

savagery or race sympathies. These chiefs all lived in the heart of the disturbed districts.

The bands implicated in the rebellion were those of One Arrow, Beady, Okemasis and part of Petequaquey's, in the Carleton district, and the whole of the Indians in the Battleford and Fort Pitt districts, excepting Moosomin's and part of Thunder Child's—the latter refusing to approach the rebel camps until starvation drove him and his following to do so.

It is to be regretted that many of our Indians have lost, through the rebellion, the herds of cattle which had been fostered and protected with great care, especially as this renders the time that they will have to be supplied with meat longer, in proportion to the extent of their loss.

As an instance of the difficulties to be contended with in carrying out a wise and effective Indian policy, the case of Moosomin's band may be cited.

As a test of the plan, a uniform system was adopted, of liberal treatment during working times, and a refusal to issue food when unjustifiable laziness was shown. Naturally, savages, when first subjected to this treatment, find it hard, but that the tutorage of necessity is as successful as imperative, their progress shows. Before the rebellion there was to Moosomin's credit, for his band, in various stores, about \$1,100, after paying for many supplies required up to that time. This had accumulated, through selling the surplus of crops and burning lime and charcoal for sale to the Battleford settlers. It is needless to add that the band became contented as soon as successful, and its loyalty may be attributed, in great part, to this content, which was the outcome of what once seemed to it to be harsh measures. It has, at present, a sufficient sum on hand to purchase one hundred sheep, which is the way that it desires to expend part of its credit balance.

The difficulty of adopting such a system universally may be seen in sentimental letters which have abounded in public journals. Would-be philanthropists (perhaps with good intentions) make sensational reports, based upon the statements of lazy Indians, who may, perchance, have had their rations stopped, owing to a refusal to work; and these gentlemen lose sight of the fact that hard working tax-payers should not be called upon to support men who would, if possible, live in idleness upon appropriations of their money.

This comment has been called forth by the increasing, but mistaken, interest that has been shown in the press.

Had it even been otherwise, and had the Indians been stirred *en masse* to rebellion—which was far from being the case—it would have been neither a surprise nor a reflection on our past policy; for it is a peculiarity of their race to be extremely susceptible to influence, to care little for the morrow if the day satisfies their wants, and (perhaps from their nomadic tendencies) to welcome any change—of course, without reflection as to whither it may lead. They showed—those best knowing them think—more moderation and less wilful malevolence than could have been expected.

In the disturbed districts the same treatment is being extended to the Indians upon the reserves as that which was in practice before the troubles, but the numbers upon them are lessened. All the insurgents were disarmed by General Middleton, who transferred the arms to this Department. Any Indians who thought that they could subsist better by the chase than by tilling the soil have been given a fowling piece, with the injunction that they must support themselves, from which course it is to be hoped that it will become more manifest to them that the Government's intentions are wise; for, as they fail in the future to gain their livelihood by their own methods, they will have the proof of experience to convince them that their only resource is that which has been pointed out to them, *viz.*, industry and activity, well directed, under competent supervision. To make this experience an imperative monitor, firmness in withholding assistance should be exercised, until they ask to be taken into the reserves, when the extension to them of fair and liberal treatment will complete the settlement.

The disturbed reserves have been thoroughly reorganized, and not only has much work been done by the rebels during this summer, but they are in a position to seed large areas next spring.

The excitement prevalent throughout the Territories during the spring, which was not wholly allayed until a comparatively recent date, and the hard work entailed upon our officers by it, and subsequently in the reorganization of what it had disturbed, might well have been expected to militate most seriously against educational progress. That this has not been the case, we may well be pleased; and it is still more worthy of note that the opposite of a retrograde movement has been brought about, as will be seen when it is stated for the North-West Territories that seven new schools have been opened at the following places, viz., at the Crooked Lake, Indian Head, Blackfoot, Key, Moose Mountain, Eagle Hills and Piegan reserves; that the number of children upon the rolls has increased from about 576 to 726, and that the average daily attendance of pupils has risen from 326 to 404. I am glad, also, to note that the churches are manifesting a great interest in reserve schools, from which fact it may be anticipated that a largely increased number of children will commence to receive tuition next year.

The St. Albert Mission School, which is partially industrial, is reported to be doing good work; and I notice a slight increase in the average daily attendance. It is interesting to know that the girls are learning domestic arts very rapidly, and that the boys are not only disciplined well, but are initiated into useful trades. Hose and woollen clothing, as well as much fancy work, are made by the girls, who pick and spin their own wool from sheep kept at the Mission.

The Industrial School at High River has no progress to record. The Blackfeet withdrew their children despite the influence of Father Lacombe, the Principal (which is very great), and have been unwilling to allow them to return. To dissipate this feeling, and as an incentive to them to send their children to school in future, it was deemed wise to cause the school to prosper independently of them, in order that they may see the contentment and advancement of the pupils. With this object—as a secondary one to the immediate instruction of a certain number of children—in view, Father Lacombe received permission to recruit his roll from other sources than that of the Blackfoot reserve, and he has now, in addition to a few of the old scholars who remained with him, eighteen new pupils. Some repairs and additions required for the establishment have already been reported upon in detail.

The Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School has been managed in a satisfactory manner, and marked progress in instruction has been made. Père Hugonnard deserves great credit for the business-like manner in which every department of the institution has been conducted by him as Principal.

The Battleford Industrial School was entirely disorganized by the outbreak, and considerable loss was sustained through destruction done to furniture and buildings. The pupils were very anxious to return, and gladly did so after the Indians surrendered. Owing to shortage of quarters for the militia, the buildings are transferred to them for use this winter; but, next spring, should be returned to the Department, when the school can again be equipped. In the interim, the boys are receiving instruction and discipline in a more limited establishment. Girls have been introduced as pupils into these schools, and this is thought to be the commencement of an influence that will permanently benefit the race.

The supply contracts for the current fiscal year have been, on the whole, well carried out by the contractors. The policy of the Department in sub-dividing them, or accepting tenders for partial instead of total quantities called for, has been felt to be most beneficial to residents of the Territories, and to traders, who, although of substantial means, were unable to undertake too great obligations. No doubt greater competition will arise if such a course be again pursued, not only giving an impetus to trade and local industries, but resulting in a saving to the Department by lower prices being obtained. In some few cases contractors had to be dealt with stringently, to enforce their carrying out the spirit of their agreements; but increased care in receiving supplies during the past few years has had its effect, and few attempts

to substitute inferior articles for those of the samples demanded have, to any serious extent, been made. As the country is being opened up by railroad and better freighting facilities we are not, as formerly, in the position rendering it needful to accept inferior staple supplies in remote districts, in order to guard against the starvation of Indians or a cessation of their work. In the past, on account of the great distance to be travelled to reach some points (900 miles, for instance, by cart, from Winnipeg to Edmonton), and the time required to procure a proper substitute, inferior articles offered had sometimes to be accepted, and a reduction in the price paid to the contractor for them had to be made; but we are now able to demand (for we can usually await) proper fulfilment of contracts.

Our supplementary food contracts have been less extensive than usual, owing to our having taken over the surplus of stores belonging to the Militia Department at various points; and doing so has saved the Government that loss which it is probable would have been sustained had it been forced to dispose of them by auction or otherwise.

The mill at Frog Lake, for which a bonus was given to Messrs. Gowanlock & Laurie, should be moved to Onion Lake, which place will now become the centre of the Fort Pitt district. Correspondence has been entered into with the owners, having this end in view, but it is premature to state what arrangements may become feasible.

At Moose Mountain the bonus the Department so wisely granted will secure milling facilities for the reserves in that neighborhood. Captain Pierce is erecting a grist and sawmill, and the "Patent Roller Process" machinery for flouring, which he has obtained, is said to have a grinding capacity of from sixty to eighty sacks every twenty-four hours. It will cost, it is believed, some \$9,000 or \$10,000; and the bonus granted secures to the Indians precedence in grinding for ten years, at rates of toll a quarter less than ordinary customers for the first two, and one-eighth less for the succeeding eight years.

It is matter for congratulation that the survey of the Bear's Hill reserves (those of Chiefs Sampson, Ermineskin, Bobtail and Sharphead) has this year been completed, thus settling a difficulty that has long existed. These Chiefs have often said that they would have no survey made until Peccan's reserve claim was settled; and no doubt the arrangement made with that chief last autumn by Mr. Assistant Commissioner Reed made the survey of the Bear's Hill reserves practicable. It is possible, too, that the objection may have had further weight, from a hope that by deferring the survey the bands might become larger and reserves of an increased size be obtained. The reports of Mr. Nelson, D.L.S., just forwarded, to you of his year's work will show what has been done in the way of surveys. I may state that Chief Gambler and his Indians have requested that their reserve might be sub-divided, and each family have allotted to it its farm. Most of these Indians are well advanced, very intelligent and thrifty, and I would recommend that this request be granted. There is no doubt in my mind that whenever it is practicable this should be done, and the Indians given their land severally, to hold it as provided under the provisions of the Indian Act.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the erection of agency buildings, and our officers are made more comfortable thereby. Greater efficiency of service will result upon the added conveniences that will be afforded. Improvement in the service will also be secured by the division of large agencies into two or more smaller ones, and this without entailing much increased expense. Supervision of the Indians and of their work will, by this step, be entailed upon men more directly responsible to the Department, and general business will be facilitated by the abolition of a certain amount of routine.

Reports of a somewhat startling nature were circulated in the southern part of Treaty 7 during the past autumn, which reaching me, I deemed it necessary to investigate. My assistant, Mr. Reed, therefore visited the districts from whence they emanated, and he was greeted in the most friendly fashion by the Indians, whose manner showed good will and loyalty. At a council held, Red Crow and his minor

chiefs spoke, and the essence of the speeches made was, that if they were fed as at present they would never turn against the Government. Notwithstanding, however, the friendly utterances of the chiefs, it was found that the younger portions of the bands were disturbed, and the existing uneasiness was traced to unscrupulous traders, who were selling whiskey and fixed ammunition to them at points on or near the international boundary, as well as upsetting their minds with ill advice, and to the fact that they had in their camps stolen horses, most of which they had purchased south of the "line," and were in dread of their being taken from them, and in connection with which they were in constant fear of arrest or aggression.

The chiefs and old men are strenuously opposed to this trade in liquor, and have promised to aid in preventing it. Large quantities of fixed ammunition seem to have been obtained and to be held by the Indians. An immediate arrest was made, and measures are being taken to repress this nefarious traffic; but as it is to be feared that the law, as it at present stands, is not sufficiently severe to stamp out the crime effectually, it is hoped that the suggestions elsewhere submitted to you, regarding penalties for its infraction, may be taken into consideration at the next Session of Parliament. In the meantime, I have advised that strong patrols be established by the police along the international boundary, as both liquor and ammunition are brought from the States, and hope that these measures, if efficiently conducted, may largely, if not entirely, prevent the entrance of traders, and decrease that constant intercourse between our Indians and the South Piegans of Montana which has led to so much trouble and annoyance.

In regard to horse stealing in this treaty, there still exists the long-standing difficulty of taking from the Bloods and Blackfeet horses reported to have been stolen from across the line. Little difficulty is met with in recovering horses taken in our own territory, for the mass of the Indians recognize that justice is against the offender; but in the case of horses brought in from the States, from their standpoint the Indians' view of the matter is so reasonable that unless some arrangement is come to with the American authorities, adequate to secure reciprocity of advantage to the interests threatened by a continuance of raiding, it is to be feared that it will be a difficult matter to continue our course of the past, for our Indians argue thus in the case of stolen horses: "Our horses are taken by the very people whose horses we have stolen; we invariably fail in getting ours back, so it is unfair to us to ask us to make restitution of the animals we have taken to recoup ourselves for losses sustained;" i.e., it seems to them to be unfair to be forced to yield up their booty, whilst the American Indians are at liberty to hold horses stolen from them, or from this side of the line, with impunity. Our interests and those of the United States are mutual in this matter, and mutuality of action would be beneficial to our western Indians and settlers, as well as those of Montana; and if some steps are not taken to secure it, the question may arise: Can we continue to make our Indians submit to an exercise of power which makes them yield a justice to others which they cannot obtain for themselves?

I cannot close this report without paying a tribute to our deceased officer, Mr Quinn, and to our deceased employes, Messrs. Payne and Delaney, whose unfortunate end, while in the discharge of their duties, makes remembrance of their faithfulness so sad an office. Up to almost the very day of their death, letters and reports from them showed that they were living amongst the Indians on, apparently, the best of terms, and that these Indians were contented and working well. The dry season of the year before prevented their harvesting much crop, and your knowledge of this fact caused instructions to be sent to me to make liberal provision all through the north to guard against suffering, and to provide food for the spring work. At the time of the outbreak our agency and reserve storehouses were never better filled with all classes of supplies.

While speaking of the issues to Indians, I might say that the manner in which our Indians are rationed has, at times, been pretty freely commented upon, economists (who are invariably residents in the Territories) claiming that the rations are too liberal, entailing an unnecessary expenditure to the country that might be dis-

pensed with; while complaints are often made by others that our Indians are not sufficiently fed. The present system that obtains is to extract as much work as possible for the food given them; and if our agents issued rations indiscriminately, the object desired, namely, to train them to habits of industry, and eventually make them self-supporting, could not be gained. On the other hand, when an able bodied Indian knows that he will not be fed in wanton idleness, he usually exerts himself in the direction of our wishes, and some return is made for the outlay.

If the Department established a regular system of feeding our Indians, without allowing them to go in pursuit of game, or to earn a livelihood off their reserves, it would, according to the following figures, require an annual expenditure of about \$1,329,567.75, instead of about \$454,000, as at present, or an increase of \$875,567.75, or more than our present total expenditure for the support of the Indians in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

In calculating the foregoing, the daily rations is placed at living quantities, and the cost of the provisions at as low a rate as possible:

Treaty No. 7—Indians present.....	6,314
Ration, and cost allowed.....	\$329,067.88
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Treaty No. 6—Indians present.....	7,431
" No. 4 " 	5,286
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	12,717
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12,717 Indians, at 1 lb. flour per diem each, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per lb.	\$208,876 72
" " at $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. bacon " " at 15 cts. "	522,191 80
" " at 1 oz. tea " " at 27 cts. "	116,042 60
" " at 1 oz. tobacco " " at 40 cts. "	78,328 75
Clothing.....	75,000 00
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	\$1,329,567 75
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I might say that even if the above were carried out, our Indians would not be satisfied, but would constantly be demanding more food, clothing, tea and tobacco.

The work of this office has increased to an enormous extent during the past year, mainly owing to the sub-division of many of our agencies, and other causes contingent on an improvement of our system of management of agencies.

The enclosures are as follows:—

Tabular Statements showing the condition of the various schools in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Approximate Return of grain and roots sown and harvested in the North-West Territories.

Statement showing the number and the whereabouts of Indians throughout the Territories.

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

E. DEWDNEY,
Commissioner.

INDIAN OFFICE, REGINA, N.W.T., 5th December, 1885.

The Hon. E. DEWDNEY,
Indian Commissioner, Regina, N.W.T.

SIR,—I have the honor to report as follows on the surveying operations under my charge in the North-West Territories during the past season. These comprise the survey of the following Indian reserves, viz. :—

No.	Chief.	Where situated.	Area. Square miles.
76	The-man-who-took-the-coat.....	Indian Head.....	73·2
75	Pie-a-Pot	Qu'Appelle Valley.....	54
	(Fishing Station)	Long Lake	2·2
139	Bobtail	Battle River.....	31·8
137-138	Sampson and Ermineskin	Bear Hill.....	123
141	Sharphead.....	Battle River.....	42·4

In the winter you informed me of your intention to have the reserves at Indian Head and Qu'Appelle Valley surveyed before undertaking the survey of the more extensive reserves at Bear Hill and Whitefish Lake. Accordingly, on the 13th April, the men in charge of the wintering camp were ordered to remove the outfit from the Qu'Appelle Valley to the Pile o' Bones, as it was thought probable that the survey of the reserve at Indian Head might be proceeded with at once. This expectation was not realized, nor could surveying be carried on to advantage before the month of June, on account of the unsettled state of the Indians.

My party, which had already been organized, proceeded to Indian Head on the 5th June, to survey a reserve for the band of Chief Jack, or "The-man-who-took-the-coat." I left Indian Head, accompanied by Colonel McDonald, Indian Agent, to consult Chief Jack in regard to the boundaries of his reserve. He said that since talking with Colonel McDonald in the spring, he had carefully examined the block of land set apart for the Assiniboine Indians, and would like to obtain that part of it which had been abandoned by Pie-a-Pot, for he found both land and timber good, and preferred it to any farther west. Seeing no objection to this, it was decided between us that the tract which he desired should form part of the reserve for his band and that of the late Chief Long Lodge. This reserve was finally laid out nine miles from east to west by eight from north to south, as shown on the accompanying plan, marked (A). While making the survey I was struck by the skill and rapidity in mound building displayed by two Indians employed by me, on the recommendation of the Chief, who, with very inferior implements, built mounds which looked as if turned in a lathe. The physical features of this reserve have been described in my annual report of 1882.

The crops were looking well, the wheat at the farming instructor's place being remarkably fine, and the garden the best I have seen in the country.

The survey of this reserve was completed on the 16th June, on which date I left for Regina.

From Regina I proceeded to Qu'Appelle Valley, on the 20th, to lay out a reserve for the band of Chief Pie a Pot. On my arrival at Pie-a-Pot's reserve I sent a messenger to the chief to ask him for two men to assist in building mounds around his reserve. The messenger brought back word that the men would be on hand in the morning. They failed, however, to make an appearance. I managed to get along without them; still, apart from any work they might have done, I wished to have some of the Indians see the boundaries of their reserve. Chief Pie-a-Pot subsequently told me that the men he had sent had followed me around the reserve without overtaking me. This reserve for Pie-a-Pot's band, or rather for part of his band, for it does not contain the quantity of land to which their number entitles them, is nearly fifty-four square miles in area. The soil is generally a clay or sandy loam, of first-class quality. There is but little timber on the high land fit for any useful purpose,

except for firewood, but in the coulées opening into the valley of the Qu'Appelle some good bluffs of timber occur. The bottom lands contain extensive hay meadows of the choicest quality.

On finishing the survey of this reserve, a plan of which marked (B), accompanies this report, I left for Long, or Last Mountain Lake, to survey a fishing station for the Touchwood Hills and Qu'Appelle Valley Indians. The survey of the fishing station [vide accompanying sketch (C)], was completed on the 27th, and the party returned to Regina, arriving on the 30th.

I reached Calgary on the 30 July, and having started the party for Bear Hill in charge of my assistant, Mr. Green, I remained in Calgary the following day, to settle some accounts with the Hudson Bay Company, and overtook the party on the evening of the 1st August at a branch of Little Rosebud River. The roads were extremely bad, owing to recent heavy rains. On the evening of the 2nd we camped at a small creek flowing north-east, a branch of the Rosebud River, where we found excellent grass for the animals, and large numbers of spoon-bill ducks. Here we met a party going to Tail Creek to take up coal claims, who had lost their horses the night before. On the following day the roads were extremely heavy, and much cut up by bull teams going to Edmonton. We camped at Muddy Pound Creek for the night. This section of the country is of exceeding fertility, and seems to be as well adapted for settlement as any portion of the North-West. All kinds of grain seem to flourish, and there is hay, wood and water in abundance. The bell mare drew her picket and strayed from camp, all the other animals following, on the morning of the 4th, thus causing a delay of a few hours. In the evening we camped about four miles from the Red Deer River, in sight of several farms, on which the crops appeared to be excellent. The next morning we crossed the Red Deer River on the new scow. The flies were very annoying; they so pestered the animals that the poor brutes could eat nothing. In the afternoon my waggon broke down, a hind wheel going to pieces in a boggy creek. I left the waggon and went on with the carts to Pascopee, or the Blind Man's River, where I stored two cart loads of provisions, and sent the carts for the waggon load left behind. On the 6th we camped about a mile north of Bernard's; on the 7th at the Stoney reserve, and we reached the Musquatche's, or Bear Hill, on the 8th.

On my arrival at Bear Hill the chiefs, Bobtail, Sampson, and Ermineskin, their councillors, and nearly all the men in the Indian camp, came to see me, and we arranged a council for the 13th. The Story Chief, Sharphead, came over, and I believe Sampson and Ermineskin, who were opposed to having their reserves surveyed, were anxious to obtain his support in council. Neither he nor his followers, however, came afterward. At a general council, held on the 13th, the Indians were informed by the agent, Mr. Lucas, that I had come to survey reserves for them. They all made long speeches, the headmen speaking first, and Chief Bobtail last. All pretended that the most extravagant promises had been made them at the time of treaty. Bobtail said he wished to have his reserve surveyed, and that he had written me a letter last spring, asking me to come and make the survey, but that he had been promised sixty miles square, and did not see how his band could possibly make a living on less; however, if I gave a square mile for every soul in the band I could proceed with the survey. He subsequently reduced his demand to a square mile for each family of three. Finally, Mr. Lucas, in whom Sampson and Ermineskin appear to have great confidence, told me the Indians were working hard, but were out of tea and tobacco, and if I would give an order for a chest of tea and some tobacco, he would engage to secure the consent of Sampson and Ermineskin. I followed his advice, for I saw no other amicable means of obtaining their consent. The tea and tobacco were successful where reason and argument had failed, and I experienced no further opposition.

The following day Chief Bobtail, his brother, and his son, Coyoté, pointed out the spot at which they wanted the south-west corner of their reserve established, and a post was planted there, on which Bobtail insisted on having my name, as well as his own, inscribed.

When reviewing the southern boundary of this reserve, I turned south for twenty-four chains, two miles from the eastern boundary, to take in a small tract of good spruce timber. When reviewing the western boundary Bobtail objected to Aylwin's claim being left out of his reserve. Mr. Lucas, on the other hand, thought Aylwin's claim should extend to the river, and that south of the "Leavings" Bobtail's band should be confined to the east side of the river. To this Bobtail was strongly opposed, as he had asked for the land last summer. The matter was then satisfactorily settled by leaving out that portion of the quarter-section on which Mr. Aylwin is settled, which would otherwise have fallen within the reserve, as will be seen by the accompanying plan marked (D).

I had some difficulty in adjusting the boundaries of this reserve so as to satisfy the conflicting claims of Bobtail and Sampson, the latter chief contending that Bobtail should not be given all the land fronting on the north side of the river, in the neighborhood of the Methodist Mission, as some of his (Sampson's) band had settled there; that he himself had drawn logs for a house, and that having a large family, he wanted to live near Rev. Mr. Glass, whose residence he desired to have included in his reserve, and not in Bobtail's; and, moreover, that he had a prior claim to the land on the north side of the river as far as the creek at the "Leavings," having been in possession of it before Bobtail, as could be attested by Rev. John McDougall, of Morleyville. After carefully considering the matter, I promised Sampson to run a line north from a point on the river twenty-eight chains due east of Mr. Glass' residence, so as to take in the logs he had drawn for a house, and to give his reserve a river frontage of a mile and a-half on the west side of this line. While absent with Bobtail, on a visit to some lakes which he wished to have included in his reserve, Mr. Green, my assistant, whom I had instructed to run the line which happened to cross the corner of a field belonging to Bobtail, was stopped by Mrs. Bobtail, who took the axes from the men and sat down on them, as a protest against what she considered her husband's rights. After talking the matter over with Bobtail, I decided to make a jog to the west immediately south of the field, and run far enough to take in some logs he had drawn for a house. Bobtail wished me to make the jog greater, and so take in Papaschase's house, but the latter had decided objections to living in Bobtail's reserve, and had brought his chief (Sampson) to tell me so. After making this jog, the line was continued north across the lake at Papaschase's. It was my intention to have continued this line to a point as far north as the northern boundary of the west side of the reserve, but I found that a line due east from such a point would have partly taken into Bobtail's reserve, the farms of some of Sampson's people, who objected to any proceeding of this kind, and said that if this boundary were established they would leave the place. I accordingly decided to stop at a point where a line drawn due east would fairly separate Sampson's men's farms from those of Bobtail. The latter chief found fault with this line, saying that a farm across the lake, belonging to one of his men, would be thrown into Sampson's reserve. This, however, was not the case, as I had already ascertained. He evidently wanted to have the boundary of his reserve extended far enough north to take in all the improvements of Sampson's men, who, although they objected in his absence, and said they liked Sampson because he was a good chief, yet appeared to be so much in fear of Bobtail that they dared say nothing in his presence. I assured them their farms would not be included in Bobtail's reserve, and told them to tell their chief so. Bobtail seemed somewhat displeased, and said he feared we should no longer be friends. He laid great stress on having been the first chief at Bear's Hill to consent to the survey of a reserve, and intimated that for that reason I should not now decide in favor of Sampson. I told him I was obliged to deal fairly and impartially with all the chiefs, to which Bobtail replied, that he would go to the States; and although he had been a frequent visitor before this, he came but twice afterwards. Sampson's men, on the other hand, were greatly pleased, as they feared Bobtail might have sufficient influence to have all their improvements included in his reserve. The lines, as now established, fairly separate the claims of each band from the other.

It may be worthy of mention that Chief Bobtail wished to have his reserve extended about five miles farther east, so as to take in some lakes on the road to Buffalo Lake, said to contain fishes. I explained to him that it was impossible for me to do so, and that even if his band were entitled to enough land to extend that far, the soil was unfit for a reserve. He then said that it was a place where little snow fell in the winter, and the pasturage was always good. The Indians were in the habit of sending their horses there when in a low condition; and, moreover, that it was an old camping ground and fishing station. Bobtail would be greatly pleased if he were given Section 21, Township 43, Range 23, west of the 4th Meridian, a good part of which is water, for a fishing station and duck-hunting ground, as I know his heart is set on the place. The survey of this reserve was completed on the 17th September.

Battle River flows through the reserve. Although muskegs occur at intervals throughout the reserve, as well as the surrounding district, the land is generally of the choicest quality; that in the north east corner, where a large majority of the Indians are settled, being light and sandy, but the crops there looked better than anywhere else in the district. Chief Bobtail's son, Cayoté, and several others, are settled near the "Leavings," where the land is apparently excellent. Still they have made but little agricultural progress. Large quantities of poplar and spruce, of good size, occur on the south side of Battle River, where the fine spruce timber for the new agency buildings was manufactured, and still remains. I saw a coal seam at the "Leavings."

Shortly after my arrival at Battle River, Mr. Lucas and I had shown Sampson a plan of the proposed Bear Hill reserves, and suggested that Battle River should be the boundary of his reserve, from the east side of Bobtail's reserve to the "Elbow," and that from this point the reserve should extend west for a distance to be subsequently decided on. Wishing to ascertain the views of Sampson and Ermineskin with regard to the northern and western boundaries of their reserves, and the dividing line between them, before proceeding further with the survey, I went to the Indian camp at Bear Hill, where I had the good fortune to meet Mr. Hardisty, Chief Factor in the Hudson Bay Company, who kindly explained to Sampson all details concerning the reserves for himself and Ermineskin. Sampson said that he and Ermineskin wished to have their reserves in one block. I told him I saw no objection to this, as he was aware of the difficulty I had in establishing a satisfactory boundary between himself and Bobtail, but if they would plant some posts themselves I would gladly run the lines. I had a plan, on which I pointed out to Sampson the spot where I had established a corner of his reserve, near the "Elbow" of Battle River. I told him I had gone a mile farther north than at first intended, in order to take in part of a lake north-west of the "Elbow," which he had previously expressed a desire to have included in his reserve, but that I did not take in the whole lake, as I considered it more to his advantage to have the reserve extend farther west into Bear Hill than farther north at this point. He said he was of the same opinion. I told him I would like to hear what he and Ermineskin had to say concerning the undecided boundaries of their reserve; that I had heard Ermineskin wanted to extend north to Peace Hills Creek, but it would be highly undesirable to do so, as the reserve would then contain too much prairie and too little woods. Sampson agreed with me, and said the corner ought to be in the neighborhood of my camp. It was then arranged that both chiefs should come to my camp on the following day and decide on the northern boundary. Sampson did not want the western boundary established, so that the reserve could be extended in the event of other Indians joining the band; but it was explained to him that it was necessary to have all the boundaries of his reserve properly established if he wished to be secured from the encroachments of white settlers. He then said he would like to accompany me when establishing that boundary, as he wished to ascertain if certain tracts of timber fell within the reserve. My assistant was at this time making a survey of the main trail from Calgary to Edmonton through the reserve. Sampson now enquired what my men were doing, and when the matter was explained to him, he appeared satis-

fied. In the course of conversation it was thoroughly explained to Sampson that a Government which expected them to endeavor to make a living from the soil had almost as great an interest as the Indians themselves in finding them suitable reserves. Both chiefs visited me the following day, and appeared satisfied with the northern boundary proposed by me, and the survey was then continued, and finished on the 2nd October. A plan of the reserve, marked (E) accompanies this report.

The chief topographical feature of the reserve is a prominent, heavily-wooded ridge, extending in a north-westerly direction, and known as "Musquatchis" or Bear Hill. The soil throughout is of choice quality. There are muskegs, and considerable low swampy ground around Bear Lake, at the north-west corner, and at Battle River Lake, on the south-east side. There is abundance of hay land throughout the reserve, the meadows at Battle River Lake being very extensive. There are large quantities of spruce timber in the Bear Hill, of excellent quality. The eastern part of the reserve is chiefly prairie, with occasional bluffs of poplar and clumps of willows.

An instrumental survey of the main trail from Calgary to Edmonton was made through this reserve, as well as through Bobtail's. Should this trail at any time be declared a public highway, the notes of the survey will be available, and possible disputes with the Indians, who are extremely suspicious of anyone running lines within the limits of their reserves, be avoided.

Desirous of completing the work at Bear Hill at as early a date as possible, I instructed my assistant, Mr. Green, on the 30th September, to commence the survey of the Stony reserve, and sent the greater portion of the party with him for that purpose, while I remained to finish the reserve for the bands of Sampson and Ermineskin. I anticipated no opposition, as William Sharphead, a son of the chief, had come to see me when laying out Bobtail's reserve, and had led me to believe the Stonys were willing to have their reserve surveyed. However, when I joined the party on the 2nd October, my assistant informed me that nothing had been done, as he had not yet been able to obtain the consent of the Indians, but that he had arranged a conference for the following day, when he expected they would prove more tractable. On the 4th, Chief Sharphead and his head men came to my camp, and having secured a good interpreter, in the person of Mr. Kiplin, Sharphead, after some friendly talk, said I could go on with the survey of his reserve next day, and promised to send me five axemen to assist in making the survey. They came, according to agreement, and, unlike many of the men sent me from the Cree reserves, proved to be excellent workmen. They pointed out where they wanted the eastern boundary of the reserve established, so as to take in some hay land and spruce timber belonging to George Bear, which was some distance further east than I had anticipated, and I was therefore obliged to introduce a jog on the eastern boundary. When running two parties, considerable delay was caused by George Bear, who several times stopped my assistant in my absence. When making a survey of some land on this reserve for the Methodist Mission, several of the Indians thought that the Revd. Mr. Nelson was getting a rather scant allowance, and wished to have more timber included; but I explained to them that Mr. Nelson thought he was getting enough. The Stonys are very anxious to obtain a fishing station at Pigeon Lake, a sketch of which was made for me by William Sharphead and his brother Enoch. A plan of this reserve, marked (F) accompanies this report.

The northern part of the reserve is principally a wooded country, with numerous swamps, some large muskegs, and occasional patches of first-class prairie, while the southern portion contains more prairie, but of lighter quality. There are numerous groves of spruce timber, suitable for building purposes, scattered throughout the reserve, and extensive hay meadows along the Battle River and Wolf Creek. The poplar timber is of large size and good quality.

As it was now too late to go to Whitefish Lake, the surveying operations of the season came to an end with the survey of this reserve on the 10th October, and I started across the plains on the following day.

On my way eastward I camped for a night on Sampson's reserve where Ermineskin and Stony Paul came to see me. Ermineskin was apparently well satisfied with the reserve allotted to himself and Sampson.

I expected to get barley for my horses at the La Boucenne settlement, but found that although the crops had been excellent, and the barn yards were full of grain, none of it had yet been threshed. This settlement of half-breeds appears to be in a most flourishing condition, and is surrounded by a choice district for agricultural purposes.

On the 15th I struck the telegraph line at the crossing of the trail leading to Victoria, and saw prairie fires moving rapidly south and west; in the evening I camped near some lakes, and took precautionary measures against the prairie fires. Next morning, after beating a gap through the fire to make way for the carts, I travelled through a country where all was black and desolate. Rabbits in great numbers, as well as some prairie chickens and partridges, were found dead on the trail. There was a strong wind all day, and the whole country seemed to be on fire. We found a patch of half-burnt swamp, where we lunched, and at night another, in which we camped, for the burnt prairie would have made a sorry sight of our bedding.

On the morning of the 17th we saw, fastened to a burnt telegraph pole, a conspicuous sign, on which was written "James Strang got loose here—B. Prince," and, a little farther on we met Mr. Benjamin Prince, of Battleford, who told us that James Strang had become insane while on the way from Battleford to Edmonton, and had escaped from him.

The next evening we met a party of North-West Mounted Police, with whom we camped on a piece of unburnt prairie south of Birch Lake. The mules seemed to get along tolerably well on the scanty herbage, but the men had sore eyes from flying dust and cinders.

On the 19th the ponds were frozen over for the first time, and on the 20th we halted for a day at some large lakes, where we found some good prairie, to give the animals time to feed and the men a chance to wash their clothes.

We resumed our journey on the 21st, on which date I shot a black eagle that measured 7 feet across the wings. On the 25th we reached Taylor Settlement, which last year was a thriving community, but now presents a desolate appearance, many of the houses being deserted, and the fields overgrown with weeds.

The next day we reached Battleford, where I remained the following day to stow away some articles of outfit, which it will be convenient to have there in the spring, and also to have bread baked for the journey to Regina.

On the 28th we left Battleford, in a snow storm, for Swift Current; but after crossing the Battle River we found it almost impossible to make any progress against such a storm as raged on this and part of the following day. We finally left Battleford on the 30th, and after an uneventful trip across the plains, the party reached Swift Current on the 4th and Regina on the 12th November.

The men were paid off on the 13th, except Mr. B. J. Street, who was retained a few days longer to take an inventory of the outfit, and deliver the animals to the Indian Agent in the Qu'Appelle Valley, in whose charge they remain for the winter.

My accounts for surveys from the 30th June to the 31st December, together with inventories showing the disposal of my outfit, are transmitted herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. NELSON, D.L.S.

In Charge of Indian Reserve Surveys.

The Honorable
The Indian Commissioner,
Regina.

SIR,—In accordance with instructions received from you, I left Regina on Monday the 16th October for the Assiniboine Reserve, which is situated some twenty miles south of Indian Head, arriving at the reserve on the 17th. I may here mention a fact which shows how superstitious these Indians are, a fact which made my task a very easy one. On my arrival the instructor informed me that one of the chiefs-headmen, had dreamed that a white leader medicine man would arrive on a day so foggy that you could not see a horse twenty jumps from you, that he would vaccinate all the Indians and disease would not come near them. Strange to say, the day of my arrival was so foggy that you could not see twenty yards from you, and the description he gave corresponded exactly with myself. The consequence was, I vaccinated every man, woman and child then on the reserve. Five, who were absent hunting, happened to return to the reserve after I left; they followed me through to Indian Head, and were vaccinated that same night.

I am happy to be able to state that I found everything in the best and most satisfactory condition. Their village consists of some fifty-five good dwellings and about fifteen stables, some of the latter holding as many as fifteen head of stock, which, having most comfortable quarters, and being well looked after, are in the best possible state, and thriving well. The Indians have put up some two hundred tons of hay for their own use, in addition to which they have put up twenty-five tons for the Government horses on the reserve.

Hitherto these Indians have been farming together, but recently they have shown an inclination to work separately on farms of their own.

They have over a hundred acres ready for crop next spring, but, there are fifteen acres especially well cultivated, which they have set aside for the old and infirm.

I cannot speak too highly of these Indians, either collectively or individually. Each one seems to feel an interest in all that is being done for him. They keep their houses very neat and clean.

Then there is the school house, which is now already for occupation. In fact, they expect their schoolmaster to take possession in a day or two.

But I attribute, in a great measure, the wonderful strides these Indians are undoubtedly making towards civilization to the indefatigable exertions which Mr. Grant, the resident agent, makes, not only in precept, but more especially in practice, to inculcate all these desirable features which redeem these savage sons of the prairie from their degraded condition.

Mr. Grant, I am informed, is a hard and persevering worker himself, which I consider to be a point of vital importance in the selection of an officer of his position, for I am positive that the Indian can be led where he can never be driven.

During the rebellion, Mr. Grant informs me, these Indians came forward and volunteered their services in aid of Her Majesty's troops; and not content with remaining passive, were most anxious to be trusted and engaged by the Government. Another feature speaks very well for this reserve particularly, in my opinion, viz., the disuse of paint, of which, I am glad to say, I saw very little.

I vaccinated nearly all the Indians in the chief's house, which is well built, plastered and lined with cotton cloth, and in which is a good No. 9 cooking stove; and the general aspect of the whole place bespeaks a condition of advancement which it would be well if all his followers would imitate.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD.

The Honorable

The Indian Commissioner,
Regina.

SIR,—Having received instructions from you to make a tour of vaccination through the reserve at Crooked Lakes, on completing my work at the Assiniboine Reserve (as per former report) I lost no time in preceeding thither, where I arrived on the 26th November.

This reserve is excellently situated about the banks and valley of the Qu'Appelle River, north of Broadview, and affords scenery which is well worth a visit.

The site of the agency itself is admirably chosen, on the bank of a most picturesque little lake, full of springs.

I had some difficulty in the carrying out of my work of vaccination on this reserve, as I was compelled to travel from house to house, and thus lost a great deal of time.

Whilst, on the other hand, I had opportunities of examining more minutely and more generally the sanitary and general condition of the Indians themselves. However, owing not only to the courtesy and kindness, but also to the wonderful influence of the agent, Col. McDonald, I succeeded as well as I could wish. Having formerly spoken of this gentleman's tact and skill in all his dealings with the Indians on another reserve, I need hardly say that I observed the same qualities prevailing in his attitude towards these.

Highly as I admired the progress of the Assiniboine Indians, still more worthy of commendation is the noticeable improvement of the Crooked Lake Indians, and I never expected to see anything approaching the progress which they are making. In fact, they seem to an observer more like a colony of industrious whitemen than of savages, and having only been on the reserve since 1881, their improvement is all the more noticeable.

They have now an abundance of provender and stock, and the latter in good condition, and I observed many well filled stack yards of wheat and oats. I also saw several root houses, which rather surprised me, and I was very glad to notice that they were well filled, which is the first step towards making some provision for a rainy day.

I saw also several well built and substantial houses, all clean and neat; and one Indian showed me, with evident and justifiable pride, a drove of pigs, for my approval, and I can honestly say that I never saw finer anywhere.

A gentleman named McKay deserves to be specially mentioned in connection with his work of educating these Indians free, and, I believe, clothing many. He has a nice house and school, erected at the foot of Round Lake; and everything connected with his system and his school seem to be well calculated to lead the minds of his pupils in the desired direction. When I have, I am happy to say, been able to speak so highly of other reserves, it will only be necessary to convey my impression of this by stating that I consider it the best I have, so far, visited. Everything thereon is in the most efficient condition, and cannot but be highly satisfactory to the united efforts of the Indian Department and its officers, and to reflect the greatest credit upon the Indians themselves.

The Hudson Bay Company's store, in charge of an efficient and capable man, Mr. McKenzie, affords the Indians a ready market for their furs, and is also a means of great benefit, by inducing the Indians to procure and become accustomed to the use of the same commodities of civilization that will effectually prove to them the advantages to be gained by adopting our customs, even in the most minute particulars.

I vaccinated, on this reserve, ninety-four men, one hundred and eleven women and two hundred and ninety-six children, and drove two hundred and eighty-eight miles in doing this work.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY DODD.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1885.

The Right Honorable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of my inspection of Indian agencies, farms and reserves in the North-West Territories, commencing at the point where my last annual report ended.

Leaving Battleford late in November, I proceeded to Carlton and inspected that agency, Mr. Sub-Agent Macrae being in charge. I took stock of the goods and supplies in the stock-house. They were in good condition, and those received under the (then) current year's contract were in accordance with the schedule descriptions.

I also made a strict examination and audit of the books of the agency, and found them to be well kept, and the general work of the office in a good shape. The following is a list of the books:—

- A.—1. Account of all tools and implements delivered to the Indians under treaty stipulations.
2. Account of all tools and implements given gratuitously.
3. Account of all tools and implements loaned.
4. Issues of provisions, twine and ammunition to each band.
5. Gristing accounts of bands.
6. Issues of provisions to farms.
7. do do to idiot family.
8. Cheques received, and their disposal.
- B.—1. Account of all provision stores received and issued.
2. Wheat purchased from Indians.
3. do exchanged for flour.
4. Gristing account.
- C. Accounts of all goods other than provisions.
E. Voucher account book.
F. Copies of farm implement returns.
G. Order book.
H. Office Diary.
J. Correspondence register.
K. Letter book for general correspondence.
L. do do statements.
M. Cattle record book.

Farm 8, Duck Lake—Instructor Tomkins.

I found the books of this farm accurately kept, and the supplies in store corresponded with the balances shown by the books.

Mr. Tomkins has also faithfully kept his official diary since the first day that he entered upon his duties, over five years ago. I drove over the reserves with the agent. A great deal of land was fall ploughed.

The Beardy band were threshing their grain with the machine. The barley was an excellent sample; the wheat was not so good. The chief and his men gathered for a talk, and in view of subsequent events, I will briefly state that the chief, with all appearance of sincerity, expressed his gratitude to the Government for its care of him and his band, and he informed me that it would never again have reason to complain of his conduct, as he had made up his mind to attend to farming.

As an evidence of the advancement of the Carlton bands in agriculture, I may mention the fact, that commencing 16th April, they gusted seventeen hundred and forty-eight $\frac{2}{3}$ bushels of wheat, and in addition sold, under permit from the agent, three hundred and fifty-six bushels of wheat and six hundred and seventy-three $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of barley. Nearly one-half of this grain belonged to the two bands, Mista-wasi's and Ahtakahkoop.

Okamasis' Band.

This chief and his principal men were away at the fishing lakes.

Their land was fall-ploughed, and they showed that they had made good progress in agriculture since my last visit, by the enlargement of their fields and the erection of new houses.

One Arrow's Band.

These Indians worked well during the past summer, Instructor Tomkins having camped among them and personally instructed them in farming. A large area of new land was broken, new houses were built, and at the time of my visit they were contented.

TREATY No. 4.

Farm 6, Touchwood Hills—Louis Coture, Instructor.

I met here by appointment Indian Agent Macdonald.

I audited the books from 1st January, 1884, and found them well kept and correct. I took an inventory of provisions and other supplies in the storehouse and found them to agree with the balances shown in the books.

The Indians had a surplus of potatoes, which they stored for seed in the root houses of the instructor.

The Muscowaquahn band had largely increased their area of tilled land. I found them all to be well contented, for the best of all Indian reasons—they had the wherewithal to fill their stomachs within easy reach—namely, the produce of their farms, and what they were receiving from the instructor.

Farm 5, Instructor Nichol, File Hills.

Mr. Nichol was on leave. However, I visited the Indians upon their reserves and audited the books of the instructor, also taking stock of the supplies in store. I found everything correct and regular. There were no complaints among the Indians, but there were a good many sick. Dr. Edwards was attending them. He had twenty-five patients.

Farm 4, Instructor Hockley, Qu'Appelle.

I audited the books of this farm, and took an inventory of the supplies on hand. I found the quantities remaining in store to agree with the balances shown in the books. The instructor gave a good account of his Indians, and stated that they had worked well, and continued to take great interest in their farms and houses, season 1885.

I commenced my inspection in Treaty 4, at the Assiniboine reserve. I was accompanied by the Indian agent of the district, Colonel Macdonald.

I found very satisfactory improvement since my last annual inspection, in July, 1884. The area of land under cultivation is greater, and individual Indians have broken up fresh pieces, either to augment that which they have at present under crop or to make a start for themselves in farming.

The fields in crop this year were well fenced. Land has been broken at different points upon the reserve, the choicest being selected. They still adhere to the habit of their nomadic life, namely, grouping their houses together, as they did formerly their lodges, thus creating villages. This places some of them at long distances from their farms. They have abandoned the huts, which were run up hastily when they first settled, and have built better and larger houses about three miles further east. This is more convenient for their farms; besides, the water is better than at the first location.

Chief "Jack" has a comfortable house, with floor, table, benches, and a cooking stove of which he was justly proud, having up to so recent a period, lived the

year round in a lodge. Several of the band are emulating the chief and making their houses comfortable—in some cases selling their horses and expending the proceeds in the purchase of lumber and stoves.

I drove over the reserve and examined the crops and farm work. The fields were being well looked after and kept free from weeds. They have one hundred and forty-two acres of land broken, and their crop consisted of sixty acres of wheat, forty-five acres of potatoes, eight acres of barley and twenty-five acres of turnips, divided among seventy families.

Their cattle—twenty-eight head—are in good condition; they milk the cows and feed the calves, and I expect soon to hear of their making butter. The animals were all properly branded.

I audited the books and took an inventory of the supplies, tools and implements in charge of the acting agent and farming instructor. The quality of the provisions was excellent and the books were correct and regular. About twenty-five of the older men of the band met the agent and myself at the chief's house. I congratulated them upon their improved condition since I first met them at Maple Creek and Fort Walsh, in 1881. Their talk was principally about farming; they promised to continue to work steadily, and that they would put up a large quantity of hay. They were apparently happy and contented. The appearance of the children indicated that they were well fed, as they looked fat and wholesome.

McLeod District—Indian Agent Pocklington.

Since my last inspection the agent has removed from Fort McLeod and established his headquarters upon the Blood reserve. By this change he is able to be present at the delivery by contractors of all supplies, and have constant supervision of the issues to the Indians. The farming operations are now under his direct control, and his employees receive his immediate direction.

The Indians having complained of the long distances some of them had to travel to receive rations, another issue house has been established, some ten miles south, where the bands under Red Crow now are supplied.

I was present upon several occasions at the killing of the animals and the issue of rations, checking the weights and quantities issued. I found the quality of the supplies excellent, and the quantity given to each family more than sufficient for their support. I audited the books of the reserve, and took an inventory of the supplies in store.

Vital Statistics.

The record has been kept since October, 1884, and shows the number of births on the reserve to have been twenty-two, an equal number of each sex. Of deaths, there have been, in the same period, forty-six, eleven being children under sixteen years. Ten are reported to have died from old age, sixteen consumption; the others of various disorders.

Farm Work.

There are nine white men engaged on the reserve, the time of four of them being fully occupied in connection with rationing. Five only assist the Indians in their farming operations. I cannot speak very hopefully of this work. The present inclination of this band is not in the direction of work. Their crops this year suffered severely from a hail storm in the beginning of July.

The Indians have taken again to living in tents. Probably their general health may be thereby improved. Their deserted dwellings have a very dilapidated appearance. The band is reported to own one thousand three hundred horses.

Pigeon Reserve—Instructor Parker in charge.—Accompanied by the agent, I visited this reserve and remained several days. I attended at the slaughtering of the cattle, receiving the beef, and the issuing of rations. I found this business was being conducted in a perfectly regular manner. The quality of the supplies was

excellent. I audited the books and took an inventory of the supplies in store, also of the tools and implements.

Farm Work.

There are five employees, including the instructor, upon this reserve. Two-thirds of the time of three of them is taken up with rationing. The area of land in crop is not equal to that of last year, and the interest of these Indians in their farms and houses has fallen off. They have resumed living in tents, allowing their houses to fall into decay. This band have about eight hundred horses.

Vital Statistics.

A book was opened for the purpose of recording these in October, since which time there have been: births, fifteen boys and ten girls: deaths, four adults and eight children.

Agency Office.

I audited the books, and found them written up to date and kept in a regular manner. The following is a list: Ledger of receipts and issues of all supplies; Day book of the same, Letter Book, Register of births and deaths, Register of vouchers issued.

I also took an inventory of the goods and supplies in the agency storehouse.

Blackfoot Agency—Mr. Magnus Begg, Indian Agent.

Since July this agent's duties have been confined to the Indians of the Blackfoot reserve.

Notwithstanding the freshet in June, which flooded nearly all the farms at the south camp, and the unsettling influence of the "sun dance," which came off as usual, the appearance and increased area of the crops showed considerable advancement in farming over previous years. Peas have done well, and so have potatoes. Barley is not largely cultivated, as the Indians have no use for this grain. Turnips were a small yield, while carrots were an entire failure through imperfect cultivation. The fields have been all fenced with wire since last year.

These Indians, like the Bloods and Piegiens, have again taken to living in lodges during the summer. Unlike them, however, they have not lost all pride in their houses, for many of them were engaged in making them comfortable for the winter, banking them up, plastering, and repairing the roofs. Nearly all had built wood-sheds for corrals for holding wood.

The number of horses owned by these Indians is six hundred and fifty, to which may be added one hundred and ninety spring colts.

Large quantities of hay had been put up by the farm foreman and the employees. It was well stacked, and of good quality.

I attended at the slaughtering of the beef cattle, and at the issue of rations, on several occasions. I found it advisable to recommend that abattoirs should be erected at both issue places. The rations issued were most liberal in quantity—too liberal, if the Indians are to be taught frugality—and of the very best quality.

I audited the books at the agency and at the farms, and found them to be kept regularly, and the balances to agree with the quantities of supplies in store in the different storehouses.

Sarcee Agency.

Since my last annual inspection a division has been made in the Blackfoot agency, by detaching therefrom the Sarcee and Stony Indians, erecting them into a separate agency, and appointing Major de Balinhard acting agent and farming instructor, with residence upon the Sarcee reserve.

Although but a short time has elapsed since this change was made, great improvement in the condition of these Indians is apparent. Indians, when they choose, are

apt pupils, and the example placed before them by a white family living in their midst, who show them sympathy and take an interest in the improvement of their condition, has already borne fruit. The men are more orderly, the women more cleanly, and this year, for the first time, I have seen the men engaged in regular farm work.

The introduction of work oxen has proved a great success. The Indians have already learned to drive them, and go about their work like white men.

This year there has also been considerable emulation among them in repairing, re-building and whitewashing their houses. Nearly all have fitted them with glass windows, at their own expense. Many have built root houses.

I audited the books, and took an inventory of the supplies on hand. I found them correct and regular. The supplies were of good quality. I was present at the slaughtering of beef cattle and the issue of rations.

Stony Reserve.

During my inspection of this reserve I was accompanied by the acting agent, Major de Balinhard.

The Indians, with the exception of about one hundred, under Chief Chirnequy, had come in from their hunt, and were waiting to be paid their annuity. That good chief, Jacob, was seriously ill at the time of my visit. You have probably heard ere this of his demise, which took place about six weeks ago.

I took an inventory of the flour and other goods in the storehouse.

A new policy for the management of these Indians was inaugurated some fifteen months ago. As soon as it was practically demonstrated by repeated efforts that there could be no certainty of a crop, in consequence of the close proximity of the reserve to the mountains, and therefore that farming as a sole means of livelihood would prove exceedingly precarious, it was deemed expedient that the Indians should be encouraged to adopt other pursuits, that they might, in a certain degree, help to maintain themselves and families, and not sink completely into pauperism, which the system of daily rationing, without work, was dragging them into.

The services of a regular farming instructor were dispensed with, the daily rationing was discontinued, and instead the agent was instructed to visit the reserve every ten days, and issue food to the old, sick and destitute; and, in fact, to all who presented themselves upon these occasions, but the able-bodied were to be continually advised to do what they could to maintain themselves. They have responded to this to such a degree that I am encouraged to report that the new system is a success. Farming is not altogether neglected under this new arrangement. The Department furnished them with a liberal supply of seed potatoes, also field and garden seeds. Mr. Greur was engaged for a few months to assist and instruct them in planting these.

Their herd of cattle continues to increase. Ninety-five calves were branded at the last spring "round-up."

I received instructions from the Indian Commissioner to conclude a contract with Mr. David McDougall for supplying beef for these Indians during the present fiscal year.

TREATY No. 6.

Peace Hills Agency—Mr. S. B. Lucas, Acting Agent.

This portion of the Edmonton district was formed into an agency in December last, and comprises four bands, namely, Sampson, Erminekin, Bobtail and Sharphead, numbering, according to the pay-sheets of 1884, nine hundred and forty-four souls. A number of stragglers were paid with them, some of whom still remain on these reserves, and will settle permanently, while some have gone to other parts of the country.

The supplies for the current year were arriving. The flour was correct, both as to quality and weight. A few lines of goods were not up to the standard required, the receipts for which were held by the agent.

The total quantity of land under crop is but one hundred and sixty-two acres, but it must not be forgotten that these Indians only came from the plains in 1879, and had not turned a furrow in 1880. The farm work performed this year was the labor of their own hands, with three white men to oversee them. They cradled all their grain, which is greatly to their credit in these days, when machinery is so much used. For downright earnestness in farming, I don't think they are surpassed by any Indians, and with continued encouragement I expect to find them, in five years, in the van of civilized Indians.

Victoria Agency—Mr. J. A. Mitchell, Acting Agent.

This portion of the Edmonton district was also made into a separate agency, Mr. Mitchell taking charge 1st July. It comprises the following bands, the numbers being taken from the pay-sheets of 1884: Wahstatenow, seventy-six souls; Blue Quill, fifty-four souls; James Seenum, two hundred and eighty-four souls; Peeayus, one hundred and forty-six souls; Kahquanum, one hundred and sixty-five souls; Chippewayans, eighty-two souls. Of these, two hundred and thirty-five are known to have been rebels.

Although not the seat of the late insurrection, this agency suffered from its effects very greatly. Some joined Big Bear, others thoroughly loyal left their reserves to seek cover in the woods, or the protection of the troops. Farming was totally neglected in consequence.

Supplies for the fiscal year were in course of delivery. I examined them as to their quality. I found the flour up to the standard. Some articles of minor importance were not according to contract. In such cases the receipts were not given, and the goods remain at the risk of the contractors.

I audited the books and took an inventory of the goods in store. All was correct and regular, the books being particularly creditable to the agent, from the manner in which they were kept.

Edmonton Agency—Mr. William Anderson, Agent.

This agency now comprises the following bands of Indians: Passpasschase, two hundred and nineteen souls; Enoch, one hundred and sixty-eight; Michel, one hundred and twenty-six; Alexis, two hundred; Alexander two hundred and seventeen.

To refer to the Indians of this agency generally, I have reason to report that they continue to improve in farming. As a natural consequence of the rebellion, they were very unsettled in the spring, but notwithstanding this, they put in large grain and root crops, and I am happy to inform you that it all matured and was properly harvested. This will materially decrease the quantity of flour and bacon that would have been issued had the crops proved a failure.

I audited the books of the agency, as well as those of the instructor, W. J. O'Donnell, and I also took an inventory of the supplies and goods in the storehouses. At the agency the following books were kept: Supply Ledger, Implement Ledger, Record of Issues of Agricultural Implements and Tools to Lands, Order Book, Voucher Book, Journal of Receipts, Letters and vouchers were properly filed.

Schools.

As it sometimes happens that upon the occasion of my annual inspection of a district the schools have vacation, I will only mention those that I found in session, commencing with the industrial school at High River, under the Principalship of the Rev. Père Lacombe.

At the time of my inspection the Rev. Father Claude was acting Principal, with Brother John Little, assistant Principal; Leo Slattery, farming instructor; Sister Cleary, matron; Sister Mongrain, cook; Sister Tobin, teacher of the girls.

The school building is well adapted and arranged. The stables and outbuildings are well planned and conveniently situated. A quantity of land has been fenced with wire. A good crop of potatoes and roots was raised this year.

As you are aware, the rebellion caused a very unsettled feeling among the Indians of Treaty 7, from which the pupils of this school were drawn. This extended to the school, which was left at one time with but one pupil. At the time of my inspection there were four girls and eight boys, and the Rev. Principal thought that he would soon be able to bring the number up to the maximum allowed.

I took an inventory of all goods and supplies in the store rooms, also one of those in daily use. The goods for the current year had arrived. Upon examination I found them to be equal to sample and of the quality called for in the schedules.

Day School—Stony Reserve.

This is conducted under the very able management of Mr. Bettes. The day of my inspection there were present thirty-one girls and nineteen boys. Pupils upon arriving at the school were required to wash themselves and comb their hair. Neat cotton dresses were provided for the girls, which they wore during school hours. At noon they received a lunch of biscuits. The progress of these children is remarkable—in reading, spelling and writing. They also showed a knowledge of the maps of the World and Canada, which hung upon the walls of the school room, and have also been taught to sing English hymns very correctly.

Several pupils who attend this school are inmates of the Methodist orphanage which was established here by the Rev. John McDougall some two years ago as a home for orphan Indian children. They were easily distinguished from the other children by the neatness of their dresses and their bright intelligence, which their training in the institution has developed.

St. Albert Mission School.

This large institution was established many years ago by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, who brought to his assistance sisters of the Order of the Grey Nuns of Montreal. It was here that the children bereaved of their parents in the great epidemic of small-pox found a home and refuge. Up to this year thirty-two treaty children have been inmates, and to facilitate my inspection of the progress of these children the Sister Superior has always very kindly ordered a general school examination upon the day of my visit.

I have had occasion before to eulogize this institution, and it is with much pleasure that I again inform you that it is being conducted with even greater energy and success than heretofore. As years pass the equipment of the school is becoming better, and the intelligence of the pupils is being developed, so that they not only aim at higher objects but attain them. The energies of the good sisters never seem to flag, although their work must be very monotonous. The addition of another English-speaking teacher to co-operate with Sister Dillon will advance the pupils more rapidly in English studies. The attendance of more white children has also helped them. There are one hundred and eight children on the roll, forty being orphans. Through many of the latter having taken scrip, only fourteen are now classed as Indians, but in the working of the institution there is no difference made in the treatment of the white, half-breed and Indian children. All share alike in the refectory, the class-room, the field or household work and recreation, and all are amenable to the same discipline.

The school is formed into five divisions. The subjects they were examined in were reading in English, French and Latin, English and French recitation, geography, grammar, arithmetic, history—in all of which subjects they showed that the year's teaching—since my last visit—had been greatly to their advantage.

The copy books and needlework would compare favorably with the work of white children of the same age. The girls continue to be taught milking and the art of making butter, cooking, baking, knitting, making their own and the boys' clothes,

spinning and carding wool, and other housewifely duties. The boys are also taught general farm work, and the care of stock, and those who show an aptitude, carpentering, blacksmithing, flour-milling or shoemaking, all of which industries are carried on in this community within themselves by lay brothers and lay sisters.

Before closing this my seventh annual report it was my intention to make a short review of the work of the Indian Department in the Territories during the time that I have had the honor of occupying the position of inspector.

I purposed taking the different tribes of Indians, band by band, and describing the condition in which I found them in 1879, and comparing it with what it is to-day; but upon reference to my notes of that year I find that there was so much sameness in their condition that it is impossible to make any comparison. They were all destitute. Only twelve bands of treaty Indians had made any attempt to farm. Those were (in Treaty 4) Coté, Pasquah and Gordon bands, the first named being the only one that had advanced beyond small garden plots. They had a field of ten acres of barley. In 1884 these same bands had four hundred and ten acres in crop.

In Treaty 6 the John Smith band, being composed largely of half-breeds, had already made considerable progress in farming, and their advancement has not been so noticeable.

The William Twatt band had small patches of wheat, barley and potatoes—in all about four acres. Their crop last year was fifty-eight acres.

Kittewaybow band, now Petequayke, had in crop, in 1879, less than three acres, consisting of too small pieces of wheat and a small patch of potatoes. In 1884 they had one hundred and five acres land broken, fifty-eight of which were under crop.

In 1879 Mistawasis and Ahtahkakoop had each ten acres of wheat besides small gardens of potatoes. In 1884 they had an aggregate of four hundred and ninety-five acres broken, three hundred and sixty acres being in crop.

In the Battleford district Red Pleasant band was the only one that had attempted farming. They had about twenty acres under crop of wheat, barley and potatoes, having a yield, in the case of the latter, of five hundred bushels. In 1884 this band had one hundred and seventy acres in crop.

In the Fort Pitt district the Sékaskooots band was the only one that had essayed farming. They had about half an acre of wheat under the hill, and at the time of my visit they were harvesting it. The squaws were picking out the stalks of wheat one by one from among the weeds which had nearly smothered it. There was only one hut, the band, excepting the chief, living in lodges. In 1884 there were two hundred and fifty-four acres under crop, fifteen comfortable dwellings and six stables. In 1879 the same band had seven head of cattle of all ages; in 1884 they had fifty-three head.

Victoria District

The Saddle Lake band had four acres in crop—wheat, barley, potatoes and turnips in 1879. In 1884 they had eighty-seven acres under crop, with twenty acres new land broken.

Seenum's band, the most advanced in this district, were farming—in 1879—some twenty acres, and had been very successful in raising wheat, barley and potatoes. In 1884 they had in crop a total of one hundred and twenty acres, namely, forty acres of wheat, seventy acres of barley and ten acres of potatoes. Their herd of cattle had increased to one hundred and twenty-nine head.

I compute that two hundred acres would be an outside estimate of the quantity of land under the most primitive style of cultivation in 1879. In 1884 eighty-three bands had over six thousand acres under crop, all well fenced and in good order.

Of the officers in the service to-day who were in it in 1879 we have Inspector L. W. Herchmer (formerly Indian agent); Agent Macdonald, Agent Begg, Agent Lucas, acting Agent Williams, Agent J. A. Macrae, Farming Instructors Tomkins, Chaffee, Lawford, Carson and O'Donnell. Of these gentlemen, Messrs. Lucas and Williams were originally farming instructors; Mr. Macrae was the first clerk

appointed for Edmonton; Messrs. Begg, Lawford, Carson and O'Donnell entered the service as assistant farming instructors. They have all gained their promotion through merit. They developed tact in managing Indians, and proved faithful officers in their several positions.

To the farming instructors and employees of 1879-80 great praise is due. The country was new; they had to bear great hardships and privations; some were planted on the prairie at the commencement of a severe winter, forty or fifty miles away from the nearest Hudson Bay Company's post, surrounded by uncivilized, destitute Indians, with an order to make a home for themselves and commence farming in the spring. This was a trial that brought out the best that was in the men. Some failed, while many—among them some of the gentlemen whose names appear above—went through the trying ordeal successfully, and are now experienced Indian men.

I cannot close this report without paying a tribute to those poor men—Quinn and Delaney—who lost their lives in the service. They had each been six years in the employment of the Department, and were deserving and honest officials. No one had a better opportunity than myself of judging of their dealings with the Indians, which were characterized by fairness and kindness. There was no more reason for the Indians killing these men than there was for their killing the priests. I spent several days at Frog Lake, late in the autumn of 1884, and was present during the treaty payments. The best feeling then existed between them and their Indians. The latter were perfectly contented; they were being well fed, and the Department storehouses were filled with the best quality of provisions, for their use during the winter.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Superintendent of Farms.

EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

A Paper prepared at the request of J. Geo. Hodgins, Esq., LL.D., Honorary Secretary for Canada, for the Educational Congress to be held at New Orleans, 23rd February to 28th, 1885, by Samuel Woods, M.A., Principal Ottawa Ladies' College.

I find from a letter written on 15th November, 1685, by the Sieur de Demouville, Governor of Canada, to the Minister for the Colonies, under Louis XIV, that there had been established at Quebec two schools for the education of the Indians.

In the first of these young Indians were trained, with a view to their entering the Church; and in the second they were taught the useful arts, together with such instruction as they were found capable of receiving to qualify them the better as artisans, farmers, &c. (Parkman's Old Regime, p. 438, Archives de la Marine à Paris).

It is now nearly two hundred years since that letter was written, and the policy announced in it has been the rule and guide of the Roman Catholic Church ever since.

In carrying out this plan the Jesuit Fathers have willingly offered their lives on the altar of duty, and such names as Lalement, Mass, Bréboeuf, Noirot, De la Nonne and hundreds of others, have won and worn the martyr's crown in endeavoring to carry the news of a crucified Redeemer to the dusky sons of the forest. Though the generations that have since passed, wherever the Church has found willing or unwilling auditors, whether on the banks of the Fraser, the Peace, the Saskatchewan, the Abitibi or the Saguenay, alongside of the church has been found the mission school, and the swarthy children gathered there, learning, first of all, the wondrous story of

the Son of Mary, and then, but in a far secondary place, the elements of a secular education.

This policy, uniformly pursued in Acadia, and in the older Provinces of Canada, and throughout the regions of the far west, has been a most valuable auxiliary in instilling into the minds of the Indians, wherever they come in contact with the "Black Robes," a respect for the usages of civilized life, and a desire, not once but many times expressed, to know more of the means by which the white man advanced with resistless step, and finally supplanted the aborigines in their own hunting grounds.

I have mentioned the noble efforts of the Roman Catholic Church, first among the educational advantages enjoyed by the Indians of the Dominion, because she is the oldest factor in the work, and because her power and influence have, as a consequence, exercised the largest amount of good upon the Canadian tribes; and to show that the old spirit is not yet dead, but that the zeal which sent Marquette and Robert Cavalier de La Salle beyond the confines of civilization in the long past still survives, I quote from a petition of La Soeur U. U. Charlebois, presented to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, in 1882. She says:—

"The petitioner now humbly submits to your kind consideration the following statement of the different houses consecrated to the instruction of the Indian and half-breed children of this part of the North-West:

"The 'Asile Youville,' at St. Albert's, established in 1859, clothes, feeds and instructs sixty children.

"The 'Hospice St. Joseph,' at Ile à la Crosse, established in 1860, forty children.

"The 'Hospice St. Joseph,' at Lac la Biche, established in 1862, clothes, feeds and instructs thirty-eight children.

"The 'Hôpital du Sacré-Cœur,' at Mackenzie River, established in 1866, thirty-six children."

"The 'Convent des Saints Anges,' at Athabaska, established in 1874, has twenty-eight children.

Thus, under the Arctic circle the good work advances under these self-denying enthusiasts, and the education of these semi-savages carried on with sorely inadequate means.

But on the Pacific coast a new factor in the education of our Indians is found. In 1841 Dr. Pickering, of the United States exploring vessel the "Vincennes," thus writes, contrasting the then unbroken solitudes of that mild coast with the eastern side of the continent: "Scarcely two centuries ago our New England shires presented only scenes like that before me, and what is to be in the lapse of the third." Well, less than sixteen years after, the beautiful City of Victoria was rising out of the primeval forest; emigrants from all lands were rushing to the new El Dorado, and among these were found the officers of the London Mission Society, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, with their wide views for the preservation and education of the Indian. Schools were opened at the chief tribal centres, and very effort made to educate the young Indians by these societies, which adopted the rule that success could be gained in these objects only by inducing the young to embrace the doctrines of christianity. To accomplish this desirable end they opened four principal schools, and the one at Metlakatlah has been so successful that annually, for some years, it has received a grant from the Dominion Government of \$500. The Roman Catholic Industrial Mission School at St. Mary is in receipt of like sum.

In Manitoba and the North-Western Territories, alongside of the Roman Catholic, and in harmony with him the Methodist and the Episcopalian have gone hand in hand in the good work, and for many years and amid many discouragements the Rev. Geo. Macdougall and Bishop MacLean were planting the seed which shall bear good fruit, now that the Government has succeeded to their work.

It may seem somewhat strange that I should call attention to these incidents, but I do so for the reason that the ground was thus prepared for the wide and general diffusion of education among the Indians during the years since Confederation.

And while the Church was thus preparing the way, there were other influences also at work, which cannot be omitted in giving even the faintest outline on the education of the Indian.

Treaties.

It is now over one hundred years since the first treaty was made with the Canadian Indians by Britain, for the quieting of Indian titles and the surrender of the lands; and yet in all this time no drop of white blood has been shed by an Indian because of a broken treaty—and the reason is plain. The Indian saw himself regarded as an equal in all the treaties made, and the rights and privileges guaranteed to him have been observed to the very letter. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, but it has taken deep root among the Canadian Indians, who have learned that the pledged word of the Great Mother, or her lawful representative, is a bond that will not be broken. If reserves are set aside they are secured for all time to their Indian owners; and so, in the very richest and most valuable territories of Ontario, the Six Nations reserve at Brantford, the Mohawk of Quinté, the Ojibwa of Lake Huron, and the Moravian on the Thames, are held by the sons, grandsons, or great grandsons of the Indian signataires of the respective treaties. For it must always be remembered that in Canada the policy of "removal farther west" has no advocates: In every treaty the Indians are allowed to select their own reserves on the surrendered lands, and they are guaranteed free hunting and fishing privileges over the whole lands covered by the treaty, so long as the title remains in the Crown. When the land passes into private hands all such privileges cease. Hence, in the wealthy Province of Ontario there are twenty-seven reservations, on which there is a settled Indian population of nearly nineteen thousand.

In Quebec there are seventy-one reservations, with over eleven thousand inhabitants.

In Nova Scotia fourteen reservations have two thousand and two hundred and fifty; and in New Brunswick there are eleven, with about one thousand and five hundred resident Indians upon them. In Manitoba, Keewatin, Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, there are included in the surrendered territories nearly thirty five thousand Indians permanently settled on reservations, among whom, now peaceful and happy, are bands of Sioux, the survivors of those who, in Minnesota, in 1859, carried slaughter and desolation to the homes of so many peaceful settlers.

In British Columbia there are about seventeen thousand treaty Indians on the various agencies, and in all these widespread territories law and order run together, and white man and red man live and have lived in peace.

And just here, let me pause to call attention to one fact, which shows perhaps better than any other the strict adherence to treaty stipulations on the part of the Canadian Government.

The far-famed Thousand Islands is an Indian reserve. If the Government at any time during the past ten years had so desired it, an immense revenue might have been derived from the sale of these lands. But no amount of argument or entreaty can prevail upon them to break the treaty,—among the very oldest—and so while the islands on the American shore are gradually becoming denuded of their sylvan beauty, and in some cases reduced by fire to barren rocks, no sale can take place on the Canadian side. Leases may be granted, and are granted, at a fixed rental and for short periods, but these are granted only under the strictest regulations regarding the cutting of timber, lighting of fires, &c.; and as the lessee is liable for all such damage, the probabilities are that this paradise of beauty on the Canadian side will long remain a standing and most powerful proof of the faith of a treaty guaranteed to the red man in the years now long past.

Laws regarding Liquors.

But I have not yet exhausted the indirect educational influences which have served to render the Indian problem a source of pride and gratification to every

Canadian. In every license, law which has been passed by either the Dominion or Provincial Parliaments, one clause has ever been found, inflicting the heaviest penalties upon the man, be he hotel-keeper, trader or any one else, who sells liquor to the Indian. Nay, so determined has the Dominion Government been to protect the Indian, that a most strict prohibitory liquor law prevails in all the unorganized Territories of the North West, and one of the special orders to the Mounted Police is to seize and confiscate all liquor entering the Territory, even in the small quantity generally known as the "pocket pistol." It is no unusual thing to read in the Police reports about the staving in of whisky kegs, and the utter destruction of the contents; and the trader whose stock is thus ruthlessly destroyed will think twice before running the risk, not only of the loss, but of imprisonment beside, if found guilty of a second offence.

The Honorable Hudson Bay Company.

Another educational agency must not be omitted. In 1643 England's unfortunate King, Charles II, granted to his nephew, Prince Rupert, and others, a charter, under the name of the "Honorable Company of Merchants and Adventurers trading to the Hudson's Bay."

This Company soon after established its posts on Hudson Bay, and thence spread southward to Lake Superior, northward to the Yukon, the Mackenzie and the Coppermine eastward to Labrador, and westward to California, Oregon and the Pacific. At the junction of all the large streams, on the shores of nameless lakes, in mountain valleys, whence rushed down the waters of rivers that swept the fertile plains of the North-West; under arctic snows, where the aurora was the only light for months, the factors of this company were found, and honorable men like Mackenzie, Ross, Simpson, Harmer, McTavish, Ballantyne, and others; taught the uncultivated savage that a certain amount of work would yield a certain return, and thus was inculcated the first feeble beginning of civilization which only in our day is giving all the indications of bearing good fruit. For to the credit of the honorable company, it is noteworthy that its factors were sincere Christians—in nearly every case, and often in cathedrals, paved with living green, and having God's own vault for nave and transept, the sublime ritual of the old mother church has been reverently read to the servants of the company, and the Indians assembled for that express purpose, and how reverently this would be done, can easily be imagined when it constituted almost the only bond that vividly held them to the old land, with its many happy associations. Nor, last but not least, must I omit to mention the influence of the Indians on each other. The oldest reserves found themselves treated exactly as they had agreed, saw themselves becoming more wealthy year by year, showing the prosperity of their white neighbors, and enjoying the protection of laws framed in a most liberal spirit for their benefit. Even in the reverend synods and conferences of the land they saw the Indian admitted to an equal place, and an equal voice in all deliberations. They saw the courts of law opened to a chief of the Six Nations, and a lucrative business, largely made up by white, men flowing into the office of a pure-blooded Indian. They saw many of the members of these tribes educating themselves, and going out among their white brothers and building up remunerative practices as medicine men. They saw all such men enfranchised, and enjoying the full rights of British subjects, honored and respected. They saw, further, their own schools taught by Indians; and when such tales, together with what catches the Indian idea exactly—the prompt payment of all annuities—were told upon the plains, Crees and Salteaux and Chippewas were only anxious to settle, give up their wandering habits, and accepting the liberal offers of the Great Mother, determined that they too would share in the privileges already acquired by the tribes in the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion.

Such are the leading influences which had been at work among the Indians, when in, 1867, they all passed from the various Provincial Governments into the power of the Dominion or General Government. They were not savages. In the

the remotest regions of our wide Dominion they had met the white man as a friend and brother; had smoked the peace pipe, and had learned to trust him implicitly.

The change was imperceptible to the wards of the nation, and would not have been worthy of notice, were it not that from that time a uniform system of management was organized, and the affairs of the Indians placed under the direct control of a Dominion Cabinet Minister.

As soon as possible after Confederation steps were taken for a more vigorous Indian policy. In almost all the Provinces and Territories the churches had been doing a noble work, and the Government wisely determined not to interfere with the plans which the experience of many years had amply justified. The schools conducted by the various denominations at once became public schools—in this sense only—that the income hitherto contributed by private individuals or companies was supplemented by Government grants, in no case exceeding \$12 per pupil per annum for public schools; but the Government reserved the right of contributing to the establishment and support of industrial schools in as liberal a manner as they might see fit.

It shall now be my pleasing duty to indicate as clearly as possible what was the condition of Indian education in the various Provinces at the date of their entry into Confederation. The record is one of which any nation might well be proud, and the progress may be looked upon as phenomenal, since the schools qualified to receive Government aid have increased from forty-one, with an attendance of one thousand seven hundred and sixteen pupils, to one hundred and fifty, with four thousand three hundred and six pupils. When such encouraging results have been achieved in seventeen years, are we not justified in concluding that the future, with the experience gained from the past, will show returns equally as gratifying?

Ontario.

When the first return of Indian schools was received from this Province, in 1867-68, there were found to be only thirty-eight in active operation and qualified to receive the Government grant. Now there are in all sixty-nine schools, and the attendance has increased from one thousand four hundred and nine to one thousand nine hundred and thirty. In all these there has been a very gratifying increase in secular knowledge; so much so, that within late years the subjects of dictation, composition, drawing and French have been added, while in the industrial schools pupils are taught algebra, Euclid, and, in rare cases, Latin and Greek.

Throughout the Province the schools are regularly inspected by the county inspectors, and reports upon their standing and progress are periodically received by the Department. These Ontario schools take high rank, because our system of public school education is probably equal to, if not in advance of, any other country in the world, and in every progressive step made by these schools the Indians have shared. Our public school system dates from 1844; but I find, in an old book published that year, "Facts concerning the North American Indians, and Hints for their future Advancement," an account of the work done by some self-sacrificing Methodist ministers, which shows that even before our public school system came into being the problem of Indian education had been partially solved, and the policy adopted by those old Christian fathers has found its latest development in the industrial schools now so actively supported in Ontario, British Columbia and the Territories. I quote as follows:—

"Another means of accelerating their improvement would be to establish schools for the education of children and youth. Already we have schools on every mission station which have done much good; but the thing to which I now refer is to establish schools, of a superior order. Manual labor schools would be excellently adapted to their circumstances. * * * A portion of those annuities from each tribe might, under the direction of the Government agent, be apportioned to their support. Perhaps a portion of their money could not be better, nor to themselves, more advantageously expended. By methods of this nature the Indian would be gradually and perman-

ently advanced in the scale of civil society; his migratory habits, and fondness for roaming would be cured, and an interesting class of our fellowmen rescued from degradation.

It may be incidentally mentioned that in 1839 a report to Lord Glenelg, still in manuscript in the archives of the Indian Department, prepared by the late Hon. Sir James Macaulay, recommends the opening of similar schools, so that when the industrial schools were first opened in Ontario we were but advancing along the line advocated by the old French Fathers, Sir James Macaulay and the Wesleyan Minister, Rev. Benjamin Slight, quoted above.

And so in this Province there are now four large industrial schools. The "Mohawk Institution" at Brantford is the oldest, and in it the pupils receive a thorough education; so much so, that it is not unusual for them to enter the Collegiate Institutes and High Schools side by side with the whites, and advance thence through the colleges of the Dominion, taking high rank in the classes there. And while attention is thus paid to mutual training, many of the pupils are carefully instructed in industrial trades such as shoemaking, tailoring, blacksmithing, plastering, carpentering and printing. A similar institution exists in the Muncey Town reserve, and called the "Mount Elgin Institute," and here special care is devoted to the female department, which is by no means neglected at Brantford, and for \$60 per annum any girl of Indian parentage can procure board, education and careful training in household duties, such as washing, laundrywork, knitting, sewing, spinning, cooking and baking. The boys are similarly trained to those at the Mohawk Institute. The Mount Elgin Institute dates from 1867. At Sault Ste. Marie, and at Wikwemikong, on the north shore of Lake Huron, two similar institutions have been organized, and set forth upon a prosperous career. The former the "Shingwauk Home" is under the charge of the Episcopal Church; and the latter of the Roman Catholic. The aim of all these institutes is to train the Indian to give up his old ways, and to settle among his white brethren on equal terms and with equal advantages.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

These were two of the original contracting Provinces in the Confederation, and although the oldest in point of settlement, had done very little for the Indian, beyond giving him a hazy notion of the outlines of christian faith. There were no reserves specially set apart, and I find in the report of the Hon. H. L. Langevin, in the very first year after Confederation, a recommendation that \$1,000 per annum should be set apart for each of these Provinces, and the reason assigned is:

"They (the Indians) have no means of acquiring the education necessary to enable them hereafter to share the blessings of civilization, and it would, in my opinion, be expedient to grant a sum of \$1,000 to each of the two Provinces, to procure for them this advantage."—Report, 1867-68.

Let us see the outcome of this policy. In 1872 the Hon. Joseph Howe, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, reports as follows:—

"In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick I regret to have to acknowledge that much less has been done. * * * Ashamed of the condition to which the Micmacs had been reduced in my own Province by the neglect of the Government, and the indifference of the whites, in 1840 I had an Act passed under Lord Falkland's rule, making partial provision for the Micmacs, and give two years of life to their service. I traversed the country, visited their villages, slept in their camps, had their lands surveyed and divided, educated some of their children; and without reward, or the hope of it, did my best to set an example of devotion to the good work, which the pressure of other duties shortly after compelled me to relinquish. These grants were continued down to Confederation, but were never increased. On coming into this superintendency my first care was to increase the grants annually voted for Indian affairs in the Maritime Provinces, to appoint local agents, and to change the system and objects of expenditure—in short, to introduce, so far as the funds would enable me, the (old) Canadian system. Up to this time the results are

encouraging, and I trust the work will not be neglected by those who may come after me, and who ought never to forget that the crowning glory of Canadian policy in all times past, and under all Administrations, has been the treatment of the Indians."

Such were the small beginnings. It will be seen from a previous part of my report that the Indian population of these Provinces is about three thousand seven hundred and fifty, and to provide for the wants of these there has been established ten schools, supported entirely from the Consolidated Indian Funds of the Government. In these schools there are two hundred and twenty-five pupils receiving instruction in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar and geography. The work is regularly inspected by the officers of the public schools, and while irregularity of attendance is frequently complained of, still favorable advancement is reported.

Prince Edward Island.

This Province has a very small Indian population—under three hundred—settled since 1870 on Lennox Island, Richmond Bay, on the north shore. The island contains about one thousand three hundred acres of good land and was purchased for the Indians by the London Aborigines Society. A school was first opened on this reserve in 1873, but it enjoyed a very precarious career, until about three years ago, when the Indians suddenly developed a desire to make more use of it. The last report gives an attendance of fifteen pupils on the average, and the usual subjects taught. The school is supported entirely by Government Funds.

Quebec.

Although there are seventy-one reservations in this Province, schools have been opened at only fifteen different localities. But it must not be supposed that the interests of education are neglected at all the others. The Roman Catholic Church still pursues its way, still cares for the orphan and the destitute, and only where there are a sufficient number of children to form a school has it been deemed advisable by the Government to open one. These fifteen schools, then, have an attendance of four hundred and sixty-seven pupils, the largest number maintained being at Caughnawaga, where there is an average daily attendance of eighty-six. These pupils are all instructed in the usual branches, with grammar history and music added. The Dominion Government grant is \$2,880 per annum, and the reports of the various schools are found, on the whole, very satisfactory. Unfortunately, in this Province the religious difficulty occasionally crops out, and more schools might be opened if a basis of agreement could be ascertained. With a view of meeting the question fairly, the Indian Act contains a clause defining the rights and powers of the Indians in such cases. So soon as it is found that sufficient children can be collected to form a school, by a majority vote it is decided whether the school shall be Catholic or Protestant; but in any case, if a sufficient minority wishes it, a second school and a second teacher will be supplied. As this enactment only came into force recently, it is fully expected that in many places it may be found practicable to do more than is now attempted. In this, as well as in every other enactment for the advancement of the Indians, the Government, under its present enlightened and vigorous management, is found providing a remedy so soon as the difficulty becomes apparent. And still there is much to do for our Quebec Indians.

British Columbia.

As regards this Province, I find in the report to the Minister of the Interior for 1874 the following:—

"With regard to the education of the Indian youth in this Province, three schools established, with this object, have been brought prominently under the notice of the Government, towards which grants, corresponding to the respective attendance and the character of each, have been made. These institutions consist of: