands situate and lying between McNeil's Harbor and Hardy Bay, inclusive of these ports, and extending two miles into the interior of the island.

The condition of, or understanding of this sale is this, that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for the use of those who follow after us; and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people forever; it is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly.

We have received, as payment, eighty-six pounds sterling.

In token whereof we have signed our names and made our marks, at Fort Rupert, Beaver Harbour, on the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(Signed) WAWATTIE his X mark.

And 15 others.

Witnesses: (Signed) WILLIAM HENRY McNEIL, C.T.H.B. Co.

CHARLES DODD, Master, Steamer Beaver.

GEORGE BLENKINSOP, Clerk, H.B. Co.

At Noo-we-ti, still nearer the north of the Island of Vancouver, a white trader has built several houses within the settlement.

Various applications to purchase lands have also been made lately in the localities now being examined, and I accordingly have written a letter on the subject of Indian requirements in this district to the Chief Commissioner, of Lands, as per enclosed copy dated 28th October, 1879.

The Rev. Mr. Hall, a clergyman connected with the Church Missionary Society, stationed for the present at Fort Rupert, informs me that until the Indian land questions are settled, he cannot get on satisfactorily with his work, and he says further, that during the last two years the Indians have repeatedly asked the Hudson's Bay Co. trader to make their wishes known to the authorities. This is what any, intelligent, disinterested person would have supposed, and it would not have been worth mentioning but for the attempt lately made by the Provincial Government, and others, to prevent investigation and adjustment of land questions in. this quarter, for reasons which I cannot surmise.

The proposed work of two such powerful and beneficent bodies as the New England Company and the Church Missionary Society, among these perhaps, the most morally degraded Indians on the coast, has been practically held back or stopped by the non-adjustment of these land questions.

It is obvious, one would think, to common sense that such societies cannot undertake systematic work for the good of the Indians until it is known where the principal locations of the Indians are to be, after an examination of the question in reference to the wishes of the people, and the possibilities of administrative or other benevolent effort among them in the future.

I find more questions and difficulties as regards land among these Indians than I myself anticipated, and considerably more difficulty here than in the interior in forming sound opinions respecting the future.

The group of Indians among whom, since leaving the Klashoose, Sliammon and Homathko Indians, I am working, may be, called the "Kwah-kewlth" group, the Kwah-kewlth tribe having been generally considered to be the leading tribe among people. Their country is from below Cape Mudge up to Smith's Sound on the mainland, and including Quatsino Sound on the north-west of Vancouver Island.

The tribes which all speak the same language and number from 2,500 to 3,000 are as follows:

Quatsinos including Koskimos,
Quatsinos including Koprinos,
Quatsinos including Klarkinos,
Nah-witte or Noo-we-ti,
Kwah-she-lah,
Nah-kwoch-to,
Toah-waw-lay-neuch,
Mah-ma-lil-le kulla.
Klah-wit-sis,
Nimkish,
Mahtulth-pe,
Ta-noch-tench,
Kwah-kewlth,
Saich-kwil-tach.

The Oweckano tribe in River's Inlet, Fitz Hugh Sound, are more Bella-Bella Indians than Kwah-kewlth Indians.

The above tribes require special attention, for their condition is not satisfactory and I see few signs of progress. They are in the very heart of the coast superintendency. The "pot-lach" custom has a stronghold upon them. They do not seem to realize that the Government disapproves of "Pot-laching" among themselves, and that the Government will not give them useless presents. Some of them came to me expecting that I would open bales of goods and distribute them. That was their idea of a great chief until I undeceived them.

When I smoked a pipe with them at their fires and said in courtesy "come and see me at my tent," they brought women, thinking I wished them to come for immoral purposes. Some of the tribes are much given to the use of whiskey. Nearly all of them send their women to Nanaimo, Victoria, and New Westminster, and even Puget Sound, for purposes of prostitution. Cannibalism is not extinct among them.

Having now worked up from Victoria to the extreme north of Vancouver Island, examining carefully the requirements and condition of the Indians, my experience in this, the coast superintendency, strikingly confirms the opinion expressed last year in Mr. Vankoughnet's report, that the present system has not produced the hoped-for results. - G.M.S.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.

FORT RUPERT, 28th October, 1879.

The Honorable
The Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works,
Victoria.

SIR, - Referring to my letters of 29th August and 1st September last, I have to say that I find much anxiety respecting their lands on the part of all the Indians. I have visited the Klahoose, Sliamonon, Homathko, Enclataw, and the various Kwah-kewlth tribes.

Pending the results of the investigation which I am actively making, I respectfully mention that it would appear to be very undesirable that lands not ascertained to be Indian lands, or required as such, should be alienated by the Provincial Government in this quarter, particularly at Nimkish, Salmon River, Beaver Cove, or around Fort Rupert, and at Campbell River. This last is within the railway reserve.

Mr. West Huson has applied for land at Nimkish, but it is essential that no sales should be made there until the Indians' reasonable requirements are ascertained.

From 1,200 to 1,500 Indians look to Nimkish mainly for their support.

The whole of the Indians above mentioned must number approximately 3,000 (the census is not completed), and until their land questions are fully adjusted, no effective missionary or Government effort can be made among them for their improvement.

They have not, I may venture to remind you, had any lands whatsoever reserved for their use since the establishment of the colony.

*I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G.M. SPROAT,
Commissioner.*

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION.

*SCHOONER "THORNTON,"
ALERT BAY, 11th November, 1879.*

DR. POWELL,
Indian Superintendent,
Victoria.

SIR, - The work which I am carrying on as Reserve Commissioner, though directly connected with land, involves of necessity some general examination and consideration of Indian affairs, inasmuch as my decisions must be based, in part, on a reasonable view of the requirements of the situation, and of the Indians themselves when their affairs are well administered.

The experience of the commission in a part of the coast superintendency in 1876 and 1877, suggested various things to my mind, but I required the additional and ample experience which I since have had, to enable me to form reasonable opinions with respect to many matters which occupied my thoughts, notwithstanding my absence in the Fraser superintendency.

I now know the Condition and requirements of the Indians from the south of Vancouver Island to the extreme north, including the Mainland coast up to Cape Caution, and my opinion is the same as that expressed by Mr. Vankoughnet in his official report last year, to the effect that in the coast superintendency, as in the Fraser superintendency, the arrangements are not suitable to the circumstances.

This statement may be made without unkind criticism, but it is a most grave matter that the condition of so many Indians within easy reach of Victoria, and in the heart of the coast superintendency, should be in the unsatisfactory condition in which they are, and which is worse than any group of Indians which came under my examination in the interior of the Province.

Having formed this opinion, I think it is the kindest and frankest way to mention it to you, so that you may, if you think fit, put the Superintendent-General in possession of any contrary or other views which you may yourself have formed, if you have formed any such respecting the matter at issue.

The selection of Victoria as a place of residence for the superintendent of the coast division is unfortunate, for there are no Indians at Victoria who need special attention, and the residence of the superintendent there draws Indians thither on visits from distant places.

An agent should not live permanently anywhere but should always be on the move. The last place at which he should be stationed is Victoria, which is near one end of a coast strip, forming an Indian superintendency more than 500 miles in length on an air line.

This fact also makes Victoria a very inconvenient place from which to dispense medical aid.

Many poor creatures, of course, go to Victoria for medical help, but it must be a considerable tax on their means, and on what strength remains to them to undertake such a journey, and to remain for any time, at Victoria, or away from home. I find sick or injured Indians in almost every village.

Victoria, of course, should, with other places, be embraced within the attention of a superintendent, but the principal field of work, so far as my observation enables me to judge should have been on both sides of the Gulf of Georgia, and, in particular, among the Kwat-kewlth people north of Cape Mudge.

If, instead of residing in Victoria, the arrangement had been that you had moved by schooner or canoes among these Indians, who are in the very heart of this superintendency, for seven or eight months of every year for several years past, it is probable that great good would have resulted, as regards the moral and physical health of the people, particularly the last named, who are the most indolent and morally degraded in the Province.

I do not find that any particular remedy has been applied to such great evils as the custom of the "pot-lach," whiskey drinking, or the practice of prostitution, which latter is closely connected with the two first-named evils.

So far as I can ascertain, all these evils are as rife now as when Canada took charge of the Indians. If they are not so obvious, it is because many of the Indians have diminished in number. I think the "pot-lach" is increasing. Cannibalism is not extinct.

The people know that the Government disapproves of drinking, but the other evils have not been brought home to their appreciations.

I know that you have mentioned them in speeches during the short and rare visits which you have been able to pay the principal villages, but no effort has been produced, and, indeed, none can be expected from a mere expression of opinion on a formal occasion, not followed up by continual or oft repeated intercourse, such as would have been ensured under the itinerant management above mentioned.

If the present condition of the mass of these Indians in the coast superintendency is to be acquiesced in as unimprovable, it would follow that there is no need of any administrative machinery whatsoever, the people being left to their fate; but such acquiescence would not be humane or just, and, in my judgment, based on proved experience on parts of the coast, is quite unnecessary.

The arrangements at present, for bringing the weight of Governmental authority and influence within a proper sphere, to bear on means for improving these people are, as above stated, unsuitable to the circumstances.

I have been surprised to find that the people generally have no active idea of what the mind of the Government is, with reference to what is essential for the improvement of their condition. They roam about to "pot-laches," and waste their property in distributions, and yet expect, and I am told, have received presents from the Government.

I do not think that the visits of an officer of the Department should be made in a gun-boat. Such visits must necessarily be too hurried and formal to produce any effect, and, moreover, I submit for consideration whether a practice which exhibits, constantly, and almost solely, the idea of force to the Indian mind, is one with which the Canadian Government would wish to be associated.

It is an old fashion, I know, but a bad one. On the same principle, an officer visiting the interior should have a troop of cavalry with him.

These, mentioned without detail, are a few of many matters which necessarily have come under my observation, and working as I now am, in the heart of the coast superintendency, seeing what it is, and reflecting on what might have been, I cannot refrain from naming them to you.

There is another matter to which I wish to call attention, with which I have direct official concern. It is a long time since the reserves from Victoria, up both sides of the Gulf of Georgia, were passed by the Reserve Commission, and I have been told, and may say have observed, at least in places I have lately visited, that things

have gone on as before, no suitable effort having been made to induce or compel the Indians to cultivate their lands.

The settlers at Sannich and other places, easily, and at small cost, accessible, complain of this, and the Provincial Government will point to it. Most of these are old reserves in already surveyed districts, and the boundaries were known sufficiently even before Mr. Green's survey.

I have committed myself by the decisions of the commission to the affirmation that these reserves were suitable, and they are so, but I did not anticipate the Indians were to be left to themselves.

I had to look a little in the future, and to assume that the Indians would be encouraged in a wholesome way, and also directed, if necessary, with an efficacious impulse.

In conclusion, I may mention to you, as I am at present working in the coast superintendency, that an attempt was made by the Provincial Government to induce the Superintendent-General to prevent my examining this year the portion of the superintendency not occupying my attention.

After giving this act the fullest consideration, and examining it from all points of view, I am unable to understand it on any public or suitable grounds, and I therefore ask you to be good enough to give me your idea of what the Provincial Government could mean by taking such steps as regards a portion of the province in which, the Indians have not had an acre formally reserved to them, where the necessity for adjusting land matters is in proportion to the scantiness of the good places and the numbers of the people, and where, as I have found, there are questions among the Indians in many places and white squatters and applicants to purchase (not to mention Hudson's Bay Company questions) which, but for the railway reserve over a portion of the district, would have been, as some may still be, very troublesome.

The representative of the New England Company has given up the idea of working among the Kwah-kewlth at present, as until the lands of the Indians are known, he cannot recommend a location, and the Church Missionary Society is in the same position

I have not been in any part of the province where, under all the circumstances, an adjustment of land matters was more necessary, and this reconciles me to the severity of the work in canoes during wet and stormy weather; but at the same time it makes more inexplicable the above act, of which I have not obtained any official explanation from the Provincial Government, and probably will not do so until I reach Victoria again.

*I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
G.M. SPROAT,
Commissioner.*

P.S. - Mr. George Hunt, son of the gentleman in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's Fort at Beaver Harbor, tells me that cannibalism, by which he does not mean the biting of flesh from the arms and legs, but the devouring of entire bodies, is practised by the Tsah-wau-tay-neuch, the Mat-ma-lil-le-kulla, and the Nah-keuch-to, tribes, the two former being the hiddenst and strongest of the whole group of Kwah-kewlth tribes. He thinks the authority of the Government would probably have stopped this long ago.

*G.M.S.
INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
IN CAMP NEAR CAPE MUDGE, 11th October, 1879.*

The Honorable
The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.
Report of Progress.

SIR, - I have been working among the Klahoose, Sliammon, and Homathk Indians, and am now at this camp beside the village of one branch of the "Euclataw," or more properly "Laich-kwil-tach" Indians.

Coming along the coast of the mainland from Burrard's Inlet, the first Indian people are the Skwawmish of Howe Sound, whom I described particularly in my letter from Howe Sound in November or December, 1876.

Next to the northward are the Seshells of Jervis Inlet, who, by the unpretentious work among them of the Roman Catholic Church, have been made moral and industrious.

Farther north still along the mainland coast are the above-mentioned Klahoose, Sliammon and Homalthko Indians, who also have been greatly improved by the labors of the Catholic priests. This work of the Catholic Church among the Seshells and the Klahoose, Sliammon and Homathko Indians is worthy of attention, owing to the unpretending character and its manifest success.

The people, who, owing to the nature of the country, have to find their living by hunting and fishing over a hidden extent of the coast, are so scattered in summer that it would be difficult for the protest to visit all of them. But they come together at their winter quarters, where they have a village of good houses and a church, and there they are visited and receive religious instruction. The effectiveness of this may be ascertained by conversation with traders and woodmen on the coast, who state that the women are moral, and that the men do not thieve. The canoe's crew I had with me sang their hymns night and morning, and respectfully reminded me that a day on which, forgetfully, I proposed doing something, was Sunday. This is a sort of improvement among the Indians which will probably have very good effects in the next generation, both as regards the physical and moral health of the people.

I found the Sliammon, Klahoose and Homalthko Indians most anxious about their lands, and desirous of having whatever was recommended to them as right.

On a rumour reaching them that I was coming, they had assembled at their winter village, and waited there for two weeks, much to my regret, for they should have been at their ordinary work, and preparing their winter food.

Among themselves there were land questions which were debated so hotly outside my tent, that I did not get to sleep till past midnight, and I was told in the morning that one man had drawn a knife upon another.

These facts came strongly on my mind in view of the opinion of the Provincial Government that your orders for me to work on the coast were "impolitic," and in view of Dr. Powell's opinion expressed to me in conversation, that he did not see what could be done on the coast.

I will in due course advise you of my progress among the people I have now come amongst, whose history and condition I fear is distressing - namely the "Laich-kwil-tach," commonly called the "Euclataws," of whom there appear to be four divisions or sub-groups.

(1.) We-way-a-kay. (2.) Wé-way-a-kum. (3.) Wàu-lit-sah-mosk. (4.) Kwe-ahk-ar.

*I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GILBERT MALCOM SPROAT,
Commissioner.*

RETURN A(1).

Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ending 30th June, 1879.

HEADQUARTERS.

Designation	Name.	Annual Salary.	When appointed to Indian Branch.	By whom appointed.	Date of first appointment to the Civil Service.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...	...	...
Superintendent-General	The Right Hon. Sir J.A. Macdonald, K.C.B.	...	...	...	...	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.
Deputy Superintendent-General	L. Vankoughnet	2,250 00	13th Feb., 1861	Governor in Council	13th Feb., 1861	...
Accountant	Robt. Sinclair	1,600 00	1st June, 1873	Governor in Council	April, 1859	...
Clerk in Charge of Land Sales	J.V. de Boucherville	1,350 00	1st April, 1874	Governor in Council	May, 1864	...
Corresponding Clerk	A.N. McNeill	1,350 00	1st July, 1874	Governor in Council	1st July, 1874	...
Clerk of Statistics	M. Benson	850 00	22nd April, 1876	Governor in Council	22nd April, 1876	...
Assistant Accountant	F.W. Smith	1,000 00	1st Sept., 1873	Governor in Council	13th Oct., 1870	...
Clerk of Records	T.F.S. Kirkpatrick	1,000 00	6th Aug, 1873	Governor in Council	6th Aug, 1873	...
Assistant Corresponding Clerk	J.D. McLean	750 00	25th Oct., 1876	Governor in Council	25th Oct., 1876	...
Stenographer	W.B. Richardson	950 00	26th Dec., 1876	Governor in Council	3rd June, 1873	...
Assistant Clerk of Land Sales	Thos. Coffey, jun	550 00	17th July, 1878	Governor in Council	17th July, 1878	...
Copying Clerk	R.G. Maingy	600 00	1st July, 1879	Governor in Council	1st July, 1879	...
Assistant Clerk of Records	S. Stewart	600 00	1st July, 1879	Governor in Council	1st July, 1879.	...
Copying Clerk	Joseph Delisle	*1 50	...	Supt.-General	7th July, 1879	*Per diem.

Correct.
WILL HOWE.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN A(2)**Of Officers and Employés of the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, for the Year ended 30th June, 1879.****OUTSIDE SERVICE.****BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
J.W. Powell, M.D.	Superintendent, Victoria Superintendency	2,600 00	Victoria, B.C.	With travelling expenses.
J.W. Powell, M.D.	Medical Officer	400 00	Victoria, B.C.	With \$400 per annum additional for purchase of medicines.
James Lenihan	Superintendent, Fraser Superintendency	2,400 00	New Westminster	With travelling expenses.

MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Jas. F. Graham	Acting Superintendent, Manitoba Superintendency	1,200 00	Winnipeg	With travelling expenses.
R. Pither	Agent	1,000 00	Fort Francis	With travelling expenses.
H. Martineau	Agent	1,000 00	Oak Point	With travelling expenses.
D. Young, M.D.	Agent	1,000 00	St. Peters	...
Geo. McPherson	Agent	1,000 00	Assabaskasing	...
F. Ogletree	Agent	600 00	Portage la Prairie	...
Geo. Newcomb	Agent	200 00	Emerson	...
N. Chastellaine	Interpreter	250 00	Fort Francis	...
L. Herchmer	Agent to Sioux on Assiniboine	1,000 00	Bird Tail Creek	...
E. McColl	Inspector of Indian Agencies	1,400 00	Winnipeg	...
A. McKay	Agent	1,000 00	Grand Rapids.	...
R.H. Matthews	Agent	730 00	Lac des Mille Lacs	...

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Names.	Office.	Annual Salary	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Edgar Dewdney	Indian Commissioner	3,200 00	...	...
L.W. Orde.	Indian Agent	1,400 00	Battleford	...
M.G. Dickieson	Clerk, North-West Superintendency	1,150 00	Battleford	êReplaced on Oct. 1st by Mr. Orde.
M.G. Dickieson	Agent for Treaty No. 6	250 00	Battleford	ê
A. McDonald	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Qu'Appelle	ê
Jas. G. Stewart	Indian Agent	1,200 00	Edmonton	...
W. Palmer Clark	Indian Agent	1,000 00	Duck Lake	...
T. Page Wadsworth	Inspector of Farming Instructors	1,200 00	...	...
Elliott T. Galt	Secretary to Mr. Dewdney	1,000 00	...	...
Dr. Hagerty, M.D.	Medical Superintendent	1,800 00	Winnipeg	...
Dr. J. Kittson	Medical Superintendent	700 00	Fort Walsh	...
Dr. R. Miller, M. D.	Medical Officer	500 00	Shoal Lake	Surgeon to Mounted Police.
Dr. Geo. Kennedy	Medical Officer	500 00	Fort McLeod	...
H.J. Taylor	Farming Instructor	730 00	Fort McLeod	...
Thos. Wright	Farming Instructor	730 00	Calgary	...
M. Chamberlain	Farming Instructor	730 00	Bird Tail Creek	...
J. Johnston	Farming Instructor	730 00	Fort Pelly	...
F.L. Hunt	Farming Instructor	730 00	Qu'Appelle	...
John Scott	Farming Instructor	730 00	Touchwood Hills	...
W.A. Loucks	Farming Instructor	730 00	Prince Albert	...
G. Chaffey	Farming Instructor	730 00	Fort Carleton	...
J. Tompkins	Farming Instructor	730 00	Duck Lake	...
B. Sherrin	Farming Instructor	730 00	Battleford	...
J. Delaney	Farming Instructor	730 00	Frog Lake	...
P.J. Williams	Farming Instructor	730 00	Fort Pitt	...
R.S. Donnelly	Farming Instructor	730 00	Saddle Lake	...
S.B. Lucas	Farming Instructor	730 00	Near Edmonton	...
Samuel Bruce	Farming Instructor	730 00	Piegan Reserve	...
J.J. McHugh	Farming Instructor	730 00	Lac La Nonne	...

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
J. Patterson	Farming Instructor	730 00	Blackfoot Crossing	...
John Selter	Farming Instructor	730 00	Cypress Hills	...
J.J. English	Farming Instructor	730 00	Cypress Hills	...

NOVA SCOTIA.

John Harlow	Agent	100 00	Bear River	District No. 1, for Counties of Annapolis Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne.
J.E. Beckwith	Agent	25 00	Canning	District No. 2, for Kings County.
Rev. Thos. Butler	Agent	37 50	Caledonia	District No. 3, for Queens County.
Rev. E.J. McCarthy	Agent	37 50	Chester	District No. 4, for County Lunenburg.
Rev. Mr. O'Connor	Agent	33 33	Bedford	District No. 5, for County Halifax.
Dr. McLean	Agent	33 33	Shubenacadie	District No. 6, for Counties Hants and Colchester.
Dr. A.F. 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. Wm. Chisholm	Agent	100 00	Antigonish	District No. 9, for Counties Antigonish & Guysboro'
Rev J. McDougall	Agent	100 00	Red Island	District No. 10, for County Richmond, C.B.
Rev. D. McIsaac	Agent	50 00	River Inhabitants	District No. 11, for County Inverness.
A.F. McGillivray	Agent	50 00	Grand Narrows	District No. 12, for County Victoria.
Rev. M. McKenzie	Agent	100 00	Christmas Island	District No. 13, for County Cape Breton.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Chas. Sargeant.	Visiting Superintendent	400 00	Chatham	North-Eastern Superintendency.
Wm. Fisher	Visiting Superintendent	300 00	Fredericton	South-Western Superintendency.
Moses Craig	Agent	100 00	Perth	Agent for Counties of Victoria and Madawaska.
Rev. J.J. O'Leary	Missionary	100 00	Tobique	...
Rev. J.C. McDivitt	Missionary	200 00	Fredericton	...
Rev. John Carter	Missionary	100 00	Renous Bridge	...

Rev. W. Morrisey	Missionary	100 00	Oak Point	...
J.S. Benson, M.D.	Medical Officer	125 00	Newcastle	...
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
John O. Arsennault	Agent	300 00	Lennox Island	...

ONTARIO.				
Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Wm. Plummer.	Superintendent	1,700 00	Toronto	With \$200 a year for travelling expenses, and 3 per cent. commission on timber dues collected.
R G. Dalton	Clerk	800 00	Toronto	...
J.T. Gilkison	Superintendent	1,610 00	Brantford	With \$140 a year for travelling expenses, and \$200 a year for house and office rent.
H. Andrews	Clerk	900 00	Brantford	...
J.C. Phipps	Superintendent	1,200 00	Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island	With \$100 a year for travelling expenses, and 3 per cent. commission on timber and land sale collections.
McGregor Ironside	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island	...
E. Watson	Superintendent	1,100 00	Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island	With \$100 per annum for travelling expenses.
C. Skene	Superintendent	900 00	Perry Sound	With actual travelling expenses; \$60 a year for office rent; 5 per cent. commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2 1/2 per cent. on any collection in excess of that amount.
Wm. Van Abbott	Agent	500 00	Sault Ste. Marie	With \$68.50 a year for office rent and fuel, and 3 per cent. commission on collections.
T.G. Pile	Agent	...	Mill Point	Receives in lieu of salary, 5 per cent. commission on land sale collections.
Thos. Gordon	Agent	400 00	Strathroy	With 3 per cent. on timber dues collected.
Amos Wright	Agent	600 00	Prince Arthur's Landing	...
Matthew Hill	Agent	350 00	Shannoville	...
A.B. Cowan.	Agent	250 00	Gananoque	With \$100 for travelling expenses.
John F. Day	Agent	...	Bruce Mines	For lands in township of Thessalon; receiving in lieu of salary, 5 per cent, on collections up to \$2,000, and 2 1/2 per cent. on any collections in excess of that amount.

Names.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Where Stationed.	Remarks.
...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
B.B. Miller	Agent	...	Wiar-ton	Receives, in lieu of salary, 5 per cent. commission on collections up to \$2,000, and 2 1/2 per cent. on any collections in excess of that amount.
John Wallace	Agent	25 00	On the Island	Guardians of islands in the River St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Kingston.
A. Root	Agent	25 00	On the Island	Guardians of islands in the River St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Kingston.
J.L. Thompson	Agent	25 00	On the Island	Guardians of islands in the River St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Kingston.
Henry George	Agent	...	Eganville	Receives, in lieu of salary, 10 per cent. on disbursements up to \$200.
C.B. Savage	Indian Lands Agent	200 00	Gore Bay	Receives, in lieu of salary, 10 per cent. on disbursements up to \$200.
B.W. Ross	Indian Land Agent	400 00	Cocburn Island	With commission on sales at 5 per cent. up to \$2,000, and 2 1/2 per cent. on sales above that amount.
Jas. Beattie	Agent	200 00	Highgate	...
QUEBEC.				
A. LeBel, jun	Agent	150 00	Rivière du Loup	With 5 per cent. commission on land sale collections up to \$2,000, and 2 1/2 per cent. on any collections in excess of that amount.
John Davidson	Agent	...	Dundee	Receives, in lieu of salary, 10 per cent. commission on collections, and 2 1/2 per cent. on disbursements.
L.A. DeBlois	Agent	...	St. François du Lac	Receives, in lieu of salary, 10 per cent. on collections, and 2 1/2 per cent. on disbursements.
Chas. Logue	Agent	600 00	Maniwaki	...
L.E. Otis	Agent	200 00	Lac St. Jean	...
G.E. Cherrier	Agent	400 00	Caughnawaga	With \$60 a year for office rent.
John McGirr	Agent provisionally	500 00	Oka	...
Rev. F. Boucher	Missionary	225 96	Lorette	...
Rev. F. Marcoux	Missionary	203 32	St. Regis	...
Rev. L. Traham	Missionary	235 00	St. François du Lac	...

R. SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

NOTE. - Return "B" follows which includes sixty-two subsidiary statements.

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ANALYZED BALANCE SHEET, showing the condition of the INDIAN FUND on the 30th June 1879; the additions to and deductions therefrom, during the year 1878-9; and the Balances at the credit of the various Tribes and Funds, on the Funds, on the 30th June, 1879.

Balances at Credit of the several Tribes and Funds on 1st July, 1878.			REVENUE						...	NAME OF TRIBE OR FUND	EXPENDITURE	...	...	Balances at Credit of the Tribes and Funds on 30th June, 1879.				
...	...	...	Available (with Balance at Credit of Interest) for)distribution during year 1878-79				Placed to Credit of Capital Account, and not distributable.		Total Revenue 1878-79.	...	By Certificates	By Transfers		Total Expenditure	...	...	...
Total Balances	At credit of Capital Account	At credit of Interest Account	From interest accrued during the year.	From Legislative Grants	From Rents, Fines and Refunds	From Transfers from other Accounts)to credit of Interest.	From transfers from other Accounts to credit of Capital.	From sale of Land, Stone, Timber & c.	...	...	On Capital Account	On Interest or Distribution Account	From Credit of Capital Account	From Credit of Interest Account	...	At Credit of Interest Account	At Credit of Capital Account	Total Balances
...	...	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	...	...	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	...	...	...
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	Ontario	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
9,554 15	9,340 38	213 77	471 95	...	...	4 80	147 19	2,152 47	2,776 41	Ratchewana Indians	1,000 00	690 52	367 24	...	2,057 76	...	10,272 80	10,272 80
52,372 08	51,807 93	564 15	2,660 82	...	125 25	...	...	1,852 66	4,638 73	Chippewas of Beausoleil	460 00	2,798 45	185 27	7 20	3,450 92	544 57	53,015 32	53,559 89
274,738 78	271,497 02	3,241 76	14,195 96	...	148 75	132 96	2,256 07	8,495 68	25,229 42	Chippewas of Nawash	125 37	14,543 17	1,075 18	2 93	15,746 65	3,173 33	281,048 22	284,221 55
51,013 97	50,419 14	594 83	2,597 10	...	4 85	100 00	...	232 46	2,934 41	Chippewas of Rama	...	2,718 53	123 25	...	2,841 78	578 25	50,528 35	51,106 60
223,344 86	220,649 81	2,695 05	11,651 97	...	48 75	1 71	239 11	6,156 59	18,098 13	Chippewas of Saugeen	23 66	11,900 17	2,860 94	135 89	14,920 66	2,361 42	224,160 91	226,522 33
166,979 61	175,204 95	1,774 66	8,667 44	...	8 00	...	...	2,795 75	11,471 19	Chippewas of Sarnia	...	9,400 49	345 13	186 68	9,932 30	862 93	167,655 57	168,518 50
24,123 92	23,847 74	276 18	1,227 78	...	41 90	...	...	16 09	1,285 77	Chippewas of Snake Island	...	1,278 06	1 61	...	1,279 67	267 80	23,862 22	24,130 02
69,569 46	69,113 95	455 51	3,573 66	...	...	122 50	...	113 40	3,809 56	Chippewas of Thames	...	3,749 41	11 35	115 00	3,875 76	287 26	69,216 00	69,503 26
57,337 70	56,778 63	559 07	2,883 42	...	425 00	186 68	...	...	3,495 10	Chippewas of Walpole Island	...	3,422 16	...	219 41	3,641 57	412 60	56,778 63	57,191 23
1,077 29	1,062 33	14 96	53 31	...	20 00	...	...	...	73 31	Fort William Indians	...	74 14	1 20	...	75 34	12 93	1,062 33	1,075 26
907 11	887 86	19 25	44 87	...	...	...	...	...	44 87	French River Indians	...	53 24	...	...	53 24	10 88	887 86	898 74
24,349 44	23,881 12	468 32	1,195 83	...	262 00	12 50	...	3,894 87	5,365 20	Garden River Indians	...	1,753 77	389 49	14 46	2,157 72	170 42	27,386 50	27,556 92
1,884 25	1,876 09	8 16	93 26	...	...	...	...	109 95	203 21	Henry's Inlet Indians	...	78 81	11 00	...	89 81	22 61	1,975 04	1,997 65

10,793 13	10,573 55	219 58	534 25	...	88 00	...	...	...	622 25	Lake Nipissing Indians	...	624 31	...	5 28	629 59	212 24	10,573 55	10,785 79
100 84	71 49	29 35	4 98	...	...	...	2 49	88 67	96 14	Manitoulin Island Indians	...	...	16 26	...	16 26	34 33	146 39	180 72
430 59	346 29	84 30	21 27	...	...	...	...	...	21 27	Meganattewan Indians	...	...	...	...	...	105 57	346 29	451 86
82,633 08	81,408 61	1,224 47	4,284 27	...	230 00	...	10 00	792 18	5,316 45	Mississaguas of Alnwick	687 25	4,765 51	80 22	23 20	5,556 18	950 03	81,443 32	82,393 35
118,726 48	117,517 99	1,208 49	6,432 09	...	7 85	11 40	...	233 64	6,684 98	Mississaguas of Credit	...	6,701 33	23 36	160 37	6,885 06	798 13	117,728 27	118,526 40
56,904 02	56,239 64	664 38	2,811 06	...	...	...	...	...	2,811 06	Mississaguas of Rice and Mud Lakes	...	2,848 53	...	...	2,848 53	626 91	56,239 64	56,866 55
11,651 62	11,518 71	132 91	575 61	...	478 65	...	...	105 51	1,159 77	Mississaguas of Scugog	80 80	1,060 01	10 55	29 72	1,181 08	97 44	11,532 87	11,630 31
106,882 00	105,819 88	1,062 12	5,684 92	...	1,137 48	...	...	2,266 81	9,089 21	Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	743 50	6,808 58	226 68	50 01	6,828 77	1,025 93	107,116 51	108,142 44
150,521 28	148,894 67	1,626 61	7,606 77	...	...	65 00	...	4,692 25	12,364 02	Moravians of Thames	...	8,352 83	469 23	...	8,822 06	945 55	153,117 69	154,063 24
2,692 65	2,658 99	33 66	133 03	...	...	50 00	...	...	183 03	Munsees of Thames	...	184 64	...	...	184 64	32 05	2,658 99	2,691 04
50,574 06	50,177 28	396 78	2,527 63	...	6 67	...	600 00	15,202 60	18,336 90	Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	9,371 61	2,383 22	1,612 75	...	13,367 58	547 86	54,995 52	55,543 38
49,164 91	48,000 00	1,164 91	2,427 90	9,019 31	20 00	...	...	...	11,467 21	Ojibbewas of Lake Huron	...	9,019 31	...	...	9,019.31	3,612 81	48,000 00	51,612 81
40,637 42	40,000 00	637 42	2,002 35	4,980 69	...	...	...	...	6,983 04	Ojibbewas of Lake Superior	...	4,980 69	...	...	4,980 69	2,639 77	40,000 00	42,639 77
1,765 01	1,746 15	18 86	63 86	...	39 00	2 32	...	790 55	895 73	Ojibbewas of Mississagua River	...	124 04	81 38	...	205 42	...	2,455 32	2,455 32
493 26	487 04	6 22	24 39	...	...	...	...	...	24 39	Oneidas of Thames	207 00	24 73	...	...	231 73	5 88	280 04	285 92
31,137 05	30,747 95	389 10	1,540 16	...	74 84	54 00	3 24	...	1,672 24	Parry Island Indians	...	1,628 33	57 24	3 24	1,688 81	372 53	30,747 95	31,120 48
3,956 55	3,907 09	49 46	195 47	...	...	...	...	...	195 47	Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	75 00	197 84	...	...	272 84	47 09	3,832 09	3,879 18
1,073 68	986 67	87 01	53 04	...	...	...	...	...	53 04	Serpent River Indians	...	127 27	...	...	127 27	12 78	986 67	999 45
1,741 67	1,712 00	29 67	86 04	...	8 00	...	...	1,000 00	1,094 04	Shawanaga Indians	...	94 98	100 00	...	194 98	28 73	2,612 00	2,640 73
829,753 33	819,854 38	9,898 95	47,302 79	...	1,618 35	160 37	5,000 00	2,996 22	57,077 73	Six Nations of Grand River	59,728 89	43,785 89	300 74	5,011 40	108,826 92	9,253 35	768,750 79	778,004 14
2,867 71	2,832 15	35 56	141 64	...	...	...	...	...	141 64	Spanish River Indians	...	143 08	...	...	143 08	34 12	2,832 15	2,866 27

4,208 96	4,187 97	20 99	207 92	...	37 50	...	...	2,366 16	2,611 58	Thessalon River Indians	60 00	178 82	237 62	2 25	478 69	85 34	6,256 51	6,341 85
913 67	900 00	13 67	54 14	...	47 00	...	...	...	101 14	Tootomenai and Band	...	54 68	...	...	54 68	60 13	90 00	960 13
287 82	284 06	3 76	14 19	...	145 40	...	...	...	159 59	Whitefish River Indians	...	124 91	...	8 70	133 61	29 74	284 06	313 80
65,527 36	64,776 36	751 00	3,393 85	...	...	...	...	683 50	4,077 35	Wyandotts of Anderdon	...	3,345 87	68 35	...	3,414 22	798 98	65,391 51	66,190 49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Quebec	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
902 93	889 13	13 80	48 05	...	873 76	33 55	...	...	956 36	Abenakis of St. Francis	...	969 16	33 55	...	1,002 71	...	855 58	855 58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316 00	316 00	Abenakis of Becancour	...	...	...	...	...	...	316 00	316 00
1,330 39	1,313 64	16 75	65 81	...	...	...	...	...	65 81	Amalicités of Isle Verte and Viger	70 62	66 61	...	...	137 23	15 95	1,243 02	1,258 97
172 93	133 43	39 508 55	8 55	...	...	...	...	...	8 55	Golden Lake Indians	...	45 98	...	...	45 98	2 07	133 43	135 50
374 81	360 71	14 101	18 53	...	...	...	...	...	18 53	Hurons of Lorette	...	28 14	...	...	28 14	4 49	360 71	365 20
9,746 76	9,296 95	449 81	492 85	...	744 66	166 92	...	1,222 08	2,626 51	Iroquois of Caughnawaga	...	1,825 83	289 12	28 41	2,143 36	...	10,229 91	10,229 91
30,195 98	29,882 74	313 24	1,754 70	...	765 83	...	...	...	2,520 53	Iroquois of St. Regis	...	2,330 54	...	45 95	2,376 49	457 28	29,882 74	30,340 02
1,567 96	1,551 61	16 35	77 62	...	...	...	...	91 60	169 22	Lake St. John Indians	...	75 15	9 16	...	84 31	18 82	1,634 05	1,652 87
1,040 05	1,026 18	13 87	54 92	...	...	...	...	...	54 92	Lake of Two Mountains Indians	...	...	...	...	...	68 79	1,026 18	1,094 97
2,862 02	2,345 96	516 06	141 69	...	...	...	...	...	141 69	Nipissinguas, & c., of Upper Ottawa	...	293 81	...	...	293 81	363 94	2,345 96	2,709 90
27,056 41	26,678 17	378 24	1,370 63	...	104 00	8 50	...	2,738 06	4,221 19	River Desert Indians	...	1,517 81	281 49	15 74	1,815 04	327 82	29,134 74	29,462 56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	British Columbia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,212 59	4,212 59	...	208 53	...	364 00	...	...	...	572 53	Indians of British Columbia	215 48	...	21 84	...	237 32	...	4,547 80	4,547 80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manitoba and North-West-Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56 64	56 54	...	2 81	...	174 44	...	...	...	177 25	Indians of Manitoba and North-West	...	...	...	...	...	...	233 79	233 79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
										Indians of								

1,458 69	1,458 69	...	72 36	...	...	...	...	...	72 36	Nova Scotia	403 00	...	...	...	403 00	...	1,128 05	1,128 05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,241 52	1,241 52	...	61 35	...	...	...	...	100 00	161 35	Indians of New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,402 87	1,402 87
1,111 30	2,097 41	13 89	54 94	...	...	...	...	1,161 52	1,216 46	Tobique Indians	114 00	50 00	116 16	...	280 16	18 83	2,028 77	2,047 60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	25 00	...	...	...	25 00	Indians of Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 00	25 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Funds Belonging to Ontario.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
935 04	725 06	209 98	46 25	...	...	...	...	...	46 25	Clench, J.B.	...	...	...	...	...	256 23	725 06	981 29
2,531 65	2,500 00	31 65	125 33	...	...	...	...	...	125 33	Maiville, Nancy	...	126 60	...	...	126 60	30 38	2,500 00	2,530 38
1,518 99	1,500 00	18 99	75 20	...	...	...	...	...	75 20	Manace, James	...	75 96	...	...	75 96	18 23	1,500 00	1,518 23
2,025 32	2,000 00	25 31	100 22	...	...	...	...	...	100 22	Wabbuck, William	...	101 25	...	...	101 25	24 29	2,000 00	2,024 29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Funds Belonging to Quebec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49,587 61	49,587 61	...	2,541 41	6,200 00	...	250 00	...	...	8,991 41	Province of Quebec Indian Fund	...	6,606 13	...	...	6,606 13	2,007 17	49,965 72	51,972 89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Funds Common to Ontario and Quebec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124,272 22	114,865 57	9,406 65	7,397 07	1,600 00	622 71	13,345 43	...	...	22,965 21	Indian Land Management Fund	3,150 00	28,194 43	3,407 00	850 00	35,601 43	3,327 43	108,308 57	111,636 00
7,363 19	4,629 83	2,733 36	364 44	...	...	...	...	653 02	1,017 46	Suspense Account	653 02	...	50 00	3,009 45	3,712 47	88 35	4,579 83	4,668 18
145,051 10	142,912 83	2,138 27	7,369 88	5,000 00	439 75	72 91	...	...	12,882 51	Indian School Fund	...	12,130 46	...	250 00	12,380 46	2,640 32	142,912 83	145,553 15
2,999,306 77	2,952,282 04	47,024 73	159,894 13	26,800 00	9,137 36	14,781 55	8,258 10	63,320 29	282,191 43	...	77,169 20	204,458 18	12,864 36	10,175 29	304,667 03	40,732 68	2,936,098 49	2,976,831 17

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

ROBT. SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

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INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND.						
DR.	BATCHEWANA BAY INDIANS, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicines	...	34 47	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	9,340 38	213 77
Supplies	...	16 89	...	Land Sales	2,152 47	...
Seed grain	...	101 60	...	Capital for loan to be repaid	...	4 80
Roads	1,000 00	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	471 95
Interest for loan to be repaid	4 80	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	215 25	...	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	537 56	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	10,272 80	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,492 85	690 52	11,492 85	690 52
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	10,272 80	...

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF BEAUSOLIEL, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noah Assance, Chief, salary	...	50 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	51,807 93	564 15
John Assance Chief, salary	...	50 00	...	Land Sales	1,852 66	...
Rev. A. Salt, Secretary and Interpreter	...	50 00	...	Rents	...	125 25
James Assence, pension	...	25 00	...	Interest on Invested capital	...	2,660 82
P.H. Spohn, Physician	...	150 00	...	...	...	...
Allan Salt, Teacher	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
Cost of building school, house	460 00	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	185 27	7 20	...	...	...	...
Distribution of Interest moneys	...	2,273 45	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879.	53,015 32	544 57
...	53,660 59	3,350 22	53,660 59	3,350 22
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	53,015 32	544 57

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF NAWASH, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.	
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	
Wm. McGregor, Chief	...	100 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	271,497 02	3,241 76	
Wm. Angus, Chief	...	50 00	...	Land Sales	10,726 38	...	
F. Lamondier, Chief and Interpreter	...	150 00	...	Rents	...	48 75	
D. Elliott, Councillor	...	20 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	14,195 96	
Jas. Toman, Councillor	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Peter Elliot, Councillor	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
J. Wahbooze, Councillor	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
D. Johnston, Councillor	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Peter Elliott, Teacher	...	200 00	...	...	...	...
David Craddock, Teacher	...	200 00	...	...	...	...
Bella Simpson, Teacher	...	179 12	...	...	...	...
Louis Johnston, Sexton	...	16 66	...	...	...	...
John Akewenze, Sexton	...	5 56	...	...	...	...
P.J. Kegeedonee, Pension	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Mrs. Nawash, Pension	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Mrs. J. Smith, Pension	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Mary Jones, Pension	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
P. Koseyah, Pension	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Mary McGregor, Pension	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Mrs. Luke Snake, Pension	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Renewal of Fishery License	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Services of Forest Bailiff	...	133 92	...	...	...	...
Surveys	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1,075 18	2 93	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	12,979 95	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	281,048 22	3,173 33	...	...	...	...
...	282,223 40	17,486 47	282,223 40	17,486 47	
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	281,048 22	3,173 33	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF RAMA, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
J.B. Naningishking, Chief, salary	...	75 00	...	By Balance, 30th June, 1878	50,419 14	594 83
G.H. Corbett, Physician	...	100 00	...	Land and timber sales	232 46	...
Maggie Armstrong, Teacher	...	75 00	...	Rent	...	4 85
Geo. Wahsaegezkng, pension	...	12 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	2,597 10
Repairs to waggon	...	10 00	...	...	...	...
Subscription towards monument to late Chief John Sunday and Wm. Caso	...	10 00	...	...	...	...
Loan for the purchase of oxen	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	23 25	...	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	2,336 53	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	50,528 35	...	...	...	...	...
...	50,651 60	3,196 78	50,651 60	3,196 78
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	50,528 35	578 25

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF SAUGEEN, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
H.H. Madwayosh, Chief	...	100 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	220,649 81	2,695 05
J. Kadahgegwon	...	100 00	...	Land and timber sales	4,129 26	...
M.B. Madwayosh, Secretary and Interpreter	...	200 00	...	Rents	...	48 75
W.S. Scott, Physician	...	180 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	11,651 97
John George, Councillor	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
David Root, Councillor	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
Fak-Wahbezee, Councillor	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
D. Azhewasegai, Councillor	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
William Simon, Sexton	...	40 00	...	...	...	...
Luke Kewagum, Sexton	...	12 10	...	...	...	...
Peter John, Messenger	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
David Root, Messenger	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
Jno. Stephens, Sexton	...	7 90	...	...	...	...
Moses Walker, Teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...	...
W.A. Elias, Teacher	...	32 96	...	...	...	...
Jane Wegwoss, pension	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Mary Jones, pension	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Expenses of deputation to Grand Council	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Services of Forest Bailiff	...	133 93	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	618 16	2 93	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	10,877 53	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	224,160 91	2,361 42	...	...	...	...
...	224,779 07	14,395 77	...	...	224,779 07	14,395 77
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	224,160 91	2,361 42

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF SARNIA in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Wm. Wawanosh, Interpreter, salary	...	100 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	165,204 95	1,774 69
Wm. Wawanosh, annuity as compensation for improvements on lands sold for benefit of Band	...	150 00	...	Land Sales	2,795 76	...
...	Interest on invested capital	...	8,667 44
John Summer, Chief, salary	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
Wilson Jacob, Chief, salary	...	30 00	...	...	...	...
R. George, Chief, salary	...	30 00	...	...	...	...
Jos. Wawanosh, Chief, salary	...	30 00	...	...	...	...
Silas Waubeming, Chief, salary	...	30 00	...	...	...	...
J. Wawanosh, Messenger, salary	...	45 00	...	...	...	...
Wm. WaWanosh, Secretary, salary	...	150 00	...	...	...	...
Robert George, Chapel Stewart	...	75 00	...	...	...	...
Wilson Jacob, Teacher, salary	...	62 50	...	...	...	...
Amelia Weaver, Teacher, salary	...	187 50	...	...	...	...
Mrs. D.B. Wawanosh, pension	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
Mrs. Jos. Wawanosh, pension	...	125 00	...	...	...	...
J. Ashquabe, Teacher	...	249 18	...	...	...	...
Medicines and medical attendance	...	292 66	...	...	...	...
Provisions for sick, &c	...	707 69	...	...	...	...
Funeral furnishings	...	130 98	...	...	...	...
School books, fuel, &c	...	40 01	...	...	...	...
Cost of music lessons to band	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Balance on purchase of melodeon	...	40 00	...	...	...	...
Repairs to roads and bridges	...	115 77	...	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with Grand Council	...	113 20	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	345 13	...	...	...	...	...
Sundry petty expenses	...	56 50	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	6,568 18	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	167,655 57	862 93	...	...	...	...
...	168,000 71	10,442 10	168,000 71	10,442 10
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	167,655 57	862 93

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF SNAKE ISLAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas Bycanor, Chief, salary	...	80 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	23,847 74	276 18
Alfred McCue, Teacher, salary	...	50 00	...	Land and timber sales	16 09	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1 61	...	...	Rent	...	2 40
Distribution of interest moneys	...	1,108 56	...	Interest on invested capital	...	1,227 78
Balance, 30th June, 1879	23,862 22	...	267 80	...	...	...
...	23,863 83	1,506 36	...	...	23,863 83	1,506 36
...	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	23,862 22	267 80

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Geo. Fisher, Teacher, salary	...	150 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	69,113 95	455 51
Jos. Fisher, Teacher, salary	...	200 00	...	Timber dues	113 40	...
Lucius Henry, Teacher, salary	...	200 00	...	Transfer to debit of Chippewas of Walpole Island, of Philip Kyoshk's and James Penansheenee's salaries for half-year to 30th Sept., 1877, erroneously charged to this account	...	24 00
John Henry, Interpreter, salary	...	100 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	3,573 66
Jas. Walker, Messenger, salary	...	15 00	...	...	...	...
Ephraim Turner, Messenger, salary	...	30 00	...	...	...	...
Noah Fox, Messenger, salary	...	15 00	...	...	...	...
John Henry, Councillor, salary	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
Jos. Fisher, Councillor, salary	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
E. Muskokum, Councillor, salary	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
Nelson Beaver, Councillor, salary	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
Jos. Fox, Councillor, salary	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
Jos. French, Councillor, salary	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
Adam Halfday, Messenger, salary	...	15 00	...	...	...	...
Dr. Sinclair, Physician, salary	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
Jacob Henry, Teacher, salary	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
John Young's pension	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Geo. King, pension	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Grant for the education of Nelson Beaver's children	...	24 25	...	...	...	...
Medicines and medical attendance	...	149 00	...	...	...	...

Provisions and supplies	...	71 16	...	...	...	...
Funeral furnishings	...	53 00	...	...	...	...
Forest Bailiffs	...	51 00	...	...	...	...
Stationery, school books, &c	...	73 07	...	...	...	...
Expenses attending Grand Council at Sarnia	...	78 00	...	...	...	...
Sundries	...	25 46	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	11 35	...	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	2,253 97	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	69,216 00	287 26	...	...	69,227 35	4,053 17
...	69,227 35	4,053 17	By	Balance 30th June, 1879	69,216 00	287 26

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	CHIPPEWAS OF WALPOLE, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Cameron, Teacher, salary	...	100 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	56,778 63	559 07
J.G. Bird, Chief, salary	...	30 00	...	Rents and fines	...	425 00
James Saugee, Chief, salary	...	20 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	2,883 42
Joseph Kowsod, Chief, salary	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Henry P. Johnston, Chief, salary	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Charles Kyoshk, Interpreter, salary	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
James Penahsheence, Messenger, salary	...	36 00	...	...	...	...
Phillip Kyoshk, Messenger, salary	...	36 00	...	...	...	...
Provisions and supplies	...	377 66	...	...	...	...
Funeral furnishings	...	71 00	...	...	...	...
Sundry disbursements	...	40 10	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	2,630 13	...	...	...	...
Balance 30th June, 1879	56,778 63	412 60	...	...	...	...
...	56,778 63	3,867 49	56,778 63	3,867 49
...	Balance, 30th June, 1879	56,778 63	412 60

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	FORT WILLIAM BAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	...	1 20	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	1,062 33	14 96
Distribution of interest moneys	...	74 14	...	Rent	...	20 00
Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,062 33	12 93	...	Interest on invested capital	...	53 31
...	1,062 33	88 27	1,062 33	88 27
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,062 33	12 93

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	FRENCH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relief	...	10 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	887 86	19 25
Distribution of interest moneys	...	43 24	...	Interest on invested capital	...	44 87
Balance, 30th June, 1879	887 86	10 88	...	...	...	...
...	887 86	64 12	...	...	887 86	64 12
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	887 86	10 88

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	GARDON RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Augustin, salary	...	62 50	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	33,881 12	468 32
Pequetchenene, salary	...	45 00	...	Land Sales	3,894 87	...
Medicines and medical attendance	...	39 47	...	Rent	...	262 00
Grant for purchase of seed grain	...	298 75	...	Interest on invested capital	...	1,195 83
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	389 49	14 46	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	1,295 55	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	27,386 50	170 42	...	...	...	...
...	27,775 99	1,926 15	37,775 99	1,926 15
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	27,386 50	170 42

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	HENVY'S INLET INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.	
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	11 00	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	1,876 09	8 16	
Distribution of interest moneys	...	78 81	...	Land Sales	109 95	...	
Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,975 04	22 61	...	Interest on invested capital	...	93 26	
...	1,986 04	101 42	1,986 04	101 42	
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,975 04	22 61	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	LAKE NIPISSING INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.	
	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.	
-	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	...	5 28	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	10,573 55	219 58	
Distribution of interest moneys	...	624 31	...	Rent	...	88 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1879	10,573 55	212 24	...	Interest on invested capital	...	534 25	
...	10,573 55	841 83	...	...	10,573 55	841 83
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	10,573 55	212 24	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	MANITOULIN ISLAND INDIANS (unceded portion) in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To: Percentage on collections carried to the credit of	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878.	71 49	29 35
Management Fund	16 26	...	...	Land sales	91 16	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	146 39	34 33	...	Interest on invested capital	...	4 98
...	162 65	34 33	162 65	34 33
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	146 39	34 33

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	MEGANATTEWAN INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior				Cr.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1879	346 29	105 67	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	346 29	84 30
...	...	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	21 27
...	346 29	105 57	346 29	105 57
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	346 29	105 57

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	MISSISSAGUAS OF ALNWICK in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.	
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Sunday, Chief, salary	...	50 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	81,408 61	1,224 47	
Mitchell Chubb, Councillor, salary	...	24 00	...	Land Sales	802 18	...	
Peter Crow, Councillor, salary	...	24 00	...	Rents	...	220 00	
Francis Beaver, Councillor, salary	...	24 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	4,284 17	
Joshua Blaker, Councillor, salary	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
George Blaker, Secretary, salary	...	48 00	...	...	...	...
Joseph Beaver, Sexton, salary	...	30 00	...	...	...	...
George Harper, for collecting rents	...	40 00	...	...	...	...
Medical attendance and medicines	...	97 16	...	...	...	...
Insurance	...	30 00	...	...	...	...
Surveys	687 25	...	...	...	...	...
Expenses of deputation to Toronto	...	10 00	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	80 22	13 20	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	4,364 35	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	81,443 32	950 03	...	...	...	...
...	82,210 79	5,728 74	...	...	82,210 79	5,728 74
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	81,443 32	950 03	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

Dr.	MISSISSAGUAS OF CREDIT in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.	
	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.	
-	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	
To the following payments: -	
David Sawyer, Chief, salary	...	200 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	117,517 99	1,208 49	
Chas. Herchimer, Chief and Interpreter	...	100 00	...	Land sales	233 64	...	
P.E. Jones, Physician	...	250 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	6,432 09	
Jas. Tobicco, Sexton	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Jas. A. Wood, Messenger	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Jas. McLean, Forest Warden	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
Jas. Ceschego, pension	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Widow Wabaneet, pension	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Widow Chechock, pension	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Widow, Jackson, pension	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
Betsy Tobicco, pension	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Widow Herchimer, pension	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Widow Young, pension	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Widow Wilson, pension	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Widow Second, pension	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Alex. Jackson, pension	...	12 50	...	...	...	...
A. A. Jones, Teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...	...
Wm. Elliott, Teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...	...
Alex Scott, Teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	...	5 61	...	...	...	...
Stationery and printing, &c	...	10 42	...	...	...	...
Support of orphans	...	40 00	...	...	...	...
Provisions and supplies	...	337 75	...	...	...	...
Funeral furnishings	...	182 10	...	...	...	...
Roads and bridges	...	145 87	...	...	...	...
Engrossing	...	10 50	...	...	...	...
Services of Forest Bailiff	...	51 25	...	...	...	...
Plank for bridges, &c	...	86 27	...	...	...	...
Cost of medical services	...	5 00	...	...	...	...
Expenses of deputation	...	75 00	...	...	...	...
Cost of band instruments	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Sundry disbursements by Chief D. Sawyer	...	38 17	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	23 36	...	...	...	...	...

-	Capital.	Interest.	-	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Distribution of interest moneys	...	4,517 01	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	117,728 27	798 13	...	...	...
...	117,751 63	7,640 58	...	...	117,751 63 7,640 58
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	117,728 27 798 13

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	MISSISSAGUAS OF RICE AND MUD LAKES in Account Current with the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -
M.G. Pandash, Chief, salary	...	25 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878.	56,239 64	664 38
John Johnson, Chief, salary	...	12 50	...	Interest on invested capital	...	2811 06
John Rice, Secretary, salary	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Robert Soper, Councillor, salary	...	4 00	...	...	...	...
Robert Pandash, Councillor, salary	...	4 00	...	...	...	...
James Howard, Sexton, salary	...	30 00	...	...	...	...
Joseph Whetung, Chief, salary	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
John Taylor, Messenger, salary	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Polly Nogum, pension	...	10 00	...	...	...	...
Mrs. Nogee, pension	...	13 00	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	2,685 03	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	56,239 64	626 91	...	...	...	...
...	56,239 64	3,475 44	...	...	56 239 64	3,475 44
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	56,239 64	626 91

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	MISSISSAGUAS OF SCUGOG, in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
John Johnson, Chief, salary	...	37 50	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	11,518 71	132 91
Forest Bailiff	...	11 50	...	Land Sales	105 51	...
Survey	80 80	...	...	Rents	...	478 65
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	10 55	29 72	...	Interest on invested capital	...	575 61
Distribution of interest moneys	...	1,011 01	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	11,532 87	97 44	...	...	...	...
...	11,624 22	1,187 17	...	...	11,624 22	1,187 17
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	11,532 87	97 44

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	MOHAWKS OF THE BAY OF QUINTE in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	105,819 88	1,062 12
...	Land sales	2,266 81	...
Sampson Green, Chief, salary	...	40 00	...	Rents	...	833 75
A. Culbertson, Chief, salary	...	24 00	...	Refund of balance of loan to Samuel Lewen	...	9 83
Solomon Loft, Chief, salary	...	24 00	...	Refund on account of loan to C. Maracle	...	105 34
C. Maracle, Chief, salary	...	24 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	5,684 92
Joshua Brant, Chief, salary	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
William Powles, Chief, salary	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
Thomas Green, Chief, salary	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
J.B. Brant, Sexton, salary	...	40 00	...	...	...	...
Nelson Maracle, Sexton, salary	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Rev. E.H.M. Baker, Missionary, salary	...	400 00	...	...	...	...
Dr. Saunders, Physician, salary	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
Lydia Hill, Teacher, salary	...	75 00	...	...	...	...
Martha Gothard, Teacher, salary	...	37 50	...	...	...	...
W.J. Wilson, Teacher, salary	...	75 00	...	...	...	...
Eliza Dowes, Teacher, salary	...	75 00	...	...	...	...
Elizabeth H. Blanchard, Teacher, salary	...	62 50	...	...	...	...
Dr. McLaren, Physician, salary	...	80 81	...	...	...	...
Dr. Newton, Physician, salary	...	101 81	...	...	...	...
Mrs. Powles Claus, pension	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
Mrs. Geo. Williams, pension	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
Mrs. N. Powles, pension	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
Peggy Spool, pension	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
C. Fawn, pension	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
A. Maracle, pension	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
Mrs. Denis Sero, pension	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
Supplies	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Cost of material for fence around church yard	...	23 32	...	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with address to Governor-General	...	30 00	...	...	...	...
Relief for Indians, Brand and Claus	...	10 00	...	...	...	...

Rent of rooms for school	...	4 50	...	...	...	...
Material for school house	...	14 80	...	...	...	...

-	Capital.	Interest.	-	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	... ..	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
School books	...	19 00	... ..	...	...
Legal expenses in connection with insurance suit	...	4 85	... ..	...	...
Premium of insurance on school house and furniture	...	15 50	... ..	...	...
Cost of building school houses	743 50	...	... ..	...	...
Extra charges on school houses	...	30 00	... ..	...	...
Sundries	...	33 77	... ..	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	226 68	50 01	... ..	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	5,006 66	... ..	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	107,116 51	1,025 93
...	108,086 69	7,695 96	108,086 69	7,695 96

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	MORAVIANS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.	
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Daniel Edwards, Teacher, salary	...	312 50	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	148,894 67	1,626 61	
Frederick Jacob, Chief, salary	...	50 00	...	Land sales	4,692 95	...	
C.M. Stonefish, Chief, salary	...	30 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	7,606 77	
Joshua Jacob, Councillor, salary	...	16 00	...	...	...	...
C.M. Stonefish, Councillor, salary	...	6 00	...	...	...	...
Frank Wampum, Councillor and Secretary, salary	...	12 00	...	...	...	...
F.E. Wampum, Councillor, salary	...	22 50	...	...	...	...
A. Tobias, Councillor, salary	...	10 00	...	...	...	...
Dr. Tye, Physician, salary	...	75 00	...	...	...	...
Provisions and supplies	...	423 16	...	...	...	...
Funeral furnishings	...	32 00	...	...	...	...
Expenses of deputation to Sarnia	...	89 00	...	...	...	...
Vaccinating Indians	...	141 00	...	...	...	...
Sundries	...	5 75	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	7,062 92	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	469 23	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	153,117 69	945 55	...	...	...	...
...	153,586 92	9,233 38	...	...	153,586 92	9,233 38
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	153,117 69	945 55	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	MUNSEES OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distribution of Interest moneys	...	134 64	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	2,658 99	33 66
Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,658 99	32 05	...	Interest on invested capital	...	133 03
...	2,658 99	166 69	2,658 99	166 69
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,658 99	32 05

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	OJIBOEWAS & OTTAWAS OF MANTOULIN ISLAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicines	...	95 79	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	50,177 28	396 78
Roads	986 17	...	...	Land sales	15,095 16	...
Surveys	7,710 49	...	...	Rent	...	6 67
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	1,580 26	...	...	Interest of invested capital	...	2,527 63
Distribution of interest moneys	...	2,287 43	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	54,995 52	547 86	...	...	...	...
...	65,272 44	2931 08	...	...	65,272 44	2,931 08
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	54,995 52	547 86

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	OJIBOEWAS OF LAKE HURON in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annuities to Indians under Robinson Treaty	...	8,999 31	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	48,000	1,164 91
Balance, 30th June, 1879	48,000 00	3,612 81	...	Government for proportion of grant to pay annuities under Robinson Treaty.	...	9,019 31
...	...	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	2,427 90
...	48,000 00	12,612 12	48,000 00	12,612 12
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	48,000 00	3,612 81

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	OJIBOEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments:	...	...	...	...	...	...
-
Annuities to Indians under Robinson Treaty	...	4,980 69	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	40,000 00	637 42
Balance, 30th June, 1879	40,000 00	2,639 77	...	Government for proportion of grant to pay annuities under Robinson Treaty	...	4,980 69
...	...	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	2,002 35
...	40,000 00	7,620 46	40,000 00	7,620 46
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	40,000 00	2,639 77

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	OJIBOEWAS OF MISSISSAGUA RIVER in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	124 04	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	1,746 15	18 86
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	79 06	...	...	Land sales	790 55	...
...	...	...	...	Rents and fines	...	39 00
Interest for loan to be repaid	2 32	...	...	Capital for loan to be repaid	...	2 32
Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,455 32	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	63 86
...	2,536 70	124 04	...	...	2,536 70	124 04
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,455 32	...

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	ONEIDAS OF THE THAMES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost of building a schoolhouse	200 00	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	487 04	6 22
Distribution of interest moneys	...	24 73	...	Interest on invested capital	...	24 39
Survey	7 00	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	280 04	5 88	...	...	...	...
...	487 04	30 61	487 04	30 61
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	280 04	5 88

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	PARRY ISLAND INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wm. A. Elias, Teacher, salary	...	30 77	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	30,747 95	389 10
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	...	3 24	...	Rent	...	54 00
Distribution of interest moneys	...	1,576 72	...	Interest on invested capital	...	1,540 16
Balance, 30th June, 1879	30,747 95	372 53	...	...	...	...
...	30,747 95	1,983 26	30,747 95	1,983 26
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	30,747 95	372 53

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	POTTAWATTAMIES OF WALPOLE ISLAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost of school house	75 00	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	3,907 09	49 46
Distribution of interest moneys	...	197 84	...	Interest on invested capital	...	195 47
Balance, 30th June, 1879	3,832 09	47 09	...	...	...	...
...	3,907 09	244 93	3,907 09	244 93
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	3,832 09	47 09

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	SERPENT RIVER INDIANS in Account with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To distribution of interest moneys	...	127 27	By	balance, 30th June, 1879	986 67	87 01
Balance, 30th June, 1879	986 67	12 78	...	Interest on invested capital	...	53 04
...	986 67	140 05	986 67	140 05
...	By	balance, 30th June, 1879	986 67	12 78

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	SHAWANAGA BAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	100 00	...	By	Balance 30th June, 1878	1,712 00	29 67
Distribution of interest money	...	94 98	...	Timber dues	1,000 00	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,612 00	28 73	...	Rent	...	8 00
...	...	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	86 04
...	2,712 00	123 71	...	...	2,712 00	123 71
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879.	2,612 00	28 73

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	SIX NATIONS OF THE GRAND RIVER in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-			Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878		819,854 38	9,898 95
Salaries.	Land sales		2,925 22	...
...	Fines collected		...	100 00
G.H.M. Johnson, Interpreter, salary	...	600 00	...	Interest account for transfer of first instalment of amount advanced to pay debts incurred with merchants and others		5,000 00	...
R.H. Dee, Physician, salary	...	1,780 00	...	Interest on invested capital		...	47,302 79
Wm. McCargo, Physician, salary	...	500 00	...	...		...	...
Geo. Bamberry, Physician, salary	...	450 00	...	...		...	...
David Hill, Caretaker, salary	...	50 00	...	...		...	...
J. McLean, Forest Bailiff, salary	...	200 00	...	...		...	...
Josiah Hill, Secretary, salary	...	50 00	...	...		...	...
Pensions
A. Isaac	...	50 00	...	...		...	...
C. Owens	...	50 00	...	...		...	...
Peter Leaf	...	25 00	...	...		...	...
Sampson Green	...	25 00	...	...		...	...
Margaret Twofish	...	25 00	...	...		...	...
Mary J. Hill	...	25 00	...	...		...	...
Simon Harris	...	25 00	...	...		...	...
John Otter	...	25 00	...	...		...	...
Lawrence Thomas	...	25 00	...	...		...	...
Isaac Leaf	...	12 50	...	...		...	...
Matilda Isaac	...	25 00	...	...		...	...
Nancy Snake	...	25 00	...	...		...	...
Mrs. Joseph Longfish	...	12 00	...	...		...	...
John Gibson, jun	...	50 00	...	...		...	...
Nancy Douglas	...	12 50	...	...		...	...
Betsy Henhawk	...	6 25	...	...		...	...
Carried forward	Carried forward		...	...



-	Capital.	Interest.	-	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	... ..	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward Brought forward	...	...
Sundry Expenses in connection with Tribe.
Cost of roads and bridges	...	886 50	... ..	...	...
Supplies to sick and needy	...	300 07	... ..	...	...
Chiefs' board money	...	624 32	... ..	...	...
Postage, telegrams, stationery, &c	...	65 99	... ..	...	...
Expenses of Wood Committee	...	3 75	... ..	...	...
Expenses of Brant Memorial Committee	...	50 00	... ..	...	...
Fire loss	...	118 50	... ..	...	...
Cost of inspection of improvements	...	84 58	... ..	...	...
Expenses in connection with patients attending Eye Infirmary, Toronto	...	50 94	... ..	...	...
Cost of culverts	...	89 50	... ..	...	...
Expenses in connection with Louisa Peters' sickness	...	102 10	... ..	...	...
Celebration of Queen's Birthday	...	260 78	... ..	...	...
Cost of prize plough	...	75 00	... ..	...	...
British American Assurance Company for insurance on Council House	...	10 00	... ..	...	...
Arrears of annuity money, viz: -
Amos Russell \$36 05
Heirs of Doolittle family 15 00
George Peters 96 10
Mary Statts 115 55
...	...	262 70	... ..	...	...
Cost of two volumes of the 'Life of Brant'	...	16 17	... ..	...	...
Subscription towards schools	...	1,125 00	... ..	...	...
Paid liquor informers	...	30 55	... ..	...	...
Cost of removing squatters	...	69 10	... ..	...	...
John Gibson, for board at Toronto	...	14 00	... ..	...	...
Engrossing	...	44 50	... ..	...	...
Legal expenses	...	8 00	... ..	...	...

-	Capital.	Interest.	-	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Thos. Green's tuition at McGill College	...	50 00	...	...	...
Dr. Rosenburgh, for professional services	...	175 00	...	...	...
Carriage hire	...	8 00	...	...	...
Grant towards temperance association	...	50 00	...	...	...
Cost of fences around council houses	...	320 00	...	...	...
Cost of lumber	...	8 00	...	...	...
Expenses of deputation	...	6 00	...	...	...
Grant towards Brant Memorial Fund	...	200 00	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with Geo. Beavers' sickness	...	20 00	...	...	...
Payment of balance of debts to merchants and others	58,728 07	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	300 74	...	...	...	...
Capital account for transfer of first instalment of amount advanced to pay debts incurred with merchants and others	...	5,000 00	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	33,871 09	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	768,750 79	9,253 35	...	...	...
...	827,779 60	57,301 74	827,779 60 57,301 74
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	768,750 79 9,253 35

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	SPANISH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	143 08	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	2,832 15	35 56
Balance, 30th June, 1879.	2,832 15	34 12	...	Interest on invested capital	...	141 64
...	2,832 15	177 20	2,832 15	177 20
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,832 15	34 12

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	THESSALON RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	237 62	2 25	By	balance, 30th June, 1878	4,187 97	20 99
Distribution of interest moneys	...	178 82	...	Land sales	2,306 16	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	6,256 51	85 34	...	Rent	...	37 50
...	...	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	207 92
...	6,494 13	266 41	6,494 13	266 41
...	By	balance, 30th June, 1879	6,256 51	85 34

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	TOOTOOMENAI AND BAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	54 68	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	900 09	13 67
Balance, 30th June, 1879	900 00	60 13	...	Fines	...	47 00
...	...	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	54 14
...	900 00	114 81	900 00	114 81
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	900 00	60 13

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	WHITEFISH RIVER INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	...	8 70	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	284 06	3 76
Distribution of interest moneys	...	124 91	...	Rent	...	145 40
Balance, 30th June, 1879	284 06	29 74	...	Interest on invested capital	...	14 19
...	284 06	163 35	284 06	163 35
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	284 06	29 74

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	WYANDOTTS OF ANDERDON in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. W. Lambert, salary	...	80 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	64,776 36	751 00
Marcelene Currier, Teacher	...	187 50	...	Land sales	683 50	...
Cost of removal of squatters	...	50 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	3,393 85
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	68 35	...	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	3,028 37	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	65,391 51	798 98	...	...	...	...
...	65,359 86	4,144 85	654 59	4,144 85
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	65,391 51	798 98

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	ABENAKIS OF ST. FRANÇOIS DU LAC in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-			Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...		...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	894 16	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878		889 13	13 80
Costs in suit, Tarcotte vs. Hannes	...	20 00	...	Interest for seven years to 1st July 1878, on casual right of seigniories of Pirreville and St. François du Lac		...	688 52
Public Works	...	20 00	...	Rents		...	185 24
Commutation to the representatives of the late Ignace Gill	...	35 00	...	Loan to be repaid		...	33 55
Interest for loan to be repaid	33 55	...	...	Capital interest on invested capital		...	48 05
Balance, 30th June, 1879	855 58	...	...	...		...	...
...	889 13	969 16		889 13	969 16
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879		855 58	...

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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L. VANKOUGHNET,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	ABENAKIS OF BECANCOUR in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1879	316 00	...	By	Timber dues	316 00	...
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	316 00	...

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

Dr.	AMALICITES OF ISLE VERTE AND VIGER in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid for improvements	70 62	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	1,313 64	16 75
Distribution of interest moneys	...	66 61	...	Interest on invested capital	...	65 81
Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,243 02	15 95	...	...	...	...
...	1,313 64	82 56	...	...	1,313 64	82 56
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,243 02	15 95

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	GOLDEN LAKE INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Distribution of interest moneys	...	45 98	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	133 43	39 50
Balance, 30th June, 1879	133 43	2 07	...	Interest on invested capital	...	8 55
...	133 43	48 05	133 43	48 05
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	133 43	2 07

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	HURONS OF LORETTE in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Distribution of interest moneys	...	28 14	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	360 71	14 10
Balance, 30th June, 1879	360 17	4 49	...	Interest on invested capital	...	18 53
...	360 17	32 63	...	...	360 71	32 63
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	360 17	4 49

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	IROQUOIS OF CAUGHNAWAGA in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rev. N.V. Burtin, commutation for 1877 - 78 in lieu of supplies	...	227 35	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	9,296.95	449 81
Repairs to roads and water-courses	...	217 19	...	Dues collected on stone quarried	1,222 08	...
Legal Expenses	...	604 29	...	Rents and fines	...	744 66
Gate-keepers salaries	...	42 00	...	Loans to be repaid	...	166 92
Wood for School	...	32 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	492 55
Louis Shatehainton, Organist, salary	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
P. Murray, Secretary and Interpreter, salary	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Services of Public Crier	...	4 00	...	...	...	...
Premium of insurance on mill, at St. Constant	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
Grant for general distribution	...	600 00	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	122 20	28 41	...	...	...	...
Loan to be repaid	166 92	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	10,229 91	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,519 03	1,854 24	10,519 03	1,854 24
...	By Balance, 30th June, 1879	10,229 91	...

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	IROQUOIS OF ST. REGIS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior. CR.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: - M. Gourault, Church Clerk, salary	...	72 00	By	Balance 30th June, 1879	29,882 74	313 24
Relief to Thos. Squair	...	10 00	...	Rents	...	765 83
Chief's Allowance for 1878	...	60 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	1,754 70
Loran Solomon, pension	...	10 00	...	...	...	...
M. Sharrow, Interpreter	...	5 00	...	...	...	...
Rev. F. Marcoux, allowance for 1879	...	125 00	...	...	...	...
John Squar, Clerk, salary	...	10 00	...	...	...	...
Wood for school	...	10 00	...	...	...	...
Travelling expenses of L. Pike	...	18 00	...	...	...	...
Services of constables	...	2 00	...	...	...	...
Expenses of deputation to Ottawa and Quebec	...	33 00	...	...	...	...
Expenses in connection with trial at Beauharnois	...	269 00	...	...	...	...
Sundries	...	5 00	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	...	45 95	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	1,701 54	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	29,882 71	457 28	...	...	...	...
...	29,882 74	2,833 77	...	...	29,882 74	2,833 77
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	29,882 74	457 28

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Branch.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	LAKE ST. JOHN INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.	
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: - Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	9 16	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	1,551 61	16 35	
Distribution of interest moneys	...	75 15	...	Land sales	91 60	...	
Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,634 05	18 82	...	Interest on invested capital	...	77 62	
...	1,643 21	93 97	1,643 21	93 97	
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,634 05	18 82	

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	LAKE TWO MOUNTAINS INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,026 18	68 79	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	1,026 18	13 87
...	...	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	54 92
...	1,026 18	68 79	1,026 18	68 79
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,026 18	68 79

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	NIPISSINGUAS, &c., OF THE UPPER OTTAWA in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior,				CR.	
	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Grant towards building a grist mill	...	293 81	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	2,345 96	516 06
Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,345 96	363 94	...	Interest on invested capital	...	141 69
...	2,345 96	657 75	2,345 96	657 75
...	By Balance, 30th June, 1878	2,345 96	363 94

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	RIVER DESERT INDIANS in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	26,678 17	378 24
Peter Tetese, Chief, salary	...	25 00	...	Land and timber sales	2,729 56	...
Simon Otjick, Interpreter	...	25 00	...	Rents	...	112 50
Peter Tetese for rent paid by Hamilton Bros	...	30 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	1,370 63
Grant towards debt on church organ	...	18 70	...	...	...	...
Percentage on collection carried to the credit of Management Fund	272 99	3 24	...	...	...	...
Distribution of interest moneys	...	1,431 61	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	29,134 74	327 82	...	...	...	...
...	29,407 73	1,861 37	...	...	29,407 73	1,861 37
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	29,134 74	327 82

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: Oppenheimer Bros. for supplies	215 48	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	4,212 59	...
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	21 84	...	...	Rents	364 00	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	4,547 80	Interest on invested capital	208 53	...
...	4,785 12	4,785 12	...
...	By Balance, 30th June, 1879	4,547 80	...

L. VANKOUGHNET

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1879	233 79	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	56 54	...
...	...	...	...	Timber dues, rent, fines, &c	174 44	...
...	...	...	...	Interest on invested capital	2 81	...
...	233 79	...	...	...	233 79	...
...	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	233 79	...

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: -	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	1,458 69	...
Refund on account of Lot No. 12, Whycocomah	3 00	...	...	Interest on invested capital	72 36	...
Distribution of rent of stone quarries amongst Indians	400 00	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June 1879	1,128 05	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,531 05	...	...	...	1,531 05	...
...	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,128 05	...

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,402 87	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,241 52	...
...	...	...	...	Rent, etc.	100 00	...
...	...	...	...	Interest on invested capital	61 35	...
...	1,402 87	...	...	...	1,402 87	...
...	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,402 87	...

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	TOBIQUE INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: - Express attending collection of timber dues	...	50 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	1,097 41	13 89
Survey of Timber	38 74	...	...	Timber dues	1,161 52	...
Ten per cent. on stumpage dues, for general distribution amongst the Indians	75 26	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	54 94
Percentage on collections carried to the credit of Management Fund	116 16	...	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,028 77	18 83	...	...	...	...
...	2,258 93	68 83	...	...	2,258 93	68 83
...	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,028 77	18 83

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	INDIANS of PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1879	25 00	...	...	By Fines collected	25 00	...
...	25 00	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	25 00	...

L.VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	J.B. CLENCH in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1879	725 06	256 23	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	725 06	209 98
...	...	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	46 25
...	725 06	256 23	725 06	256 23
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	725 06	256 23

L. VANKOUGHNET

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Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	NANCY MAIVILLE in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Twelve months' interest	...	126 60	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	2,500 00	31 65
Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,500 00	30 38	...	Interest on invested capital	...	125 33
...	2,500 00	156 98	...	...	2,500 00	156 98
...	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,500 00	30 38

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	JAMES MANACE in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Twelve months' interest	...	75 96	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	1,500 00	18 99
Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,500 00	18 23	...	Interest on invested capital	...	75 20
...	1,500 00	94 19	...	...	1,500 00	94 19
...	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	1,500 00	18 23

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	WILLIAM WARBUCK in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	2,000 00	25 32
To Twelve months' interest	...	101 25	...	Interest on invested capital	...	100 22
Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,000 00	24 29	...	...	...	...
...	2,000 00	125 54	...	...	2,000 00	125 54
...	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	2,000 00	24 29

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC INDIAN FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To the following payments: - Balance, 30th June, 1878	...	378 11	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	49,965 72	...
...	Legislative Grant for the purchase of seed grain, and for relief	...	6,200 00
Salaries.	Interest on invested capital	...	2,541 41
L.E. Otis, Agent	...	225 00	...	...	...	...
H.J. Martin, Physician	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
G.O.N. Fisett, Physician	...	58 29	...	...	...	...
John A. Venner, Physician	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Grants for Seed, Grain and Relief.
Constant Penency	...	30 00	...	...	...	...
Amalicités of Rimouski	...	150 00	...	...	...	...
Amalicités of Point Lévis	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
Amalicités of Cacouna	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
Abenakis of Becancour	...	400 00	...	...	...	...
Abenakis of St. Francis	...	275 00	...	...	...	...
Montagnais of the Upper Saguenay and Lake St. John	...	593 65	...	...	...	...
Montagnais of Bersimits	...	500 00	...	...	...	...
Micmacs of Gaspé Basin	...	200 00	...	...	...	...
Micmacs of Restigouche	...	400 00	...	...	...	...
Micmacs of Maria	...	150 00	...	...	...	...
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	...	500 00	...	...	...	...
Iroquois of St. Regis
Lake Two Mountains Indians	...	236 00	...	...	...	...
Moisie, Mingan and Seven Islands Indians	...	539 92	...	...	...	...
Indians of Wagmontashengue and Rat River	...	255 37	...	...	...	...
Godbout Indians	...	75 00	...	...	...	...
Golden Lake Indians	...	175 00	...	...	...	...
Hurons of Lorette	...	150 00	...	...	...	...
River Desert Indians	...	250 00	...	...	...	...

Widow of late Chief Louis Vincent	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Joseph Bernard and family	...	10 00	...	...	...	...
Temiscamingue Indians	...	150 00	...	...	...	...
Chicoutimi Indians	...	119 61	...	...	...	...
Indians of the Upper Ottawa	...	56 00	...	...	...	...
Indians of Mattawan and vicinity	...	60 00	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Expenses.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. C.A.C. Lacoomb, for vaccinating Lake St. John Indians	...	38 95	...	...	...	...
Grant towards building a barn at Becancour	...	33 34	...	...	...	...
Justice Wm. Badgly, for costs in reclaim by Oka Indians to lands in the seignory of Lake Two Mountains	...	300 00	...	...	...	...
Grant towards building a school house at Lorette	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
Balance 30th June, 1879	49,965 72	2,007 17	...	...	...	...
...	49,965 72	8,741 41	...	...	49,965 72	8,741 41
...	...	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	49,965 72	2,007 17

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	INDIAN LAND MANAGEMENT FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.	
...	Capital.	Interest.	-			Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries
William Plummer, Superintendent, Toronto	...	1,445 50	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878		114,865 57	9,406 65
E. Watson, Superintendent, Sarnia	...	1,576 15	...	Legislative appropriation, 1878 - 9		...	1,600 00
J.T. Gilkison, Superintendent, Brantford	...	1,577 76	...	Fines and fees collected		...	531 18
Charles Skeene, Agent, Parry Sound	...	882 00	...	Percentage charged against various Tribes for the collection of rents and payments on land sold and timber dues, for the benefit of the Bands interested		...	9,688 43
J.C Phipps, Agent, Manitowaning	...	1,176 00	...	...		...	...
Wm. Vanabbott, Agent, Sault Ste. Marie	...	493 76	...	...		...	...
G.E. Cherrier, Agent, Caughnawaga	...	395 00	...	...		...	...
A.B. Cowan, Agent, Gananoque	...	246 88	...	Interest accrued on invested capital		...	7,397 07
Matthew Hill, Agent, Shannonville	...	354 64	...	...		...	...
Thos. Gordon, Agent, Longwood	...	411 46	...	...		...	...
Amos Wright, Agent, P.A. Landing	...	588 00	...	...		...	...
John McGirr, Agent, Oka	...	500 00	...	...		...	...
A. LeBel, Rivière du Loup	...	150 00	...	...		...	...
Dr. Oronhyatekha, Physician to Oneidas of Thames.	...	225 00	...	...		...	...
Dr. W.S. Francis, Physician to Manitowaning	...	1,000 00	...	...		...	...
Dr. Saunders, Physician to Mohawks	...	150 00	...	...		...	...
Dr. Newton, successor	...	68 75	...	...		...	...

to Dr. Saunders						
Dr. McLaren, Physician to Mohawks	...	68 75	...	...	...	...
Jno Wallace, Guardian, Islands in St. Lawrence	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
A. Root, Guardian, Islands in St. Lawrence	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
J.L. Thompson, Guardian, Islands in St. Lawrence	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
R.J. Dalton, Clerk, Toronto Office	...	783 96	...	...	...	...
H. Andrews, Clerk, Brantford Office	...	882 00	...	...	...	...
Z.A. Lash, Solicitor, Indian Affairs	...	490 00	...	...	...	...
McGregor, Ironside Interpreter, Manitowaning Office	...	705 60	...	...	...	...
C.B. Savage, Agent, Gore Bay	...	183 33	...	...	...	...
Wm. Taylor, Caretaker, Toronto Office	...	24 00	...	...	...	...
Superannuations.	...	...	...	...	...	...
W R. Bartlett, Toronto	...	980 00	...	...	...	...
F. Talfourd, Sarnia	...	500 00	...	...	...	...

-	Capital.	Interest.	-	Capital.	Interest.
Contingent Expenses incurred in the various Superintendices and Agencies.
Wm. Plummer, office rent, fuel, light, furniture, postage telegrams, &c	...	395 02	...	...	...
Wm. Plummer, travelling expenses	...	237 00	...	...	...
Wm. Plummer, percentage on collections	...	109 35	...	...	...
J.T. Gilkison, covering house and office rent	...	240 00	...	...	...
J.T. Gilkison, travelling expenses	...	100 00	...	...	...
Wm. Vanabbott, office rent	...	40 00	...	...	...
Wm. Vanabbott, contingencies	...	251 27	...	...	...
Wm. Vanabbott, percentage on collections	...	89.87	...	...	...
A.B. Cowan, travelling expenses	...	100 00	...	...	...
Chas. Skene, cost of boats and keeping them in repair, travelling and other expenses	...	240 91	...	...	...
Chas. Skene, percentage on collections	...	39 00	...	...	...
J.C. Phipps, travelling expenses.	...	100 00	...	...	...
J.C. Phipps, contingencies	...	59 91	...	...	...
J.C. Phipps, percentage on collections	...	544 72	...	...	...
J.C. Phipps, license fees	...	70 50	...	...	...
John Davidson, percentage on collections and disbursements.	...	124 80	...	...	...
P T. Moore, percentage on disbursements	...	163 70	...	...	...
T.G. Pile, percentage on collections	...	118 81	...	...	...
T.G. Pile, postage	...	4 08	...	...	...
G.E. Cherrier, contingencies	...	159 48	...	...	...
G.E. Cherrier, office rent	...	45 00	...	...	...
Thos. Gordon, contingencies	...	11 00	...	...	...
Thos. Gordon, percentage on collections	...	6 70	...	...	...
B.B. Miller, office rent, furniture and postage, &c	...	271 99	...	...	...
B.B. Miller, percentage on collections	...	607 98	...	...	...
C.B. Savage, office rent, furniture, &c	...	72 00	...	...	...
C.B. Savage, percentage on collections	...	27 38	...	...	...
John F. Day, percentage on collections	...	168 58	...	...	...
E. Watson, contingencies	...	84 07	...	...	...
E. Watson, travelling expenses	...	125 00	...	...	...
L.B. Otis, contingencies	...	34 44	...	...	...
Henry George, percentage on disbursements	...	17 50	...	...	...
Surveys, Inspection and Valuation of Lands, cost of Maps, & c.
J.W. Fitzgerald, for survey of Indian Lands on Manitoulin Island	6,557 00	...	...	...	...
D. Crawford, for services as Forest Bailiff, Garden River	...	60 00	...	...	...
John Davidson, for inspecting islands in the St. Lawrence	...	40 00

Carried forward	Carried forward
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-	Capital.	Interest.	-	Capital.	Interest.
Brought forward	Brought forward	...
Surveys, Inspection, & c. - Concluded
Wm. Plummer cost of taking surrender of lands on Alnwick Reserve	...	8 50	...	...	...
Chas. Skene, for services of Forest Bailiff	...	31 20	...	...	...
J.C. Phipps, for inspecting Duck Island in Lake Huron	...	40 50	...	...	...
Wm. Plummer, cost of inspecting islands in Georgian Bay	...	72 20	...	...	...
Wm. Plummer, for inspecting lots in Brontz	...	10 50	...	...	...
Wm. Plummer, obtaining surrender of lands in Scugog	...	10 50	...	...	...
Frank Clayton, for copying maps of Manitoulin Island	...	111 80	...	...	...
David Crawford, services as Forest Bailiff, Batchewana, Bouf Reserve	...	40 84	...	...	...
Advertising Sales of Indian Lands, & c.
London 'Advertiser'	...	3 00	...	...	...
Sarnia 'Observer'	...	2 80	...	...	...
'Colonial Farmer,' New Brunswick	...	6 00	...	...	...
Brantford 'Courier'	...	27 18	...	...	...
Chatham 'Planet'	...	15 84	...	...	...
'Dominion, Annual Register and Review'	...	80 00	...	...	...
Sarnia 'Canadian'	...	18 36	...	...	...
Montreal 'Gazette'	...	120 00	...	...	...
Law Costs.
J.J. McLaren, costs in suit, Seminary of St. Sulpice vs. Oka Indians	...	653 64	...	...	...
James Bethune, costs in suit Poulin vs. Lee	...	177 46	...	...	...
James Bethune, fee in Gamble case	...	4 00	...	...	...

-	Capital.	Interest.	-	Capital.	Interest.
Miscellaneous Expenditure.
Dominion Telegraph Co., for messages	...	2 72	...	...	...
Montreal Telegraph Co., for messages	...	27 82	...	...	...
Canada Express Co., for express charges	...	37 70	...	...	...
Thos. Gordon, for gravelling roads	...	150 00	...	...	...
Wm. Plummer, for services of Indians for protecting timber	...	20 00	...	...	...
C.S. Cherrier, for measuring stone, Caughnawaga Reserve	...	62 46	...	...	...
N. Glasson, for measuring stone, Caughnawaga Reserve	...	64 06	...	...	...
Thos Jock, for measuring stone, Caughnawaga Reserve	...	16 75	...	...	...
P. Murray, for measuring stone, Caughnawaga Reserve	...	9 88	...	...	...
J.C. Phipps, for expenses in re inquest on drowned Indian woman, Manitoulin Island	...	10 62	...	...	...
J.C. Phipps, expenses in re proposed reservation for the Sheshequanan Indians	...	24 50	...	...	...
Jonas Anderson, for repairs made to store and houses at Manitowaning	...	225 00	...	...	...
Joseph Vandry, for blankets	...	307 45	...	...	...
A.R. McMaster, for blankets	...	441 25	...	...	...
John Newton & Son, for blankets	...	175 50	...	...	...
Amos Wright, expenses, in connection with distribution of Robinson Treaty annuities for 1877 - 8	...	381 08	...	...	...
Robert Hasty, for cartage on blankets to River Desert	...	3 50	...	...	...
Purchase of medicines of Manitoulin Isl'd Indians	...	287 41	...	...	...
Cablegrams in re blankets	...	6 75	...	...	...
John Davidson, for cartage on blankets for St. Regis Indians	...	0 75	...	...	...
J.T. Gilkison, for freight on blankets	...	2 12	...	...	...
Rev. L.S. Malo, for freight on blankets	...	0 44	...	...	...
A. Dobbie, for price of Governor-General's prize plough for Six Nation Indians	...	45 00	...	...	...
J.V. DeBoucherville, for expenses of trip in re suit Poulin vs. Lee	...	56 75	...	...	...
G.T.R., for three half tickets for Indians travelling from Ottawa to Cornwall	...	3 90	...	...	...
G.T.R., for two half tickets for Indians travelling from Ottawa to Campbeltown	...	9 30	...	...	...
G.T.R., for one half ticket for Indians travelling from Ottawa to Brockville	...	6 85	...	...	...
G.T.R., for four tickets to Six Nations Indians from Ottawa to Brantford	...	24 00	...	...	...
Dr. Oronhyatekha, for expenses to Ottawa to present address to Governor-General	...	36 00	...	...	...
Carried forward	Carried forward	...



-	Capital.	Interest.	-	Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.
Brought forward	Brought forward	...
Miscellaneous Expenditure - Concluded.
To Burland & Desbarats for lithographing maps, &c	...	85 00	...	...	...
J.V. DeBoucherville, expenses while inspecting St. Francis Agency	...	49 10	...	...	...
O. Robillard, for services while inspecting St. Francis Agency	...	4 00	...	...	...
W.G. Harkness, services as Auctioneer in 1877, for sale of lands in Enniskillen	...	25 00	...	...	...
British American Assurance Co, for premium of assurance on Mohawk Church and parsonage	...	52 00	...	...	...
B. Vanier, for preparation of process verbal re. seignory of Sault St. Louis	...	31 73	...	...	...
J.Z.E. Nequelon, for expenses of seizure of timber cut in trespass on Indian Lands in Township of Colerane	...	37 75	...	...	...
F. O'Brien, for report on the Indians of the Lower St. Lawrence	...	75 00	...	...	...
Amos Wright, for expenses while ascertaining number of trees cut by Oliver and Davidson on Fort William Indian Reserve	...	32 00	...	...	...
L. Vankoughnet, travelling expenses in connection with Indian business	...	58 47	...	...	...
Cost of stationary and printing for the Outside Service in Ontario and Quebec	...	280 97	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	108,308 57	3,327 43	...	...	...
...	114,865 57	28,623 33	...	...	114,865 57 28,623 33
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	108,308 57 3,327 43

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Supt. - Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.				CR.	
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts
To the following payments: -	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refunds	653 02	...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	4,629 83	2,733 36
Transfer to the credit of Management Fund, interest accrued, & c., on capital since 1873	...	3,009 45	...	Land sales	653 02	...
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.	50 00	...	...	Interest on invested capital	...	364 44
Balance, 30th June, 1879	4,579 83	88 35	...	...	...	...
...	5,282 85	3,097 80	5,282 85	3,097 80
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	4,579 83	88 35

L. VANKOUGHNET

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Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

DR.	INDIAN SCHOOL FUND in Account Current with the Indian Office, Department of the Interior.					CR.
-	Capital.	Interest.	-		Capital.	Interest.
To the following payments: -
Salaries	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Catharine Fletcher, Teacher	...	100 00	By	Balance, 30th June, 1878	142,912 83	2,138 27
E.R.A. Fletcher, Teacher	...	250 00	...	Legislative grant for aid to schools	...	5,000 00
Allan Salt, Teacher	...	60 00	...	Interest on invested capital	...	7,369 88
H. Masta, Teacher	...	12 50	...	...	...	...
Susan K. Hill, Teacher	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
F. Mutchmore, Teacher	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Elijah Powles, Teacher	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
B. Howells, Teacher	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Christina John, Teacher	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
G.P. Hill, Teacher	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Maria Gordon, Teacher	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Jennie Stewart, Teacher	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Benjamin Carpenter, Teacher	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
A. Chechock, Teacher	...	50 00	...	...	...	...
Cath. Bennett, Teacher	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Mrs. M.H. Martin, Teacher	...	37 50	...	...	...	...
E.B. Roberts, Teacher	...	25 00	...	...	...	...
Betsey Burning, Teacher	...	12 50	...	...	...	...
Lucy Haessly, Teacher	...	300 00	...	...	...	...
J. Kohuestedt, Teacher	...	300 00	...	...	...	...
Fred Frost, Teacher	...	300 00	...	...	...	...
C. Kottman, Teacher	...	200 00	...	...	...	...
Peter Rowe, Teacher	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
Peter Kyighenese, Teacher	...	200 00	...	...	...	...
Josephene Martin, Teacher	...	75 00	...	...	...	...
T. Strekhum, Teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...	...
Sister St Milaine, Teacher	...	100 00	...	...	...	...
Louisa Couture, Teacher	...	75 00	...	...	...	...

H.L. Masta, Teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...	...
Mary Bannon	...	200 00	...	...	...	...

-	Capital.	Interest.	-	Capital.	Interest.
Sister St. Mary, Teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...
Sister St Antoine, Teacher	...	100 00	...	...	...
Charlotte Karennanoron	...	50 00	...	...	...
Sophia DeLainorandiere	...	161 54	...	...	...
Mary A. Waboriggas, Teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...
Madam Otis, Teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...
Maria D. Ouillett, Teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...
Jas. Laurent, Teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...
Jennie Ryan	...	112 50	...	...	...
A. Petkie, Teacher	...	150 00	...	...	...
Wm. A. Elias, Teacher	...	51 62	...	...	...
T. Cyr, Teacher	...	75 00	...	...	...
Mary White and Mary Passelin, Teachers	...	75 00	...	...	...
Timothy Arnhen, Teacher	...	87 50	...	...	...
Maggie Armstrong, Teacher	...	25 00	...	...	...
J. Esquman, Teacher	...	50 00	...	...	...
J. Wigwaus, Teacher	...	12 50	...	...	...
Rev. F. Marcoux, Missionary	...	203 32	...	...	...
Rev. L. Trahan, Teacher	...	285 00	...	...	...
Rev E Roy, Teacher	...	140 00	...	...	...
Rev. A Jamieson, Teacher	...	400 00	...	...	...
Rev. H.P. Chase, Teacher	...	400 00	...	...	...
Rev. F. Boucher, Teacher	...	225 96	...	...	...
Grants.
Rev. H.P. Chase, for the education of his child	...	80 00	...	...	...
Rev. E.F. Wilson, for tuition of pupils at Shingwauk Home	...	1,500 00	...	...	...
Rev. Dr. Wood, subscription towards education of pupils at Mount Elgin Industrial School	...	1,800 00	...	...	...
Rev. Dr. Wood, subscription towards local day schools	...	962 50	...	...	...
Salaries of Roman Catholic Missionaries of the Bersimits and Lower St. Lawrence	...	500 00	...	...	...
Sundries.
Cost of building school house at Parry Island, and for furniture	...	209 45	...	...	...
Cost of building school house at Henry's Inlet, and for furniture	...	170 50	...	...	...
Cost of books for Parry Island school	...	20 46	...	...	...
Cost of inspection for Parry Island school	...	55 58	...	...	...
Carried forward	Carried forward	142,912 83 14,508 15

-	Capital.	Interest.	-	Capital.	Interest.	
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Brought forward	Brought forward	142,912 83	14,508 15
Sundries - Continued.
Cost of books for Cornwall Island school	...	20 00	...	...	...	...
Cost of work on Cornwall Island school	...	13 26	...	...	...	...
Cost of books for St. Regis school	...	9 36	...	...	...	...
Cost of books for Garden River school	...	9 28	...	...	...	...
Cost of wood for St. Regis school	...	15 00	...	...	...	...
Balance, 30th June, 1879	142,912 83	2,640 32	...	...	...	...
...	142,912 83	14,508 15	...	...	142,912 83	14,508 15
...	By	Balance, 30th June, 1879	142,912 83	2,640 32

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN C.1. INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 154	...	Legislative Appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	...	4,500 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries.	...	...	...	...
...	Wm. Fisher.	Salary as Agent at Fredericton, 9 months, to 31st March, 1879, at \$400	300 00	...	...	...
...	Wm. Fisher.	Salary as Agent at Fredericton, 3 months, to 30th June, 1879, at \$300	75 00	...	...	...
...	C. Sargeant	Salary as Agent at Chatham, 12 months, to 30th June, 1879	400 00	...	...	...
...	Moses Craig	Salary as Agent at Tobique, 19 February to 30th June, 1879	36 30	...	...	...
...	Rev. J.C. McDevitt	Salary as Missionary at Fredericton, 12 m'ths, to 30th June, 1879	200 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. J.J. O'Leary	Salary as Missionary at Tobique, 12 m'ths, to 30th June, 1879	100 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. Wm. Morrisey,	Salary as Agent at Burnt Church, 12 m'ths, to 30th June, 1879	100 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. John Carter	Salary as Agent at Eel Ground, 12 m'ths, to 30th June, 1879	100 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,311 30	...
...	...	Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies for destitute Indians, and for seed grain, in the following proportions: -	...	...	...	...
...	...	Supplies Seed Grain.	...	...	...	...
...	B. Armstrong	40 Bushels Seed Potatoes\$20.00	...	...	...	...
...	C Sargeant	\$894 00696 00	...	...	...	...
...	Wm. Fisher	636 00293 00	...	...	...	...
...	...	\$1,530 00 \$1,009 00	...	...	2,539 00	...
...	...	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	...	...	...	...
...	J.Z. Currie, M.D.	Professional Services	...	12 00	...	...
...	J.C. Moody, M.D.	Professional Services	...	80 25	...	...
...	J.A. Leger, M.D.	Professional Services	...	40 20	...	...
...	J.D. Ross,	Professional Services	...	158 75	...	...

	M.D.					
...	...	Carried forward	...	291 20	3,850 30	4,500 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	291 20	3,850 30	4,500 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Medical Attendance and Medicine - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
Vote 154	F. Fournier, M.D.	Professional Services	...	12 50	...	...
...	E. Moore, M.D.	Professional Services	...	20 00	...	...
...	J.S. Benson, M.D.	Professional Services	...	77 50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	401 20	...
...	W. Tilley	Medicines	...	...	1 80	...
...	...	Miscellaneous.	...	...	...	...
...	Queen's Printer	Printing	...	...	14 66	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	4,267 96
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	...	232 01

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June 1879.

RETURN C.2 - INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Balance at their credit on 30th June, 1878	135 98	...	...
...	...	Less outstanding cheques since paid	119 80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	16 18
Vote 153	...	Legislative Appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	4,500 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries.	...	...	...
...	John Harlow	Salary as Agent, District No 1, 3 months, to 30th June, 1878	25 00	...	...
...	Rev. R. McDonald.	Salary as Agent, District No 4, 3 months, to 30th June, 1878	25 00	...	...
...	Rev. Wm. Chisholm	Salary as Agent, District No 5, 3 months, to 30th June, 1878	25 00	...	...
...	Rev. J. MacDougall	Salary as Agent, District No 6, 3 months, to 30th June, 1878	25 00	...	...
...	John Harlow	Salary as Agent, District No 1, 12 months, to 30th June, 1879	100 00	...	...
...	J.E. Beckwith	Salary as Agent, District No 2, from 1st Dec., 1877, to 30th June, 1879	39 58	...	...
...	Rev. Thos. Butler	Salary as Agent, District No 3, from 14th March, 1878, to 30th June 1879	48 64	...	...
...	R.E.J. McCarthy	Salary as Agent, District No 4, from 12th March, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	40 46	...	...
...	Rev. D. O'Connor	Salary as Agent, District No 5, from 23rd May, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	28 50	...	...
...	Dr. McLean	Salary as Agent, District No 6, from 1st May, 1877, to 31st March, 1879	63 85	...	...
...	A F. Clark, M.D.	Salary as Agent, District No 7, from 23rd May, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	28 50	...	...
...	Rev. R. McDonald	Salary as Agent, District No 8, from 1st July, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	75 00	...	...
...	Rev. W. Chisholm	Salary as Agent, District No 9, from 1st July, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	75 00	...	...
...	Rev. J. Macdougall	Salary as Agent, District No 10, from 1st July, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	75 00	...	...
...	Rev. D. McIsaac	Salary as Agent, District No 11, from 23rd May, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	42 71	...	...
...	Rev. A. McGillivray	Salary as Agent, District No 12, from 23rd May, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	42 71	...	...
...	Rev. M. McKenzie	Salary as Agent, District No 13, from 23rd May, 1878, to 31st March, 1879	85 41	...	...
...	...	...	...	845 36	...

...	...	Expended by Agents in the purchase of supplies for destitute Indians, and for Seed-grain, in the following proportions: -	...	...	...
...	...	Supplies. Seed-grain	...	...	...
...	By John Harlow	In District No. 1\$201 00\$181 00	...	...	...
...	J.E. Beckwith	In District No. 142 0050 91	...	...	...
...	Rev. Thos. Butler.	In District No. 246 4850 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. E.J. McCarthy.	In District No. 434 0030 00	...	...	...
...	...	323 48 311 91	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	845 36	4,516 18

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
...	...	Brought forward	...	845 36	4,516 18
...	...	EXPENDITURE. - Continued.	...	...	...
...	...	Supplies.Seed-grain.	...	...	...
...	...	Brought forward323 48311 91	...	...	...
Vote 153	By Rev. D. O'Connor	In District No. 589 0458 00	...	...	...
...	Dr. McLean	In District No. 6111 4497 00	...	...	...
...	A.F. Clark, M.D	In District No. 730 2422 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. R. McDonald	In District No. 897 4491 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. W. Chisholm	In District No. 9113 12102 00	...	...	...
...	R.J. Macdougall	In District No. 10131 60100 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. D. McIsaac	In District No. 1177 2869 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. A.F. McGillivray	In District No. 1263 2850 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. M. McKenzie	In District No. 13167 4494 00	...	...	...
...	E.S. Blanchard	In District No. 33 73	...	...	...
...	D.P. Allison, for N. Jeddive	In District No. 6.15 00	...	...	...
...	...	\$1,223 09\$994 91	...	2,218 00	...
...	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	...	...	...	...
...	C.J. Fox, M.D	In District No. 113 00	...	...	...
...	A.M. Somerville, M.D.	In District No. 15 00	...	...	...
...	A. Maxwell, M.D.	In District No. 141 52	...	...	...
...	...	...	59 52	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
...	Jno. Struthers, M.D.	In District No. 212 00	...	...	...
...	H. Shaw, M.D.	In District No. 219 04	...	...	...
...	...	...	31 04	...	...
...	M.G. Parish, M.D	In District No. 311 80	...	...	...
...	A.M. Somerville, M.D	In District No. 311 30	...	...	...
...	...	...	23 10	...	...
...	W.S. Robertson, M.D	In District No. 4	13 50	...	...
...	C.M. Hewson, M.D.	In District No. 79 00	...	...	...
...	A.P. Clarke, M.D.	In District No. 710 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	19 00	...	...
...	J.D.B. Fraser, M.D	In District No. 8	25 40	...	...
...	W.H. McDonald, M.D.	In District No. 910 56	...	...	...
...	J.C. McKinnon, M.D	In District No. 913 65	...	...	...
...	J.W. McDougall, M.D.	In District No. 929 35	...	...	...
...	...	...	53 56	...	...
...	John McIntosh, M.D	In District No. 1150 25	...	...	...
...	A.T. McLean, M.D.	In District No. 1110 50	...	...	...
...	J.L. Bethune, M.D.	In District No. 12	63 20	...	...
...	H.B. McPherson, M.D.	In District No. 13	41 75	...	...
...	...	...	...	390 82	...
...	...	Education.	...	...	...
...	John McEachen	School Teacher, Whycocomah, March and September quarters, 1878, March quarter, 1879, and December	200 00	...	...
...	T.C. Kerr	School Teacher, Bear River, March, June, September and December quarters, 1878, and March quarter,	308 00	...	...

		1879			
...	R. McMillan	School Teacher, Eskasonie, March and June quarters, 1878, March quarter, 1879, and December	183 33	...	...
...	Rev. R. Macdonald	Material and labor for School Building at Boat Harbor	50 00	...	...
...	Rev. R. Macdonald	Material and labor for School Building at Boat Harbor	67 09	...	...
...	Education Department, Toronto	School books, &c	12 64	...	...
...	...	...	...	821 08	...
...	...	Miscellaneous.	...	...	...
...	John Ferguson	Registration Fee on deed of land exchanged at Boat Harbor	1 50	...	...
...	A. MacDonald	For survey of boundaries of Reserve at Pourquet	18 50	...	...
...	P.W. Worgan	For survey of Reserve near Sydney, C. B.	57 80	...	...
...	R.L. Weatherbee	Further costs in re Regina vs. H. B. Webster, M.D.	20 00	...	...
...	Rev. W. Chisholm	Grant to assist certain Indians in District No. 9 in erecting dwelling houses	121 50	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	219 30	4,275 24	4,516 18

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts
...	...	Brought forward	219 30	4,275 24	4,516 18
...	...	EXPENDITURE. - Concluded.	...	...	...
Vote 153	Queen's Printer	Printing	6 88	...	...
...	Montreal Telegraph Co.	Messages	1 26	...	...
...	227 44	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	4,502 68
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	13 50
...	...	Cheque outstanding	16 18	...	...
...	...	Appropriation for 1878 - 79 overdrawn	2 68	...	...
...	...	Balance as above	13 50	...	...

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN C.3. - INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 156	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	36,561 00	...
Vote 22	...	Supplementary appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	12,000 00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	48,561 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA SUPERINTENDENCY.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries.	...	...	...	...
...	I.W. Powell, M.D.	As Superintendent, for year ended 30th June, 1879	2,600 00	...	...	...
...	H. Moffatt	Superintendency Clerk, for year ended 30th June, 1879	1,500 00	...	...	...
...	L. Augustine	Interpreter and Constable, eight months, to 28th Feb., 1879	280 00	...	...	...
...	Geo. Good	Interpreter and Constable, four months to 30th June, 1879	140 00	4,520 00	...	...
...	...	Medical Attendance and Medicine.	...	...	...	...
...	I.W. Powell, M.D	As Medical Officer, salary for year ended 30th June, 1879	400 00	...	...	...
...	D. Cluness, M.D.	For professional services	94 00	...	...	...
...	I.W. Powell, M.D	Allowance for furnishing medicine for Victoria and neighborhood	400 00	...	...	...
...	Langley & Co	Medicine for distant stations	160 57	...	...	...
...	G. Morrison	Medicine for distant stations	91 14	...	...	...
...	T. Shotbolt	Medicine for distant stations	81 02	...	...	...
...	Moore & Co.	Medicine for distant stations	54 98	...	...	...
...	Geo. Moore	Medicine for distant stations	26 12	...	...	...
...	Royal Hospital	For 14 weeks' maintenance of sick Indian, at \$10 per week	140 00	...	...	...
...	Oppenheimer Bros.	Freight on medicine	14 24	1,462 07	...	...
...	...	Travelling Expenses.	...	...	...	...
...	Supt. Powell	While on visit to Saanich Indians	12 50	...	...	...
...	Supt. Powell	While on visits to Nanaimo	34 00	...	...	...
...	Accountant-General of the Navy	For rations on board H.M.S. 'Rocket,' 3s. 5d. stg	0 83	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	47 33	5,982 07	...	48,561 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	47 33	5,982 07	...	48,561 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA SUPERINTENDENCY - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Travelling Expenses - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
Vote 156.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vote 22 Supply	Sundry persons	For cab and carriage hire	22 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	69 33	...	...
...	...	Office Expenses.	...	...	...	...
...	M.W. Waitt	For Office desk	16 25	...	...	...
...	J Sehl	Repairs to office furniture	6 00	...	...	...
...	J. Sears	Glazing	2 75	...	...	...
...	McMillan & Son	1.000 Vouchers	7 50	...	...	...
...	Gaston & Robins	Fuel	28 50	...	...	...
...	Victoria Water Works	Rate for 12 months to 30th June, 1879	8 00	...	...	...
...	Government Stationery Office	Stationery	32 27	...	...	...
...	Queen's Printer	Printing	12 12	...	...	...
...	T.N. Hibbin	Stationery	15 87	...	...	...
...	De Wiederhold & Co	Fuel	2 75	...	...	...
...	Montreal Telegraph Co.	Messages	123 34	...	...	...
...	Dominion Telegraph Co.	Messages	5 15	...	...	...
...	Victoria Post Office	Drawer rent and postage stamps	23 75	...	...	...
...	J. Smith	Washing office towels and other services	33 00	...	...	...
...	Mainland Guardian	Subscription, 12 months	5 00	...	...	...
...	Daily Colonist	Subscription, 15 months to 30th June, 1879	16 25	...	...	...
...	Daily Standard	Subscription, 12 months to 31st March, 1879	13 00	...	...	...
...	A. Strong	Cleaning office	3 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	354 50	...	...
...	...	Aid to Sick and Needy Indians.	...	...	...	...
...	F. Barnes	For Rent of cabin, one month	5 00	...	...	...
...	P. McTiernan	For Rent of cabin, one month	5 75	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	J Coigdarripe	For Rent of cabin, one month	4 00	...	...	...
...	Steamer 'Otter'	Passages for sick and destitute Indians	15 00	...	...	...
...	Steamer 'Cariboo Fly'.	Passages for sick and destitute Indians	15 25	...	...	...
...	Steamer 'Maude'	Passages for sick and destitute Indians	6 50	...	...	...
...	Steamer 'Grappler'	Passages for sick and destitute Indians	18 00	...	...	...
...	Steamer 'Western Slope'	Passages for sick and destitute Indians	16 00	...	...	...
...	W. Jeffree	Clothing for sick and destitute Indians	93 75	...	...	...
...	J. Sehl	Bedding for sick and destitute Indians	23 50	...	...	...
...	De Wiederhold & Co	Fuel for sick and destitute Indians	12 37	...	...	...
...	Goodacre & Dooly	Beef for sick and destitute Indians	50 12	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	Blankets, &c, for sick and destitute Indians	111 12	...	...	...
...	W.A. Franklin	Services to sick Indians	8 50	...	...	...
...	M. Muir	Provisions	31 00	...	...	...
...	H. Saunders	Provisions	269 13	...	...	...
...	G.B. Ordam	Provisions	9 50	...	...	...
...	H. Knight	Provisions	9 87	...	...	...
...	J.W. Powell	Petty disbursements to needy Indians	105 49	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	814 85	...	...
...	...	Aid towards the Improvement of the Indians.	...	...	...	...
...	W. Duncan	For Lumber and nails for Nass Indians	116 00	...	...	...
...	E. Marvin	Implements of husbandry and tools	175 75	...	...	...
...	Jay & Co	Garden seeds	155 20	...	...	...
...	Hayward & Jenkinson	40 pairs window sashes for Fort Simpson	100 00	...	...	...
...	Str. 'Western Slope'	Freight on sashes to Fort Simpson.	25 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	571 95	...	...
...	...	Schools.	...	...	...	...
...	At Fort Simpson	Grant for June, September and December quarters, 1878, and March quarter, 1879	300 00	...	...	...
...	Kincolith	Grant for December quarter, 1878, and March quarter, 1879	150 00	...	...	...
...	Massett	Grant for March and December quarters, 1878,	195 50	...	...	...

		and March quarter, 1879				
...	Metlakathla	Grant for June, September and December quarters, 1878	325 00	...	...	...
...	Nass	Grant for June, September and December quarters, 1878	225 00	...	...	...
...	Victoria	Grant for December quarter, 1878, and March quarter, 1879	132 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,327 50	...	...
...	...	Miscellaneous Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	Thos. Story	For Interment of deceased Indians	31 00	...	...	...
...	J. Morley, J.P.	Travelling expenses while settling dispute with Cowichan Indians	5 00	...	...	...
...	J.W. McKay	Services in assisting to take a census of the Songhees tribe	30 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	66 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	9,186 20	...	48,531 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	9,186 20	...	48,561 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE IN VICTORIA SUPERINTENDENCY - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Visitation of Coast Tribes at Vancouver Island and Mainland of the Queen Charlotte Islands.	...	...	...	...
Vote 156.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vote Supp'y 22	C. Strauss & Co	For Blankets and shawls, to be elvan as presents	98 25	...	...	...
...	Oppenheimer Bros	Handkerchiefs, shirts, pipes, & c., to be given as presents	111 21	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	Biscuit, sugar, tea &c	61 25	...	...	...
...	H. Croasdaile	Flour, sugar, tea, &c	75 62	...	...	...
...	H. Schutt	Flour, sugar, tea, &c	16 00	...	...	...
...	H.M.S. 'Rocket'	Mess expenses of Supt. Powell	148 75	...	...	...
...	H.M.S. 'Rocket'	Payment to boat's crew and others	22 50	...	...	...
...	H.M.S. 'Rocket'	Mess expenses of Mr. Hastings	43 75	...	...	...
...	H.M.S. 'Rocket'	Biscuit and tobacco supplied	17 70	...	...	...
...	R Hicks.	Services as interpreter at Nanaimo	8 00	...	...	...
...	D. Leask	Services as Interpreter at Metlakathla	10 00	...	...	...
...	H. Schutt	Canoe hire	16 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Canoe hire and tobacco	17 75	...	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Petty disbursements at various places	140 75	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	787 53	...	...
...	...	Total expenditure (not including surveys) in Victoria Superintendency	...	...	9,973 73	...
...	...	EXPENDITURE IN FRASER SUPERINTENDENCY.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries.	...	...	...	...
...	James Lenihan	As Superintendent, for year ended 30th June, 1879	2,400 00	...	...	...
...	G. Pittendreigh	Clerk, for 15 months ended 30th June, 1879, at \$60 per month	900 00	...	...	...
...	Indian Tom	Messenger, for 15 months ended 30th June, 1879, at \$30 per month	450 00	...	...	...

...	Night Watchman	For Services	30 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,780 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	...	...	...	...
...	C.N. True, M.D.	For Professional services	377 50	...	...	...
...	W.W. Walkem, M.D.	For Professional services	110 40	...	...	...
...	J.R. McInnes, M.D	For Professional services	57 00	...	...	...
...	John Chipp, M.D	For Professional services	12 50	...	...	...
...	McNaughton Jones, M.D.	For Professional services	120 00	...	...	...
...	A Masters, M.D	For Professional services	147 50	...	...	...
...	A. Peele	Medicines	148 50	...	...	...
...	A.M. Herring	Medicines	103 62	...	...	...
...	A. Steele	Prescription	19 00	...	...	...
...	Insane Asylum	Care of insane Indians	55 72	...	...	...
...	J. Christian	Freight of Medicines	29 00	...	...	...
...	J. Clapperton	Freight of Medicines	2 75	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,183 49	...	...
...	...	Travelling Expenses.	...	...	...	...
...	G. Pittendreigh	For Steamboat fare, board, &c	24 00	...	...	...
...	Colonial Hotel	Board of Supt. Lenihan while purchasing seeds	1 50	...	...	...
...	...	Steamboat fare for Supt. Lenihan	1 50	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Steamboat fare for Supt. Lenihan	7 50	...	...	...
...	J. Durant	Expenses on trip to Langley	12 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	51 50	...	...
...	...	Office Expenses.	...	...	...	...
...	J. Cunningham & Co	For Sundries for Superintendent's office	29 21	...	...	...
...	J. Colbeck	Furniture for Superintendent's office	8 00	...	...	...
...	W.H. Keary	Stationery for Superintendent's office	15 25	...	...	...
...	J. Lenihan	Sundries for Superintendent's office	21 99	...	...	...
...	H. Elliot	Fuel for Superintendent's office	58 00	...	...	...
...	J. Wise	Fuel for Superintendent's office	11 00	...	...	...
...	W.J. Taylor	Sundries for Superintendent's office	9 00	...	...	...
...	D. Withrow	Furniture for Superintendent's office	12 50	...	...	...

...	New Westminster P.O.	Postage stamps, & c., for Superintendent's office	27 50	...	...	...
...	British Columbia Telegraph Co	Messages	0 36	...	...	...
...	Dominion Telegraph Co.	Messages	3 65	...	...	...
...	Montreal Telegraph Co.	Messages	21 50	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	217 96	...	...
...	...	Aid to Sick and Needy Indians.	...	...	...	...
...	J. Cunningham & Co.	For Provisions distributed	435 24	...	...	...
...	C. McDonough	Provisions and clothing distributed	571 25	...	...	...
...	L. Willie	Flour, & c., distributed	7 00	...	...	...
...	W.J. French	Beef, distributed	55 25	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	1,068 74	5,232 95	9,973 73	48,561 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	1,068 74	5,232 95	9,973 73	48,561 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE IN FRASER SUPERINTENDENCY - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Aid to Sick and Needy Indians - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
Vote 156. Vote Supp'y 22	R. Dickinson	For Beef, & c., distributed	2 25	...	...	...
...	R. Thomas	Provisions distributed	2 50	...	...	...
...	Str. 'Royal City'	Conveyance of needy Indians	14 00	...	...	...
...	J. Powers	Conveyance of needy Indians	7 00	...	...	...
...	J. Irvine	Conveyance of needy Indians	11 50	...	...	...
...	- Thomas	Sick Indian (aid extended to him)	10 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,115 99	...	...
...	...	Aid towards the Improvement of Indians.	...	...	...	...
...	Oppenheimer Bros	For Carpenters' tools distributed	1,228 97	...	...	...
...	Oppenheimer Bros.	Freight of harness	69 11	...	...	...
...	Oppenheimer Bros.	Carpenters' tools and farming implements	363 50	...	...	...
...	Douglas & Deighton	16 sets harness, distributed	508 00	...	...	...
...	Jay & Co.	Garden seeds	1,986 80	...	...	...
...	Barnard & Co	Garden seeds and express charges	181 63	...	...	...
...	Mara & Wilson	Farming implements	47 13	...	...	...
...	J. Cunningham & Co	Farming implements and tools	23 60	...	...	...
...	C.A. Vernon	Freighting implements	5 00	...	...	...
...	M. Brady	Freighting implements	16 00	...	...	...
...	J.Clapperton	Storage of implements	10 00	...	...	...
...	W.J. Armstrong	Lumber	3 12	...	...	...
...	G.C. Webster	Lumber	3 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Farming implements, &c	187 25	...	...	...
...	F. Guillet	Freight of implements, &c	26 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,659 11	...	...

...	...	Miscellaneous Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	Indian Tom	For 112 days' services as Constable	112 00	...	...	...
...	Indian Mary	Cleaning tents	2 00	...	...	...
...	Wm. Mosely	Return of Indians confined in jail	3 00	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	J. McMurphy	Serving summons on Chief Steel	14 75	...	...	...
...	W.N. Bole	Legal services in re enquiry into alleged sale by Chief Steel of liquor to Indians	31 50	...	...	...
...	J.B. Felix	Interpreting in above case	7 50	...	...	...
...	M. Bright	Interment of a friendless Indian	10 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	180 75	...	...
...	...	Schools.	...	...	...	...
...	St. Mary's School	For Annual grant to 1st June, 1879	...	350 00	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure (not including surveys) in Fraser Superintendency	...	...	11,538 80	...
...	...	INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION	...	...	...	...
...	G.M. Sproat, Comr.	For Field allowance, covering Commissioner's allowance of \$10 per day; the wages of all persons attached to the Commission proper and the transport of equipment, 149 days, between 21st June and 16th November, 1878, at \$30 per day	4,470 00	...	...	...
...	...	Between 17th November, 1878, and 30th June, 1879, at \$42 per day, (the increased rate being caused by increased cost of transport, & c.) 226 days at \$42 per day \$9,492 00 Less - Transport not incurred, 62 days, at \$17 per day \$1,054 00 Less also - Explorers wages not expended, 59 days, at \$2.50 per day 147 50 1,201 50	8,200 50	...	...	...
...	T. Blenkinsop	For Salary as Census taker and Secretary, from 1st April to 16th November, 1878, 7 months and 16 days, at \$120 per month	904 00	...	...	...
...	T. Blenkinsop	For self, \$1.75 per day, and for two horses, each \$1 per day, from 13th May to 16th November, 1878, 188 days' field allowance, at \$3.75 per day	705 00	...	...	...
...	T. Blenkinsop	Allowance in Victoria, from 1st April to 6th May, 1878, 36 days, at \$1.50 per day	54 00	...	...	...
...	T. Blenkinsop	Petty cash disbursements, telegrams, &c	28 63	...	...	...
...	F. Barnard & Co.	Express charges on tent	21 50	...	...	...
...	Ceo. Coxon	Passage to Yale, for record books	10 00	...	...	...
...	Str.					

...	'Enterprise'	Passages of Messrs. Sproat and Blenkinsop	3 50	...	...	...
...	C.G. Cogan	Copying records, 152 days, at \$3 per day	456 00	...	...	...
...	D Higgins	Printing 100 pamphlets	48 00	...	...	...
...	J.F. McCreight	Legal services	35 00	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	15,026 13	...	21,512 53	48,561 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	15,026 13	...	21,512,53	48,561 00
...	...	INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
Vote 156. Vote Supp'y 22	Challon - Indian	For Award for lot relinquished	18 00	...	...	...
...	S.M. Wilton	Tent cover, Dominion flag and repairs	27 00	...	...	...
...	A.C. Anderson	Travelling Expenses, at \$5 per day	20 00	...	...	...
...	E.B. Marvin	Dominion ensign	20 00	...	...	...
...	R.T. Williams	11. Census books	15 00	...	...	...
...	Michel - Indian	Travelling expenses	47 50	...	...	...
...	A.H. Green	Expenses incurred in examining Crown records	29 00	...	...	...
...	W. Hearn	Herding and feeding horses	64 00	...	...	...
...	R.C. Cridge	Sketches, plans, &c	35 00	...	...	...
...	G.M. Sproat	Rent, fuel, & c., in Victoria	123 49	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	15,425 12	...	...
...	...	Surveys.	...	...	...	...
...	...	On Vancouver Island and on the Mainland.	...	...	...	...
...	A.S. Farwell, D.L.S.	For Salary, 2 months and 23 days, at \$150 per month	415 00	...	...	...
...	A.S. Farwell, D.L.S.	Board, 25 days	42 85	...	...	...
...	A.S. Farwell, D.L.S.	Board, in the field	103 25	...	...	...
...	E. Mohun, D.L.S.	Salary, from 9th June to 16th November, 1878, 5 months and 8 days, at \$180 per month	948 00	...	...	...
...	E. Mohun, D.L.S.	Salary, from 14th May to 30th June, 1879, 1 month and 18 days, at \$165 per month	260 80	...	...	...
...	E. Mohun, D.L.S.	Self, \$1.75 per day, and for 3 1/2 horses, each \$1 per day, from 18th June to 16th November, 1878, 152 days, at \$5.25 per day	798 00	...	...	...

...	E. Mohun, D.L.S.	Travelling Expenses	12 75	...	...	...
...	E. Mohun, D.L.S.	Plotting and mapping	100 00	...	...	...
...	E. Mohun, D.L.S.	Petty disbursements	12 49	...	...	...
...	W. Jemmett, D.L.S.	Salary, from 15th May to 31st December, 1878, 7 months and 16 days, at \$150 per month	1,130 00	...	...	...
...	W. Jemmett, D.L.S.	Salary, from 14th to 31st January, 1879, 18 days, at \$150 per month	87 09	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	W. Jemmett, D.L.S.	For salary, from 14th May to 13th June, 1879, 1 month, 18 days, at \$150 per month	237 09	...	...	...
...	W. Jemmett, D.L.S.	Plotting and mapping	100 00	...	...	...
...	W. Jemmett, D.L.S.	Petty disbursements	60 91	...	...	...
...	Ashdown Green, D.L.S.	Salary, from 1st June to 31st December, 1878, 7 months, at \$150 per month	1,050 00	...	...	...
...	E.G. Pearse	Salary as Chairman, 6 months, 8 days, at \$50 per month	313 17	...	...	...
...	C.E. Woods	Salary as Chairman, 6 months, 29 days, at \$50 per month	347 33	...	...	...
...	C.E. Woods	Salary as Chairman, 6 months, 15 days, at \$50 per month	25 00	...	...	...
...	C.G. Cogan	Salary as Chairman, 6 months, 11 days, at \$35 per month	12 83	...	...	...
...	E. Skinner	Salary as Chairman, 6 months, 18 days, at \$50 per month	329 03	...	...	...
...	E. Skinner	Salary as Chairman, 6 months, 25 days, at \$50 per month	41 66	...	...	...
...	A. Anderson	Salary as Chairman, 6 months, 11 days, at \$35 per month	12 83	...	...	...
...	J.H. McGuire	Salary as Chairman, 6 months, 6 days, at \$2.50 per day	15 00	...	...	...
...	W. Morley	Salary as Chairman, 5 months, 5 days, at \$40 per month	206 45	...	...	...
...	A. McCartney	Salary as Chairman, 5 months, 11 days, at \$35 per month	12 83	...	...	...
...	T. Harvey	Salary as Axeman, 3 months, 5 days, at \$50 per month	158 34	...	...	...
...	E. Grant	Salary as Axeman, 3 months, 3 days, at \$50 per month	154 83	...	...	...
...	Jim	Salary as Axeman, 3 months, 6 days, at \$30 per month	6 92	...	...	...
...	A. Gray	Salary as Axeman, 3 months, 11 days, at \$35 per month	12 83	...	...	...
...	A. Anderson	Salary as Axeman, 6 months, 29 days, at \$40 per month	277 41	...	...	...
...	J. Alexander	Salary as Axeman, 6 months, 29 days, at \$40 per month	277 41	...	...	...
...	G. Kier	Salary as Axeman, 1 months, 18 days, at \$40 per month	63 22	...	...	...

...	Ah. Fow	Salary as Cook, 7 months, 8 days, at \$40 per month	290 54	...	...	...
...	W.J. Wells	Salary as Cook, 7 months, 11 days, at \$40 per month	14 66	...	...	...
...	T. Windsor	Salary as Cook, 6 months, 29 days, at \$40 per month	277 41	...	...	...
...	Sundry Persons	Packers, laborers, messengers, interpreters and canoe-men, employed at various times, as occasion required	446 05	...	...	...
...	Sundry Persons	Board and lodging furnished Surveyor Jemmett and party while en route to their field of operations	291 65	...	...	...
...	Sundry Persons	Board and lodging furnished Surveyor Mohun and party	58 00	...	...	...
...	Mara & Wilson	Provisions for Surveyor Jemmett's party	332 50	...	...	...
...	W. Chase.	Provisions for Surveyor Jemmett's party	18 12	...	...	...
...	A. McBrine	Provisions for Surveyor Jemmett's party	7 75	...	...	...
...	W. Graham	Provisions for Surveyor Jemmett's party	7 25	...	...	...
...	A. Pringle	Provisions for Surveyor Jemmett's party	3 50	...	...	...
...	R.A. Morris	Provisions for Surveyor Jemmett's party	11 60	...	...	...
...	Mrs. Fortier	Provisions for Surveyor Jemmett's party	9 50	...	...	...
...	M. Edwards	Provisions for Surveyor Jemmett's party	24 42	...	...	...
...	Oppenheimer Bros.	Provisions for Surveyor Green's party	160 25	...	...	...
...	F. Reynolds	Provisions for Surveyor Green's party	92 30	...	...	...
...	G. Ordam	Provisions for Surveyor Green's party	77 46	...	...	...
...	A.G. Horne & Son	Provisions for Surveyor Green's party	33 80	...	...	...
...	Str. 'Enterprise'	Passage of Mr. Mohun	10 25	...	...	...
...	Str. 'Royal City'	Passage of Mr. Mohun and party	60 15	...	...	...
...	Str. 'Royal City'	Passage of Mr. Jemmett and party	54 25	...	...	...
...	Str. 'W.G. Hunt'	Passage of Mr. Gauthorp	2 00	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	9,908 73	15,425 12	21,512 53	48,561 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	9,908 73	15,425 12	21,512 53	48,561 00
...	...	Surveys - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	On Vancouver Island and on the Mainland - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
Vote 156 Vote Supp'y 22	Str. 'Cariboo Fly'	For Passage of Indian to Cowichan	4 00	...	...	...
...	Str. 'Maude'	For Passage of Mr. Green and party	19 75	...	...	...
...	Barnard & Co.	Travelling expenses of Surveyor Jemmett and party	402 43	...	...	...
...	I.W Powell	Travelling expenses to New Westminster	27 00	...	...	...
...	F G. Richards	Sketches for field use	5 00	...	...	...
...	John Jane	Sketches, plans, special investigations, & c.	647 16	...	...	...
...	R. Cridge	Making maps	48 00	...	...	...
...	E Mohun	4 note books	1 00	...	...	...
...	Waitt & Co	1 1/2 doz. memorandum books, \$6; drawing paper, 20.75	26 75	...	...	...
...	Hibbin & Co	Field books and stationery	81 48	...	...	...
...	E. Dickinson	100 linen lined envelopes	6 50	...	...	...
...	A. Rose	Printing 2,000 vouchers	7 50	...	...	...
...	H. Moffatt	Postage paid and reimbursed	2 25	...	...	...
...	Victoria Post Office	Postage stamps	15 00	...	...	...
...	British Columbia Telegraph Co	Messages	3 50	...	...	...
...	L.H. Walton	Tent and fly for Mr. Mohun	30 50	...	...	...
...	H. Hoy	Tent poles and box	9 00	...	...	...
...	P. McQuade	Two tents and flies for Mr. Jemmett	51 11	...	...	...
...	H. Hoy	Tent-poles and box	9 00	...	...	...
...	S. Kelly	Tent-poles and box	7 50	...	...	...
...	L.H. Walton	Repairing tents	12 50	...	...	...
...	Mrs. McLean	Repairing tents	4 00	...	...	...
...	J. Carraghar	Repairing boat	16 00	...	...	...
...	Franklin	Cartage of tents	2 50	...	...	...
...	P. Murphy	Cartage of tents	2 00	...	...	...
...	S. Smith	Care of tents during winter	5 00	...	...	...
...	A. McKinnon	Iron-work	3 00	...	...	...
...	J. Stitt	Iron-work	3 00	...	...	...

...	A.S. Farwell	Level and tripod	50 00	...	...	...
...	Bannard & Co.	Freight and charges on level	7 00	...	...	...
...	J. McIntyre	Canoe hire	51 00	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	E. Marvin	Two steel tapes @@ \$16	32 00	...	...	...
...	E. Marvin	Sundry small articles	12 25	...	...	...
...	A.B. Erskine	Two axe cases	1 50	...	...	...
...	J. Cunningham	Two chart cases	2 50	...	...	...
...	T. Shotbolt	Medicine for Mr. Mohun's party	8 75	...	...	...
...	W.S. Jemmett	Board paid for party reimbursed	34 75	...	...	...
...	Baptiste	Difference paid him on exchange of canoes	5 00	...	...	...
...	R. Glen	Drayage	2 25	...	...	...
...	A. Green	Petty disbursements	26 75	...	...	...
...	...	Total expenditure on account of Surveys	...	11,593 91	...	...
...	...	Total expenditure on Reserve Com. and Surveys	...	...	27,019 03	...
...	...	Total expenditure in British Columbia	...	...	...	48,531 56
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	...	29 44

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN C.4. - INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Vote 155	...	Legislation appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	...	2,000 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Salaries.	...	...	...	...
...	T. Stewart	Salary as Agent, from 1st July to 6th November, 1878	...	72 22	...	...
...	J.O. Arsenault	Salary as Agent, from 7th November, 1878, to 30th June, 1879	...	127 78	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	200 00	...
...	...	Supplies of Food and Clothing for Destitute Indians.	...	...	...	...
...	Geo. Davies & Co	Purchased and distributed by Agent	...	691 71	...	...
...	R.B. Holman	Purchased and distributed by Agent	...	217 55	...	...
...	John Gaffney	Purchased and distributed by Agent	...	44 18	...	...
...	John Minnard	Purchased and distributed by Agent	...	22 18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	975 62	...
...	...	Medical Attendance and Medicines.	...	...	...	...
...	E B. Muttard, M.D	Professional services	...	10 75	...	...
...	P. McN. Bairsto, M.D.	Professional services	...	10 50	...	...
...	M. Wall, M.D	Professional services	...	36 85	...	...
...	John F. Brine, M.D	Professional services	...	69 06	...	...
...	Richard Johnson, M.D	Professional services	...	68 03	...	...
...	David P. McNutt	Medicines	...	14 58	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	209 77	...
...	...	Education.	...	...	...	...
...	Martin Francis	Salary for June Quarter, 1878	...	60 00	...	...
...	J.O. Arsenault	Salary for December Quarter, 1878, and March and June Quarters, 1879	...	150 00	...	...
...	Education Department, Toronto	School books, &c	...	15 91	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	225 91	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Repair of Roads.	...	...	...	...
...	James Ford	Contractor	...	6 25	...	...
...	M. Latobe	Contractor	...	38 50	...	...
...	S. Snake	Contractor	...	12 75	...	...
...	Jessé Price	Contractor	...	31 20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	88 70	...
...	...	Travelling Expenses.	...	...	...	...
...	T. Stewart	From 1st July to 6th November, 1878	...	32 93	...	...
...	J.O. Arsenault	6th November, 1878, to 30th June, 1879	...	67 07	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100 00	...
...	...	Purchase of Seed Grain.	...	...	...	...
...	...	From sundry persons, through J.O. Arsenault, Agent	...	...	200 00	...
...	Queen's Printer	For Printing	6 88	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	2,006 88
...	...	Appropriation overdrawn	6 88

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

A. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	ANNUITIES UNDER TREATIES 1, 2, 3 AND 5.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative Appropriation for 1878 - 9: -	...	...	...	...
Votes 157	...	For Treaties Nos. 1 and 2	...	...	27,000 00	...
158	...	For Treaties No. 3	...	...	15,640 00	...
159	...	For Treaties No. 5	...	...	15,860 00	...
...	58,500 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaties 1 and 2.	...	...	...	...
...	...	17 chiefs, each \$25 00	...	425 00	...	...
...	...	59 Headmen, each \$15 00	...	885 00	...	...
...	...	4,710 Indians, each \$5 00	...	23,550 00	...	...
...	...	Arrears.	...	...	...	...
...	...	148 Indians, for 1871, each \$3 00	444 00	...	...	...
...	...	1 Indians, for 1872 each \$3 00	3 00	...	...	...
...	...	20 Indians, for 1873, each \$3 00	60 00	...	...	...
...	...	48 Indians, for 1874, each \$3 00	144 00	...	...	...
...	...	20 Indians, for 1875, each \$5 00	100 00	...	...	...
...	...	44 Indians, for 1876, each \$5 00	220 00	...	...	...
...	...	209 Indians, for 1877, each 5 00	1,045 00	...	...	...
...	2,016 00	...	...
...	...	Sundry expenses in connection with payment	...	124 00	...	...
...	27,000 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 3.	...	...	...	...
...	...	30 Chiefs, each \$25 00	750 00	...	...	...
...	...	83 Headmen, each \$15 00	1,245 00	...	...	...
...	...	2,544 Indians, each \$5 00	12,720 00	...	...	...
...	14,715 00	...	...
...	...	Sundry expenses in connection with payment	...	414 00	...	...
...	15,129 00	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Treaty No. 5.	...	...	...	...
...	...	9 Chiefs, each \$25 00	225 00	...	...	...
...	...	22 Headmen, each \$15 00	330 00	...	...	...
...	...	2,937 Indians, each \$5 00,	14,685 00	...	...	...
...	15,240 00	...	...
...	...	4 Indians, Arrears for 1877, each \$5 00	...	20 00	...	...
...	...	Sundry expenses in connection with payment	...	183 43
...	15,443 43	...
...	...	Total expenditure	57,572 43
...	...	Balance unexpended	927 57

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, AMMUNITION, FISHING TWINE, & c., UNDER TREATIES 1 AND 2.	...	...	...	...
Vote 160	...	Legislative Appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	...	12,950 00
...	...	Expenditure, Treaty No. 1.	...	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	For 21 breaking ploughs\$21 50	451 50	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	20 cross ploughs13 00	260 00	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	41 harrows 10 00	410 00	...	...	...
...	A. Hespeler	1 fanning mill for Roseau River Band	20 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	50 scythes and snaiths1 25	62 50	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	1/2 dozen reaping hooks3 60	1 80	...	...	...
...	Str. 'Kewatin'	Freight on fanning mill	1 00	...	...	...
...	E. McMicken	Freight of 12,944 lbs. of implements, & c.	39 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,245 80	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	60 lbs. backing twine0 35	21 00	...	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	737 lbs. gilling twine0 55	405 35	...	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	187 lbs. sturgeon twine0 45	84 15	...	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	9 cases for twine	4 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	514 50	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	23 1/2 kegs powder6 25	146 87	...	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	1,625 lbs shot0 09	146 25	...	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	Packing cases and casks for ammunition	4 50	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	15 bags for shot0 35	5 25	...	...	...
...	Weldon & McBain	Drayage of powder from magazine to wharf	7 50	...	...	...

...	E. McMicken	Freighting 3,646 lbs. of ammunition	44 32	354 69	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure for Treaty No. 1	...	...	2,114 99	...
...	...	Treaty No. 2.	...	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	For 10 breaking ploughs21 50	215 00	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	10 cross ploughs13 00	130 00	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	20 harrows 10 00	200 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	50 scythes and snaiths1 25	62 50	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	E. McMicken	Freight of 6,626 lbs. of implements	165 65	...	...	...
...	J.H. Graham	Transport and feed en route of 7 head of cattle to Water, Hen River	70 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	843 15	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	17 lbs. backing twine0 35	5 95	...	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	212 lbs. gilling twine0 55	116 60	...	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	53 lbs. sturgeon twine0 45	23 85	...	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	9 cases for twine	4 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	150 40	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	8 kegs of powder6 25	50 00	...	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	600 lbs. shot0 09	54 00	...	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	Boxes and casks for ammunition	20 41	...	...	...
...	J.A. Ashdown	10 bags for shot	3 50	...	...	...
...	Weldon & McBain	Drayage of powder from magazine to wharf	3 00	...	...	...
...	E. McMicken	Freight of 1,345 lbs. of ammunition	35 54	166 45	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure for Treaty No. 2	...	...	1,160 00	...
...	...	Total Expenditure for both Treaties	3,274 99
...	...	Balance unexpended	9,675 01

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	IMPLEMENTS, AMMUNITION, & c., TREATY NO. 3.	...	...	...	...
Vote 161	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878 - 9	...	...	...	6,410 00
...	...	Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	E. Lapierre	For 3 bulls, at \$37	111 00	...	...	...
...	J.C. Phipps	2 bulls at \$20	40 00	...	...	...
...	J.C. Phipps	2 oxen, at \$50	100 00	...	...	...
...	J.C. Phipps	1 cow	30 00	...	...	...
...	N.-W. Transportation Co.	Freight of cattle	63 50	...	...	...
...	N.-W. Transportation Co.	Freight of cattle	30 00	...	...	...
...	Can. Pac. Railway Co	Freight of cattle	66 19	...	...	...
...	H. Baldwin	Freight of cattle	27 00	...	...	...
...	T. Cosgrove	Freight of cattle	29 20	...	...	...
...	M. Morriseau	Driving 15 head of cattle to Fort Francis	125 00	...	...	...
...	J. Derosier	Hay for cattle	2 02	...	...	...
...	A. Lamoureux	Hay for cattle	3 00	...	...	...
...	Kataitaicoacoot	Hay for cattle	22 75	...	...	...
...	Powohtoassue	Hay for cattle	6 00	...	...	...
...	Roberts & Sinclair	Hire of horse for man sent to select cattle	4 00	...	...	...
...	Geo. Cyr	Expenses in connection with visit to Baie St Paul to select cattle	6 25	...	...	...
...	M. Morriseau	Driving 40 head of cattle to Fort Francis	194 99	...	...	...
...	Geo. McPherson	Driving 3 head of cattle to Islington	70 00	...	...	...
...	Asheetaquauobe	Hay for cattle	27 50	...	...	...
...	Jas. McKay	Care and feed of 10 head of cattle, 3 months, at \$15	45 00	...	...	...
...	Mulholland & Bros	56 1/2 lbs. rope for drovers, at 18 cts.	10 17	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,013 57	...	...
...	M. Street & Bros.	55 logging chains, at 12 1/2c	6 88	...	...	...
...	M. Street & Bros.	Hooks, links, & c., for chains	2 35	...	...	...
...	M. Street & Bros.	1 doz. rakes	3 00	...	...	...
...	M. Street & Bros.	4 bay forks, at \$1	4 00	...	...	...
...	M. Street & Bros.	4 scythes, at \$1.95	7 80	...	...	...
...	Purcell & Ryan	Freighting implements	12 90	...	...	...
...	J. C. Sproule	Teaming implements	18 00	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	John Lawrie	1 plough	12 00	...	...	...
...	John Lawrie	1 pair harrows	10 00	...	...	...
...	W.B. Clark	Freight of plough and harrows to P. A. Landing	2 00	...	...	...
...	E. McMicken	Freight of 7,111 lbs. of implements, &c	196 83	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	275 76	...	...
...	E.A. Harrington	30 lbs. hemp seed, at 20c	...	6 00	...	...
...	W.F. Alloway	Freight of 4,678 lbs. seed potatoes	...	165 99	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	37 6/10 M. gun-caps, at 70c	26 32	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	5 boxes for gun-caps	1 00	...	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	47 kegs powder, at \$6.25	293 75	...	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	3,450 lbs. shot, at 9c	310 50	...	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	7 casks for ammunition, at 50c	3 50	...	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	13 cases for ammunition at 50c	6 50	...	...	...
...	Thos Marks & Bros	10 kegs powder, at \$6.25	62 50	...	...	...
...	Thos Marks & Bros.	10 bags shot, at \$2.50	25 00	...	...	...
...	Thos Marks & Bros.	4 3/10 M. gun-caps, at \$1	4 30	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	733 37	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	97 lbs. backing twine, at 35c	33 95	...	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	915 lbs. gilling twine at 55c	503 25	...	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	191 lbs. sturgeon twine at 45c	85 95	...	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	290 lbs gilling twine, at 55c	159 50	...	...	...
...	Thos. Marks & Bro.	1 doz. trolling hooks, at 48c	5 76	...	...	...
...	Thos. Marks & Bro.	150 lbs. gilling twine, at 80c	120 00	...	...	...
...	Thos. Marks & Bro.	40 lbs. sturgeon twine, at 42c	16 80	...	...	...
...	925 21
...	...	Total Expenditure	3,119 90
...	...	Balance unexpected	3,290 10

L. VANKOUGHNET
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ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	IMPLEMENTS AMMUNITION, &c., TREATY No. 5.	...	...	...	...
Vote 162	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878 - 9	...	...	...	4,890 00
...	...	Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	For 5 breaking ploughs\$21 50	...	107 50	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	4 cross ploughs13 00	...	52 00	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	9 harrows 10 00	...	90 00	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	182 hoes 0 85	...	154 70	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	Packing hoes3 00	...	...	...	...
...	E. McMicken	Freight of 3,993 lbs. implements	...	161 99	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	569 19	...
...	E. Lapierre	19 oxen \$53 50	1,016 50	...	...	...
...	E. Lapierre	41 cows 32 50	1332 50	...	...	...
...	E. Lapierre	9 bulls 37 00	333 00	...	...	...
...	E. Lapierre	13 calves 3 00	39 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,721 00	...	...	...
...	...	Less, the price obtained for 17 calves sold	96 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,625 00	...	...
...	E. Lapierre	For Driving cattle	...	18 00	...	...
...	Wakley & Burrows	Freight of 14 head of cattle	...	210 00	...	...
...	T. Truthwaite	Herding 69 head of cattle 4 months	...	390 00	...	...
...	A. Lamoreaux	Hay for cattle	...	3 00	...	...
...	John Fiddler	Hay for cattle	...	17 50	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Rope for drovers	1 80	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	2 sets ox harness for hauling hay	11 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12 80	...	...
...	Roberts & Sinclair	Hire of horse for man sent to select cattle	...	4 00	...	...
...	Jas F. Graham	To pay C. Cyr for visit to Baie St. Paul to select cattle	...	6 25	...	...
...	John Fiddler	For Driving 24 head of cattle to Jackhead	...	30 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,316 55	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	61 lbs. backing twine\$ 0 35	...	21 35	...	...

...	A.P. Denholm	429 lbs. gilling twine0 55	...	235 95	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	136 lbs. sturgeon twine0 45	...	61 20	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	A.P. Denholm	9 cases for twine	...	6 50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	325 00	...
...	Cooper & Fairman	20 kegs powder\$ 6 25	...	125 00	...	...
...	Cooper & Fairman	1,575 lbs. shot0 09	...	141 75	...	...
...	Cooper & Fairman	8 cases and casks for ammunition	...	4 00	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	10 bags for shot	...	3 50	...	...
...	E. McMicken	Freight of 3,648 lbs. ammunition	...	157 18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	431 43	...
...	...	Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 5	...	...	...	4,642 17
...	...	Balance unexpended	247 83

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

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Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID,	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Provisions.	...	...	...	...
Vote 163	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878-79	...	...	...	16,500 00
...	...	Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	A.G.B. Bannatyne	For 406 sacks of flour, at \$2.10 each	...	...	852 60	...
...	A.G.B. Bannatyne	400 extra sacks, at 15c. each	...	...	60 00	...
...	A.G.B. Bannatyne	10 sacks of flour, with extra sacks, at \$2.25 each	...	...	22 50	...
...	M. Street & Bros	20 barrels of flour, at \$6.25 each	...	...	125 00	...
...	H.G. McMicken	10 sacks of flour delivered at The Pass, at \$8 each	...	...	80 00	...
...	Department of Public Works	2 sacks of flour delivered at Fort Frances, at \$8 each	...	...	16 00	...
...	W.H. Lyon	8 sacks of flour at \$2.15 each	...	...	17 20	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,173 30	...
...	A.G.B. Bannatyne	6 lbs. of tobacco, at 50c. per lb.	...	3 00	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	1,892 lbs. of tobacco, at 45c. per lb.	...	851 40	...	...
...	M. Burk	148 lbs. of tobacco, at 45c. per lb.	...	66 60	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	921 00	...
...	W.H. Lyon	2,419 lbs. of tea, at 33 1/2c. per lb.	...	830 46	...	...
...	W.H. Lyon	156 lbs. of tea, at 33 1/2c. per lb.	...	52 26	...	...
...	W.H. Lyon	70 lbs. of tea, at 33 1/2c. per lb.	...	23 45	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	906 17	...
...	W.H. Lyons	98 brls. of pork, at \$14.48 per brl.	...	1,419 04	...	...
...	W.H. Lyons	190 half-brls. of pork, at \$7.87 per brl.	...	1,495 30	...	...
...	W.H. Lyons	2 brls. of pork, at \$16 per brl	...	32 00	...	...
...	Canadian Pacific Railway	2,000 lbs, of bacon, at 6c. per lb.	...	120 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,066 34	...
...	M. Street & Bros	Sundry small supplies	...	30 80	...	...
...	W.H. Lyon	One sack	...	0 13	...	...
...	J. McLaren	Coopering pork barrels	...	2 50	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID,	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	E. McMicken	Freighting 122,421 lbs. provisions to different points within Treaties 1, 2, 3 and 5, at varying rates, under contract	...	3,928 74	3,962 17	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	10,028 98
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	...	6,471 02

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	CLOTHING FOR TREATIES 1, 2 AND 5.	...	...	...	...
Vote 164	...	Legislative Appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	...	2,200 00
...	...	Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	Hunton & Son	For 7 9/12 dozen black silk handkerchiefs per doz.\$15 00	...	...	116 25	...
...	C. Stratton	7 9/12 dozen pair socks per pair.0 23	...	...	21 39	...
...	T. & H. Borbridge	7 9/12 dozen waist belts per doz.4 30	...	...	33 32	...
...	Bangs & Co	1 9/12 dozen hats per doz.19 00	...	...	33 25	...
...	Bangs & Co	6 dozen hats per doz.15 00	...	...	90 00	...
...	Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary	72 coats, blue9 50	...	...	684 00	...
...	Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary	21 pairs trousers2 10	...	...	44 10	...
...	Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary	72 pairs trousers2 00	...	...	144 00	...
...	Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary	93 shirts 1 90	...	...	176 70	...
...	Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary	93 pairs boots4 50	...	...	418 50	...
...	John Smith	21 scarlet coats10 50	...	...	220 50	...
...	J. McLenagan	2 pairs trousers3 50	...	...	7 00	...
...	J. McLenagan	2 pairs boots2 50	...	...	5 00	...
...	J. McLenagan	2 hats 1 25	...	...	2 50	...
...	J. McLenagan	2 pairs socks0 50	...	...	1 00	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,997 51	...
...	P Stringer	For Expenses while on duty at Kingston inspecting clothing	...	15 12	...	...
...	W. Howe	Travelling expenses to and from Sarnia, shipping clothing	...	73 97	...	...
...	W. Howe	Cost of packing cases for clothing	...	20 41	...	...
...	E. McMicken	Freighting 1,193 lbs. clothing	...	17 75	...	...
...	Jas. McKay	Freighting 414 lbs. clothing	...	24 48	...	...
...	Thos. Wiley	Freighting 1,193 lbs. clothing	...	3 75	155 48	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	2,152 90
...	...	Balance unexpended	47 01

L. VANKOUGHNET
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th JUNE, 1879

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	SIoux ON LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN.	...	...	...	...
Vote 165	...	Legislative Appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	...	2,600 00
...	...	Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	L.W. Herchmer	For Salary as Agent, from 5th October, 1878, to 30th June, 1879, 8 months and 26 days, at \$1,000 per annum	...	...	734 77	...
...	L.W. Herchmer	Travelling expenses	...	...	366 35	...
...	N. Germain & Son	1 harrow	...	13 00	...	...
...	N. Germain & Son	3 hoes \$ 0 65	...	1 95	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	14 95	...
...	W.H. Lyon	10 lbs. tea0 33 1/2	...	3 35	...	...
...	W.H. Lyon	25 lbs. sugar0 12 1/2	...	3 12	...	...
...	W.H. Lyon	2 lbs. coffee0 35	...	0 70	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7 17	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	15 lbs. powder0 50	...	7 50	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	3 sacks shot3 00	...	9 00	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	3 1/2 M. gun caps1 00	...	3 50	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	Ploughs, hoes, scythes, hay forks, &c	...	125 90	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	145 90	...
...	T. Bannerman	2 yoke oxen130 00	...	260 00	...	...
...	T. Bannerman	12 cows 32 50	...	390 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	650 00	...
...	Mulholland & Bros.	Rope, logging chains and sickles	...	...	54 92	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	Fishing twine	...	...	24 50	...
...	W.H. Disbrow	Garden seeds	...	...	39 00	...
...	A. McKenzie	50 bushels wheat0 50	...	25 00	...	...
...	A.					

...	McKenzie	50 bushels potatoes0 50	...	25 00	...	...
...	A. McKenzie	20 bushels peas1 00	...	20 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	70 00	...
...	J. Muir	100 bushels wheat0 50	...	50 00	...	...
...	J. Muir	100 bushels potatoes0 50	...	50 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	100 00	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	...	2,207 56	2,600 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	...	2,207 56	2,600 00
...	...	SIOUX ON LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Expenditure - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
Vote 165	G.M. Yeomans	For 40 bags flour3 00	...	...	120 00	...
...	A.P. Denholm	Fishing twine	...	...	1 83	...
...	John Allan	12 fishing nets1 00	...	...	12 00	...
...	F. Osenbrugge	100 sacks 0 32	...	...	32 00	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	2,373 39
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	...	226 61

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.	...	...	...	...
Vote 166	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	18 300 00	...
Pt. of Sup. V. 21	...	Supplementary appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	1,000 00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	19,300 00
...	...	Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	James F. Graham	Fo Salary as Acting Superintend't, 12 months, to 30th June, '79	...	1,200 00	...	...
...	L.J. Lévêque	For Salary as Clerk, Winnipeg Office, 12 months, 26 days to 30th June, '79	...	770 00	...	...
...	J.P. Wright	For Salary as Messenger, office, Winnipeg, 13 months, to 30th June '79	...	650 00	...	...
...	R.J.N. Pither	For Salary as Agent, Fort Frances, 12 months, to 30th June '79	...	1,000 00	...	...
...	Geo. McPherson	For Salary as Agent, Assabaskasing, 12 months, to 30th June, '79	...	1,000 00	...	...
...	H. Martineau	For Salary as Agent, Manitoba House, 12 months, to 30th June, '79	...	1,000 00	...	...
...	D. Young	For Salary as Agent, St. Peter's, 12 months, to 30th June, '79	...	1,000 00	...	...
...	W.P. Clarke	For Salary as Agent, Norway House, 5 months, to 30th Nov., 1878	...	416 65	...	...
...	F. Ogiltree	For Salary as Provisional Agent, Portage Laprairie, for 10 months, to 1st May, 1879	250 00	...	...	...
...	F. Ogiltree	For Salary as Permanent Agent, 2 months, to 30th June, 1879	99 85	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	349 85	...	...
...	Geo. Newcomb	For Salary, as Provisional Agent, Emerson, for 8 months, to 1st March, 1879	33 33	...	...	...
...	Geo. Newcomb	For Salary as Permanent Agent, Emerson, 4 months, to 30th June, 1879	66 67	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	100 00	...	...
...	Angus McKay	For Salary as Agent, Norway House, 8 months and 21 days, to 30th June, 1879	...	724 76	...	...
...	M. St. John	For Salary as Superintendent of Manitoba Superintendency, from 8th October to 11th February, 1879	...	625 06	...	...
...	R.H. Mathews	For Salary as Provincial Agent, Lac des Mille Lacs, 2 months and 24 days, to 30th June, 1879	...	170 32	...	...
...	D. Hagerty	For Salary as Medical Officer at Portage Laprairie, for the Manitoba Superintendency, 9	...	1,556 43	...	...

		months, to 30th June, 1879				
...	Hon. Thos. Howard	For Salary as Clerk in Purveyor's Office, 7 months, to 31st Jan'y, 1879	...	364 59	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	10,927 66	...	19,300 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	10,927 66	...	19,300 00
...	...	GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY - Con.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Expenditure - Continued.	...	...	...	...
Vote 166 and part of Supp'y Vote 21	Thomas Nixon	For Salary as Clerk in Purveyor's Office, 5 months, to 30th June, 1879	...	260 42	...	...
...	O.D. Maybee	For Salary as Assistant to W.P. Clarke, while paying annuities, Treaty No. 5, 73 days, at \$2	...	146 00	...	...
...	N. Chastellaine	For Salary as Interpreter at Fort Francis, 12 months, to 30th June, 1879	...	250 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	11,584 08	...
...	Manitoba Free Press	Advertising	...	40 88	...	...
...	Daily Free Press	Advertising	...	97 00	...	...
...	Le Métis	Advertising	...	29 40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	167 28	...
...	Thomas Sinclair	Freighting implements to Dog Lake	...	16 00	...	...
...	T.A. Anderson	Freighting implements to Little Saskatchewan	...	8 00	...	...
...	Chief Mazekias	Freighting implements to Little Saskatchewan	...	8 00	...	...
...	Str. 'Keewatin'	Freighting sundries to St. Peter's	...	23 21	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Freighting sundries to St. Peter's	...	49 94	...	...
...	S. Desjardins	Driving cattle	...	14 00	...	...
...	W. Rose	Driving cattle	...	14 00	...	...
...	P. Chartrand	Driving cattle	...	14 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	147 15	...
...	E. McColl	Travelling and living expenses while on tour of inspection	...	1,186 94	...	...
...	E.P. Clarke	Travelling expenses from Toronto to Winnipeg	...	75 00	...	...
...	Geo. Newcomb	Expenses attending annuity payments at Roseau	...	41 25	...	...
...	H. Martineau	Expenses attending annuity payments at Rouseau Treaty 2	...	254 10	...	...
...	D. Young	Expenses attending annuity payments at Rouseau	...	288 50	...	...

...	W.P. Clarke	Expenses from Toronto to St. Paul and back	...	292 75	...	...
...	W.P. Clarke	Expenses attending annuity payments, Treaty 5	...	505 00	...	...
...	F. Ogiltree	Expenses attending annuity payments, Treaty 2	...	204 75	...	...
...	Str. 'Lady Ellen'	Expenses for conveyance of Agent Clarke and party	...	119 50	...	...
...	Stobart, Eden & Co	Expenses for hire of boat and crew for Agent Clarke	...	568 00	...	...
...	E. Mccoll	Expenses attending two official visits to St. Peter's	...	48 65	...	...
...	H. Martineau	Expenses attending visit to Winnipeg on Indian Affairs	...	97 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	E. McPherson	Expenses attending visit to Winnipeg to make a refund of annuity money	...	42 00	...	...
...	W. Howe	Expenses attending journey to Kingston, to ship clothing	...	53 32	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,866 76	...
...	J.F. Caldwell	Drugs for the St. Peter's Band	...	92 20	...	...
...	B. Rush Senseny	Vaccine quills for Manitoba Superintendency	...	98 14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	190 34	...
...	Agent D. Young	To reimburse sundry contingent expenses	...	41 93	...	...
...	Amos Wright	To reimburse sundry contingent expenses	...	66 50	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	108 43	...
...	Department of Public Works	For Boat for Fort Frances Agency	...	...	50 00	...
...	Montreal Telegraph Co	Messages sent and received	...	271 46	...	...
...	North-West Tel. Co	Messages sent and received	...	23 78	...	...
...	Can. Pacific Tel. Co.	Messages sent and received	...	2 37	...	...
...	Winnipeg Post Office	Postage stamps and drawer rent	...	46 52	...	...
...	H. Newell	Preparing schedule of tenders received	...	28 50	...	...
...	H. Newell	Copying pay sheets	...	108 00	...	...
...	H. Newell	Engrossing Address to H. E. the Governor General	...	10 00	...	...
...	H. Newell	Services checking pay sheets	...	10 50	...	...
...	...	...	...	157 00	...	...
...	J McDonald	Copying pay sheets	...	108 00	...	...
...	M Stewart	16 1/2 days' labor in storehouse	...	33 00	...	...
...	J Parr	Piling pork	...	7 50	...	...
...	John Molson	Repairing office safe	...	6 00	...	...
...	R. Wyatt	Stove pipes and labour, Winnipeg Office	...	3 60	...	...
...	J.P. Wright	Cleaning office, Winnipeg	...	18 50	...	...
...	Germain & Son	Stove, stove pipes, & c., Winnipeg Office	...	62 73	...	...
...	J.P. Wright	Sawing 25 cords wood, Winnipeg Office	...	12 50	...	...
...	R. Wyatt	Stove pipes for Inspector's Office	...	3 20	...	...
...	S.J. Van Rensseler	Draying	...	5 50	...	...
...	A. Boyd	12 months' rent of Manitoba House Office, to 30th June, 1878	...	120 00	...	...

...	W. Campbell	5 cords wood for Manitoba House Office, to 30th June, 1878	...	6 25	...	...
...	A. Mccauley	10 cords of wood for Manitoba House Office, to 30th June, 1878	...	12 50	...	...
...	J. Flanagan	25 cords of wood for Winnipeg Office	...	168 75	...	...
...	Weldon & McBain	Draying	...	2 00	...	...
...	James McKay	Stabling and feeding cattle, the property of the Department	...	307 85	...	...
...	A. Petersen	Cleaning Winnipeg Office premises	...	10 00	...	...
...	J. Sinclair	Board of Deputation from Island Bands of Treaty No. 5	...	1 00	...	...
...	J. McCorrister	Services as Interpreter	...	7 00	...	...
...	P. Stringer	Inspecting clothing	...	17 50	...	...
...	J.W. Vaughan, J.P.	Cost of suit against J. McRae, for trespassing on St. Peter's Reserve	...	14 10	...	...
...	Sundry persons	Freight and charges on Indian clothing	...	122 55	...	...
...	Canadian Express Co	Freight on vaccine	...	1 88	...	...
...	R.J.N. Pither	Rent of storehouse at Fort Frances, for 2 years, to 30th June, 1879	...	200 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	1,753 04	16,114 04	19,300 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	1,753 04	16,114 04	19,300 00
...	...	GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY - Con.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Expenditure - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
Vote 166 and part of Supp'y Vote 21	Donaldson & Bro	For Rent of Winnipeg Office, for 12 months and 23 days, to 30th June, 1879	...	638 33	...	...
...	Government Stationery Office	Stationery	...	225 03	...	...
...	Donaldson, & Bro	Stationery	...	45 79	...	...
...	Queen's Printer	Printing	...	81 41
...	2,743 60	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	18,857 64
...	...	Balance unexpended	442 36

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	SALARIES OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.	...	...	...	...
Vote 167	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	...	5,000 00
...	...	Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	Jules Tabouret	For Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander, from 31st March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879	...	...	187 50	...
...	David Marsden	Salary as Teacher at St. Martin's, from 31st, March, 1878, to 31st March, 1879.	...	...	222 00	...
...	Wm. Anderson	Salary as Teacher at Fairford, from 31st March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879	...	...	282 00	...
...	Robert Jefferson	Salary as Teacher at St. Peter's, South, from 1st January, 1878, to 30th June, 1879	...	...	66 00	...
...	A. McPherson	Salary as Teacher at Roseau River, from 31st March, 1878, to 30th June, 1879	...	...	108 00	...
...	H.A. Ross	Salary as Teacher at St. Peter's, North, from 30th September, 1878, to 30th June, 1879	...	...	150 00	...
...	C. Hodgson	Salary as Teacher at Fort Alexander, for nine weeks in December quarter, 1878	...	...	28 12	...
...	Trustees of St. Peter's School	Fees for 20 Indian children who attended school, from June, 1878, to June, 1879, the average attendance being 122 1/2 pupils, at 50c. each per month	...	...	76 25	...
...	Donaldson & Bros.	For school books for St. Martin's School	...	19 40	...	...
...	Donaldson & Bros.	For school books, & c., for Fairford School	...	15 78	...	...
...	Education Department of Ontario	For school books, & c., for Brokenhead River School	...	8 28
...	...	Total Expenditure	1,163 33
...	...	Balance unexpended	3,836 67

L. VANKOUGHNET

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Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

J. - INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	ANNUITIES.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Legislative appropriations, 1878 - 79: -	...	...	...	...
Votes 168	...	For Treaty No. 4	...	...	32,300 00	...
Votes 169	...	For Treaty No. 6	...	...	40,050 00	...
Votes 179	...	For Treaty No. 7	...	...	33,050 00	...
...	...	Supplementary appropriations, 1878 - 79: -	...	...	...	...
Votes 48	...	For Treaty No. 4	...	7,265 00	...	...
Votes 49	...	For Treaty No. 6	...	17,945 00	...	...
Votes 50	...	For Treaty No. 7	...	3,601 00	...	...
...	28,811 00	...
...	134,211 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Each.	...	...	...	...
...	...	To 27 Chiefs\$25 00	675 00	...	...	...
...	...	81 Headmen15 00	1,215 00	...	...	...
...	...	5,605 Indians5 00	28,025 00	...	...	...
...	...	Arrears.	...	...	...	...
...	...	415 Indians, for 187412 00	4,980 00	...	...	...
...	...	103 Indians, for 18755 00	515 00	...	...	...
...	...	135 Indians, for 18765 00	675 00	...	...	...
...	...	684 Indians for 18775 00	3,420 00	...	...	...
...	...	4 Headmen for 187715 00	60 00	...	...	...
...	39,565 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...
...	...	To 32 Chiefs25 00	800 00	...	...	...
...	...	105 Headmen15 00	1,575 00	...	...	...
...	...	6,607 Indians5 00	33,035 00	...	...	...
...	...	Arrears.	...	...	...	...
...	...	19 Chiefs, for 1877	151 00	...	...	...
...	...	28 Headsmen, for 1877	204 00	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	1,615 Indians, for 1876 12 00	19,380 00	...	...	...
...	...	570 Indians, for 1877 5 00	2,850 00	...	...	...
...	57,995 00	...
...	...	Treaty No. 7.	...	...	...	...
...	...	To 9 Chiefs 25 00	225 00	...	...	...
...	...	42 Headmen 15 00	630 00	...	...	...
...	...	6,108 Indians 5 00	30,540 00	...	...	...
...	...	Arrears.	...	...	...	...
...	...	438 Indians, for 1877 12 00	5,356 00	...	...	...
...	36,651 00	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	134,211 00

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt. - Gen. of Indian Affairs,

ROBERT SINCLAIR
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1870

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CATTLE, &c., UNDER TREATIES 4, 6 AND 7.	...	...	...	...
Vote 171	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	38,000 00	...
Supp'y Vote 51	...	Legislative appropriation Supplementary	...	...	20,000 00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	58,000 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Treaty No. 4.	...	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	For 6 breaking ploughs \$21 50	129 00	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	1 cross plough	13 00	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	5 harrows 10 00	50 00	...	...	...
...	J H. Ashdown	30 scythes and snaiths 1 25	37 50	...	...	...
...	J H. Ashdown	48 pairs trace chains 0 55	26 40	...	...	...
...	J H. Ashdown	30 scythe stones 0 08	2 40	...	...	...
...	J H. Ashdown	4 packing cases 0 60	2 40	...	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	8 1/2 doz. spades 13 45	116 57	...	...	...
...	A. McDonald	4 bush. oats to Chief Côté 1 00	4 00	...	...	...
...	A. Denholm	358 hoes at 85c, \$304.30; packing, \$4.50	308 80	...	...	...
...	W.B.S. Higgins	7 cows and 1 bull, delivered at Touchwood Hills; 18 cows and 1 bull, delivered at Fort Ellice, - 27 in all, at \$35 each	945 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	2 bulls \$30.00	60 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	2 oxen 67 50	135 00	...	...	...
...	James McKay	1 yoke oxen for Chief White Bear	150 00	...	...	...
...	James McKay	1 yoke oxen for Chief Yellow Quills, at Touchwood Hills	150 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Herding cattle	95 25	...	...	...

...	Hudson Bay Company	Expenses in connection with care of cattle, from 19th August to 1st November, 1878, covering rations to herders	181 84	...	...	...
...	Wm. Daniel	Drawing straw	15 00	...	...	...
...	M. Chartrand	1 Bull for Duck Bay	30 00	...	...	...
...	D. McLeod	1 Bull for Key Reserve	25 00	...	...	...
...	Miowasis	Paid him for care of cow	6 00	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	A. McDonald	Chiefs Côté and Kushikouse, the price of seed barley and potatoes furnished by them:	...	...	...	...
...	...	Côté	...	166 25	...	...
...	...	Kushikouse	...	123 00	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure, Treaty No, 4	...	...	2,783 41	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6.	...	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	For 35 breaking ploughs\$21 50	752 50	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	15 cross ploughs13 00	195 00	...	...	...
...	Westbrook & Fairchild	50 harrows 10 00	500 00	...	...	...
...	A. Wright	6 sets single harness14 00	84 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	300 axes 0 68	204 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	300 axes 0 80	240 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	320 scythes and snaiths1 25	400 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	525 scythe stones0 08	42 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	320 hay forks0 60	192 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	320 reaping hooks0 30	96 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	5 cross-cut saws1 78	8 90	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	5 cross-cut saws3 60	18 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	25 hand saws0 92	23 00	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	203 lbs. grindstones0 03	6 09	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	5 chests tools31 25	156 25	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	25 augers 0 41	10 25	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	204 pairs trace chains0 55	112 20	...	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	Tin cases, packing boxes, &c	34 09	...	...	...
	N. Germain					

...	& Son	6 light spring waggons68 00	408 00	...	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co.	51 2/3 doz. spades13 45	694 91	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Seed potatoes and grain supplied at Fort Pitt, Fort à la Corne, Prince Albert, Carlton and Battleford	1,522 42	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	1 yoke oxen	260 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Freighting ploughs, harrows, & c.	31 93	...	...	...
...	W.F. Alloway.	Freight of 8,315 lbs. to Prince Albert	478 12	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	149 cows \$35 00	5,215 00	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	17 bulls 35 00	595 00	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	58 oxen 50 00	2,900 00	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	1 heifer	25 00	...	...	...
...	Norris & Logan	2 oxen 80 00	160 00	...	...	...
...	Norris & Logan	2 sets harness6 00	12 00	...	...	...
...	Norris & Logan	1 ox-cart	15 00	...	...	...
...	P. Ballendine	1 horse for Chief Sakaskoch	75 00	...	...	...
...	P. Breland	2 carts for Chief Mosquito35 00	70 00	...	...	...
...	S.H. Gordon	6 days herding Indian cattle3 00	18 00	...	...	...
...	T. Taylor	Services delivering Indian cattle	24 00	...	...	...
...	John Brown	3 horses for Indian chiefs75 00	225 00	...	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	15,803 66	2,783 41	...	58,000 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	15,803 66	2,783 41	...	58,000 00
...	...	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CATTLE, & c. - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 6 - Continued.	...	...	...	...
Vol. 171	P. Ballendine	For 1 horse for Indian chief	40 00	...	...	...
Supp'y Vote 51	W. Oliver	25 days herding Indian cattle	1 00	25 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay	1 cart and harness	27 00	...	...	...
...	H. Bartlett	2 ox-collars for Indians at Lac la Biche	5 00	...	...	...
...	W. Lennie	Coulter for ploughs for Chief at Edmonton	5 00	...	...	...
...	Jas McKay	Freighting 16,147 lbs, at varying rates	814 37	...	...	...
...	W P. Alloway	Freighting 2,420 lbs., at varying rates	170 94	...	...	...
...	A P. Denholm	1,160 hoes, at 85cts., \$986.00; packing, \$15.75	1,001 75	...	...	...
...	W.F. Alloway	Freighting 5,156 lbs. to Whitefish Lake.	677 16	...	...	...
...	W.F. Alloway	Freighting 16,721 lbs., at varying rates	1,798 19	...	...	...
...	C. Thompson	Repairs to Chief Twato's waggon	13 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Herding cattle and furnishing hay	63 00	...	...	...
...	Chief Puskeeahkeewem	Cash in lieu of horse under Treaty	80 00	...	...	...
...	McFarlane Bros	40 bushels seed potatoes	50 00	...	...	...
...	Rev. John McDougall	Seed potatoes and barley	250 00	...	...	...
...	John Glen	Seed potatoes and barley	120 00	...	...	...
...	P. Erasmus	Seed potatoes barley and wheat	12 50	...	...	...
...	P. Tait	Seed barley	45 00	...	...	...
...	Stobart, Eden & Co	Seed wheat	119 00	...	...	...
...	B Singer	Seed potatoes	7 50	...	...	...
...	Chief Antoine	Seed potatoes	67 50	...	...	...
...	D. Sanderson	Seed potatoes	6 00	...	...	...
...	C.F. Young	Seed barley	15 00	...	...	...
...	T.A. Rennie	Seed potatoes	7 26	...	...	...
...	B Sinclair	Seed potatoes barley and wheat	104 75	...	...	...
...	J.Pruden	Seed potatoes barley and wheat	129 50	...	...	...
...	T. McKay	Seed barley	30 00	...	...	...
...	T. McKay	Freighting 6,517 lbs. seed grain	86 24	...	...	...
...	J. Finlayson	Seed potatoes	62 90	...	...	...
...	John Todd	Freighting 2,400 lbs. seed grain	5 00	...	...	...

...	T.N. Campbell	Turnip seed	2 00	...	...	...
...	A. McBeath	Turnip seed	2 00	...	...	...
...	J. & R. McKernan	Wintering cattle	100 00	...	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Harness for farming instructors	333 88	...	...	...
...	James Graham	Tools for farming instructors	53 95	...	...	...
...	Cole & Co	Tents, & c. for farming instructors	399 70	...	...	...
...	W Champness	Inspection of horses	10 00	...	...	...
...	T. Clark	Payment to Indians for cutting rails	16 41	...	...	...
...	John Foley	Remuneration for instruction to Indians in farming	50 00	...	...	...
...	Thos. Logan	Remuneration for instructions to Indians in farming	75 00	...	...	...
...	P. Hourie	Remuneration for instructions to Indians in farming	150 00	...	...	...
...	A. Pritchard	Remuneration for instructions to Indians in farming	100 00	...	...	...
...	Geo. Sanderson	Remuneration for instructions to Indians in farming	70 00	...	...	...
...	F. Gibson	Remuneration for instructions to Indians in farming	50 00	...	...	...
...	John Ashen	Remuneration for instructions to Indians in farming	60 00	...	...	...
...	A. McDonald	Freighting implements	55 00	...	...	...
...	Supple Jack	Seed potatoes	20 00	...	...	...
...	J. Finlayson	Seed barley	22 50	...	...	...
...	J. McDonald	Seed barley	120 00	...	...	...
...	J. Turner	Seed potatoes	10 00	...	...	...
...	R. Crane	Seed potatoes	25 00	...	...	...
...	A. Isbister	Seed potatoes	6 00	...	...	...
...	J. Isbister	Seed potatoes	9 00	...	...	...
...	M. McBeath	Seed potatoes	40 71	...	...	...
...	J. Anderson	Seed potatoes	3 26	...	...	...
...	W. McBeath	Seed potatoes	21 67	...	...	...
...	C.F. Anderson	Seed potatoes	14 91	...	...	...
...	D. Anderson	Seed potatoes	9 90	...	...	...
...	J. Driver	Seed potatoes and barley	19 50	...	...	...
...	A R. Kennedy	Seed potatoes	5 90	...	...	...
...	P. Hourie	Seed potatoes	12 35	...	...	...
...	H. Monkman	Seed potatoes	2 51	...	...	...
...	J.H. Anderson	Seed potatoes	2 58	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Seed grain furnished to various bands	1,465 38	...	...	...

...	B. Laroque	Wintering Ox	15 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Tools for Chief Red Pheasant's tool chest	3 37	...	...	...
...	Mahoney & McDonald	Turnip seed	15 90	...	...	...
...	Norris & Logan	Seed grain furnished to various bands	1,019 35	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Seed grain furnished to various bands	901 42	...	...	...
...	P. Erasmus	Seed potatoes and barley	9 50	...	...	...
...	R.C. Mission, Fort Pitt	Seed potatoes and barley	16 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies	102 78	...	...	...
...	J. La Clare	Herding cattle	152 92	...	...	...
...	A. McDonald	2 tons hay	16 00	...	...	...
...	W.F. Alloway	Freighting tools	5 00	...	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Herding and wintering cattle	176 10	...	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	Turnip seed	16 00	...	...	...
...	J. Livingston	Freighting 3,000 lbs. seed potatoes	60 00	...	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 6	...	27,490 67	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	30,274 08	...	58,000 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	30,274 08	...	58,000 00
...	...	AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, CATTLE, &c. - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Treaty No. 7.	...	...	...	...
Vote 171	I G. Baker & Co	For 800 cows\$26 50	21,200 00	...	...	...
Supp'y Vote 51	I G. Baker & Co.	41 bulls30 00	1,230 00	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	10 ploughs25 00	250 00	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	10 harrows15 00	150 00	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	20 sets whiffletrees8 50	170 00	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	460 axes, handled1 30	598 00	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	230 saws1 50	345 00	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	245 saw files0 10	24 50	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	230 augers0 62 1/2	143 75	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	460 whetstones0 10	46 00	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	50 grindstones5 00	250 00	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	100 spades0 75	75 00	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	200 hoes0 80	160 00	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	200 hay forks0 85	170 00	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	100 scythes and snaiths2 35	235 00	...	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	200 scythe-stones0 12 1/2	25 00	...	...	...
...	N.-W. Mounted Police	1 spade for Chief Big Swan	1 50	...	...	...
...	N.-W. Mounted Police	Herding cattle for Blackfeet, 9 months, at \$250.00 per month	2,250 00	...	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure, Treaty No. 7	...	27,323 75	...	...

...	...	Total Expenditure under Treaties 4, 6 and 7.	...	...	...	57,597 83
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	...	402 17

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	PROVISIONS.	...	...	...	...
Vote 172	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	37,000 00	...
Supp'y Vote	...	Legislative Supplementary	...	...	2,000 00	...
...	...	Legislative Supplementary	...	...	10,000 00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	49,000 00
...	...	EXPENDITURE.	...	...	...	...
...	Hon. Jas. McKay	For freighting provisions for Treaty No. 6	...	2,200 00	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	1,291 lbs tobacco\$ 0 45	...	580 95	...	...
...	W.H. Lyon	2 bbbs. pork14 48	...	28 96	...	...
...	W.H. Lyon	1,622 lbs. tea0 33 1/2	...	543 37	...	...
...	W.H. Lyon	2,370 lbs, sugar0 12 1/2	...	296 25	...	...
...	W.H. Lyon	18 sacks for packing above	...	2 70	...	...
...	Joseph Durrah	30 bags8 00	...	240 00	...	...
...	P. Ballendine	Sundry supplies	...	30 45	...	...
...	N.-W. Mounted Police	Sundry supplies	...	4 35	...	...
...	Stobart, Eden & Co	Sundry supplies	...	5 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	36 4/5 bags flour	...	267 55	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	3,703 lbs. pemmican0 12	...	444 36	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co.	Freighting 2,500 lbs. flour	...	50 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	10,000 lbs. flour0 6 1/4	...	625 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	520 lbs. tea0 40	...	208 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	400 lbs. tobacco0 62	...	248 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	600 lbs. sugar0 14	...	84 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co.	7,672 lbs. beef0 07	...	537 04	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	6,900 lbs. flour0 06 1/2	...	448 50	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	454 lbs. sugar	...	73 62	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	10,062 lbs. pemmican0 07	...	704 31	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	60 lbs. tobacco0 50	...	30 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	18,532 lbs. beef0 07	...	1,297 24	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	20,000 lbs. flour0 06 1/2	...	1,250 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	500 lbs. tobacco,0 62	...	310 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	10,509 68	...	49,000 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	10,509 68	...	49,000 00
...	...	PROVISIONS - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Continued.	...	...	...	...
Vote 172	I.G. Baker & Co	For 612 lbs. tea0 40	...	244 80	...	...
Supp'y Vote 52	I.G. Baker & Co	1,000 lbs sugar0 14	...	140 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	19,552 lbs. beef0 06	...	1,173 12	...	...
...	C.P. Brown	24 bags flour5 10	...	122 40	...	...
...	C.P. Brown	227 bags flour5 00	...	1,135 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	49,187 lbs. beef0 07	...	3,443 09	...	...
...	I.G. Baker	2,673 lbs. beef0 08	213 84	...	...	...
...	...	Less - the price of 2,000 lbs. beef (deducted) 0 09	180 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	33 84	...	...
...	A.P. Patrick	For 441 lbs. pemmican0 12	...	52 92	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	3,000 lbs. pemmican0 12	...	360 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	12 1/2 bags flour6 00	...	75 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	3,000 lbs. pemmican0 12	...	360 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	3,000 lbs. pemmican0 12 1/2	...	375 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	3,000 lbs. pemmican0 14	...	420 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	3,000 lbs. pemmican0 15	...	450 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	3,000 lbs. pemmican0 17	...	510 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	40 bags flour7 00	...	280 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	53 lbs sugar0 22	...	11 66	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	9 lbs. tobacco0 75	...	6 75	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies	...	849 10	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	Sundry supplies	...	190 50	...	...
...	James Stevenson	Freighting 4,435 lbs0 02	...	88 70	...	...
...	H.S. Moore	200 bags flour11 00	...	2,200 00	...	...
...	H.S. Moore	15 bags flour8 00	...	120 00	...	...
...	H.S. Moore	35 bags flour7 50	...	262 50	...	...
...	H.S. Moore	16 bags flour7 00	...	112 00	...	...
...	Stobart, Eden & Co	Sundry supplies	...	64 60	...	...
...	Mahoney & McDonald	Sundry supplies	...	816 68	...	...
...	Stobart, Eden & Co	Sundry supplies	...	66 34	...	...
...	F. Peltier	2 beef oxen75 00	...	150 00	...	...

...	D. McPherson	870 lbs. flour0 12	...	104 40	...	...
...	D. McPherson	100 lbs. sugar0 23 3/4	...	23 75	...	...
...	G. Labocan	2 bags flour12 00	...	24 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	P. Erasmus	1,389 lbs beef0 09	...	125 01	...	...
...	H. Fraser	4 bags flour15 00	...	60 00	...	...
...	C Smith	101 lbs. Tobacco	...	76 00	...	...
...	C Smith	550 lbs. flour0 12	...	66 00	...	...
...	C Smith	711 lbs. flour freighted to Fort Pitt	...	20 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	56 lbs. tea0 50	...	28 00	...	...
...	Norris & Logan	1 bag flour	...	15 00	...	...
...	P. Erasmus	1,198 lbs. beef0 09	...	107 82	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies	...	105 45	...	...
...	James McKay	Freight of 8,480 lbs. at varying rates	...	243 52	...	...
...	W.P. Alloway	Freight of 2,094 lbs. at varying rates	...	243 52	...	...
...	H.S. Moore	100 bags flour11 35	...	1,135 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies to destitute Indians	...	85 77	...	...
...	Mahoney & McDonald	2 bags flour	...	22 00	...	...
...	North-West Mounted Police	Sundry supplies to destitute Indians at Forts McLeod, Walsh and Saskatchewan, and at Wood Mountain, between April and November, 1878	...	1,265 71	...	...
...	North-West Mounted Police	Sundry supplies to destitute Indians at Forts McLeod, Walsh and Saskatchewan, and at Wood Mountain, between November, 1878, and April, 1879	...	855 69	...	...
...	North-West Mounted Police	Sundry supplies to destitute Indians at Forts McLeod, Walsh and Saskatchewan, and at Wood Mountain, in April and May, 1879	...	337 39	...	...
...	North-West Mounted Police	41 5/8 lbs tea0 52	...	21 64	...	...
...	G. McKay	Freighting 1,044 1/2 lbs	...	26 11	...	...
...	M. Chartrain	Flour, tea and sugar	...	24 25	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	8 bags flour8 00	...	64 00	...	...
...	Hon. D. Laird	5,000 lbs. beef for starving Indians0 07	...	350 00	...	...
...	Hon. D. Laird	643 lbs. beef for starving Indians0 07	...	45 01	...	...

...	Hon. D. Laird	922 lbs. beef for starving Indians0 10	...	92 20	...	...
...	D. McLeod	30 bags flour12 00	...	360 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies at Qu'Apelle	...	46 92	...	...
...	Stobart, Eden & Co	Sundry supplies at Duck Lake	...	48 75	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies at Portage and Lower Fort Garry	...	104 05	...	...
...	P. Ballendine	25 lbs. tea0 25	...	6 25	...	...
...	P.C. Pembrun	Sundry supplies for starving Indians	...	7 55	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	100 bags flour at Battleford7 00	...	700 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	100 bags flour at Carleton5 00	...	500 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	2,288 lbs. pemmican0 15	...	343 20	...	...
...	P Ballendine	Sundry supplies for starving Indians	...	15 65	...	...
...	Mahoney & McDonald	Sundry supplies for starving Indians	...	20 00	...	...
...	McFarlane Bros	2 beef oxen80 00	...	160 00	...	...
...	North-West Mounted Police	Sundry supplies to starving Indians at Duck Lake	...	139 25	...	...
...	Stobart, Eden & Co	Pemmican, flour, tea, &c	...	177 57	...	...
...	P.C. Pembrun	Freighting 3,549 lbs. provisions	...	177 38	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	32,919 50	...	49,000 00

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	32,919 50	...	49,000 00
...	...	PROVISIONS - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	EXPENDITURE - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
Vote 172	Mahoney & McDonald	For 2,185 lbs pemmican 0 14	...	305 90	...	...
Supp'y Vote. 52	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies for starving Indians	...	1,481 86	...	...
...	James Reid	770 lbs. beef 0 10	...	77 00	...	...
...	P.B. Brunette	800 lbs. flour	...	64 00	...	...
...	Norris & Logan	Sundry supplies for starving Indians	...	133 10	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies for starving Indians	...	349 80	...	...
...	Stobart, Eden & Co	Sundry supplies for starving Indians	...	21 24	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry table supplies for Agent Dickieson, during annuity payments	...	24 85	...	...
...	Mahoney & McDonald	Sundry table supplies for Hon. D. Laird during annuity payments	...	124 99	...	...
...	E. McPherson	Sundry table supplies for Hon. D. Laird during annuity payments	...	5 00	...	...
...	P. Ballendine	Sundry table supplies for Hon. D. Laird during annuity payments	...	24 66	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	Sundry table supplies for Hon. D. Laird during annuity payments	...	10 50	...	...
...	C. Smith	Sundry table supplies for Agent Dickieson, during annuity payments	...	17 50	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies at Fort Pitt	...	5 06	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies at Edmonton	...	17 00	...	...
...	M. Chartrain	Sundry supplies at Duck Lake	...	7 90	...	...
...	Mahoney & McDonald	Sundry supplies for travelling	...	8 12	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	Sundry supplies for starving Indians	...	1,152 58	...	...
...	Mahoney & McDonald	Sundry supplies for starving Indians	...	406 50	...	...
...	North-West Mounted Police	Sundry supplies for starving Indians	...	231 60	...	...
...	C. McIntosh	Sundry supplies for starving Indians	...	2 00	...	...
...	W.G. Ross	Sundry supplies for starving Indians	...	7 00	...	...
...	M. Colin	Freighting provisions	...	75 00	...	...

...	T.C. Power & Bros	Supplies to starving Indians at Fort Walsh: -	...	...	...	...
...	...	34,500 lbs. beef0 05 1/2	...	1,897 50	...	...
...	...	40,000 lbs. beef0 05 1/2	...	2,200 00	...	...
...	...	200 abgs flour6 50	...	1,300 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Agent A. McDonald	The expended portion of two accountable cheques, each of \$500, issued in his favor by Agent Dickieson, the detail of the expenditure of which has not yet reached the Indian Office	...	773 25	...	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	43,643 41
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	...	5,356 59

L.VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Supt.- Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1979

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	AMMUNITION, RIFLES AND TWINE	...	...	...	...
Vote 173	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	...	7,000 00
...	...	Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	N Germain & Son	For 6,500 cartridges at \$ 23.00 per M., Treaty No. 4	...	149 50	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	68 kegs powder at \$ 6 25 per M., Treaty No. 4	...	425 00	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	1,755 lbs. shot at \$ 0 09 per M., Treaty No. 4	...	157 95	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	Cases for powder and shot at \$ 0 09 Treaty No. 4	...	1 50	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	200 lbs. powder at \$ 0 30, Treaty No. 4	...	60 00	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	16 lbs. powder at \$ 0 50, Treaty No. 4	...	8 00	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	50 lbs. shot at \$ 0 25, Treaty No. 4	...	12 50	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	500 lbs. ball at \$ 0 12 1/2, Treaty No. 4	...	62 50	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	34 lbs. ball at \$ 0 25, Treaty No. 4	...	8 50	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	4,000 gun caps 1 00 per M., Treaty No. 4	...	4 00	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	3 boxes caps at \$ 0 25, Treaty No. 4	...	0 75	...	...
...	I G. Baker	250 cartridges at \$ 3 00, Treaty No. 4	...	7 50	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	200 gun flints at \$ 2 00, Treaty No. 4	...	4 00	...	...
...	I G. Baker & Co	100 gun worms at \$ 2 00, Treaty No. 4	...	2 00	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	2,490 lbs. ball at \$ 0 10, Treaty No. 4	...	249 00	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	Sacks for ball at \$ 0 10, Treaty No. 4	...	6 60	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	19 lbs. backing twine at \$ 0 35, Treaty No. 4	...	6 65	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	354 lbs. gilling twine at \$ 0 55, Treaty No. 4	...	194 70	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	85 lbs. sturgeon twine at \$ 0 45, Treaty No. 4	...	38 25	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	Cases for twine, Treaty No. 4	...	6 50	...	...
...	...	Total for Treaty No. 4	...	...	1,405 40	...
...	Hudson Bay Company	21 skeins twine supplied at Fort Pitt	...	20 25	...	...
...	N. Germain & Sons	13,500 cartridges at \$ 23 00 per M., Treaty No. 6.	...	310 50	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	57 1/2 kegs powder at \$ 6 25, Treaty No. 6	...	359 38	...	...
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	1,495 lbs. shot at \$ 0 09 per cwt., Treaty No. 6	...	134 55	...	...

...	J.H. Ashdown	2,200 lbs. ball at \$ 10 00 per cwt., Treaty No. 6	...	220 00	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	Sacks for ball, Treaty No. 6	...	5 90	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Cooper, Fairman & Co	Casks for powder and shot, Treaty No. 6	...	1 00	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	35 lbs. backing twine at \$ 0 35, Treaty No. 6	...	12 25	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	625 lbs. gilling twine at \$ 0 55, Treaty No. 6	...	343 75	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	163 lbs. sturgeon twine at \$ 0 45, Treaty No. 6	...	73 35	...	...
...	A.P. Denholm	Cases for twine, Treaty No. 6	...	4 50	...	...
...	...	Total for Treaty No. 6	...	...	1,485 43	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	50 Winchester carbines at \$ 32 00 Treaty No. 7	...	1,600 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	18,000 cartridges 17 00 p. M. Treaty No. 7	...	306 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	80,000 cartridges 15 00 p M. Treaty No. 7	...	1,200 00	...	...
...	...	Total for Treaty No. 7	...	...	3,106 00	...
...	Brown & Rutherford	Packing cases for ammunition	...	21 35	...	...
...	S.J. Van Rensselaer	Draying powder	...	7 50	...	...
...	A.G.B. Bannatyne	Buffalo hides for packing ammunition	...	32 20	...	...
...	W.F. Alloway	Freight of 405 lbs. ammunition to St. Albert's	...	23 28	...	...
...	W.F. Alloway	Freight of 3,156 lbs. ammunition to St. Albert's	...	243 19	...	...
...	W.F. Alloway	Freight of 716 lbs. ammunition to St. Albert's	...	78 76	...	...
...	J. McKay	Freight of 10,147 lbs. ammunition to St. Albert's	...	366 33	...	...
...	N.-W. Mounted Police	Ammunition to Sitting Bull for bringing in stolen horses	3 00	...	...	...
...	N.-W. Mounted Police	50 rounds to Messenger carrying despatch to Fort Walsh	3 00	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6 00	...	...
...	...	Total miscellaneous charges	...	...	778 61	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	6,775 44
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	...	224 56

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	SIOUX AT QU'APPELLE.	...	...	...	...
Vote 174	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878 - 79.	...	...	...	1,000 00
...	...	Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	Thos. F. Quin	For Services as Interpreter	...	...	75 00	...
...	M.G. Dickieson	Travelling expenses, visiting Reserve	...	...	37 00	...
...	Thos. McKay	1 yoke of oxen, with collars	...	...	155 00	...
...	G.D Gopsill	31 days' work on Reserve	...	...	62 00	...
...	E. Thomas	35 days' work on Reserve	...	...	58 33	...
...	E. Thomas	10 days' use of horse	...	...	10 00	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	Seed-grain, seed-potatoes, &c	...	...	209 08	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	606 41
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	...	393 59

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.	...	...	...	...
Vote 176	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878 - 79.	...	...	18,500 00	...
Pt. of Sup. V. 21	...	Supplementary, for payment of salaries, &c, to Agents and others	...	...	4,000 00	...
Supp'y Vote 53	...	Supplementary, for payment of salaries, &c, to Farming Instructors	...	...	2,000 00	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	24,500 00
...	...	Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	Lieut.-Gov. D. Laird	For Salary as Indian Superintendent of the North-West, 15th Dec., 1876, to 31st March, 1879	...	2,291 67	...	...
...	M.G. Dickieson	For Salary as Agent for Treaty No 6, 12 months, to 30th June, 1879	...	1,400 00	...	...
...	A. McDonald	For Salary as Agent for Treaty No. 4, 12 months, to 30th June, 1879	...	1,000 00	...	...
...	D. Hagarty, M.D	For Salary as Medical Superintendent, with travelling expenses, three months, to 30th September, 1878	...	476 83	...	...
...	M. St. John	For Salary as Agent at Edmonton, 12th Feb. to 30th June, 1879, at \$1,200 per annum	...	460 71	...	...
...	E. Allen	For Salary as Agent at Edmonton, 8th Oct., 1878, to 11th Feb., 1879, at \$1,200 per annum	...	416 70	...	...
...	E. Allen	For Salary as Agent at Duck Lake, 12th Feb to 30th June, 1879, at \$1,000 per annum	...	382 90	...	...
...	Thos. Howard	For Salary as Clerk to Purveyor, seven months, to 31st Jan., 1879.	...	364 60	...	...
...	Thos. Nixon	For Salary as Clerk to Purveyor, three months, to 30th April, 1879	...	156 26	...	...
...	W. Oliver	For Salary as Messenger, Battleford Office, one month, 1st to 30th June, 1878	...	52 50	...	...
...	D. McIvor	For Salary as Messenger, Battleford, five months, at \$25 per month	125 00	...	...	...
...	D. McIvor	For Salary as Messenger, Battleford, seven months, at \$40 per month	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	405 00	...	...
...	P. Erasmus	Compensation for distributing seed grain, &c	...	140 00	...	...
...	T.F. Quin	Compensation for services as Interpreter	...	15 00	...	...
...	T. Taylor	Compensation for services as Interpreter	...	36 00	...	...
...	P. Erasmus	Compensation for services as Interpreter (with use of horse)	...	244 00	...	...
...	James Bird	Compensation for services as Interpreter	...	80 00

...	...	Carried forward	...	7,922 17	...	24,500 00
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AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	7,922 17	...	24,500 00
...	...	GENERAL EXPENSES - Continued.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Expenditure - Continued.	...	...	...	...
Vote 176	Dr. Hagerty (to reimburse)	For Compensation for services to Interpreter	...	20 00	...	...
Pt. of Sup. V. 21	P. Ballendine	Compensation for services as Interpreter	...	60 00	...	...
Supp'y Vote 53	J. L'heureuse	Compensation for services as Interpreter	...	10 00	...	...
...	E. Porter	Medical services at Treaty payment No. 6	...	155 00	...	...
...	John Kittson, M.D.	Salary as Medical Officer, 12 months, to 30th June, 1879	...	700 00	...	...
...	R. Miller, M.D	Salary as Medical Officer, 12 months, to 30th June, 1879	...	500 00	...	...
...	R.B. Nevitt, M.D	Salary as Medical Officer, 1st to 6th July, 1878	...	8 57	...	...
...	G.A. Kennedy, M.D	Salary as Medical Officer, 1st Oct. to 30th June, 1879	...	375 00	...	...
...	P. Fitzgerald	Shoeing horses	...	6 00	...	...
...	C. Thompson	Shoeing horses	...	5 75	...	...
...	P. Breland	Services during negotiation at Sounding Lake	...	70 00	...	...
...	J.H. Gordon	Messenger to Fort à la Corne, with horse, to notify Indians of Treaty Payments	...	15 00	...	...
...	P. Ballendine	Messenger to notify Indians of Treaty payments	...	90 00	...	...
...	G. McKay	Messenger to notify Indians of Treaty payments	...	30 00	...	...
...	A. Salois	Messenger to notify Indians of Treaty payments	...	10 00	...	...
...	P. Leville	Messenger to notify Indians of Treaty payments	...	20 00	...	...
...	P. Brimner	Messenger to notify Indians of Treaty payments	...	20 00	...	...
...	R. McKay	Messenger to notify Indians of Treaty payments	...	18 00	...	...
...	A. Stevenson	Messenger to notify Indians of Treaty payments	...	24 00	...	...
...	W. Sinclair	Messenger to notify Indians of Treaty payments	...	27 00	...	...
...	J. Longmore	Messenger to notify Indians of Treaty payments	...	47 25	...	...
...	J. Longmore	Services as Guide, 14 days, \$3.50 per day	...	49 00	...	...
...	P.C. Pembrun	Services as Agent	...	175 00	...	...
...	T. Taylor	Services as Agent	...	306 00	...	...
...	G. Gopsill	Services as Clerk, 241 days, at \$2 per day	...	49 00	...	...
...	H. Reid	Services as Clerk, 11 days, at \$4 per day	...	44 00	...	...
...	A.J. McNeill	Services as Clerk, 63 days, at 2.25 per day	...	141 75	...	...
...	N.F. Davin	Services in connection with the establishment of Industrial Farms in the North-West	...	796 00	...	...
...	John Delaney	Salary as Farming Instructor, three months, at \$730 a year, at the Lake of the Isles	...	182 49	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	Jno. Scott	Salary as Farming Instructor, three months, at \$730 a year, at the Lake of the Isles at Touchwood Hills	...	182 50	...	...
...	B. Sherrin	Salary as Farming Instructor, three months, at \$730 a year, at the Lake of the Isles at Battleford	...	182 50	...	...
...	J. McHugh	Salary as Farming Instructor, three months, at \$730 a year, at the Lake of the Isles at Edmonton	...	182 50	...	...
...	J. Tomkins	Salary as Farming Instructor, three months, at \$730 a year, at the Lake of the Isles at Duck Lake	...	182 50	...	...
...	Jas. Johnston	Salary as Farming Instructor, four months, at Fort Pelly	...	243 33	...	...
...	M. Chamberlain	Salary as Farming Instructor, three months, at Fort Ellice	...	182 50	...	...
...	Geo. Chaffey	Salary as Farming Instructor, three months, at Fort Carlton	...	182 50	...	...
...	R.S. Donally	Salary as Farming Instructor, three months, at Victoria	...	182 50	...	...
...	S.B. Lucas	Salary as Farming Instructor, three months, at Edmonton	...	182 50	...	...
...	P.J. Williams	Salary as Farming Instructor, two months, at Fort Pitt	...	121 66	...	...
...	H.J. Taylor	Salary as Farming Instructor, two mos. 20 days	...	162 22	...	...
...	E. Delaney	Salary as Assistant Instructor, three months, at \$20 per month	...	60 00	...	...
...	J. O'Donnell	Salary as Assistant Instructor, three months, at \$20 per month	...	60 00	...	...
...	Jas. Crack	Salary as Assistant Instructor, three months, at \$20 per month	...	60 00	...	...
...	E. Higgins	Salary as Assistant Instructor, three months, at \$20 per month	...	60 00	...	...
...	A.G. Johnston	Salary as Assistant Instructor, three months, at \$20 per month	...	60 00	...	...
...	P. Tomkins	Salary as Assistant Instructor, three months, at \$20 per month	...	60 00	...	...
...	E.T. Galt	Salary as Secretary to Commissioner Dewdney, two months, at \$1,000 per year	...	166 66	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	14,390 85	...
...	Hunton, Son & Larmonth	For 7/12 doz. black silk handkerchiefs, at \$15 per doz. *	...	8 75	...	...

...	C. Stratton	7 pair socks, at 23 cents per pair. *	...	1 61	...	...
...	S & H Borbridge	7 waist belts at \$4 30 per doz *	...	2 52	...	...
...	Bangs & Co	3/12 doz. hats, at \$19 per doz *	...	4 75	...	...
...	Bangs & Co	4/12 doz. hats, at \$15 per doz *	...	5 00	...	...
...	John Smith	3 scarlet coats for Chiefs, at \$10.50 *	...	31 50	...	...
...	Warden of Kingston Penitentiary	4 blue coats for Headmen, at 9 50*	...	38 00	...	...
...	Warden of Kingston Penitentiary	3 pairs trousers for Chiefs, at 2 10 *	...	6 30	...	...
...	Warden of Kingston Penitentiary	4 pairs trousers for Headmen, at 2 00 *	...	8 00	...	...
...	Warden of Kingston Penitentiary	7 shirts, at \$1 90 *	...	13 30	...	...
...	Warden of Kingston Penitentiary	7 pairs boots, at \$4 50 *	...	31 50	...	...
...	P. Stringer	Inspection of clothing	...	1 59	...	...
...	W. Howe	Expenses in connection with shipping *	...	5 73	...	...
...	P. Stringer	Packing clothing *	...	1 13	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	159 68	...
...	M. St. John	Travelling expenses while conveying annuity money to Fort Ellice	...	100 00	...	...
...	D. Hagerty, M.D	Travelling expenses while vaccinating Indians	...	375 50	...	...
...	A. McDonald	Travelling expenses (advances on account of)	...	936 00	...	...
...	W.L. Orde	Travelling expenses (advances on account of)	...	200 00	...	...
...	W. Palmer Clarke	Travelling expenses (advances on account of)	...	200 00	...	...
...	W. Palmer Clarke	Travelling expenses Toronto to Ottawa and return	...	31 25	...	...
...	E.C. Dewdney	Travelling expenses (advances on account of)	...	500 00	...	...
...	G.T. Railway	Fares of E.C. Dewdney and Farming Instructors Wright and Taylor to Bismarck	...	132 00	...	...
...	...	Carried forward	...	2,474 75	14,550 53	24,500 00

* Triennial supply of clothing for Chiefs and two Headmen who signed adhesion to Treaty No. 4, in 1877; to Chief Bobtail and two Headmen who signed adhesion to Treaty No. 6, in 1877, and to Assiniboine Chief who signed Supplementary Treaty No. 7

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	Brought forward	...	2,474 75	14,550 53	24,500 00
...	...	GENERAL EXPENSES - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
...	...	Expenditure - Concluded.	...	...	...	...
Vote 176	Thos. Wright	For Travelling expenses to Fort McLeod (on account of)	...	40 00	...	...
Pt. of Sup. V. 21	Thos. Heenan	Travelling expenses to Fort McLeod (on account of)	...	17 75	...	...
Sup. V. 53	Jos. Graham	Travelling expenses to Fort McLeod (on account of)	...	23 20	...	...
...	Hon. W.J. Christie	Travelling expenses Brockville to Ottawa	...	24 50	...	...
...	M.G. Dickieson	Travelling expenses in connection with annuity payments, Treaty No. 6, 58 days at \$7 per day	...	406 00	...	...
...	A.E. Forget	Hire of horses and waggon for Superintendent at payments	...	34 00	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,020 20	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	Commission at 3 per cent. on \$41,209 advanced	...	1,236 27	...	...
...	Bank of Montreal	Commission at 1/4 per cent. on \$33,050 transmitted to New York	...	82 62	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	Commission at 1 per cent. on \$5,376 advanced	...	53 76	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	Repayment of sundry cash advances to assistants at Treaty payments at Fort Walsh.	...	161 00	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	Freighting supplies to various points	...	250 68	...	...
...	I.G. Baker & Co	Sundry small purchases	...	31 35	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	100 bushels oats for travelling parties	...	225 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	Services of P. St. Germain, attending horses	...	20 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	Ammunition for travelling parties	...	81 45	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	Conveyance of telegram to Touchwood Hills	...	8 11	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	Boat and crew, rations, & c., for Agent McDonald	...	67 00	...	...
...	Hudson Bay Co	Oats for travelling parties	...	59 00	...	...
...	J.H. Ashdown	Sundry small tools for Purveyor	...	2 62	...	...
	Lieut.					

...	Governor Laird	Supplies to Indians visiting Battleford	...	36 12	...	...
...	J. Saunders	Conveying Chief Eagle's wagon 100 miles for repair	...	10 00	...	...
...	M.G. Dickieson	Expenses in connection with visit to Reserves, East of Battleford	...	40 40	...	...
...	M.G. Dickieson	Guide	...	18 00	...	...
...	M.G. Dickieson	Sundries for camp	...	3 00	...	...
...	Whiteford	Use of tent to store supplies	...	5 00	...	...
...	O'Kanes	Use of tent to store supplies	...	5 00	...	...
...	Little Hunter's Son	Use of tent to store supplies	...	5 00	...	...
...	Thompson & Gopsill	8 tons hay	...	56 00	...	...

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	N.-W. Mounted Police	Blankets, & c., to Sitting Bull and messenger, for bringing in stolen horses	...	9 00	...	...
...	H. Sutherland	Weighing scale for Battleford office	...	35 00	...	...
...	L. Laframboise	Hauling and cutting 5 cords firewood, at \$3 25	...	16 25	...	...
...	Au-ay-mis	Cutting 16 cords firewood, at \$1.25	...	20 00	...	...
...	J. Wood	Interment of a friendless Indian	...	7 08	...	...
...	N.-W. Mounted Police	Cups, saucers and tea for travelling parties	...	23 71	...	...
...	McFarlane Bros.	Herding Department horses	...	8 75	...	...
...	Department of Militia	Tent for Commissioner Dewdney	...	25 30	...	...
...	S. & H. Borbridge	Stationery case, for Commissioner Dewdney	...	25 00	...	...
...	J.R. Esmonde	Camp kit for Commissioner Dewdney	...	4 50	...	...
...	Rice, Lewis & Son	Carpenters' tools for Wright's Farm	...	134 53	...	...
...	J.B Brennan	Towelling for farming Instructors	...	35 10	...	...
...	Lt.-Governor Laird	Petty disbursements	...	18 00	...	...
...	J. Wood	Fitting up store room at Battleford.	...	19 50	...	...
...	Mahoney & McDonald	Stationery	...	40 08	...	...
...	W.O. Jones	Stationery	...	12 75	...	...
...	Citizen Printing & Publishing Co.	Printing circular (200 copies)	...	44 10	...	...
...	P.G. Laurie.	Advertising for tenders.	...	51 70	...	...
...	Manitoba Free Press	Advertising for tenders	...	44 53	...	...
...	Daily Free Press	Advertising for tenders	...	97 60	...	...
...	Le Métis	Advertising for tenders	...	31 74	...	...
...	Queen's Printer	Printing	...	70 13	...	...
...	Battleford Post Office	Postage stamps	...	30 00	...	...
	Stationary					

...	Office	Stationery	...	100 14	...	...
...	Can. Pac. Telegraph	Messages	...	68 28	...	...
...	Dominion	Messages	...	1 54	...	...
...	Montreal	Messages	...	634 47	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,066 16	...
...	B.A. Mitchell	Medicine and medicine chest for Dr. Hagerty	...	847 02	...	...
...	N.-W. Mounted Police	Medicine used for Indians by North-West Mounted Police medical officers	...	1,518 78	...	...
...	B. Rush Senseney	Vaccine quills	...	351 00	...	...
...	Canada Express Co.	Charges on vaccine quills	...	3 41	...	...
...	Dr. Hagerty	Freight on medicine forwarded by B.A. Mitchell	...	91 99	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,812 20	...
...	...	Less - a refund by Lieut.-Governor Laird, being the amount of certain stoppages from freighters for delay in delivering supplies at Victoria and Fort Pitt	...	...	24,449 09 62 42	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	24,386 67
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	...	113 33

L.VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy Sup.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,
Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

P. - INDIANS OF THE NORTH-WEST

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	SALARY OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.	...	...	...	...
Vote 177	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	...	7,000 00
...	...	Expenditure.	...	...	...	...
...	James Asham	For Salary as Teacher, at Ebb and Flow Lake, from 1st January, 1878, to 30th June, 1879	...	...	348 00	...
...	Benjamin Thorne	Salary as Teacher, at Little Saskatchewan, from 1st January, 1878, to 30th June, 1879	...	...	144 00	...
...	J.R. Setter	Salary as Teacher, at Little Touchwood Hills, from 1st March, 1878, to 31st December, 1878	...	...	54 00	...
...	Right Rev. V.J. Granden	Salary for Teacher at Lac la Biche, June quarter, 1878	...	...	75 00	...
...	Right Rev. V.J. Granden	Salary for Teacher at Ile à la Cross, March, September and December quarters, 1878	...	...	225 00	...
...	Right Rev. V.J. Granden	Salary for Teacher, at St. Albert's, March quarter, 1878	...	...	75 00	...
...	Robert Jefferson	Salary for Teacher, at Eagle Hill, from 1st January to 30th June, 1879	...	...	72 00	...
...	Soeur Langelier	Salary as Teacher, at Ile à la Cross, March quarter, 1879	...	...	75 00	...
...	Donaldson & Bros.	School books, for Riding Mountain School	...	16 10	...	...
...	Donaldson & Bros.	School books, for Ebb and Flow Lake School	...	16 25	...	...
...	Donaldson & Bros.	School books, for Little Saskatchewan School	...	15 93	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	48 78	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	1,116 78
...	...	Balance of Grant unexpended	...	...	...	5,883 22

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June 1879.

Q. - INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

AUTHORITY FOR PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
...	...	SURVEYS FOR INDIAN RESERVES.	...	...	...	...
Vote 175	...	Legislative appropriation for 1878 - 79	...	...	...	35,000 00
...	...	Expenditure	...	...	...	...
...	W. Ogilvie, D.L.S.	For Survey of Reserves under Treaty No. 6	...	...	4 11 51	...
...	G.L. Simpson, D.L.S.	For Survey of Reserves under Treaty No. 6	...	...	7,200 00	...
...	E. Bray, D.L.S.	For Survey of Reserves under Treaty No. No. 6	...	...	3,286 35	...
...	M. Hart, D.L.S.	For Survey of Reserves under Treaty No. 6	...	...	1,885 85	...
...	E. Stewart, D.L.S.	For Survey of Reserves under Treaty No. 6	...	...	3,262 17	...
...	A.P. Patrick, D.L.S.	For Survey of Reserves under Treaties Nos. 6 and 7	...	...	6,237 75	...
...	F.A. Martin, D.L.S.	For Survey of Reserves under Treaty No. 2	...	...	439 51	...
...	A.J. Crickmore, D.L.S.	For Survey of Reserves under Treaty No. 3	...	...	1,894 47	...
...	Wm. Wagner, D.L.S.	For Survey of Reserves under Treaty No. 6	...	...	2,923 14	...
...	J.L.P. O'Hanly, D.L.S.	For Survey of Reserves under Treaty No. 4	...	...	85 15	...
...	G.F. Newcomb	Inspection of timber on Indian Reserves	...	...	368 95	...
...	...	Total Expenditure	...	...	...	31,694 85
...	...	Balance unexpended	...	...	...	3,305 15

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

Accountant, Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN D.

STATEMENT showing the number of Acres of Indian Lands sold during the Year ended 30th June, 1879; the total amount of Purchase Money, and the quantity of surveyed surrendered Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold this year.	Amount.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
...	...	...	\$ cts.	...	...
Albemarle	Bruce	4,725	5,281 25	10,253	^
Amabel	Bruce	900	850 00	1,153	^
Eastour	Bruce	4,801	5,063 50	14,997 1/2	^
Lindsay	Bruce	3,326	3,314 25	43,854	^
St. Edmunds	Bruce	1,715	1,727 80	53,871	^
Town Plot of Hardwick	Bruce	...	...	1,100	^
Town Plot of Oliphant	Bruce	...	...	476 1/2	^
Town Plot of Adair	Bruce	...	...	1,700	^
Town Plot of Southampton	...	...	...	336	^
Town Plot of Bury	Bruce	...	...	1,768	^
Town Plot of Keppel	Grey	1,462	...	1,364	^
Town Plot of Wiarton	Grey	29 1/4	...	74 3/4	^
Town Plot of Brooke	Grey	...	...	...	^
Bidwell	District of Algoma	5,120	2,560 00	9,553	^
Howland	District of Algoma	3,737 1/2	1,919 70	6,295	^
Shegmandah	District of Algoma	2,816	1,308 00	11,103	^
Town Plot, Shegmandah	District of Algoma	11 4/5	105 20	330 1/5	^
Billings	District of Algoma	4,297	2,148 50	11,360	^
Assiguiack	District of Algoma	1,570	785 00	8,048	^
Campbell	District of Algoma	5,289	2,594 50	15,858	^
Carnarvon	District of Algoma	7,458	3,744 50	14,044	^
Allan	District of Algoma	1,690	850 50	12,129	^
Tehkummah	District of Algoma	2,211	1,105 50	10,651	^
	District of				

Sandfield	Algoma	1,725	869 00	5,311	^
Gordon	District of Algoma	2,030	1,014 60	4,140	^
Town Plot, Shaftesbury	District of Algoma	24 7/100	455 16	240 58/100	^
McDonald	District of Algoma	750	375 00	9,505 1/2	^
Garden River Reserve	District of Algoma	200	300 00	16,180 1/2	^
Aweres	District of Algoma	...	...	9,742	^
Fenwick	District of Algoma	807	403 50	14,841 1/2	^
Kars	District of Algoma	702	351 00	9,479	^
Pennefather	District of Algoma	402 1/2	201 25	17,131	^
Dennis	District of Algoma	...	...	3,509	^
Herrick	District of Algoma	...	...	7,106	^
Fisher	District of Algoma	...	...	9,102	^
Tilley	District of Algoma	...	...	12,091	^
Haviland	District of Algoma	...	...	3,821	^
Vankoughnet	District of Algoma	...	...	11,850	^
Tupper	District of Algoma	...	...	2,800	^
Archibald	District of Algoma	...	...	2,900	^
Laird	District of Algoma	4,014	2,499 88	16,200 3/20	^
Meredith	District of Algoma	...	...	9,219	^
Gore Bay	District of Algoma	64 31/100	878 40	42 84/100	^
Town Plot of Manitowaning	District of Algoma	80	4,202 00	58 35/100	^
Neebing	Thunder Bay	...	...	3,778	^
Sarnia	Lambton	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	...	61,957 43/100	44,907 99	399,367 37/100	^

^Some of these lands have been resumed by the Department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, which is the reason that in some cases there appears to have been more land sold during the current year than remained unsold last year.

Towns or Townships.	Counties or Districts.	Number of Acres sold this year.	Amount.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
...	...	...	\$ cts.	Acres.	...
Brought forward	...	61,957 43/100	44,907 99	399,367 37/100	...
Anderdon	Essex	...	...	...	...
Seneca	Haldimand	25 68/100	179 76	483, 37/100	...
Cayuga	Haldimand	...	...	931	...
Brantford	Brant	...	...	...	...
Tyendinaga	Hastings	...	...	3,725	...
Port Credit	...	...	...	...	...
Rama	...	...	...	...	...
Village of Azoff	...	...	...	...	...
Ouiatchouan	Chicoutimi	...	...	13,280	...
Viger	Temiscouata	...	...	250	...
Thorah Island	...	...	...	134	...
Hycks Island in River Trent	...	...	...	...	...
Islands in the River St. Lawrence	...	13 4/10	...	26 80	...
Totals	...	61,996 51/100	45,114 55	418,170 74/100	...

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J.V. DEBOUCHERVILLE,
Clerk in charge of Land Sales.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN E.

AGRICULTURAL and Industrial Statistics.

Provinces	Indian Population Resident on Reserves.	Quantity of Land Cultivated.	New Land made in 1878 - 79.	Houses or Huts.	Barns or Stables.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Waggon.	Fanning Mills.	Threshing Mills.	Other Implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Oxen.	Young Stock.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Peas.	Barley.	Rye	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Fish, Value.	Furs, Value.	Other Industries.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	tons.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario	15,146	53,102	5,431	2,854	1,469	1,189	759	886	287	21	3,981	2,439	1,828	1,605	5,612	564	2,291	54,386	54,284	58,412	21,484	13,067	5,792	1,211	68,413	5,343	21,350	49,731	36,579	
Quebec	5,636	9,945	713	698	511	247	175	279	17	17	1,382	614	579	192	1,111	64	588	9,495	5,160	15,733	4,501	862	101	1,878	12,406	1,792	644	13,489	24,550	
Nova Scotia	1,155	607	1,018	170	32	11	9	15	64	19	51	65	14	15	...	...	51	55	80	486	97	20	...	20	4,874	184	765	233	4,172
New Brunswick	1,429	2,126	219	312	92	17	20	14	1	...	338	41	27	12	118	...	46	95	257	2,525	31	...	...	1,425	8,765	326	1,488	3,160	4,229
P.E. Island	266	70	4	58	4	2	2	2	...	...	35	1	1	...	3	2	2	5	50	8	1	...	...	...	950	4	456	...	3,022
Manitoba	10,217	2,487	442	1,166	297	236	229	241	...	...	632	488	462	6	53	308	417	1,191	4,103	173	90	937	4,000	...	19,371	2,044	35,850	27,965	2,300
British Columbia	...	...	...	255	31	306	210	...	...	...	777	9,214	3,887	204	1,290	138	64	...	575	367	...	...	...	...	6,242	...	...	244,749	108,205
...	Totals	33,849	68,237	7,827	5,513	2,436	2,007	1,404	1,437	305	38	7,209	12,816	6,835	2,084	8,201	891	3,459	65,227	64,509	77,704	26,204	14,886	8,093	4,534	121,011	9,692	60,533	339,307	
181,057

NOTE. - The Indians of British Columbia, especially the Coast Tribes, are extensively employed by proprietors of canneries and other fishing establishments in catching the fish exported by them; and from the wages received, the Indians derive a hidden portion of their subsistence.

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

MARTIN BENSON,
 Clerk of Statistics.
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 INDIAN BRANCH, OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

Table, see page 294

Chippewas of Saugeen	Isabella McIver	200 00	Indian Funds	26	13	39	17	39	39	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Saugeen	Annie Jacques	200 00	Methodist Missionary Society	15	14	29	12	29	28	19	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Cape Croker	Peter Elliott	200 00	Indian Funds	13	10	23	9	23	20	15	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Cape Croker	Bella Simpson	200 00	Indian Funds	22	15	37	13	37	28	25	2	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Cape Croker	David Craddock	200 00	Indian Funds	8	7	15	5	15	15	11	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Rama	Maggie Armstrong	200 00	Indian Funds and Methodist Missionary Society	18	15	33	15	33	33	32	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dictation, needlework and drawing.
Chippewas of Beausoleil	Allan Salt	260 00	Indian Funds and Methodist Missionary Society	9	11	20	8	20	20	10	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chippewas of Georgina Island	Chas. Grylls	250 00	Methodist Church of Canada	12	11	24	9	10	29	27	24	7	9	8	...	...	...	...	...
Mississaugas of Mud Lake	Alfred McCue	400 00	New England Company	8	7	15	8	15	12	9	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississaugas of Rice Lake	A.H. Andrews	180 00	Methodist Mission Fund	15	14	29	10	29	27	24	7	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississaugas of Alnwick	A.G. Millard	200 00	Methodist Mission Fund	25	12	37	17	37	37	24	9	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	Eliza Downs	370 00	Indian Fund and Whites	10	14	24	8	24	24	16	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	Elizabeth H. Blanchard	150 00	Indian Fund and Whites	25	16	41	21	41	41	21	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	Essie A. Stoneburgh	150 00	Indian Fund and Whites	30	19	49	23	49	49	29	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Six Nation Indians.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
																			All resident in the Institution. Industrial training

1. Mohawk Institution, Brantford	William Butcher	400	New England Company	42	45	87	87	87	87	87	87	72	49	...	87	20	...	...	twice a week. The boys do farmwork; the girls, housework, & c.
...	Jennie Fisher	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. On Grand River	Mrs. M.H. Martin	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	26	23	49	23	42	49	43	9	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	Scripture, needlework.
3. On Grand River	Elijah Powless	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	17	15	32	14	32	26	26	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scripture, singing and catechism.
4. On Grand River	E.B. Roberts	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	20	13	33	13	33	29	25	16	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scripture, dictation.
5. On Grand River	Susanna K. Hill	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	16	16	32	12	32	32	21	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	Scripture, dictation and catechism.
6. On Grand River	E.B. Howells	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	17	9	26	11	26	26	15	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	11	Scripture, dictation and catechism.
7. On Grand River	Christina John	250 00	New England Company and Indian Funds	15	12	27	8	27	22	12	9	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	Scripture, dictation and catechism.

Table, see page 296

West Bay	Minnie Rierdon	200 00	Indian Funds	17	11	28	12	25	24	16	1	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	Catechism and singing.
Sheguiendah	Fred. Frost	400 00	Indian Funds and Church of England	19	9	28	11	28	28	28	4	1	...	28	...	...	...	...	Catechism, scripture, singing and English.
Wikwemikong, boys	Joachim Kachnestedt	300 00	Indian Funds	53	...	53	35	45	50	39	16	16	...	...	33	...	...	...	Industrial arts taught, besides singing, drawing, English and catechism.
Wikwemikong, girls	Lucy Heassly	300 00	Indian Funds	...	68	68	45	56	68	55	12	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	Scripture, sewing, spinning and weaving.
Wikwemikongsing	P. Kijigobenesé	200 00	Indian Funds	24	17	41	17	34	35	38	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Catechism and English.
South Bay	Sophie Lamorandière	200 00	Indian Funds	18	7	25	12	18	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mississauga	Alex. Pelkie	200 00	Indian Funds	23	19	42	33	22	41	12	3	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...
Cockburn Island	Moses Megwas	150 00	Indian Funds	17	8	25	14	18	25	18	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parry Island	W.A. Elias	200 00	Indian Funds	22	12	34	14	34	22	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort William, boys	Thos. F. Stakum	150 00	Indian Funds	25	...	25	14	21	25	12	11	11	...	...	13	...	...	...	Catechism, singing and recitation.
Fort William, girls	Mary Paulins and Miss Whit	150 00	Indian Funds	...	30	30	18	29	29	11	7	18	8	4	11	...	...	...	Catechism, scripture and French.
hingwauk Home	Rev. H.F. Wilson	...	Indian Funds and subscription	52	...	52	38	51	49	51	23	37	16	...	...	...	51	...	An Industrial School, all resident, \$60 per annum each for 20 pupils contributed from

Table, see page 298

Table, see page 300

Indian Reserve or Band to which Schools belong.	Names of Teachers.	Salary per annum.	From what Fund paid.	Number of Boys on Roll.	Number of Girls on Roll.	Total 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 using Indian Books.	Number learning Music and Singing.	Number learning Drawing.	Number learning Scripture.	Number learning English.	Remarks.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metlakahtla	Wm. Duncan	\$12 per capita per annum on the average daily attendance up to \$300.	From Indian Funds. Salaries and contributions are also given from other sources.	64	61	125	54	125	125	125	60	...	60	...	90	...	125	125	^
Nass River (Greenville)	Lizzie Green	...	...	25	19	44	35	44	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	^.
St. Mary's Mission, Boys.	Rev. T. Carion	...	...	24	...	24	14	23	16	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	^
St. Mary's Mission, Girls	Sisters St. Mary, Lumena	...	...	...	26	26	21	26	26	20	18	18	16	...	25	...	...	...	^
Fort Simpson	C.S. Knott	...	...	59	60	119	51	119	119	60	11	...	...	...	119	3	...	...	...
Queen Charlotte Island	W.H. Collison	...	...	...	...	45	20	45	45	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Music and scripture.
Kinkoleth	Henry Schutt	...	...	30	22	52	25	52	52	52	...	...	...	...	52	52	...	...	Dictation.
Nanaimo, Nass River	A. Green and C. Kuss	...	...	30	28	58	44	55	58	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria	A. Pollard	...	...	43	21	64	31	64	64	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Westminster	P.H.A. Caron	...	...	...	...	30	12	30	30	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Quamichan	D. Holmes	...	...	16	12	28	16	24	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

^ An industrial school; boys taught trades and farming; girls housewifery, &c; scripture; singing; dictation

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RECAPITULATION.		Provinces.
Number of Pupils.	Ontario	
1,695	Quebec	
326	Nova Scotia	
78	Prince Edward Island	
25	Manitoba	
376	North-West Territories	
214	British Columbia	
615	Total	
3,329		

L. VANKOUGHNET

Deputy Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs.

MARTIN BENSON,

Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

INDIAN BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.

RETURN G.

CENSUS RETURN OF RESIDENT AND NOMADIC INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA, BY PROVINCES.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.		Oneidas of the Thames
835	Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	
598	Moravians of the Thames	
269	Wyandotts of Anderdon	
80	Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island	
500	Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Sarnia	
520	Chippewas of Snake Island	
136	Chippewas, Rama	
253	Chippewas, Saugeen	
350	Chippewas, Nawash	
396	Chippewas, Christian Island	
298	Mississaguas of Scugog, Rice and Mud Lakes	
304	Mississaguas of Alnwick	
210	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté	
882	Six Nations on Grand River	
3,164	Mississaguas of The Credit	
219	Chippewas of Lake Superior	
1,587	Chippewas of Lake Huron	
1,502	Chippewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island	
1,654	Algonquins of Golden Lake	
80	Algonquins of Carlton	
21	Algonquins of Renfrew	
176	Algonquins of Nipissing	
387	Chippewas of N.E. shore of Georgian Bay	
551	Chippewas of Garden River	
669	Total	
15,941	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	
	Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,590
	Iroquois of St. Régis	1,014
	Iroquois and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains	505
	Abenakis of St. Francis	488
	Abenakis of Becancour	45
	Montagnais of Lake St. John	283
	Amalacites of Viger	108

Micmacs of Maria	134	
Micmacs of Restigouche	395	
Micmacs of Gaspé Basin	50	
Montagnais of Betsiamits	552	
Bersimis	588	
Godbout Reserve	42	
Seven Islands	188	
Mingan	372	

Natashquan	176	
Musquahanos	50	
St. Augustine	271	
Moisie	7	
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	2,860	
Hurons of Lorette	280	
Malichites of Temiscouta	73	
Algonquins of River Desert	451	
Algonquins of Temiscamingue	198	
Algonquins of South Pontiac	68	
Algonquins of North Pontiac	520	
Algonquins of Hull	66	
Algonquins of Piccanock	21	
Algonquins of Hincks	15	
Algonquins of Eagle River	22	
Algonquins of Kensington	1	
Algonquins of Bouchette	9	
Algonquins of Tomasine	196	
Algonquins of Kakebonga	92	
Algonquins of Bowman	8	
Algonquins of Lievres, West	54	
Algonquins of Mulgrave	20	
Algonquins of St. Angelique	3	
Algonquins of Petite Nation	1	
Algonquins of Ripon	4	
Algonquins of North Nation	44	
Algonquins of Argenteuil	6	
Algonquins of Doncaster	8	
Algonquins of Montcalm	12	
Algonquins of Joliette	5	
Algonquins of Berthier	6	
Algonquins of Richelien	3	
Algonquins of Iberville	7	
Algonquins of Mississquoi	8	
Algonquins of Shefford	1	
Algonquins of Maskinonge	20	
Algonquins of St. Maurice	184	
Algonquins of Stanstead	2	
Algonquins of Compton	5	

Algonquins of Portneuf	3	
Total	12,054	
PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.		Micmacs of Annapolis, Digby, Yarmouth and Shelburne
360	Micmacs of Kings County	
84	Micmacs of Queens County	
74	Micmacs of Lunenburg	
112	Micmacs of Halifax	
130	Micmacs of Hants and Colchester	
150	Micmacs of Cumberland	
83	Micmacs of Pictou	
206	Micmacs of Antigonish and Guysboro'	
166		

Micmacs of Richmond	240	
Micmacs of Inverness	107	
Micmacs of Victoria	144	
Micmacs of Cape Breton	270	
Total	2,126	
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.		Micmacs of Restigouche
21	Micmacs of Gloucester	
27	Micmacs of Northumberland	
435	Micmacs of Kent	
267	Micmacs of Westmorland	
144	Amalicates of Madawaska	
39	Amalicates of Victoria	
132	Amalicates of Carleton	
27	Amalicates of Charlotte	
57	Amalicates of St. Johns	
36	Amalicates of York, Sunbury, Kings and Queens	
248	Total	
1,433	PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	
Micmacs	266	
Total	266	
PROVINCE OF MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 1
3,815	Chippewas and Crees of Treaty No. 2	
971	Chippewas and Saulteux of Treaty No. 3	
2,657	Chippewas and Saulteux Crees of Treaty. No. 4	
5,713	Chippewas and Saulteux Crees of Treaty No. 5	
2,968	Plain and Wood Crees of Treaty No. 6	
6,744	Blackfeet of Treaty No. 7	
6,159	Resident Sioux	
1,200	Total	
30,227	ATHABASCA DISTRICT.	
Plain Crees	18	
Wood Crees	809	
Assiniboines	13	
Chipwayans	1,303	
Beavers	255	
Total	2,398	

Victoria Superintendency: -	...	
Aht Nation	...	
Ohey-aht	262	
She-sha-aht	161	
How-chuck-les-aht	91	
Opet-ches-aht	53	
To-quh-aht	47	
W-Itoo-ilth-aht	287	
E-koolth-aht	48	
Estimate of the remaining Tribes not included in the above	2,551	
Bella Coola and Ilet Suck estimated at	2,500	
Comox (3 bands)	88	
Cowichan Nation	...	
Esquimalt	77	
Songhees	182	
Nanaimo	223	
Skwaw-mish	639	
Soke	39	
Tche-a-nook	54	
Ke-tlay-nup	24	
Li-icks-sun	49	
Hal-alt	44	
Pa-nel-a-kut	239	
Ku-lees	117	
Sick-a-mun	36	
Cowichan Nation	...	
So-me-nau	112	
Kwaw-ma-chin	201	
Ka-nip-sum	65	
Ko-ne-a-kun	89	
Clem-clem-a-lits	167	
Kevil-kiva-sha-lah	21	
Tlip-pat-lis	29	
Sno-no-wus	17	
Kwan-le-cum	29	
Chah-thul-elp-il	104	
Tsah-wit-ook	71	
Pan-kwe-chin	93	
Tsi-klum	41	
She-shell	167	

Ska-sah-ah	20	
Koo-nah-mich	15	
Hydah Nation estimated at	2,500	
Quackeweth estimated at	3,500	
Tsimsheean estimated at	5,000	
Total	20,152	
Fraser River Superintendency: -		Samam-hoo
65	Tsowassan	
52	Musqueam	
92	False Creek	
42	Capitano Creek	
41		

Fraser River Superintendency: -		Mission, Burrard Inlet
123	Seymour Creek	
22	No. 3 Reserve, Burrard Inlet	
39	Coquetlum	
36	Katsey	
127	Langley	
106	Whonock	
30	Matsqui	
76	Sumas No. 1	
19	Sumas No.2	
12	Sumas No. 3	
41	Nicoamen	
14	Sque-am	
22	Klatawars	
16	Schuye	
28	Coquopiet r	
26	Squehala	
30	Squah	
71	Assyletch	
12	Skokale	
34	Yak-y-you	
44	To-y-lee	
51	Harrison Mouth	
41	Chehalis	
131	Squatils	
45	Cheam	
95	Popkum	
18	Skowall	
48	Hope	
25	O'Hamil	
65	Ewahoos	
96	Yale	
267	Spuzzum	
237	Boston Bar	
316	Boothroyds	
251	Kanaka Flat	
106	Siska Flat	
67	Skappah	
55	Lytton	
590	Nicomem	

93	Cook's Ferry	
282	Nicola	
522	Smelkameen	
56	Okanagan (Keremeus)	
136	Bonaparte	
100	Kamloops	
254	North Thompson and Canoe Lake	
144	Dead Man's Creek	
82	South Thompson (Niskahnuith)	
140	Adams Lake	
150	Little Suswap Lake	
98	Spillumcheen	
118	Head of O'Kanagan Lake	
248	Penticton	
144		

Fraser River Superintendency: -		O'Kanagan's Mission
61	Osoyoos	
117	Remaining Indians in Superintendency estimated at	
8,522	Total	
15,000	RUPERT'S LAND.	
Rupert's House	400	
Fort George	450	
Little Whale River	50	
Nitchequon	180	
Osnaburgh	350	
Martin's Falls	300	
Long Lake	250	
New Brunswick	150	
Albany	100	
Mallamgimingue	129	
Abittibi	450	
Flying Post	100	
Mettachewan	50	
Long Portgage Post	50	
Moose Factory	420	
Waswanapee	200	
Mistasine	150	
Total	3,770	
RECAPITULATION.		Ontario
15,941	Quebec	
12,054	Nova Scotia	
2,126	New Brunswick	
1,433	Prince Edward Island	
266	Manitoba and North-West Territories	
30,227	Athabaska District	
2,398	British Columbia	
35,152	Rupert's Land	
3,170	Total	
103,367		

L. VANKOUGHNET
Deputy Supt.-General of Indian Affairs.

MARTIN BENSON,
Statistical Clerk.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
INDIAN BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1879.