

## PART I

OF THE

## REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

GRAND RIVER SUPERINTENDENCY.

BRANTFORD, 27th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

Sir,—Under your instructions, I forward tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last, and, in connection therewith, have the honor to report:—

In the course of the year the changes in population have been:

In the Six Nations:—

Deaths.....	113	
Removals by marriage.....	4	
		117
Births.....	95	
Additions by marriage and two Indians whose names had been removed from the list of members, restored to membership.....	10	105
Decrease.....		<u>12</u>

In the Mississaguas:—

Births.....	7	
Additions by marriage.....	4	
		11
Deaths.....		3
Increase.....		<u>8</u>

The Six Nations number.....	3,216
The Mississaguas ".....	226

Total.....	<u>3,442</u>
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A decrease of six since the previous year; that in the Six Nations being unusual, in the present instance caused by the prevalence of whooping cough and scarlet fever among children; while in the small band of Mississaguas, such a natural increase is of rare occurrence.

It is worthy of remark that a general impression prevails that the Indian race is dying out, when the fact is the opposite among the civilized tribes of the Dominion, the Six Nations alone having increased over 500 within the past twenty-two years. During the year several chiefs and others who are much missed, have died, and the Six Nations mourn for the lamented Archdeacon Nelles, who, for a lifetime, was their laborious missionary; and to evince their feelings for the loss of so faithful and kind a friend, the following minute of Council was recorded:—

"The chiefs of the Six Nations Indians in Council, 30th December, 1884, having meditated and conversed, the speaker of the Council, Chief John Buck, amidst solemn silence, said :—

"By request of the Council he expressed their sorrow upon learning the death of their good and long-trying friend, Archdeacon Nelles, and assure Mrs. Nelles and family of the deep sympathies of the people of the Six Nations in the great loss they have suffered. Several of the chiefs knew the late Archdeacon for fifty years or more, and well remember his unceasing labor for the happiness of their people, both spiritual and temporal."

The Minute of Council having been tastefully engrossed with an ornamented cover, was, in due form, presented to Mrs. Nelles, in Brantford, by a deputation of chiefs, accompanied by their Superintendent and the Interpreter.

With regard to education, the accompanying report of the Honorary Secretary to the Six Nations School Board is satisfactory as regards the eight schools under its charge, while there are four other schools on the reserve.

Under your recent arrangements the County School Inspector, Dr. Kelly, made his first inspection of all the schools, and writes more favorably of those under the School Board. The doctor's reference to the Indian schools (see his report to the Ontario Minister of Education, page 167) is historical and interesting, closing with the opinion "that the eight Board schools are under better management and doing better work than the others, and it would be well were all the schools under the board."

The Mohawk Institute, a model industrial school, continues to flourish, with its 45 boys and 45 girls, under the superintendency of the Rev. R. Ashton.

The extensive grounds in front of the Institute are much improved and beautified, rendering the place pleasing, attractive, and a most comfortable home for its fortunate inmates. In addition to the Institute, the New England Company is building a brick residence for its Superintendent.

Recently, His Excellency the Governor General and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Institute, and expressed their pleasure with what they saw.

It is gratifying to observe that the crops were so much better than those of the two previous years, that agriculture is improving in all respects, and more enterprise evinced in clearing, fencing, the erection of outbuildings and new dwellings.

The saw-mill has proved of much use in sawing quantities of lumber from fallen and decaying trees brought to the mill by Indians, who receive their proportion of the same, thus enabling those to build who have been prevented from doing so by the high prices of lumber.

The grist mill gives satisfaction, in the excellence of the flour it produces

The seventeenth annual agricultural exhibition of the Six Nations was held rather late in October, in order to combine with it a celebration of the centenary of the deed of gift of their landed possessions by the British Government in place of those they abandoned in the valley of the Mohawk River, State of New York, after the Revolutionary War.

The show of farm produce, stock, &c., was excellent, pleasing the visitors, among whom were the Hon. J. B. Plumb, Senator, and William Paterson, Esq., Member of Parliament.

Unfortunately, the weather proved so wintry and cold that the public meeting had to take place in the Council House instead of the Park.

Your Visiting Superintendent presided at the meeting, and in the course of his remarks read the deed from the Government, presented by His Excellency Governor Haldimand, dated the 25th October, 1784.

Mr. Plumb, Mr. Paterson, other gentlemen and chiefs, having delivered addresses, the meeting closed, amidst loyal demonstrations.

The ploughing matches took place on the 11th November, when many competed for the fourteen useful prizes, the Governor General's prize plough being won by Powless Obe, a young Mohawk.

The ploughing, on the whole, was exceptionally good, the judges had some difficulty in making the awards, so uniform was the work.

The roads are in good order, as are the bridges, excepting two which have been condemned, and new structures are to be erected.

Liquor continues to find its way to Indians and to the reserve, notwithstanding all the efforts to prevent it and the perseverance of the Indian Temperance Societies in discouraging the use of fire water.

The rules and regulations, or by-laws, adopted by the Mississaguas, having been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, were recently acted upon by that Band in the appointment of officers, and in other arrangements, necessary to render them of service to the community.

Two interesting events occurred in August and October of last year, in which deputations of chiefs of the Six Nations were invited to be present.

The first was that of the centennial of United Empire Loyalists, at Niagara, and the second, the obsequies attending the reinterment of the remains of Red Jacket and other chiefs of the Senecas, in the beautiful cemetery of Forest Lawn, near Buffalo.

In the ceremonies attending both these events, the chiefs took a prominent part, receiving much attention and hospitality, the committee of the city of Buffalo paying all their expenses.

Ever mindful of their duty to their Great Mother the Queen, the Six Nations honored Her Majesty's Birthday in their usual happy manner.

In conclusion, it is pleasing to convey the impression that the Six Nations and the Mississagua Indians in this Superintendency are in a progressive, improving condition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. GILKISON,

*Visiting Superintendent and Commissioner.*

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURGH, ONTARIO, 28th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith tabular statement of the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

In addition to information contained in the tabular statement, I have to report that the health of the Indians of Walpole Island during the year has been good, no epidemic having been among them during that time.

The crops raised in 1884 were much better than in 1883, and the Indians are turning their attention more to farming, every year showing an increase in the number of acres of new land cleared up and brought into cultivation.

You will see, by the tabular statement, that the quantity of hay, grain and root crops raised in 1884 is much larger than that of 1883. You will also notice that the new land broken (which means, cleared of timber and brush) is greater than in any previous year. The schools have been regularly kept during the year.

The Pottawattamie school, taught by an Indian belonging to the island, and educated at the Mount Elgin Institute, has been well attended, and the children are making good progress.

The Chippewa school, taught by a white teacher, has not been so well attended, though the children who have attended have made some progress. An Indian teacher for this school is an actual necessity.

In accordance with instructions from the Indian Department, I made known the wish that all who had not been vaccinated should have that operation performed. Many of the parents were glad of the opportunity, and brought their children to the

places appointed and had them vaccinated; others were careless, and would not bring the children, while others would not have them vaccinated at all.

I have to report the death of the Rev. Mr. Jamieson, Church of England Missionary, who has faithfully labored among these people for over forty years.

Another Missionary (Rev. Mr. Bearfoot) has been appointed in place of Mr. Jamieson. Divine service is held in both churches, every Sunday, and is well attended.

Quite a number of boys and girls belonging to the island are attending the Mount Elgin Institute and the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes, the most of whom are now home for the summer holidays. They all speak well of the way they are used, and are willing, and even anxious, to return. A good many others (parents) wish to send their boys and girls along with those who have been there when they go back.

I am glad to state that the desire to educate their children is becoming very general among the people of this reserve.

A copy of the census taken this year, showing the individual holdings, can be furnished, if required.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McKELVEY,

*Indian Agent.*

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,

SARNIA, ONT., 8th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for year ended 30th June, 1885. As you will see by the tabular statement, the amount of grain raised by the Indians in my agency far exceeds that of any previous year. I have tried, as far as possible, during the year, to stimulate them to work hard and to farm to advantage. I am very much pleased to be able to report a very considerable improvement in many respects. During the year eight new houses have been erected on the Sarnia reserve, one on Kettle Point and one on Stony Point; and several new barns have also been built during that time. I might here mention that the worst fault of the Indians is intemperance. Being near Port Huron, when the dealers here refuse to give them intoxicants they go to Port Huron and procure them. However, a good number of them are very sober, and are becoming more industrious; and I hope by next year to be able to report still greater advancement.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,

*Indian Agent.*

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,

STRATHROY, ONT., 24th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received in your circular of date 8th April last, I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following report, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th day of June, 1885.

The Bands within my agency, in the County of Middlesex, viz., Oneidas, Chippewas and Munceys of the Thames, are making sure, although slow, progress in civilization and intelligence. The health of the Indians during the year, generally, has been good. The Muncey Band, through death, lost two of their best members—James Hawk and Richard Wilson.

A few excellent frame buildings have been erected by the Indians during the past year, the Indians wishing, as much as possible, to enjoy the comforts of civilized life.

A good many are making fair progress in farming.

A very large proportion of the Indians are well conducted, and are of sober and steady habits.

The schools on the reserves, with the exception of the Muncey school, which was closed during the year, and the Bear Creek school, which is very poorly attended indeed, are making some progress. The semi-annual visits of the public school inspectors we hope will result in good, they have visited the schools twice during the year—Inspector Carson those on the Caradoc Reserve, and Inspector Dearness those on the Delaware Reserve. We still find it very difficult to get the children to attend school as regularly as we wish, they have so many excuses to stay away. We are doing all we can to get them to attend better than they have been doing, but find it very up-hill work.

The Mount Elgin Industrial School, on the Caradoc Reserve, which is under the supervision of the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, continues to do good work, and appears to be well conducted. Valuable improvements have been added during the year and are still in progress (they not yet being quite finished), making the Institution building and surroundings far more roomy and comfortable than they originally were.

The giving of liquor to Indians by unprincipled men still in a measure continues, although every effort is made for its suppression, but we hope to see the day soon when an end will come to such work. The Counties of Middlesex, Lambton, Elgin and Oxford, with the city of St. Thomas, have I am glad to say, carried what is commonly called the Scott Act thus completely surrounding my Agency with Scott Act counties.

The usual supply of blankets has been received and distributed amongst the old and needy Indians, as the Councils in their wisdom thought best.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

*Indian Agent.*

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION,  
HIGHGATE, ONT., 14th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, together with tabular statement, showing the progress made by the Indians of this Agency—the Moravians of the Thames—during the year ended the 30th of June last.

The population of this Band now numbers 273, a decrease of two since my last report.

It gives me great pleasure to be able to report that the Indians on this reserve have, as usual, reaped a very good harvest—wheat, oats, corn and potatoes yielded well. The crop of peas is the largest ever raised on the reserve.

I might say that the Indians of this Band raise a large number of bushels of white beans, that are not enumerated in the tabular statement. This crop, in itself, has been worth a large amount of money to the Indians during the last two years.

The agricultural fair on the reserve still continues a success. The receipts at the gates last fall were large. The entries were also large, and the quality of the exhibits excellent, horses excepted. In this class the show was very poor, very few entries being made. The Indians say that people laugh at their horses; for this reason they will not show them. I am inclined to think this a good, instead of a bad augury for the future, as a large number are already breeding a better class of horses, which, I trust, in a few years will be a credit to them.

School matters have improved very much since my last report. The average attendance is good—in fact, about all we could wish. We have appointed three trustees, members of the Indian Council, whose duty it is to visit the school as often as possible, and if they find any of the children stopping out of school without good cause, their parents are reported to the Council. They are then notified to send the children to school at once, and for every day the child is absent after receiving this notice the parent is fined five cents. This has had a good effect, and we hope to keep it up.

We have two churches on the reserve. They are prosperous and doing a good work. The Salvation Army has recently commenced to work among the Indians, the result of its labor will have to be reported later.

I cannot close this report without again referring to the roads on this reserve, as I think they are a credit to the Indians and would be to many white municipalities. They are kept up by the Indians themselves. No money has been asked from the Department for road purposes for the last two years. Every man has to do road work, and we trust, in time, that our bridges also will be built by the Indians themselves.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,

*Indian Agent.*

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION NO. 1,  
INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, ONT., 27th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit my report on Indian affairs within this Superintendency for the year ended 30th June last.

The condition of most of the Indians under my charge has been prosperous; their grain and root crops were of good quality and average quantity. The hay crop, however, was light, and those who followed fishing reported the take to be large and prices remunerative. Some of the mainland bands were not so well off; the unusually heavy fall of snow interfered with their hunting and they also suffered from the interference of white trappers with the game upon their hunting grounds. Assistance towards the maintenance of some of the old people of the bands of hunting Indians had to be rendered by the Department.

Owing to the long duration and extreme severity of the past winter, the supply of hay proved too short, and some loss of Indian cattle took place, but timely assistance being afforded, many were enabled to preserve their cattle, which would otherwise have perished. The loss of cattle was, however, fully as great amongst the white settlers as by the Indians. It is to be hoped that the experience of the past winter will be a salutary warning to both Indians and whites. In many cases they allowed their straw to rot in the fields, and in the fall many sold some of their hay at from \$6 to \$7 per ton, while they were glad to re-purchase in the spring at \$20 per ton.

The extreme cold during the winter having penetrated in many cases the root-houses and pits of the Indians and destroyed the potatoes reserved for seed, advances

to enable them to obtain seed have been made to those who required assistance, to be repaid out of their next annuity payment.

During the winter some bands worked at getting out railway ties and cedar posts, thus earning sufficient to add considerable to their comforts.

Complaints have been made by the Indians of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a supply of fish for daily domestic use, caused by the establishment of pound nets around their reserves, the matter was brought to the notice of the Department of Fisheries, and orders have been given by that Department for the removal of the nets from the neighborhood of Wikwemikong; but up to this date the removal has not taken place.

The unfortunate destruction by fire of the boys' and girls' industrial school buildings at Wikwemikong is much to be regretted, not only for the large pecuniary loss incurred, but also for the check to the education of the children caused thereby, many of the scholars having been sent back to their parents for want of space in the building temporarily used as school-houses. Energetic efforts have been made by the reverend gentlemen and also by the ladies of the mission towards the erection of new buildings, and it is expected that the girls' industrial school will be in full operation before winter sets in, and also that a new school-house for the boys will be built next year.

Schools for the education of Indian children have been in operation during the past year at Wikwemikong, Wikwemikongsing, South Bay, Buzwabs, Sheguiandah and West Bay, upon this island, and at White Fish Lake, White Fish River, Serpent River and Mississauga, on the mainland. The schools have been inspected by P. McLean, Esq., Public School Inspector, who will doubtless report fully to the Department thereon.

Liberal supplies of maps, books and other school material have been furnished by the Department.

New school-houses are in course of erection at Sagamook, White Fish Lake and Buzwabs, the main body of each building being put up by the Indians, and the nails, boards, shingles, window sashes, glass, &c., being provided by the Department.

Blankets were distributed last fall amongst the sick and infirm of the various bands, a boon which is highly appreciated by the recipients.

Constant efforts which have been made to check the sale of liquor to Indians, have been attended with a certain measure of success; but so long as the Indians continue to cloak the doings of the whisky sellers the prevention of the traffic will be attended with difficulty.

During the year the wharf at Manitowaning, the property of the Department, has been placed in a thorough state of repair, at an expenditure of \$413.45. The house at Manitowaning, occupied by Mr. A. McGregor, Ironside, Clerk and Interpreter, has also been repaired, at a cost of \$75.

The amount of money distributed in this superintendency as annuity and interest money is \$11,431.64, for the year ended 30th June.

The general health of the Indians has been satisfactory. Dr. Stephen, the medical officer, has been attentive to his duties, and his treatment was skillful and successful.

Considerable labor has been expended by the Indians in keeping their roads in their various reserves in order, notably on the Wikwemikong Indian reserve, where the roads are in excellent condition, as many as 120 men having been seen at work on the roads at one time.

The past year has been an eventful one for the Indians upon this island. The burning of their school house at Wikwemikong, the hay famine, the destruction of their seed potatoes by frost, the feeding of their seed grain to their cattle to keep them alive, and the length and extreme severity of the winter, severely taxed the energies of the Indians to make head against such a combination of untoward circumstances, but by perseverance and industry they have succeeded, and the outlook for the coming year is promising. The grain and root crops bid fair to yield an average quantity, of good quality, and although the hay crop has been light the defici-

ency has been made up by the extra exertions of the Indians, and there is no cause to apprehend a recurrence of the scarcity of last winter.

A report upon the working of the Wikwemikong industrial schools by the Principal of that institution has been promised, and will accompany this report, if received in time.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

JAS. C. PHIPPS,  
*Visiting Superintendent.*

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,  
PARRY SOUND, ONT., 14th September, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to report that during my recent visit to the various Indian bands in this Superintendency I found general prosperity to be the rule. Smiling, contented, well-nourished faces met me on every hand, and I felt my duty to be a pleasure.

The Parry Island band is in a very solid, steady condition. Last winter I granted permits to several of the band to cut and sell cordwood from land that was being cleared. As a result, a fair quantity of wood was sold, and potatoes are now growing where the firewood formerly stood. I expect that a larger amount will be cut next winter, and that more land will consequently be cleared. A larger area of land is under cultivation this year than formerly, and the crops promise well. The prosecution of a tavern keeper for supplying liquor to an Indian, and the imprisonment for twenty days of the Indian, has, in conjunction with the adoption of the Scott Act, caused the disappearance of every sign of drunkenness in this band. The two schools on the reserve are in a prosperous condition. The engagement of a white lady as teacher in one of them has caused a greater amount of interest to be taken in educational matters, and the Indians have resolved that in future, when they go hunting, they will leave their children at home, so that they may not be deprived of school advantages.

The Shawanaga band is in about the same condition as formerly. Considerable sickness prevailed among them during the last spring, and several deaths resulted. The abundant demand for labor, the prospect of good crops and the healing power of time, has dispersed the gloom. I regret that the attendance of the children at school is not as good as could be desired.

The partial failure of the hunting last season caused some distress in the Henvey Inlet band, and the advance you made them last winter was timely. I have strongly impressed on them the necessity of better attention to agriculture, and hope to be able next year to report a total absence of suffering through failure in the products of the chase. The crops on their reserve promise to be good.

The Nipissing band is in a very prosperous condition, and when it is remembered that only a very few years since their reserve was in a wilderness, and that, save with lumbermen, they seldom came in contact with white men, their advance in civilization seems remarkable. The discord which existed in the band last year has disappeared, and harmony prevails. At a meeting of the full band he whom I consider their best man was elected 2nd chief, and the most intelligent and energetic of their number were elected councillors. The election was effected by acclamation, and passed off in a manner that might, with advantage, be imitated by many white communities. The first school house is in course of erection and an alacrity is being shown in educational matters that is very gratifying. I expect before long to receive a requisition for the erection of a second school on the reserve. The land of the reserve, which is very good, is rapidly advancing in value.



The members of the Dokis band are, as usual, following their mercantile pursuits, and I saw but little of them on their reserve or at their home. I assured myself, however, that their condition was all that could be desired.

The Temogamingue band, inhabiting a territory about 100 miles north of Lake Nipissing, and reached by the Temogamingue River, with its dozen portages and score of rapids, is in a position less favorable for progress than any other band in this Superintendency. They depend entirely on hunting, and with flour at \$20 per barrel it is a wonder how they find the means of subsistence. They are very anxious that a reserve be surveyed for them, and promise that when this is done they will devote themselves to agricultural pursuits. It seems to me that the difficulties under which they labor have developed an energy of character and activity of purpose that under favorable circumstances would produce comfort and prosperity. Notwithstanding all their disadvantages, they are cheerful and hopeful.

That portion of the Oka band settled on the Gibson Reserve still continues its prosperous course. Chief Cook informed me that from 40 to 50 acres of new land were brought under cultivation this summer, that the band owns about 50 per cent. more stock than last year, and that while the good crops of last season are likely to be repeated this year, the crop of hay is 25 per cent. more. Their crop consists of oats, peas, rye, corn, potatoes, turnips, timothy hay, Hungarian grass and millet. Those of the band who dislike agriculture find congenial work at adjacent saw mills and in the manufacture of lacrosse sticks, &c., at which occupation many make splendid wages and supply direct the markets of Toronto and New York. The only unfavorable circumstance in connection with this band is the existence of a religious feud in its midst. Half the band is Methodist and half are Brethren. The members of each party happen to live together, so that two *quasi* wards exist on the reserve. As a result of this state of affairs those matters which pertain to the common weal suffer, and the new school to which you granted aid last year has not yet been built. The logs are all cut and hauled to the site, but any attempt to assemble a "bee" to raise the building meets with a failure. The school has been placed under the control of the Methodist Missionary Society, and it is, I understand, in contemplation to move the school site, in which event the Methodist section, will I trust, be satisfied and gratified.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. WALTON,

*Indian Superintendent.*

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 3.

SAULT STE. MARIE, 24th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I have at present under my charge three bands of Indians. Augustin's band, residing on the Garden River Indian Reserve; Nubenagooching's band of Batchewana Indians, who also reside on the Garden River Reserve, Goulais Bay, Batchewana, and Agawa River; they have also a Reserve at the Sault Ste. Marie Rapids of 23 acres, which is occupied by a few of the members, who fish in the rapids. The last band is the Michipicoton and Big Heads; they have a Reserve at Gros Cap, Lake Superior, which they do not occupy; they live mostly in the woods, by hunting; a few of them reside on the Hudson Bay Company's property, and are, in a measure, servants of the company. Of these last I have very little to say; I only visit them

once a year, for three days; they are certainly the most contented of the three bands; after taking their payment, and getting their supplies, they return to their hunting ground. With regard to the two first bands under my charge, they do very little hunting or fishing; they mostly earn their living as boatmen to fishing parties, boat-builders, explorers or labourers. They cultivate about eleven hundred acres of land, but in a very poor manner. There are some good farmers among them.

During the winter a great deal of sickness prevailed, and a few deaths occurred. I made repeated visits in company with Dr. Reid. Dyptheria broke out in two families on the Reserve, but the disease did not spread.

One Council was held by me, at the request of some of the members of Augustin's band, who wished to depose their Chief Augustin, and appoint another; but as in all such cases, the Council came to no decision.

It was determined that all their children should be vaccinated, but when the time came, not a single one would have the operation performed.

In the spring there was a great scarcity of seeds of all kinds, and an application was made to you by several members of both bands to have money for the purchase of seed advanced them, to be repaid out of their annuity money for the year 1886, which request was kindly granted.

With regard to the schools, I see very little change to report upon. The parents will not insist on sending their children to school.

The grain and root crops suffered considerably from frost. Little wheat was sown.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,  
*Indian Lands Agent.*

Agent Donnelly's Report not yet received.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,  
SOUTH ALGONA, 30th July, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

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

The band now numbers eighty-one, being an increase of four during the past year. There have been four births and two deaths, one of the latter being an old woman over eighty-six years of age.

On account of the cold and backward spring, the crops, with the exception of the potato crop, look very poor. Hay will be scarce, but the Indians have beaver meadows to cut. Since they have been located, they are taking more interest in farming, and are erecting buildings. One of them is putting up a barn (the first on the reserve) 26 feet by 36 feet. Two good houses have been put up since my last report. The Indians are also getting horses and oxen of their own. I find it difficult to get the Indians to send their children to school. The school building has been repaired and equipped, so I hope to have a better account to give in future. There is very little sickness among the Indians, and I successfully vaccinated over forty of them with cow pox last spring.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES PAUL,  
*Indian Agent.*

COUNTY OF HASTINGS, TYENDINGAGA AGENCY,  
SHANNONVILLE, 31st August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit, for your information, the following report, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th June, 1885. This band now numbers 976, being an increase of eleven during the year. There were twenty-four births and thirteen deaths.

The four schools on the reserve are fairly attended, and the children are making fair progress in their studies.

The usual supply of blankets has been distributed amongst the aged and infirm Indians.

The health of the band is very satisfactory. The reserve is visited by Doctors Newton and McLaren, who take great interest in the welfare of the Indians.

The state of the reserve shows a marked degree of improvement since the lands were re-leased, last fall to white tenants; new fences are being made and new buildings erected.

The farming operations are steadily progressing, and many of the Indians are making good progress in farming and dairying.

Since my last report the Department has repaired the Indian Council House and added a bell-tower to All-Saints Church, at a cost of about one thousand seven hundred dollars.

I am pleased to be able to report that the sale of intoxicants to Indians has been greatly suppressed, and that it is now an unusual thing to see an Indian intoxicated. I can safely say that this is owing to the diligence of Mr. Constable Gunyon, who was recently appointed for that purpose.

The amount distributed during the year was about (\$5,442.42) five thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-two cents.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MATHEW HILL,

Indian Agent.

LAKE SIMCOE AGENCY,  
GEORGINA, ONTARIO, August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The population shows a net decrease since last year of three, the result of four births, five deaths, and two withdrawals, it stands now at one hundred and thirty-four.

Many of the band suffered from serious illness last winter, and it was resolved in Council to employ a doctor, which was done, with good results.

Under instructions from the Department, I had the children vaccinated, with fair success.

Improvements in many respects are very marked during the past year. The new school-house in course of completion at the time of my last report is one of the most comfortable in the country, and built at a comparatively small outlay. Two new log dwellings have been erected, one for Mr. Blackbird, the other for Mrs. Peters. The chief also added to his improvements a new frame barn.

Increased attention is paid to farming by many, as will be seen by reference to the tabular statement, which shows a very considerable excess over the previous year in both stock and produce.

I assisted several last winter with supplies, to help them to earn something out of firewood—dead hemlock; but it turned out so inferior that it is yet unmarketed.

The school continues to prosper under Mr. Mayes, who has formally qualified himself by obtaining a certificate from the School Board. During the year a survey was made by F. Hamney, Esq., of a part of Georgina Island—two concessions—the first official survey—and it is remarkable that this official survey agrees very exactly with the survey made by the band themselves some years ago. With a rare exception, this survey places the holders in a much more satisfactory condition, especially so when the location tickets applied for shall have been issued. The Mission House occupied by the teacher has also been improved since my last report, by the completion of an upper storey, which makes it more comfortable and which was much needed.

Arrangements were made with Messrs. Hamilton & Richardson stock men, for the pasture, during the season, of fifty head of cattle, on that part of Georgina Island known as the burnt district, as an experiment. It was stated afterwards by those gentlemen that the pasture was not sufficient as the season advanced for the stock put on, and about one-third was taken off; the remainder seem to be doing tolerably well.

The habits and conduct of the band are to me generally satisfactory and very greatly improved. There are two or three exceptions, but even this proportion bears a favorable comparison with other communities.

Many of the women are very industrious. Several having sewing machines do considerable work for the white people as well as for their own people. Others go out as servants to the white people, thus learning habits which will be of advantage to them in the future. Many of my friends come from distant parts of the country to visit the island, and always make some purchases of fancy work to carry home with them, and on many occasions have sent the articles purchased to England.

The band is busy harvesting this month, and the crops, I consider, are superior to those on the mainland, not being injured by rust to any serious extent.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. STEVENSON,

*Indian Agent.*

CAPE CROKER AGENCY.

No report from Agent Jermy, he having been appointed about the end of the fiscal year.

SAUGEEN AGENCY,

SAUGEEN RESERVE, 5th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith my report and tabular statement in regard to the Chippewas of the Saugeen band of Indians for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I can add but little by way of report, as my appointment to the agency took place on the 8th of June last, only 22 days before the end of the fiscal year, and therefore my experience with respect to their habits and industry is limited, not enabling me to give so full and complete a report, as would be desirable.

This band numbers 347, being a decrease of 15 during the year.

In preparing my tabular statements I had, in a great measure, to depend upon the information received from different Indians, and from the late Agent.

It is pleasant, however, to relate that much work has been done on their roads; in building culverts and ditching.

The Indians are turning their attention more to the cultivation of their land, and are making some progress. A few who confine themselves to agriculture are apparently in much the best circumstances.

The crops this year promise to be excellent.

The introduction of the Scott Act into the County of Bruce has been of great advantage to the Indians. Not a single case has taken place where an Indian has been accused of partaking of any intoxicant whatever, and as such has been the case the Act cannot be too highly appreciated by those who take an interest in the welfare of the Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES TELFER CONAWAY,

*Indian Agent.*

ALNWICK AGENCY,

ROSEBATH, 21st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, accompanied with tabular statement. There are 3,404.15 acres in the Alnwick reserve, the greater part of which is excellent land. About 2,460 acres are cleared, of which about 1,325 acres are rented to white tenants, who paid in rent during the year 1884 the sum of \$2,920.72. The municipal council of the Township of Alnwick, of which the reserve forms a part, assess the tenants on the reserve and collect taxes from them, but spend little of the money on the reserve—not the one-thirtieth part—which I consider a great injustice to the Indians, who have to keep their own roads in repair by their labor or by making drafts on their interest money, while the taxes collected from their tenants are expended in other parts of the township.

I regret to say that the drinking habits of some of the Indians have considerably increased since my last report, and I confess my inability to be able to bring the offenders to justice, from the fact that the Indians will not give any information as to where or from whom they receive the liquor.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN THACKERAY.

*Indian Agent.*

MUD AND RICE LAKE AGENCY,

GORE'S LANDING, 26th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1885.

During the past year the Indians have had considerable sickness at both the villages under my charge, consumption being the principal disease. At present they are nearly all enjoying good health.

The majority of the Indians have, as usual, spent a good deal of their time in trapping, shooting, fishing and gathering wild rice, and have been very successful. A considerable quantity of baskets and fancy bark and quill-work has also been made.

Quite a number of the Indians have hired with farmers as laborers, and have made considerable money in that way; a few are farming, and some of them are doing remarkably well; others have made good promises, saying that they will commence farming in the spring.

The schools—one at each village—have been fairly attended, and the children are progressing favorably. Both schools are taught by Indians.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWIN HARRIS.

*Indian Agent.*

Agent McPhee's report not yet received.

PENETANGUISHENE AGENCY,

PENETANGUISHENE, 14th September, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian matters in this Agency, accompanied by the usual tabular statement.

I made periodical visits to the Christian Islands during the past year, and was pleased to find the Indians contented and improving their land. Since my last report they have cleared thirty-four acres of new land, and put it under crop. They have been fortunate enough to escape the rust which has been prevalent on the mainland this season, and their wheat will turn out better than ours.

I was pleased to find, when I made an inspection last winter, that there was not a family in actual want for provisions. They had a large quantity of potatoes, and every family had a store sufficient for the winter. I anticipate, from present appearances, that they will have an equally sufficient supply for the coming winter.

During the summer the men have had employment at the mills, and many have made a good deal of money out of wild fruit gathered on the islands on the north shore.

The Indians are much pleased with the threshing machine they purchased last fall, and although the quantity of grain they had to thresh was small, I think the facility thus afforded them for threshing will induce them to raise a larger quantity hereafter.

I am pleased to be able to report on their good conduct and sobriety. A drunken Indian is now seldom seen.

Seven children have died during the year.

Consequent on the sale of some of the islands, locally known as the "Rocks," I have on several occasions been called upon by your Department to examine and report upon the different islands sold. In doing so I have made a very general examination of the greater part of the group lying between this town and the northerly boundary of my Agency. Those on the outer range are mostly bare of trees, with the exception of a few wind-blown stunted pines and cedars, whilst those in the inner ranges are prettily wooded with scrub hardwoods and evergreens. There is no timber of any commercial value. Should the taking up of them by summer tourists continue, as it at present promises to do, it cannot but become a measure of great assistance to this section of the country. The immense group

of islands forms a wonderful camping ground, and the bass fishing is exceedingly good. The large number of tourists who even now are using it, furnish employment to Indian boatmen and others during the summer months.

The school on Christian Island is now conducted by a female teacher, and I think the change will be beneficial, as the children who attend the school are mostly quite young, and will, no doubt, get better attention and advance more rapidly under the supervision of a female teacher.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. THOMPSON,

*Indian Agent.*

SCOGOG AGENCY, ONTARIO, 27th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on Indian matters in this Agency together with the enclosed tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

The Indians belonging to this band are now in a better position to work their own land than ever before. This is owing to the Department having this year supplied them with good horses, harness, waggon, and other necessaries for farm work, and although the Indians did not get their horses until late in the season, I must say the work so far has been encouraging. They have a nice crop of oats, the largest crop of corn and potatoes ever raised on the reserve, and have also summer fallowed nearly all their land, having ploughed it a second and a greater part of it a third time, putting it in really excellent order for next year's crop. The trouble existing for years, of the Indians renting their lands to the whites is now an evil of the past, as not a single acre has been worked by outsiders this season. The general health of the band is good, there being one death and two births in the last twelve months, the band now numbers forty-four (44) an increase of one over last year. I am sorry to report that school matters remain at a standstill, as I find it is impossible to persuade any of the children to attend the school which adjoins the reserve. The fishing in Scogog Lake this year has been unusually good, the Indians finding it a never failing source of food supply, besides catching large numbers of fish for sale. I am glad to report that the use of intoxicants among the Indians is decreasing, but there are two or three Indians who continue to baffle all efforts to prevent them obtaining liquor, as they manage some way or other to get it every time they go to any of the neighboring villages. I am now working strenuously to catch the parties who procure the liquor for them.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McDERMOT,

*Indian Agent.*

Rev. W. W. Shepherd's report on Mount Elgin Industrial Institution not yet received.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,  
BRANTFORD, 25th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—At your request, I have the honor to transmit a report on the New England Company's Mohawk Institution, "Indian Industrial and Normal School," for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

During the year 14 boys and 10 girls entered, and 12 boys and 12 girls left the Institution, the number of pupils at the end of the year being 90 (45 boys and 45 girls).

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

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

The average attendance for boys, 2 years 6½ months; and for girls, 2 years and 5 months. Of girls, 3 were sent home through delicate health, 2 left to help their mothers through sickness in the family, 1 to take charge of a school, 1 married, 2 were refused re-admission, their conduct not being satisfactory, and 1 entered domestic service. Of boys, 2 were sent home through ill-health, 1 for habitual lazy and dirty conduct, 2 had completed their course, and left to obtain situations, 4 "Oneidas of the Thames" absconded.

The buildings, offices and furniture have been kept in excellent order. Eleven additional storm sashes were supplied to dormitory and laundry windows, a new oak stairway was erected at the main entrance, and the boys' wing of the building was re-shingled.

Large additions and alterations, consisting of a residence for the Superintendent, and further accommodation for officers and pupils, have been authorized and will be commenced at once.

Beyond an outbreak of measles and several cases of malarial fever, the health of the pupils has been good. The general conduct has been satisfactory.

The teachers have worked with skill and zeal, and the classes have made good progress. Five boys and three girls successfully passed the high school entrance examinations, and two girls completed their course of special training as teachers, and have been appointed to the charge of schools. Two boys, who had passed as teachers, but declined the special training, obtained situations as clerks.

Ten scholarships have been established, by means of which deserving pupils will be maintained at the Collegiate Institute, Brantford, to obtain provincial certificates as teachers, &c. All expenses of boarding and clothing of the scholars are provided by the liberality of the New England Company, but I am indebted to the Government for a grant towards defraying the cost of fees, books, &c.

To enable any Indian band in the Dominion to obtain qualified teachers, the New England Company has been pleased to direct that hereafter 30 boys and 30 girls may be admitted from the Tuscarora reserve, and 15 boys and 15 girls from any Indian reserve in the Dominion. Candidates must be between the ages of 11 and 17 years, and able to read fairly in the third reader and work correctly the simple rules in arithmetic. Pupils from other Indian Institutions will not be admitted.

*Industrial Department.*

The farm crops were excellent, and, considering present prices, yielded a satisfactory return. A new barn, with root cellar 36 x 36 feet, has been built, and the cattle byres have been considerably enlarged and improved.



The carpenters' shop was closed part of the year, the master being on sick leave. There are four apprentices. One boy is apprenticed to a blacksmith in Brantford, but boards at the Institution.

*Condition of Past Pupils.*

I consider the condition of the 121 pupils (see table) who have left the Institution during the last four years is encouraging, although it does not reach the high standard of our hopes and desires.

I would respectfully and earnestly request that you will be pleased to issue instructions to the managers of Indian Industrial Schools, to the effect that "Managers and Superintendents of Indian Institutions are on no account to admit into their respective schools pupils belonging to or who have been in other Indian Institutions without first obtaining the consent of the Superintendent of the school in which the pupil was first received."

The principle embodied in the above suggestion has been very seriously violated in the past. Pupils who have been dismissed for serious offences or who ran away from this Institution have been readily and without inquiry admitted into others. The effect will render any exercise of discipline as regards the pupils or their parents an utter impossibility, and will encourage both to play fast and loose with their privileges. Another evil to be prevented by enforcing the suggestion is the unwise interference of one institution with the work of another, by which past pupils are diverted from the course for which at great cost they have been prepared. For instance, A. S. was admitted here in 1874 when in his 16th year. He remained 5½ years, and learned the trade of a blacksmith. I obtained employment for him in one of the largest agricultural machine manufactories in the country. He told me last summer that he was then saving eleven dollars per week over and above his expenses. Now, when he certainly could help himself, he is, at 25 years of age admitted, like a little boy, into an Institution supported in part by the Government. After attending the school 3 or 4 months he successfully passed his examination, and becomes a school teacher, on \$250 per annum.

It is very evident that he was qualified to pass his examination before leaving here. However, he did not then wish to teach, so became a blacksmith. Now he expects to teach a year and then enter the ministry. He may, and I certainly hope and pray he will, become a good preacher—he was a good and very industrious blacksmith, and as "example is better than precept" it may be a question in which capacity he might be the better missionary to his brethren.

As a direct result of the case cited above, N. S., a brother of A. S., ran away from this Institution when within two months of completing a course of five years and passing his examination as a teacher. His father came a few days before he left and told him that his brother had entered the other institution and would be sent from there to college, to be prepared for the ministry. Further comment is unnecessary.

I will conclude by again urging the adoption of such regulations as will convince the Indians that in the efforts made for their advancement no room remains for unwholesome rivalry.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT ASHTON,

*Superintendent.*

TABLE showing the present condition of 121 pupils who have left the Institution during the four years ending 31st December, 1884.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1. Farming independently or on shares.....	1		1
2. do at hire, or for parents.....	29		29
3. Working at trades, as clerks, or in factories.....	10		10
4. Domestic service, Indian.....			
5. do white.....	1	8	9
6. Teaching school.....		7	7
7. Interpreters and catechists.....			
8. Attending other institutions and colleges.....	4		4
9. Living with friends and attending school.....	2	5	7
10. do girls, also boys under 16.....	7	17	24
11. Removed to United States.....	1		1
12. Re-admitted.....	2	1	3
13. Known to be doing badly.....			
14. Doubtful, wandering or idle.....	3	1	4
15. Not reported on, having been less than six months in the Institution.....	3	2	5
16. Married.....		10	10
17. Dead.....	2	5	7
	65	56	121

To the School Board, Six Nations Indian Reserve :

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to submit my report for the year ending 30th June, 1885.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

*Receipts.*

1884-85. To Balance brought forward, July, 1884.....	\$1,132 24
New England Company's annual grant	\$1,000 00
Six Nations do	1,500 00
Indian Department do	400 00
	<u>2,900 00</u>
	\$4,032 24

*Expenditure.*

1884-85. By Teachers' salaries .....	\$1,891 21
Buildings and grounds.....	101 00
School furniture.....	1 75
Fuel, &c.....	106 25
School apparatus, books, &c...	73 22
Printing and office expenses...	21 74
Insurance.....	6 50
Travelling expenses.....	17 25
Fees for Indian children attending white schools.....	22 25
Prizes for attendance, year ending 30th June, 1884.....	44 00
	<u>\$2,285 17</u>
Balance on 30th June, 1885 :—	
Bank of Montreal, deposit	1,000 00
do do account	747 07
	<u>1,747 07</u>
	<u>\$4,032 24</u>

Of the balance, \$1,000 has been bearing 3 per cent. interest since 22nd January ; the remainder \$747.07, stands to your credit in the Bank of Montreal.

The Board has directed the Hon. Secretary to supply all the schools with additional furniture and apparatus, some of which is now ordered.

The Board has also had under consideration the advisability of providing increased accommodation for school sections Nos. 9 and 2, but in view of the fact that petitions have been received from many of the residents of the "Stone Ridge" and "Red Line," Methodist school sections, requesting the Board to supply them with schools, no decision has been arrived at, and consequently the funds have been held in reserve.

The yards at schools Nos. 7 and 9 were planted with young trees this spring.

In December last the Board sustained a great loss through the death of its chairman, the Venerable Archdeacon Nelles, who, for upwards of half a century, had constantly and earnestly labored for the advancement of education amongst the Six Nation Indians. It is gratifying to know that he was spared to see the realization of his desires in the excellent school system now thoroughly established, the Board having eight well equipped schools, all under the instruction of qualified and trained native teachers.

The vacancy at the Board caused by the death of Archdeacon Nelles remains to be filled by some one to be appointed by the New England Company.

The following changes in the teaching staff have taken place during the year:—

Mr. P. H. Martin, S. S. No. 10, resigned to enter a medical school as student.

Mr. David Hill was transferred from S. S. No. 7 to S. S. No. 6, which latter was re-opened upon my recommendation in September last. He was meeting with very fair success, but resigned his charge without notice in June. No successor has been appointed.

Mrs. Johnson's, late Miss Latham, services as teacher of S. S. No. 5, were discontinued in January.

Appointments:—

Miss E. Johnson, Mohawk Institute Certificate, to S. S. No. 7.

Mrs. A. Foster do do do do 10.

Miss E. Goosie do do do do 5.

Miss F. Maraete, S. S. No. 3, and Miss S. Davis, S. S. No. 3, received \$25 increase of salary from the 1st April.

I accompanied Dr. Kelly, County Inspector, and Col. Gilkison, Chairman of the Board, when the former named gentleman inspected and examined the schools just before the commencement of the summer vacations. The schools were in good order and the pupils passed their examinations creditably.

As the Inspector's report will be presented in due course, I omitted my usual annual examinations this year, but intend hereafter to hold them prior to the visit of the County Inspector.

Appended is a tabular statement of the attendance at the various schools.

At the close of the year 366 children of the Six Nations were attending the Board schools, 13 attending schools amongst the whites, their fees being paid by the Board, and 55 were attending the Mohawk Institution;—total 434.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours obediently,

ROBERT ASHTON,

*Hon. Sec. and Inspector.*

YEAR ended 30th June, 1885.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

Indian Department (1)—Col. Gilkison, *Chairman*.New England Co. (3)—Revs. R. Ashton, *Hon. Sec.*, D. J. Caswell, — (*Vacant*).

Six Nations' Council (3)—Chiefs M. Martin, John Hill, Josiah Hill.

No. of School Section.	Name of Teacher and Date of taking charge of School.	Teacher's Qualification.	Annual Salary.	Number on Register.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Attendance.
			\$			
2	Miss F. Maracle, April, 1881...	*Mohawk Institute Certificate.	275	65 ‡ (63)	25·95 (25·3)	39·9 (40·1)
3	Miss S. Davis, Jan., 1884, for S. S. No. 9.	do ...	275	44 (50)	22·33 (24·1)	50·7 (48·2)
5	Miss E. Goosie, Feb., 1884....	do ...	250	41 (32)	15·63 (12·3)	38·1 (39·7)
6	(Vacant.) .....	do ...	250	28 (17)	9·00 ( 7·0)	32·1 (41·1)
7	Miss E. Johnson, Aug., 1884.	do ...	250	53 (59)	16·18 (17·9)	30·5 (39·3)
8	Miss M. Davis, April, 1883....	do ...	250	30 (31)	11·15 (12·0)	37·1 (38·7)
9	Mr. C. Russell, Jan., 1884, for S. S. No. 5.	do ...	250	41 (48)	16·67 (18·6)	40·6 (38·7)
10	Mrs. A. Foster, Oct., 1884....	do ...	250	64 (47)	23·28 (23·0)	36·3 (48·8)
1885 (1884)	.....	.....	.....	366 (347)	140·19 (140·2)	28·2 (40·7)

\* Holders of this certificate must be Indians, not less than 17 years of age. They must have passed the examination for entrance into a High School, and have completed six months' special training as a teacher in the Mohawk Institution and Indian Normal School.

‡ The numbers written (63) are the corresponding figures for the year ending June, 1884.

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,  
WIKWEMIKONG, 21st August, 1885.

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

SIR,—In compliance with the request, as expressed in your letter of April last, I have the honor to offer the following report on the management, working and results of the industrial Indian schools at Wikwemikong.

The number of the pupils in the boarding houses has averaged 70, nearly equally divided between the two branches of the Institution. Their health has been generally good and their conduct satisfactory.

The principal trades heretofore introduced are the carpenter, blacksmith, waggon maker and shoemaker trades. The three first are under the management of a competent tradesman, formed by regular apprenticeship in one of the cities in Canada. The same young man who had learned the trade under the first master we had, has yet the charge of the shoemaker shop. He has three apprentices, whose work shows attention and progress.

The influence of our industrial schools is made evident by the steady improvements observed in the village and the whole settlement. Many new houses have been built on good stone foundations—larger, higher, better in every respect, and furnished with the conveniences generally found in the homes of white settlers. Carts, waggons, buggies, &c., which the Indians used to procure from the farmers by exchange for horses and cattle, have been repaired and new ones made; numbers of tram sleighs, harrows, ploughs (the wooden part being generally made by the Indians), have been furnished with their iron fixtures; ploughs and all kinds of instruments repaired, and almost all the horses shod.

The usefulness of the works taught in the other branch of our Institution was no less apparent.

The grant of \$1,200 for the maintenance of the 70 pupils in the boarding school has entered in a good proportion into the bill of expenses.

For the building of shops and procuring the needed materials, iron of every size, coal for the blacksmith shop, leather of every description, and all the requisites for the shoemaker shop, we had to draw from other sources.

There has never been a lack in the orders. If the customers were as ready to pay as to order, the shop might have been self-supporting; but we have often to take their excuses for long delays, so that the shops are far from remunerative.

The prospect at the beginning of the present year was encouraging. Very useful arrangements had been completed in the fall for the convenience of the boarding school; good wells had been dug; the stone foundation of the old school house had been renewed and efficiently drained; the boys, divided into two classes each having their teacher, attended regularly, and we anticipated a year of notable progress; but how terribly were we disappointed.

The two teachers were soon to be laid up; one fell very sick; the other had his arm broken by the shock of a hand sleigh when sliding down hill with the boys.

Such was the situation, when in the interval of four days, from the 18th to the 22nd of January, our two large boarding and school houses were entirely destroyed by fire; so that in a few hours was lost the work completed by long efforts, personal devotedness and the use of all available resources.

Fortunately, no one was injured by the fire and most of the furniture and other property was saved.

In both cases the whole population repaired to the spot at the first ringing of the alarm bell. All worked with great energy to arrest the progress of the fire, and when all hope of saving the buildings was given over, to remove from them all that could be snatched from the flames, even doors and sashes.

We had now to find a shelter for our children. No other being convenient, the large carpenter and waggon shop was at once properly arranged, and 20 boys, whose homes could not be easily reached, occupied it. The first storey became the class and study room; the twenty iron beds saved from the fire were set in the loft for a dormitory. The meals for the boys were prepared in the mission house.

More difficulty was experienced in the other departments. There, the only buildings spared were the laundry and baking house, the stables and a small barn. Happily a kind neighbor, whose house was the most commodious at hand, offered it to be used by the ladies and their pupils till a more convenient habitation could be prepared. Another Indian gave also a part of his house, where rooms were arranged for the two classes of the girls' school.

So it happened that they were very soon able to resume their work, which went on regularly till the end of April, when a building was put up in great haste for a temporary dwelling place and schoolhouse.

The only shops destroyed by fire were the bootmaker and weaver shops; and there was hardly any interruption to the working of the various industries.

In anticipation of the amount of work for the re-building of our institutions, one of the first steps has been to avail ourselves of an offer made by the proprietor of a complete steam machinery shop, used during the past few years at Manitowaning.

The whole has been transferred to Wikwemikong, where it has added a new branch to our industrial schools.

Encouraged by money, expressions of sympathy, and the hope that we shall be assisted in our efforts, we are now hard at work erecting a house 108 x 45 feet, and two and a half storeys high, where everything will be so arranged as to meet the requirements of the girls' industrial school.

The building is already far advanced. We hope that before the close of navigation a good part of the house will be ready for the pupils, who wait for its opening.

The re-building of the boys' house will be the work of next year; the materials will be gathered and prepared during the fall and winter.

In the meantime the large carpenter shop will be so arranged as to accommodate a limited number of boarders. The externs who learn trades spend the day and have their meals at the institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. DeRONQUET,

*Principal of Wikwemikong Industrial School.*

## REPORT TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1885.

THE SHINGWAUK AND WAWANOSH HOMES,

SAULT STE. MARIE, 30th June, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have pleasure in reporting that the record of the past year, as regards our two Indian homes, the Shingwauk and the Wawanosh, has, by the blessing of God, been unusually encouraging. The children have made good progress; there has been little sickness; our numbers have increased, and the Indian parents at the various reserves, so far from resenting my enforcing our rules for their children to remain the stipulated time, seem increasingly anxious to place their children under our care. At the present time we have 43 Indian boys and 2 white boys and 21 Indian girls. Several more are still to come, and I have had to refuse some half-dozen applications, owing to want of means for support. I have been encouraged also by offers of increased assistance from our friends, especially Sunday school children, who supplement the Departmental grant by supporting some of the individual children.

### *Review of the Year.*

We began the year with 37 boys and 21 girls. One little girl died (almost suddenly) with hemorrhage from the lungs, the first week in April, and a little boy who was weakly when he came to us was sent home by the first boat, a victim of consumption, and has since died. The other children have all enjoyed good health. Since navigation opened, four girls who had completed their time have been sent to their homes, and five more girls have arrived; two of these latter were old pupils, who failed to return to us last summer, and three are new ones. Of the boys, the little sickly boy whom I mentioned is the only one that has left; two old boys have returned, and five new ones have come. Our total number at present is 43 Indian boys and 21 Indian girls. School hours have been kept regularly—9 to 12 every morning, 3 to 5 in the afternoons, and 7:30 to 8:30 in the evenings, Saturdays excepted. We have one boy (David Osalge) learning algebra; 3 learning Euclid; 10 English grammar, composition, English history and writing out definitions of English words; 24 studying geography and dictation and writing copies; 35 studying arithmetic and 19 writing on slates. Of the reading books, 8 boys are in the Fourth

Reader; 5 in the Third Reader; 11 in the Second Reader; 11 in the second, Part 1st; and 8 in the 1st Part, First Reader.

Of our senior boys, two (David M. and John M.) look forward to becoming ministers of the Gospel, and two others (David O. and Jackson K.) are studying to be teachers.

The trades our boy are learning are carpentering, bootmaking and blacksmithing. Senior pupils (Isaac A. and Harry N.) are in charge of the carpentering and bootmaking departments, and instruct the other boys; and for instruction in blacksmithing the boys go up town. At the present time, 4 boys are learning the carpenter trade, 3 bootmaking and 3 blacksmithing. Our sash and door factory is still rented by the week to Mr. S. Fox, who employs two or three of our boys when at work.

The girls at the Wawanosh Home, besides their schooling, are taught laundry work, sewing, knitting and housework.

We have recently received two orphan white boys into the Home; their mothers provide their clothing, and pay \$20 per annum towards their partial support; the balance of their cost I meet myself. My object in taking them is rather experimental, the idea being that they may have a leavening effect upon the Indian pupils, induce them to speak more correct English, and perhaps inspire them with some ambition to get on in the world. If the plan succeeds, I propose receiving about 10 orphan white children, provided I can obtain support for them. Our summer vacation begins this year 24th July, and ends 12th September.

Our rule now is for applications for admission to be made in May, and for new children to enter, and those who have completed their course to leave the first week in June only. A certain proportion of the pupils at each Home have to remain at the institution for the summer holidays, our work having so far progressed that we find it now impossible to keep things in order when all hands are away. We have had no difficulty in arranging this, many of the pupils being quite willing to remain.

#### *Our Staff.*

I have this summer succeeded in engaging an assistant, Mr. H. D. Mitchell, who seems in every way well qualified to perform the duties required of him. The work of the Homes had become altogether too great a burden for me to bear alone, having other duties connected with my ministerial work and the diocese to attend to, and I felt it absolutely necessary that I should be freed from the constant superintendence of the Home work, so as occasionally to travel around among the Indians whose children we are educating, and to visit various parts in Canada, with a view to keeping up interest in the work. Our schoolmaster, Mr. Wotton, left us on the 1st of July, and his place will be taken by the Rev. C. E. French, who will assist also in the chapel services. Our staff now at the Shingwauk will consist of Assistant Superintendent, Mr. Mitchell; schoolmaster, Rev. C. E. French; matron, Mrs. Seal, and an Indian servant. At the Wawanosh, Lady Superintendent, Miss Cunningham; gardener and matron, Geo. Hardiman and wife.

#### *Visits to the Indians.*

Since the appointment of Mr. Mitchell to the position of assistant superintendent, I have been enabled to leave home, and have visited the Indians of the Cape Croker, Christian Island, Parry Island, Spanish River and Serpent River Reserves. At all those places I found the Indians quite in favor of our work, and apparently anxious to send their children to us. I think a great many will be prepared to come to us next year, if I can arrange to pay them another visit, and provided we are able to receive them.

On the 24th of this month (July) I propose starting on a short tour to the North-West, the scene of the recent disturbance, taking with me three of our Indian boys, in the uniform of the institution—a bootmaker, a blacksmith and a farm boy—the object being to visit the Indians in that locality, and confer with the mission-

aries working among them, with a view to extending our work in that direction, and perhaps bring back a few new pupils to our institution.

As I have already intimated to the Department (11th June), it is my desire to make use of the present crisis to extend our work among the Indians, to enlarge our present buildings and to increase the number of our pupils. A first step towards this is to ascertain whether there is any disposition among the tribes in the North-West to avail themselves of our institution here, or whether we shall have to depend, as heretofore, on pupils from the reserves in western Ontario.

But whether we take children from the North-West or not, I think there is little doubt, that if means are forthcoming, we shall be able to keep an average of 50 boys at the Shingwauk Home, and 24 girls at the Wawanosh, as there seems to be every disposition on the part of the Indians now to send their children to us, and all whom we have now are bound to us by agreement.

I believe I am justified in asking of the Department a small increase in the grant at present made to our Institutions. Indeed, unless some additional help is given, it will be impossible for me to retain the services of Mr. Mitchell as Assistant Superintendent, as this addition to our staff involves an increase of expenditure of \$500 per annum.

The moderate request I have to make is, that the Department will pay for five more boys, at \$60 per annum, and five more girls, at \$40 per annum. This will exactly make up the sum required for the Assistant Superintendent; and towards the support of additional pupils I will apply for help elsewhere.

Should the number of our pupils at any time fall below the figure of boys 35, girls 20, I should not, of course, expect the full grant to be paid.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD F. WILSON,

*Principal.*

CAUGHNAWAGA AGENCY, QUE.,

31st August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my first report on the Caughnawaga Indians, for the year ended the 30th June last; also a tabular statement, giving the number of the population, and showing the affairs of the band in general.

There were 90 births and 72 deaths during the year; and since the last report the increase in the population is 94 souls.

There were no epidemic diseases on the reserve this year, and the sanitary condition of the tribe has been satisfactory. We have had, however, to deplore the death of two chiefs, that of Chief Louis Morris, and that of Grand Chief Joseph Williams. The demise of Chief Williams was much felt in the village, as he was greatly esteemed.

The crops are very good, and the Indians have in consequence been much encouraged in their agricultural pursuits. There are several good and beautiful farms on the reserve, which are provided with good buildings, and are well cultivated by the Indians themselves. All those who have taken to farming live well; and, I believe, when the division of the reserve shall have been completed, the Indians will seriously take to agriculture.

The work of the sub-division of the reserve by Mr. Dedman, under the supervision of Mr. McLea Walbank, is steadily going on, and I hope that it will soon be completed to the satisfaction of the majority of the band.

An industrial and agricultural exhibition was held at this place during the year, and the committee have decided that there should be one every year, to promote emulation among the Indians in agricultural pursuits.



The agricultural products exhibited have demonstrated to the visitors that there is very little difference between the Indians of this tribe and the civilized people, for all the articles exhibited were arranged with taste and were in abundance.

The village has been very peaceful, and the presence of Constable Lefort is a guarantee for the maintenance of peace. He is very active, constantly at his post, and always ready to give the Indians good advice.

There has been no progress in the school during the year, and I regret to have to state that the Government school is very little frequented by children, although there are about 200 on the reserve who should attend school.

A change has recently been made by appointing another teacher, which it is hoped will result in a larger attendance and greater progress of the pupils.

The contractors have quarried as much stone as was necessary to satisfy the demands made upon them. They gave employment to about 30 or 35 men.

Nearly all the women work in glass beads, and a certain number of men take rafts over the rapids. This occupation prevents these from tilling the land.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

A. BROSSEAU,  
*Indian Agent.*

ST. REGIS AGENCY, 12th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, in relation to the Indians of this Agency, together with the tabular statement, for the year ended the 30th June last.

The population, according to the last annuity interest pay-list, was 1,136, being 1,035 Catholic and 81 Protestants.

During the last fiscal year there were 85 births, 35 deaths and 24 marriages.

The mission consists of 1,990 souls, of whom 815 are American Indians, 120 French Canadians, and the remainder British Indian families.

I am pleased to report that temperance and order now prevail in the village of St. Regis, no liquor being sold in the place.

Any Indians whom I have seen under the influence of liquor this summer had procured it from the vendor through a white man either in Dundee or Hogansburgh.

Owing to the Scott Act no liquor can be procured in Cornwall.

The three Catholic schools have been in operation during the year, but the attendance, I am sorry to say, has not improved very much.

When I visited from house to house, taking the tabular statements, I pressed upon the parents the importance and good result of sending their children to school. They would not, however, promise to do so.

The repairs on the St. Regis church are completed, and it is now a respectable looking and very comfortable edifice.

The Rev. Mr. Mainville works hard and spares no pains to minister to the spiritual wants of the Indians.

The health and prosperity of the band has been good, and many are improving their houses.

The Catholic members on St. Regis Island have just finished a comfortable school house. They were very much in want of it, being quite a distance from the St. Regis school.

The crops on the islands are looking well, as the Indians are giving more attention to the cultivation of their lands.

The making of baskets is the principal industry of the Indian women, and they find a ready sale for them at home and elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

ROBERT TYRE,  
*Indian Agent.*

VIGER AGENCY.

No report as yet from Agent Le Bel.

St. FRANCIS AGENCY.

Agent Vassal's report has not yet been received.

LAC ST. JEAN, 24th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report for the year ended the 30th June last.

The last census shows an increase of twenty-six souls.

The sanitary condition of the Indians during the year has been very good.

The crop was good and that of the present year promises a good yield. There is twice as much hay as there was last year, and there is perceptible progress in agricultural pursuits.

The Indians always appear to be good, sober and very quiet.

The scarcity of fur-bearing animals has compelled them to go too far for the chase to be remunerative.

The school is well frequented, and the parents begin to understand that it is their duty to send their children to it. There is a great change in these last, and the whole tribe is improving in an astonishing manner.

The hospital is over-shaded by beautiful trees and is surrounded by a splendid palisade. This palisade was constructed by order of the Department this year. It has made the place most healthy and agreeable to the sick, and at the same time has embellished our pretty village of Pointe Bleu.

I have been obliged this year to prosecute two liquor vendors. One was fined \$50, and the suit in the other case is still pending.

The money sent by the Government has been expended with economy, and to the best advantage of the Indians.

In fine, our Indians give great satisfaction, and the efforts made by the Government every year for them will be crowned, I hope, with success.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,  
*Indian Agent.*

MARIA AGENCY,  
MARIA, 13th August, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, with the enclosed report, a tabular statement, in connection with the affairs of the Agency of the Micmacs of Maria.

Since last year the Micmacs have made some progress. During last fall and this spring they have made new clearings on their lands; they have also erected several barns and will erect some more shortly.

Repairs have been made to several houses, giving them an unusual appearance of comfort and cheerfulness. Horses, carriages and agricultural implements have also been purchased, and we begin to notice a commencement of progress.

The progress would have been greater if last year's harvest had been better.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. GAGNÉ, Ptre.,

*Indian Agent.*

STE. ANNE DE RESTIGOUCHE AGENCY, 24th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indians Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on my return here, in the month of July last, the Micmac Indian tribe were plunged in the greatest disorder, drinking to excess and breaking the peace night and day. Thanks to the exertions of the constable appointed by your Department to maintain peace on the reserve, I have succeeded in restoring order, but to have the law respected we had to act with severity, for until then the law had never been put wholly into execution.

During the months of May and June two constables were required; one will, however, be sufficient now.

The health of these Indians has been good; there were no contagious diseases among them.

The crop will be very small this year, as the Indians were unable to sow much for the want of means.

The \$125 allowance granted to them by your Department was distributed in potatoes which they required more than any thing else, for it is the most profitable crop for them; \$125 however, distributed among 500 Indians, is quite insufficient.

These Indians are very poor, on account of the great number of widows, sick and orphans in the tribe.

They now derive no profit from the hunt, and as regards other industries they have none.

A few strangers from the United States employ the able-bodied men during the months of July and August for salmon fishing.

Their means of subsistence is very precarious, and in general these Indians are poor. During last winter, which was very severe, several suffered from hunger and cold.

The attendance at school has been satisfactory. The interior of the school is now completed, but the outside requires to be repaired.

Every thing here is still to be done; the church should be repaired, a house for the Missionary and Agent has to be erected, and for all that work, which will cost about \$6,000, we have not one cent.

During last year there were 29 births, 26 deaths and 1 marriage.

I am, with profound respect,

Your very devoted servant,

CHARLES GUAY,

*Indian Agent.*

## RIVER DESERT AGENCY,

MANIWAKI, 7th August, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report, for the year ended 30th June.

Having been but a few months in this Agency, I am unable to give a lengthy report this year.

The total population of Indians connected with this Agency is 410, being 322 on the pay rolls and 88 others who have not come to the reserve for several years. This is a decrease of one from last year's report.

Consumption seems to be very prevalent among some of the members of the band, owing, I presume, to the cold and wet which they endure whilst in the woods, and to the neglect of lung diseases in the incipient stages.

Among those who have died during the year is Francis Passasawan (brother of the late Chief Pikewatick), who died 25th June, aged 85. He was a most exemplary member of the band, and was deservedly esteemed by both Indians and whites.

Although, owing to the cold wet spring, the Indians were late in completing the sowing of their crops, yet they now present a very good appearance, and if the remainder of the season is favorable there will be a bountiful return for the seed sown on the reserve.

A number of the members of the band have neat dwelling-houses, with suitable outbuildings, foremost of whom are Louis Pezzendewatch, Peter Tehesse and Bernard Decontier.

About fifty families engage in farming to a greater or lesser extent. Of the remainder, a good many had been farming, but their homes being broken up by the death of their wives, and in some cases, of their children also, they have abandoned the land, and either follow the chase for a living or work for some of the lumber firms who operate north and west of Maniwaki. Of those who cultivate the soil, about one-half depend altogether on their farms for their support, and have ceased to take part in the winter's hunt for furs.

Although repeatedly advised to do so, the Indians of this band are yet averse to having the unoccupied land on the reserve disposed of for their benefit.

The Makutenene family yet claim proprietary rights in two-thirds of the town plot of Maniwaki, and their leader, John Bull, has had several interviews with me on the subject.

There are a number of aged and sick people belonging to this band, including several widows. The Department gave the poorest of these people assistance during the past winter, by monthly relief payments, which was gratefully appreciated by the parties benefited.

It is a source of regret to me to perceive the many facilities which the Indians on this reserve have of obtaining intoxicants; and as they invariably refuse to inform on those supplying them with liquor, the punishment of these white miscreants is almost impossible. This state of affairs will continue until the Indian Act be so amended that the sale of intoxicants will be prohibited within 20 miles of a reserve. It is evident that the prohibition of the sale of liquors on a reserve is useless if they can be obtained just outside the boundary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MARTIN,

*Indian Agent.*

JEUNE LORETTE AGENCY.

Rev. G. Giroux's report has not yet been received.