

engaged as deck hands on steamers. The fisheries at this point being very prolific, afford the Indians an abundant supply of food.

The Indians of Chemewawin and Moose Lake—who form one band, and whose reserve is situated at those points on the easterly part of the Saskatchewan—support themselves mainly by hunting and fishing. They do a little, however, in the way of planting. There are two schools in operation on the reserve. They have erected some new houses, and, with game and fish, manage to sustain themselves.

The Indians of the Pas, which point is situated farther West on the Saskatchewan, are distributed in separate communities, settled on reserves at the Pas, Birch River and Pas Mountain. They still subsist, for the most part, by hunting fur-bearing animals, and on fish and game. They, however, farm to some extent; those at Birch River, where the land is very fertile, doing more in that line than the other members of the band. There are two schools in operation at the Pas. Both of these institutions are favorably reported of. At the Pas and Birch River many of the houses are substantially built and some of the fields are well fenced.

The Indians on the reserve at Cumberland having complained of the inadaptability of the soil for farming, land near Fort à la Corne has been allotted to such of them as desire to farm. These Indians likewise live principally by hunting game and fur-bearing animals, and on fish. They have an excellent school in operation on the reserve.

The four bands last described are embraced in one agency, the incumbent of which is stationed at the Pas. The reserves they occupy are situated the furthest east of any in the district of Saskatchewan—the next reserves westward being situated near Fort à la Corne.

The agent, in his report, describes the loyalty of these Indians in the following terms:—

“Early in May the news of the rebellion reached us. But from that date to this I have seen no signs of disloyalty among these bands. This, I believe, to be chiefly owing to the benefits of religion, which, for many years, they have learned to appreciate. Even the heathen Indians in this district appear to be influenced to a certain extent by christianity: for it is now over forty years since the Church Missionary Society sent missionaries into this part. Some Pas Mountain Indians who, I believe, had been living at or near Fort à la Corne, fled back to the mountain, not wishing to join the rebellion.”

The Indian population of this agency is one thousand four hundred and twenty-three. They occupy two hundred and forty-two dwellings, own thirty-four barns, have seventy-four and a half acres under tillage, of which fourteen

and a half acres were newly broken this year. They raised one thousand five hundred and ninety-three bushels of produce and cut sixty-four tons of hay. Value of the furs and fish captured by them is estimated at about \$24,600.

The reserves of Chiefs John and James Smith are occupied by one hundred and eighty-six and one hundred and forty-two Indians respectively. The latter is situated near Fort à la Corne, the former on the South Saskatchewan; and the Reserve of Chekastapaysen, near that of John Smith, is occupied by fifty-two Indians. These reserves are the most easterly of the Indian reserves in the Carlton district. Schools are in operation on the two first named reserves. There is also the reserve of Chief William Twatt, on Sturgeon Lake, which is occupied by one hundred and forty-eight Indians. These bands, as elsewhere stated, remained loyal during the troubles.

Chief Ke-pa-ha-wek-e-min's band consists of fifty-eight souls, occupying a reserve on Meadow Lake; and Chief Ken-ne-may-tay-s' band, consisting of one hundred and six souls, are located on a Reserve on Assiniboine Lake. These localities are better known under the general term of Green Lake. The band last referred to looted the Hudson's Bay Company's stores at Green Lake during the troubles.

The band of the Sioux Chief White Cap, consisting of two hundred souls, have their reserve in the Moose Woods. At Duck Lake the reserve of Beardy and Oke-masis is situated. These bands consist of two hundred and forty souls; and on the opposite side of the river, on the south branch, is the reserve of One Arrow, whose band numbers ninety-one souls. The Indians of the three bands last referred to took a prominent part in the late rebellion. North-west of Carlton, in the Snake Plains, the reserves of Chiefs Mis-tah-wah-sis and Ah-tah-kah-koop, occupied by one hundred and ninety and one hundred and eighty Indians respectively, are located. These chiefs and their followers remained loyal during the troubles.

The band of Pete-qua-quay consists of one hundred and twenty-nine souls. Some of them, and the chief, joined the rebels. Their reserve is situated on Muskeg Lake.

The agent for the district, Mr. J. B. Lash, who was made a prisoner by the insurgents, reports as follows in respect to the meritorious conduct of the two chiefs—Mis-tah-wah-sis and Ah-tah-kah-koop—and their farming instructor:—

“Chiefs Mis-ta-wa-sis and Ah-tah-ka-koop deserve great credit for the stand they took, and the manner in which they controlled their bands. Situated a short distance from the headquarters of the rebels, every effort was made to induce them to take up arms. Instructor Chaffey, in charge of these bands, remained at

his post, and through his influence and management the herd of cattle was saved from falling into the hands of the enemy. This was accomplished by removing the bands, with all the movable property that could be taken, to Sturgeon Lake, some twenty miles north of Prince Albert."

The yield in 1884 from the land planted on the reserves in the Carlton district was very much less than was anticipated. Consequently, the Department was obliged to furnish liberal supplies of food for the Indians. Fisheries, with competent overseers, were also established, with a view to reduce as much as possible the expenditure on food supplies. The agent reports as follows in respect to the feelings of the Indians before the half-breed insurrection broke out, and the connection of the three bands of One Arrow, Okemasis and Beardy, therewith:—

"Shortly after Riel's appearance in the country the Indians held a meeting at Duck Lake, which was attended by Big Bear and other Indians from the north. This meeting concluded by the Indians of this district declaring their loyalty, and nothing transpired to excite suspicion during the fall and winter. In February the half-breeds in the vicinity of Batoche held several meetings, in none of which the Indians took part, but remained on their reserves. The excitement then prevailing was entirely confined to the half-breeds. On visiting the various reserves the Indians appeared to be perfectly contented, and expressed themselves thankful for the liberal assistance extended to them throughout the winter.

"On the morning of the 18th March word was brought to me that some half-breeds were tampering with the Indians on One Arrow's reserve. I immediately proceeded to that point, passing through Duck Lake and Batoche *en route*. At both places I made the necessary enquiries, but failed to discover anything to lead to the supposition that an early resort to arms was expected. On arriving at the reserve, about four and one-half miles south of Batoche, I found, on questioning the Indians, that Gabriel Dumont had been on the reserve the previous evening and invited the band to attend a meeting the following day. I then drove to chief One Arrow's house, and explained to him, as strongly as I could, the importance of keeping his band on the reserve, and not listening to any stories that might be circulated throughout the camp by outsiders. This he appeared thoroughly to appreciate, and spoke in glowing terms of the loyalty of himself and his band. On returning to Batoche, and when within a short distance of that place, I was surrounded by an armed mob of about forty half-breeds, commanded by Riel, who gave orders to make me and my interpreter prisoners. This was done, and I remained a prisoner in the rebel camp until released by General Middleton's column on the 12th May.

"The bands of Beardy and Okemasis remained neutral for a few days, but were finally persuaded to join the rebels, through the influence of the half breeds,

seconded by the supplies of various kinds, such as presents to their camps, from the plunder captured at Batoche."

On the return of the Indians to their reserves, after the insurrection in this part of the country had been put down by force of arms, the season was too far advanced to admit of much being planted and successful results following. Consequently, this year's harvest has been small.

The thirteen bands last described are included in the Prince Albert, formerly the Carlton, agency.

Besides the schools already mentioned, there are schools in operation on the reserves of chiefs Ah-tah-ka-koop and Mis-ta-wa-sis.

These bands occupy three hundred and forty-four dwellings, own one hundred and ten barns and stables, have two thousands and thirteen acres under tillage, of which two hundred and sixty-three acres and a half were newly broken in 1884, from which they raised six thousand eight hundred and forty-eight bushels of produce and cut six hundred and twenty-five tons of hay. They have in use one thousand one hundred and eleven farm implements and four hundred and eighty-five heads of live stock. The value of fish caught by them in 1884 is estimated at \$2,950; and the furs taken by them are considered to have been worth \$9,550.

In the vicinity of Battleford the following bands of Indians occupy reserves: In the Eagle Hills the Cree band of Red Pheasant, consisting of one hundred and forty-nine souls, and the Stony bands of Mosquito, Bear's Head, and Lean Man, two hundred and forty-nine souls; at Jackfish Creek the Cree bands of Moosomin, one hundred and forty-five souls, and Thunder Child, two hundred and fifty souls; on Battle River the Cree bands of Poundmaker, two hundred and two souls; Sweet Grass, two hundred and forty-seven souls, and Little Pine, three hundred and eleven souls. All of these Indians, with the exception of the band of Moosomin, were induced to join the half-breed rebels. The band last referred to as having remained loyal, when they heard rumors of the probable outbreak removed north of the Saskatchewan taking with them their cattle and such supplies as they could carry, in order to be out of the way of the trouble. Thunder Child and a portion of his band adopted a similar course, but eventually having run short of supplies, they were forced to seek the rebel camp, in order to save themselves from starving.

The agent for the district reports, with respect to the behavior and feelings of the disaffected Indians before and their conduct during the outbreak, as follows:—

"During summer a good deal of new land was broken, new fences put up, and a large quantity of hay cut.

"The payments went off quietly, and, owing to competition, goods were sold at a remarkably low figure, which enabled the Indians to clothe themselves and their families better than usual.

"Rabbits were plentiful during winter, and this helped them greatly in their food supply, and all seemed happy and contented with their lot, till about January, when messengers began to come and go from all sections of the country, and I saw there was uneasiness among them. In February the Indians cut three hundred cords of wood for the contractor who supplied the industrial school, and five hundred cords for the Mounted Police. This enabled them to procure clothing and other necessaries, and all appeared contented. Then I found that messengers were being sent from Riel to them, and I visited the reserves frequently, trying to quiet their fears; for amongst other things they were told that soldiers were on their way, either to make them (the Indians) soldiers, or kill them. From confidential men whom I had amongst them, I found that all were very uneasy and unsettled. On the 24th March I started to visit the reserves, going first to Sweet Grass' reserve, then to Poundmaker's and Little Pine's. Knowing the temper of the Indians, I took out presents of tea and tobacco for each band. On my arrival at these reserves I found the Indians very sulky, though they had nothing to complain of, nor did they make any demands. I gave each band the tea and tobacco I had brought out for them, but even this did not seem to cheer them. On Saturday, the 28th, I visited the Stoneys, and gave them also tea and tobacco. They seemed glad to get it, and had no complaints to make. Their instructor (Payne) said: I believe the Crees are up to mischief, and in case you need assistance the Stoneys will fight for the whites; they told me so. Poor fellow! his confidence in them was misplaced, for on the following Monday he was murdered by them in cold blood.

"On Sunday morning I was astonished at getting word that the Indians from the various reserves (excepting Moosomin's and Thunder Child's) were within eight miles of Battleford, and all armed and in their war paint; and, later in the day, that they had already raided the houses of settlers *en route*. On Monday they raided the stores and houses in the town south of Battle River, reports of which you have already had. Horses and waggons were taken from farmers coming in with their families, and were glad to escape with their lives.

"The bands of Moosomin and Thunder Child, hearing what was about to take place, moved north of the Saskatchewan before the insurrection took place, taking with them their oxen and supplies, or at least as much as they could; but the river was breaking up and the crossing was most dangerous. All the other bands joined in the rebellion. There is one man, Baptiste, brother to Chief Red Pheasant, who deserves equal credit with Moosomin and Thunder Child, as he saved Instructor Applegarth's life, by helping him to get away from the reserve. As it was, Apple-

garth had to leave all his goods behind, and they were being taken by Indians before his eyes, while he was getting the horse and waggon ready to make a start.

"The Indians, in their madness, destroyed everything in their way. Seed grain was emptied out and mixed with flour and bacon. Cattle were killed by the dozen. Mowers and reapers were smashed, and wheels of sulky rakes cut to pieces. Tools and implements were wantonly destroyed. The scene after the surrender is almost indescribable, and the loss to the Government in cattle, implements, seed grain and provisions is tremendous. Of the latter, there were enough on the reserves to last till the end of June."

By the time the insurrection was quelled the season was too far advanced to admit of much of a crop being planted. Some barley, potatoes and turnips were, however, sown on each reserve; and the greater number of the disaffected Indians returned to the reserves and engaged in farm work.

The Indians of the eleven bands in the Battleford agency occupy one hundred and forty-four dwellings, own thirty-seven barns and stables, have under cultivation one thousand two hundred and nine acres, have in use six hundred and eighty-five farm implements, and two hundred and eighty-one heads of live stock. They raised, in 1884, two thousand nine hundred and seventy bushels of produce, and cut eight hundred and eighty-five tons of hay. The value of the fish caught, and of the furs captured by them, is estimated at \$1,800.

There were, before the troubles occurred, schools in operation on the reserves of Red Pheasant, Poundmaker and Chief Moosomin.

No report or returns have been received from Frog Lake, owing to the fact that the Indian agent for that locality was massacred by a member of the band of Big Bear, called Wandering Spirit, who subsequently paid the extreme penalty exacted by the law for his crime.

There are ten bands of Indians in the district, distributed as follows:—

Big Bear—number of souls in band, according to last year's
Census..... 494 souls.

This band has not, as yet, settled upon a Reserve.

Sekas kootch's band, at Onion Lake	} 221 do
Pay-moo-tay-ah-soo's band, at Onion Lake.....	
Sweet Grass' band, do	
Thunder Companion's band, do	
Wee-mis-ti-coo-si-ah-was- <i>is</i> ' band, at Stony Lake.....	} 217 do
O-nee-pow hay-o's band, Frog Lake.....	
Pus-he-ah-ke-win's band do	
Ke-he-win's band, Long Lake	145 do
Ki-noo say-o's band, Cold Lake.....	123 do

Total population, according to census of 1884, 1,200

Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion there were two farm instructors in the district, one being stationed on Ne-pow-hay-o's reserve, on Frog Lake, and the other on Se kas-kootch's reserve, on Onion Lake.

Mr. John Delaney, the instructor at Frog Lake, was massacred by one or more of the Indians; and Mr G. G. Mann, the instructor at Onion Lake, was obliged to abandon his post when the troubles broke out. He was subsequently made a prisoner by Big Bear's band, from whom he eventually escaped, with other white people held as prisoners by those Indians. There was, as a consequence of these casualties, but little done this season in the way of farming in this agency. All of the Indians of the several bands in this district were induced to join the rebels. "Miserable Man," one of the Indian criminals convicted of the murder at Frog Lake of Mr. Charles Gouin, on being asked, previous to his execution for the crime, why he rebelled, said that Riel told Big Bear and his councillors at Duck Lake that he was going to start a rebellion when the leaves came out, and that a well known character, either a real or an adopted son of Big Bear, was the first to tell him of it. "Wandering Spirit," who was executed at the same time for the murder at Frog Lake of Mr. Thos. T. Quinn, the acting Indian agent, in answer to the question why he took up arms, and why the Indians rose in rebellion, referred the enquirer to Miserable Man, as he said he knew most about that; and from the latter the explanation above given was elicited. It may here be stated that the two criminals above referred to as well as six others who had been convicted of similar crimes, were executed at Battleford on 27th November, 1885. The names of the other criminals were: "Round the Sky," convicted of having murdered the Rev. Father Fafard, at Frog Lake; "Manaschoas," who was implicated with "Miserable Man" in the murder of Charles Gouin; "Napabase" or "Iron Body," and "Little Bear," for the murder of Mr. George Dill, at Frog Lake; "Man without Blood," who murdered Mr. Bernard Tremont, a white settler residing on a farm near Battleford, and "Ik-teh," who killed Mr. James Payne, farming instructor on the Stony Indian reserve, in the Eagle Hills, in the Battleford district. These eight criminals acknowledged, in their death song on the scaffold, that they justly merited death for the crimes of which they had been convicted:—and they advised their friends to be warned by the fate they had met with not to do as they had done.

In connection with the rising at Frog Lake, the statement of the Rev. Mr. Quinney, missionary of the Church of England, stationed at Onion Lake, as published in a newspaper called the *Canadian Missionary*, is as follows:—

"As regards the late uprising I have no hesitation in saying that I thoroughly believe the Indians would never have rebelled but for half-breed influences, chiefly through Riel. Several times last winter the chief at Onion Lake told me of Big Bear's visit to Riel; how he was taken into a large upper room, grandly furnished,

and even invited to sit down to table with the latter. When the Indian expressed surprise, Riel said, 'Yes, my brother, this is a nice house, these are nice things, and I have plenty to eat, but, if you do as I tell you, you will have a grander house, better things, and plenty to eat. I am poor, but you will be rich. They call you chief now, but it is for nothing. By-and-bye you will be a chief in reality, and what I say to you I say to all my brother chiefs, and I want you to tell them my words when you go back.' Then he got Big Bear to sign a paper, promising to obey all future orders Riel should give, and to help him in his contemplated fight with the white man. Our chief said he also signed the same paper, which Riel sent round by Big Bear to all the chiefs. Big Bear said, whilst we were in his camp, that he was acting under Riel's orders when he killed the white men. He doubtless forgot to exclude the priests. After such promises of so grand a future it will be easily seen the influence it must necessarily have had upon the poor untutored savages. Many such reports we had through the latter part of the winter, and in spite of lengthy arguments, endeavoring to show the utter absurdity of the half-breeds and Indians thinking to fight the white man, all seemed to no purpose. Towards the latter end of March messengers continually arrived from the east, but generally managed to arrive and depart in the night. On the 2nd April an Indian called and said he had just come from Frog Lake, and that the Indians were all preparing to get up a rebellion. He also said our chief was going to kill a Government ox that day. I at once saddled my horse and rode to the chief's house and saw the cattle being driven up. The gun was ready loaded, and quite a number of Indians at the chief's house. I was given a seat, and the chief began to tell me he was going to kill an ox, and that he would give me a piece of beef. After a long argument and earnest persuasion he put away his gun and said, 'I will take your advice.'

"I then rode to the camp of another chief, to which the Indians were assembling from all parts of the reservation, and Fort Pitt. He offered me the seat of honour. His old wife was busily engaged cutting up tobacco. She had about a dozen plugs and cut a little from each one, and this all being rubbed together the war pipe was filled and, after the chief took a few draws and performed a few antics, he handed it to me. I passed it on, of course, without smoking from it. This chief began by saying I had not long to stay here, but too long, as trouble had already begun, and he advised me at once to try and get out of the country. In spite of all his counsellors being there, and determined upon joining Riel's ranks, I used my best endeavours to show them their folly in thinking that they could fight and overcome the white man. I was here told that the Anglican and R. C. priests, together with H. B. Co. officials would be safe, while Government officials would be killed. I little thought that at that very moment so many had fallen by the murderous hands of their fellows at Frog Lake. only 20 miles away."

"On leaving his tent I saw numbers of Indians coming in from Fort Pitt, and one was riding on a mare of mine. Of course he had stolen it, but I did not know this then, so I rode up to him and asked why he had brought my mare from the fort? He simply laughed and said 'for nothing.' I gave him a scolding, snatched the line out of his hand, and led the mare home. One old squaw said to the man, 'you see the minister does not care for any of you.' In the evening I went along the Frog Lake road with my gun after some geese I had seen, and it was nearly dark when I met two Indians coming at full gallop. These men were bringing the message of the Frog Lake murders. The Indians then held a council, at which they talked of murdering the farming instructor, but he escaped with his family to fort Pitt that night. We only lived 300 yards from him, but he was afraid to come and tell us, being so eager to get away."

Schools are in operation on the reserves of Sekaskootch, on Onion Lake, and Keehewin, on Long Lake, and up to the time of the trouble a school was conducted at Frog Lake by the Rev. F. Marchand, who was murdered at that place by an Indian or by Indians, who have, up to the present, eluded justice, having, it is believed, escaped across the boundary line into the United States.

The other victims of the Frog Lake massacre besides those above referred to were Messrs. Gowanlock and Gilchrist. Their murderers have not as yet been apprehended, nor has the murderer of Mr. John Delaney, the farm instructor.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA.

The Indian agent at Edmonton reports as follows:—

"During the first part of this year I found all the Indians in this district quiet and orderly, showing a disposition to cultivate the soil and make a living at agriculture, and they made fair progress. In October I made the annuity payments to all the bands in the district, excepting that portion between Victoria and Lac la Biche, which was attended to by the agency clerk, acting under my instructions; and all payments were made without trouble or disturbance. * * * * During the annuity payments the Indian Commissioner made a tour of inspection, and pleased the Indians very much by promising the various bands more working oxen, of which they stood in great need. Acting under his instructions, I purchased a fine lot of animals, which were duly distributed."

In the north-western part of this district the following bands are settled upon reserves:—

Little Hunter's band, on Saddle Lake.....	97
Pecan's, or Seenum's band, on Whitefish Lake.....	340
Pee-ay-see's band, on Lac la Biche.....	176
Antoine's band, on Heart Lake.....	79

Blue Quill's band, on Egg Lake	59
Mus-keg-a-wa-tic's band, at Victoria.....	81
Ka-qua-num's band, on Beaver Lake	160
	992

Of the above bands, that of Chief Pecan, or Seenum, and some of Chief Blue Quill's band, as previously stated, remained loyal; though messages were sent to them as well as to the other bands, and strong inducements were held out to them by Riel and by Big Bear, Little Pine and other disaffected Indians and half-breeds to join the insurgents. Chief Pecan, who has the most numerous band in that section, resisted the advances made to him, and kept all his followers from joining the rebels; and when a war party came from Fort Pitt, and attempted to seize the goods in the Hudson Bay Company's store at Whitefish Lake, this chief successfully resisted them, and in the struggle one man was killed.

Those bands in this section that became disaffected through following the evil counsel given them by Riel and his followers did not proceed to the extremities resorted to by the Indians of the Battleford and Frog Lake agencies. Their farm instructor and his assistant, who were stationed on Little Hunter's reserve, were obliged, however, to abandon their posts, as the attitude of the Indians became defiant, as evinced by their raiding the farm house and store. Antoine's band, at Lac la Biche, near Heart Lake, also joined a war party of Big Bear's followers in raiding the Hudson Bay Company's store at that point.

The bands occupying reserves nearer Edmonton, though considerably excited by the messages received from the insurgents, committed no overt acts of violence. They consist of:—

	Souls.
The band of Pass-pass-chase, near Edmonton.....	225
“ Iron Head, on White Lake.....	60
“ Michel, on Sturgeon River... ..	64
“ Alexander, on Lac la None.....	217
“ Alexis, on Stony Lake.....	141
“ Enoch <i>alias</i> Tommy le Potac, on Stony Plain... ..	171
“ Stragglers having no reserve	60
Total.....	938

South of Edmonton, in the Bear Hills country, the following bands occupy reserves:—

	Souls.
The band of Muddy Ball, on Pigeon Lake.....	92
“ Chee-poo-stee-quahn, Wolf Creek.....	183
“ Sharphead, on Battle River and Wolf Creek.....	164
“ Sampson, in Bear Hills.....	311
“ Ermineskin “	125
“ Bobtail “	122
Total.....	997

The acting local Indian agent's report shows that considerable industry and increased interest were displayed by the several bands in their farming operations in the season of 1884; and the succeeding winter was, on the whole, a favorable season for them, snow having fallen very lightly and the spring opening early in March. The Indians had no lack of food. In fact, they had more than they required, and were able to dispose of a surplus quantity of potatoes. A considerable amount of sickness prevailed, and many deaths occurred, although a physician was in attendance on the ailing.

The agent reports that in the latter part of February messages were received by Chief Bobtail from Big Bear, Little Pine and other Battleford Indians, and that the Indians became restless; which feeling increased after the news of the Duck Lake fight reached them, and they appeared to apprehend that the hostile Indians intended coming to the Bear Hills. This excitement resulted in some of the most turbulent among them raiding the residence of the Methodist missionary on Bobtail's reserve, and the store of the Hudson Bay Company at Battle River. The agent, in recording the above facts, adds: “The great majority of the Indians were loyal, and refused to mix or meddle in any illegal act. * * * * * Since order has been restored all have worked well, and seem to regret the part taken by the few in the troubles.

“These Indians had no cause for siding with the rebels. In October, 1884, the Indian Commissioner met these Indians, and listened with patience to all their complaints, real or imaginary. Where a grievance existed, redress was immediately promised.

“Additional cattle, that were most desired and needed, were given at once. The necessary implements were promised them. During the winter I was often told by Indians that they had never been as well off as they now were, as regards food—that no doubts existed in their minds of being able to make a living by farming.”

Considerable force is added to the sentiments thus given expression to by these Indians, when it is remembered that their crops the previous season had not been altogether successful. They had this year 233 acres of land broken, of which 163 acres were under crop; from which they raised 65 bushels of wheat, 1,084 bushels of barley, 6,285 bushels of potatoes, and 1,530 bushels of turnips, and they cut 331 tons of hay. The agent reports that more land was planted last spring than could, under the circumstances, have been expected.

It should be added that the Indians were in a great measure restrained from committing other unlawful acts by the good advice given them by the Rev. Father Scollen, who remained in their midst during all the time of the excitement.

The three Stony or Assiniboine bands, whose reserve is situated at Morleyville, on the Bow River, are composed of six hundred and forty-seven Indians. They all continued loyal during the troubles. They depend upon hunting fur-bearing animals and game for a subsistence. They are excellent hunters, and this stands them in good stead, as the soil on their reserve is not adapted for agriculture. They own a large herd of cattle, which is annually increasing in number. The Department has always ample supplies on hand on the reserve for the relief of the infirm, aged, sick and helpless members of the band, as well as for meeting the need of the other Indians, should their hunt prove a failure.

A day school and an orphanage are in operation on this reserve. The latter institution is of the industrial type. Both establishments are conducted under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

The Stony bands above referred to, and the Sarcee band, whose reserve is situated to the south-west of Calgary, have been recently placed under the supervision of an agent stationed on the latter reserve. These bands were last year included in one agency with the Blackfoot band, who occupy the reserve at the Blackfoot Crossing. But it was found that one agent was not sufficient for the exercise of that close supervision which is necessary for the successful management of Indians settled upon reserves in such close proximity to leading centres of white population. The Sarcee band, which numbers about two hundred and sixty-four souls, is more especially exposed to the temptations incident to such proximity, their reserve being but a few miles from Calgary. Already the presence of a resident agent on that reserve has effected a sensible improvement in the tone of the band. These Indians all remained loyal during the troubles.

On the reserve at the Blackfoot Crossing the Blackfoot band still continues to prosper, their worthy chief, Crowfoot, setting them a good example. This chief's meritorious conduct during the late trouble is specially referred to in another part of this report. They had a bountiful harvest in 1884, which enabled them to dispose of a large surplus quantity of vegetables, and thus procure

clothing and other requisites for the winter. These Indians true to the instincts that have guided them in the past, remained loyal during the troubles on the North Saskatchewan.

They offered their services to the Government to assist in putting down the insurgents, but it was not considered politic to take advantage of the offer. Some of them were, however, employed as scouts, for the purpose of watching for any war parties of half breeds or Indians from the north that might be going south to cause trouble.

There is a good school in operation on the reserve. The industrial institution at High River, established in the interests of the Indian youth of the south western portion of the Territories, is not far distant from this reserve. In the winter twenty-three children were undergoing a course of instruction at the institution, but their parents becoming alarmed when the insurrection on the North Saskatchewan broke out, lest a war party of Crees might suddenly appear and take the children prisoners, removed them to the reserve.

In consequence of the dearth of wood on this tract, the Department has had to employ wire, to a large extent, in fencing the fields. Roots were extensively planted, grain being but sparingly sown, as there are no grist mills in the vicinity at which it can be turned into flour. The Department is gradually introducing oxen for agricultural use on this reserve, and on others in its vicinity, as the Indian horses are too light to do good work at ploughing. The Blackfeet have a prejudice against the use of oxen, but it is hoped that they will, as they become accustomed to them, get over it. The population of these Indians numbers two thousand one hundred and fifty-one.

The Blackfoot, Stony and Sarcee bands have five hundred and forty acres of land under tillage, whereof fifty-eight acres were newly broken during the past year. They raised fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six bushels of produce, and cut one hundred and sixty tons of hay. They occupy two hundred and ninety-eight dwellings, own forty-six barns and stables, and have seven hundred and fifty-six implements and one thousand six hundred and sixty-three heads of live stock in use. The value of the furs captured (principally by the Stonys) is estimated at \$5,000.

The Blood Indians, who form another and the most numerous branch of the great Blackfoot Nation, occupy a reserve near Fort McLeod. They worked well during the two last seasons, and were rewarded by having bountiful crops. They, as were also their brethren at the Blackfoot Crossing, were permitted to dispose of a surplus quantity of vegetables from the crop of 1884. The Indian agent for this reserve and that of the Piegan Indians, whose headquarters had been at Fort McLeod, was recently removed to and stationed upon the Blood reserve. That

officer reports that the industry of the Indians surprises him, and that their work in ploughing and fencing their fields was well and willingly done. As on the Black-foot reserve, so also here—wire has had to be used for fencing. None of these Indians joined or sympathised with the insurgents. Their head chief, Red Crow, exercised a good influence over them. This chief deserves special commendation for his loyalty and general good conduct. Tobacco was more than once sent from some of the disaffected half-breeds or Indians, in the hope that he would smoke it, and thus indicate a disposition to assist the rebels. The staunch old chief, however, on each occasion, returned the tobacco and declined to listen to the messages sent him. Some of the young men, however, whose martial ardor was fired by reports from the north, left in small parties for the United States, but none of them joined the rebels. A few of these Indians were employed as scouts to watch the frontier.

These Indians number two thousand three hundred and ten souls.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

The Piegan Indians, whose reserve is situated on Old Man's River, near Fort McLeod, have also had good crops for the past two seasons. In fact, they had more potatoes last winter than they could either use or sell.

These Indians remained loyal and peaceable during the troubles, their chief, Eagle Tail, who has, I regret to report, recently died, setting them a good example in this respect. The population of the band is nine hundred and forty-two.

On the two reserves last referred to there are three hundred and seventy-one acres under tillage, from which fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty bushels of produce were raised and eighty-five tons of hay cut in the autumn of 1884. The Indians on these reserves occupy two hundred and ninety-nine dwellings, own four barns and stables, have in use one thousand four hundred and ninety implements, and one thousand eight hundred and two heads of live stock.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA AND THE WESTERN PORTION OF MANITOBA.

The Indian bands and reserves in these parts of the Territories were, until quite recently, under the supervision of two agents, being distributed in the following manner :—

Indian Head Agency.

	Souls.
Day Star's band, Touchwood Hills.....	113
Mus-cow-e-quahn's band, Touchwood Hills.....	282
Tab-we-ke-si-qua-pe (formerly Ka-wa-ka-too's) band, Touchwood Hills.....	170
George Gordon's band do do	202

			Souls.
Yellow Quill's	band	Fishing and Nut Lakes...	311
Little Black Bear's	do	File Hills.	117
Star Blanket's	do	do	89
Pa-pee-kee-sis',	do	do	124
Okaneso's	do	do	83
Cowesis', or Little Child's	do	Crooked Lakes.....	242
Sakimay's	do	do	145
Kah-kee-wis-ta-haw's	do	do	246
Oeh-a po-wace's(formely Kah- kee-she-way's or Loud Voice's)	do	do	240
Auchaness'	do	Leech Lake.....	32
Pi-a-pot's	do	Qu'Appelle.....	394
Mus-cow-pe-tung's	do	do	212
Pasquah'e	do	do	257
Standing Buffalo's	do	do	250
Man-who-took-the-coat's	do	Indian Head.....	274
Long Lodge's	do	do	88
Ouchaness'	do	Crescent Lake.	67
			<u>3,938</u>

Birtle Agency.

Côté's	band, at Fort Pelly.....	264
Kee-see-koose's	do do	176
The Key's	do do	219
The Gambler's	do Assiniboine River.....	179
Shapwaynatung's (formerly Way-way-se-cap-po's)	do Bird Tail Creek.....	111
South Quill's	do Rolling River.....	121
Phasant Ramp's	do Moose Mountain.....	89
Ocean Man's	do do	95
White Bear's	do do	139
Kee-see-koo wee-nin's	do Riding Mountain.....	121
Enoch's	do Bird Tail Creek.....	141
Wad-bud-is ka's	do Oak River..	343
-----	do Oak Lake.....	79
Ka-dom-i-nie's	do Turtle Mountain.....	43
		<u>2,124</u>

LEGISLATIVE
 Library,
 BRITISH COLUMBIA

Owing to the difficulties attendant upon one agent superintending so many bands and reserves as were embraced in the Indian Head Agency, the farm instructor at File Hills was appointed acting agent for the bands and reserves at that point, and the late agency clerk at Indian Head was appointed to a similar position at Touchwood Hills, and Mr. Lash, who was Indian agent at Carlton when the rebellion broke out, and was made a prisoner by the rebels, was removed to the Qu'Appelle Lake, and was entrusted with the supervision of the bands and reserves of the locality.

The farming instructor of the bands near Indian Head has been made acting agent for the bands and reserves of that locality; while the bands and reserves at Crooked Lakes have been included in a separate agency, under the control of the Indian agent formerly stationed at Indian Head, who, for the present, also exercises a general supervision over the several acting agents above mentioned.

The reserves occupied by the numerous bands of Indians in these agencies being situated nearer to the scene of the insurrection and in the direct line of communication between the north and south, messages from the insurgents were naturally more frequent and urgent than those sent the more remote bands. And while, on the one hand, the reports of any slight temporary advantage gained by the insurgents were exaggerated, on the other hand the Indians were warned by these messengers that should the troops be successful in defeating the rebels, they would attack them on their return, whether they had taken part in the insurrection or not. The minds of the Indians of these parts were consequently greatly disturbed, and a few individual members of some of the bands listened to and were influenced by these false messages to such a degree that some of them went north and took part with the rebels, and others plundered the houses of several white settlers, and killed a few cattle. For these outrages several of the guilty parties are serving terms of imprisonment in the Manitoba penitentiary, and others, who, though less implicated, were aiding and abetting in the crimes, have been committed to gaol for a more limited term.

The Indians, generally, however, followed the advice given them by the officers of this Department, who kept constantly moving among them and counselling them to remain quietly on their reserves. The Indian Commissioner for Manitoba and the North-West Territories also repeatedly visited them, as he did the Indians at other points. Thus, the evil influences brought to bear by the messages of the insurgents on the Indians of these agencies were, for the most part, nullified.

A despatch was received from Chief Piapot, whose band is the most numerous in the above agencies, expressive of the loyalty and attachment of himself and his followers to Her Majesty. A similar despatch, expressing, also, disapproval of the course pursued by the leaders of the rebellion, was received from the several chiefs

and headmen of the bands on the Touchwood Hills' reserves. Chiefs Pasquah and Muscowpetung, of the Qu'Appelle valley reserve, forwarded a similar despatch.

The Indians on the various reserves formerly embraced in the Indian Head agency, notwithstanding the prevailing excitement, planted about one thousand and six hundred acres of land. It will thus be seen that they were not idle.

The health of the Indians of this agency during last winter was better, and the death rate much lower, than was the case the previous year.

The agent reports that the Indians are beginning to regard their reserves as their homes, and to keep on them more continuously.

Schools were established on Little Black Bear's reserve, in the File Hills, and on Chief Gordon's reserve, in the Touchwood Hills. The former proved unsuccessful, as the children would not attend, and their parents were quite indifferent about it. School houses have also been erected on the reserves of Pasqua, in the Qu'Appelle valley, and on Long Lodge's reserve, at Indian Head; and the erection of a school house has been commenced on Little Child's reserve, at Crooked Lakes.

The industrial school at Qu'Appelle, established in 1884, is conducted in the interests of the Indian youth of the territory covered by Treaty No. 4.

The Indian bands whose reserves are comprised within what was until recently known as the Indian Head agency number about three thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight souls. They occupy four hundred and eighty-four dwellings, own one hundred and twenty-eight barns and stables, have one thousand seven hundred and seven acres under tillage, of which three hundred and eighty-two acres were newly broken this year, and one thousand nine hundred and forty-two implements and five hundred and twenty-three heads of live stock in use. They raised thirteen thousand three hundred and ten bushels of produce and cut one thousand two hundred and forty-nine tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$19,150; and their other industries at \$1,405.

The Indian bands in the Birtle agency evince an increased interest in agriculture. They planted more extensively than in any previous season and did a large amount of summer fallowing. Although some of the Indians of this agency were, from the same malign influences which were brought to bear upon those of the adjacent agency of Indian Head, somewhat excited when the rebellion broke out, their agent reports that they all behaved well, and never caused him the slightest uneasiness, but made greater exertions than in any previous year towards becoming self-supporting, and generally conducted themselves as if they had no sympathy with the rebellion. The more timid Indians fled to the mountains, in order to get as far away as possible from the scene of the troubles.

The Assiniboine bands of Pheasant Rump and Ocean Man, whose reserves are in the Moose Mountains, suffered severely during last winter and spring from consumption and scrofula. The death rate was very heavy. Medical assistance was afforded the sick, and every thing that was possible was done to alleviate their sufferings. These bands have done very well during the past season in farming, and have taken good care of their cattle. A school house has been erected for the children of both bands.

The Cree band, whose reserve is situated at the base of the Moose Mountains, have also made considerable progress. The general health of this band was much better than that of their Assiniboine neighbors.

The band under The Gambler, whose reserve is on the Assiniboine, at the mouth of Silver Creek, exhibited considerable energy, and had, as a result, good crops and well fenced fields. They summer-fallowed some of their land, and a fair quantity of new land was ploughed. As much cannot be said for their neighbors and kinsmen, the Indians of Chief Way-way-se-ca-po's band, whose reserve is located on Bird Tail Creek. They do not appear to be making much progress in agriculture, although a great deal of attention has been given them, with that object in view.

The Indians whose reserve is situated at Riding Mountains subsist principally by hunting, at which they are very successful, and manage to live well. They, however, planted more land than usual the past season, besides breaking up a quantity of new land. A school is conducted on the reserve.

On the reserve at Rolling River a good crop was put in, but the Indians owning this tract have not yet settled permanently upon it.

The three bands whose reserves are situated in the vicinity of Fort Pelly have continued to merit the commendation of the officers of the Department by their industry and general good conduct. A school is conducted on each of these reserves. The band of the late Chief Côté have now over one hundred cattle on their reserve.

The three bands of Sioux Indians whose reserves are situated respectively on Bird Tail Creek, Oak River and Oak Lake, have made commendable progress. They have now three hundred cattle on the several reserves, and many of them cultivate large fields of grain and roots.

A school is conducted on the reserve on Bird Tail Creek.

Many of these Indians offered their services to the Government as scouts during the recent troubles on the Saskatchewan. The mortality among them from consumption and scrofula has been considerable.

The agent for the bands and reserves in this agency reports that "the constant cry is for more agricultural implements; and many reapers, mowers and waggons are being acquired whenever an opportunity offers."

The population of the bands in the Birtle agency is about two thousand three hundred and thirty souls. These Indians occupy two hundred and sixty-two dwellings, own one hundred and twenty-two barns and stables, have one thousand five hundred and eighteen acres under tillage, of which three hundred and twenty-six acres were newly broken this year; have in use one thousand three hundred and fifty-seven implements, and one thousand and eighty-three cattle and other live stock. They raised fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety-five bushels of produce and cut two thousand and sixty tons of hay. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$23,180.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In consequence of a very serious accident which befel the Indian Reserve Commissioner at the time he was about to enter on his duties in the field, and by which he has been confined to the house for several months, the work of allotting reserves to the Indian bands of this Province was not resumed this season. Two surveying parties have, however, been engaged in running the boundaries of some of the reserves already assigned the Indians, and as the work of allotting the reserves had been pushed far in advance of the surveys, the temporary suspension of the former work, were it not for the disappointment occasioned thereby to the Indians, who are naturally anxious to have their reserves thus far, defined, would not be of material consequence. It is hoped, however, that the resumption of the work early in the ensuing spring will dissipate any uneasiness or impatience which its temporary suspension may have engendered in the minds of the Indians.

The provisions of the law prohibiting the celebration of "potlach" feasts and "tamanawa" dances, which came into force on the 1st January, 1885, met, as was to be expected, with considerable opposition at some points. The Indians will, however, doubtless, gradually cease to oppose the same, and as the celebration of these heathen observances is discontinued, and they become more enlightened, they will regard their abolishment as beneficial, instead of being, as some of them now think, an injury to them.

The Indians of this Province are apparently making good use of the lands allotted to them. Considerable quantities of produce are raised from the arable land, and the herds of cattle owned by Indians to whom grazing lands have been assigned are yearly increasing in number. A serious difficulty exists in respect to water for irrigation, and it is greatly to be regretted that an apparent preference, which acts very prejudicially for the Indians, is given by those in charge of such matters to the rights of other people. In the interior of the Province land without

the requisite quantity of water to fertilize it is useless. And although frequent and urgent representations have been made to the local authorities in regard to the requirements of the Indians in this respect, their claims to consideration have been, up to the present time, neglected, and in some instances ignored.

As the Indian superintendent for the Province remarks in his report, which will be found among the appendices published herewith, it is fortunate that the work of railway construction, so extensively carried on in the Province for several years past, has afforded the Indians of the interior the means of obtaining a livelihood. But now that this work is drawing to a close the Indians will be obliged to turn their attention exclusively to agriculture to procure a subsistence; and their discontentment will be greatly increased when they find that owing to the want of water for irrigation their labor will generally be barren of result. The sales made by the Department of Lands and Works of British Columbia of certain lands that had previously been allotted to Indians has not served to reassure the minds of the latter. And the impossibility at several points of procuring from unsold Crown lands either sufficient or suitable allotments for the Indians of the locality has tended to increase the embarrassment. The only way to overcome this difficulty would appear to be to purchase lands for them.

The existing complications in connection with Indian management in this Province have been also greatly augmented by the action of the Provincial Government in instructing their officials to refuse the use of court houses, gaols and the services of constables to Indian agents, who, acting in the capacity of magistrates, decline to pay over to the Government of British Columbia the fines imposed and collected under the Indian Act, 43 Vic., cap. 22, sec. 90, which *inter alia* directs that one moiety of the fine shall be paid to the informer or prosecutor and the other moiety to Her Majesty, to form part of the fund for the benefit of the band of Indians with respect to one or more members of which the offence was committed.

Indian matters on the north-west coast have been peaceable during the past year. The presence of a stipendiary magistrate there has had a beneficial effect.

The depression in the fish-canning business has affected prejudicially the Indians of those regions, who formerly obtained lucrative employment at the numerous establishments engaged in this industry. Numbers of Indians, in consequence of many of the canneries being closed, have been obliged to seek their subsistence from other sources.

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The agent's report as to the moral tone of the Cowichan Indians is not very gratifying. The railway construction which is being proceeded with in the district has affected them prejudicially in that respect, owing to the increased facility

afforded them for obtaining spirituous liquor; and the prohibitory measures adopted by the Indian agent in the effort to stop the traffic have been greatly thwarted by the refusal of the Provincial authorities to allow him to use the court house in trying cases of infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act, or the gaol for the imprisonment of parties convicted of the same.

These Indians have recently asked for and been accorded the privilege of having the Indian Advancement Act of 1884, applied, to them; and it is hoped that there will be a consequent early change for the better in the condition of matters in this community.

At Comox, with the exception of the sub-division by survey of the river reserve and the allotment of locations thereon, there is nothing encouraging to record. The agent reports that at the village on Comox Bay depravity and filth prevail.

At Qualicum the condition of matters is more encouraging. The Indians are industrious, engaging in the industries of curing salmon and of extracting oil from fish.

At Hellett, during the absence of the majority of the male portion of the community, the Chemainus band lost by bush fires nearly all their crops and fences. Much valuable timber was likewise destroyed. The fires extended also to Valdes and Kuper Islands, carrying destruction in their train.

In Cowichan valley, owing to a large "potlach" feast, which continued for almost one month, the Indians failed to plant as much land as was done last year. The number of Indians gathered on the above occasion is estimated to have been two thousand, and they were fed at the expense of the chief, Lohar, who gave the "potlach" and his friends. The alleged object of this "potlach" was to enable Chief Lohar and his family to pay off their debts, by returning the presents they had received at former "potlaches."

The Indian population of this agency is stated at two thousand and eighty-seven. They have one thousand five hundred and twenty-eight acres under cultivation, twenty-eight acres of which were newly broken during this year. They raised six thousand six hundred and fifty-six bushels of produce and cut five hundred and two tons of hay. No estimate is given of the value of the fish and furs captured, or of the revenue derived by these Indians from other industries.

WEST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The Indians of this agency, like others living on the coast, have felt the depression in the fish-canning enterprise; and the fur of the seal, which they hunt extensively, having depreciated in value, and the price of fish oil having also consi-

derable lowered, they were obliged to obtain the means of subsistence by laboring at hop-picking, and at other employments, in the United States.

It is gratifying to learn that at Hesquiat the Indians have abandoned the heathen custom of buying their wives, and have adopted the rite of marriage; also, that the young members of the band are abandoning the use of the old "rancherie," a large building, like a barn, in which a number of Indian families lodge together, and are building separate dwelling houses. There is a school in operation at this point, which is well attended.

At Ky-u Kabt the Indians appear to be in comfortable circumstances. There is a school in operation on this reserve.

At Albern matters appear to be improving. Some of the Indians are building houses, being desirous of giving up the old custom of living in common in "rancheries."

The Indians of this agency number three thousand four hundred and forty-five souls. They raised four thousand and seventy bushels of produce, cut two tons of hay, cultivated eight acres of land, of which two acres were newly broken this year. The value of the fish and furs captured by them is estimated at \$21,150; and they are stated to have realized from other industries \$11,600.

EAST COAST OF VANCOUVER ISLAND AND PART OF WEST COAST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is pleasing to learn from the agent's report that there are indications of improvement, both physically and morally, in the Kwawkewith Indians who inhabit these regions. And as a natural result an increase in the population of some of the bands is observable. A school is in operation at Alert Bay; and the energetic missionary who superintends it proposes, it is reported, to open schools also at Beaver Harbor, and at the Laich-kuil-tach village, near Cape Mudge.

The Indian population of this agency is one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine. The value of the furs captured by them is estimated at \$3,770; and from other industries they are stated to have realized \$522.50.

LOWER FRASER AGENCY.

The numerous bands in this agency are very favorably reported of by their agent. They are described as a well-behaved, honest and progressive people. The abundance of fish caught and the large yield obtained by them from the soil have placed them in comfortable circumstances for the winter. The population is increasing. Their health has been, for the most part, good.

I regret to have to report the total destruction, last spring, by fire, of the village of the Semalcoon band in the Douglas district. They are to spend the

winter at Pemberton Meadows, with their kinsmen, and propose rebuilding their houses in the ensuing spring.

Many of the Indians in this agency occupy well built and comfortably furnished houses, and altogether their condition is very satisfactory, which is, no doubt, largely attributable to the attention bestowed upon them by their agent, Mr. P. McTiernan.

They number four thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven souls. They have two thousand one hundred and forty-nine acres under cultivation, of which four hundred and thirty-six acres were newly broken this year. They raised thirty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-four bushels of produce and cut one thousand three hundred and sixty-one tons of hay. The value of the fish caught by them was \$29,545, and of the furs captured \$18,830.

THE LILLOOET OR WILLIAMS' LAKE DISTRICT.

The Indians of this district do not appear to be decreasing in number. In addition to the information supplied in his report for 1884, which was published with my report for that year, the agent for this section of the Province, having since visited Seaton and Anderson Lakes, and two reserves on the west of the Fraser, belonging to the Pavillion and Bridge River bands—parts which he had not previously inspected—furnishes some interesting information regarding the aborigines of those localities. He reports the means of procuring a subsistence possessed by the Indians of the first named places to be extremely limited, their land being of poor quality, as a rule, and their fisheries inferior. He gives well-deserved praise to the Roman Catholic missionaries who are laboring in these regions, for the untiring zeal and energy displayed by them in the endeavor to improve the moral condition of the Indians, and he states that the effect of the same is to be seen in the general good conduct of these Indians.

A pleasing account is given of the industry of the Indians of Bridge River in cultivating any land that is or can be made, by irrigation, arable; and the work done by them in making ditches, in order to bring the water to their lands, certainly proves them to be possessed of more than ordinary perseverance and energy.

On the reserve previously referred to as belonging to the Pavillion Indians, the resident Indian families are able to maintain themselves by farming.

It was expected by the Chilcotin Indians, as well as by the Department, that their reserves would have been assigned them during the past season; but in consequence of the unfortunate accident which befel the Reserve Commissioner, and which is elsewhere alluded to, that work has been unavoidably postponed until next season. The Chilcotin bands are commended by their agent for their good conduct during the past year.

The Indians owning the reserve at Alexandria have shown remarkable industry in their agricultural operations. It is to be regretted that they should be so greatly hindered by the want of water for fertilizing purposes.

Salmon and berries having been abundant, the numerous bands of this agency will be able to subsist during the winter on the quantities of those articles of diet preserved by them, as well as on such products of the soil as they have been able to store away.

Parties guilty of infractions of the liquor clauses of the Indian Act have been vigorously prosecuted, and a number, on conviction, were fined; and in one case the license to sell liquor was cancelled by the authorities. But the action of the Provincial Government, in refusing the use of court houses, gaols and constables to Indian agents when acting in the capacity of magistrates, as the Indian Act empowers them to do in respect of all violations of its provisions, will here, as elsewhere, greatly impede the proper administration of justice, as similar cases of violation of the law occur.

The Indian agent for the district after stating that the general conduct of the Indians had been good, concludes his report with the significant remark that "had each reserve a few acres of agricultural land for each family of the tribe, these Indians would be happy and contented."

The Indian population of the district is two thousand and thirty-four. They have six hundred and seventy-three acres under cultivation, one hundred and thirty-five acres of which were newly broken this year; they raised twelve thousand four hundred and forty-five bushels of produce and cut two hundred and seventy tons of hay. They own three thousand two hundred and thirty heads of live stock. The value of the furs captured by them is estimated at \$2,350.

KAMLOOPS AND OKANAĞAN AGENCY.

The general condition of the Indians of this agency may be described as encouraging, and by their own efforts, they are, for the most part, in comfortable circumstances; but in many of their reserves their endeavors to cultivate the soil have been greatly impeded, owing to the want of water for irrigation; while the insufficiency of arable land in most of the tracts allotted to them, even where the reserves are extensive in area, when contrasted with the industry displayed in many instances in making the most of the limited quantity they have, dispels the erroneous impression entertained and so freely given expression to, that the Indians of the interior of the Province have been allotted more land than they require or will ever use. As an illustration, it will be seen on reference to the two reports of the local agent, published with the other appendices to this report, that the Skuzzy band of the Nlha-kap-mule tribe, desire

to purchase additional land from the Government to supplement the arable land contained in their reserve.

The Indians of the interior being sensible of the fact that they have really but little cultivable land, and of the necessity for water to irrigate the same being allowed them, feel deeply the encroachments by white and Chinese settlers upon the tracts allotted to them, as well as the difficulties encountered by them in obtaining the requisite supply of water. The majority of them are industrious; many of them enterprising, owning large and increasing herds of live stock. Such Indians deserve encouragement instead of the opposite treatment; and it is in the interest of good government and for the public weal that the grievances under which they labor shall be removed without further delay.

The agent for these districts supplies, in his reports, interesting information in relation to each band and reserve. He treats of the Indians of the Kamloops district in one report, and of those of Okanagan in another.

The Indian population of the two districts numbers two thousand seven hundred and six souls. They occupy six hundred and fifty-four dwellings, own one hundred and fifty-six barns and stables, have three hundred and eighty-six acres under tillage, of which fifty-six acres were newly broken this year; they own eight hundred and five implements and four thousand five hundred and fifty-three heads of live stock, they raised one thousand six hundred and ninety-five bushels of produce and cut two hundred and eighty tons of hay. The value of fish caught by them is estimated at \$5,995; and the furs captured at \$4,810; and from other industries they are believed to have realized \$6,280.

ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.

The amount at the credit of the Indian Fund, which consists of all moneys which have accrued from annuities secured to the Indians under treaty, as well as from sales of land surrendered by them to be sold for their benefit, and which funds are held in trust for the benefit of numerous Indian tribes and bands, was, on the 30th June, 1885, \$3,260,115.52 capital and interest, being a decrease of \$11,794.50 when compared with the amount at the credit of the fund on the same date last year.

The expenditure from the same fund during the fiscal year amounted to \$297,787.76, being \$26,329.86 more than last year's expenditure.

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

Manitoba and North-West.....	\$1,008,930 43
Nova Scotia.....	4,963 68
New Brunswick.....	4,889 19
Prince Edward Island.....	1,861 81
British Columbia.....	51,988 95

Accounts kept and balanced daily, two hundred and thirty—being fifteen more than those of last year.

Pay cheques issued, six thousand five hundred and eighty-three—being one thousand two hundred and eighty-three in excess of those issued last year.

Certificates for credits, eighty—being eighty-five less than last year.

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

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

LAND SALES BRANCH.

The quantity of land sold during the year for the benefit of the Indians was nine thousand six hundred and twenty-eight acres. The sales of these lands amounted to \$13,183.23.

The approximate quantity of Indian land now in the hands of the Department for disposal is 435,859 acres.

The collections on account of old and new sales of land and timber amounted to \$73,265.08.

The collections on account of rent amounted to \$16,220.61.

The total amount of purchase money and interest thereon in arrear on land sales on the 30th June last amounted to \$358,207.51.

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

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Location tickets issued and entered.....	32
The number of new sales entered.....	142
The number of payments on leases entered.....	406
Agents' returns examined and entered.....	231
Assignments of lands examined and registered.....	625
Descriptions for patents prepared and registered.....	224
Patents examined and despatched.....	224
Patents cancelled.....	4
Sales of land cancelled.....	15

TECHNIC OR SURVEY BRANCH.

The general occupation of the staff of this branch of the Department includes the making and copying of plans, and the reductions and enlargements, &c., connected with the same; the examination of all plans and field notes of surveys; the preparation of instructions for surveys; making tracings; giving descriptions, and taking out areas; also reporting on various subjects and accounts in connection with such surveys and maps of reserves, &c; preparation of architectural drawings, designs and specifications.

Under the head of "Surveys" the following work was accomplished during the year ending 31st December, 1885.

SURVEYS, &c.

The number of tracings made were.....	141
do examinations.....	177
do reports.....	228
do estimates.....	4
do copies of maps, ..	21
do instructions issued.....	4
do sketches made.....	2

Under the head of "Architecture," consisting of plans, elevations, &c., and specifications of houses, storehouses, agents' offices, barns, blacksmiths shops, root-houses, &c :

ARCHITECTURE.

The number of original drawing sets.....	5
do tracings.....	12
do specifications.....	12
do reports.....	12
do examinations.....	3

STATISTICS AND SCHOOL BRANCH.

One thousand three hundred and eighty-three files received, on most of which reports and recommendations were made to the Deputy Minister.

Five hundred and eighty one quarterly school returns examined and entered in a book kept for that purpose.

Three hundred and sixty-three requisitions for school teachers' salaries checked, and entered in school schedule for payment.

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

Four hundred pairs of blankets addressed and shipped for Indians in Ontario and Quebec.

School material addressed and sent out to the various schools.

Circulars calling for annual reports issued, and synopsis of the latter, and of the tabular statements made ; besides attending to many smaller matters of less note.

CORRESPONDENCE AND REGISTRY BRANCHES.

The number of letters received during the year was sixteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five, being an increase of one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven over the year 1884.

The number of letters written was fourteen thousand and fifteen, covering eighteen thousand two hundred and thirty-nine folios, being an increase of two thousand and seventy-one letters and two thousand two hundred and thirty-two folios over last year.

Memoranda, reports, &c., covering one thousand seven hundred and forty-four folios.

Besides the above, there is a large amount of work done, in the shape of memoranda for letters to be written and for things to be done, reports on accounts, on schools, on returns of property, on returns of supplies issued and in store ; on claims to and on other matters respecting land transactions. Numerous searches have also to be frequently made for documents and for information in respect to past transactions. Of this work no record has been or can be conveniently kept.

Placed herewith will be found the reports for the past year, which have been received from the commissioners, superintendents and agents connected with the outside service of this Department ; also the usual statement showing the population of the various tribes and bands of Indians in the several Provinces, Districts and Territories of the Dominion ; and a statement showing the property owned, produce raised, and the value of the other industries followed by the Indians ; likewise a statement of the condition of the various industrial institutions and schools conducted in the interests of the Indians of the Dominion. The various tribal accounts kept with Indian bands, and the appropriation accounts, as previously stated, are also published as appendices to this report.

All respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.