

extent. They depend for a subsistence principally upon boat building, and acting as guides and laborers for exploratory and surveying parties. They cultivate, in an indifferent manner, about one thousand one hundred acres of land.

There are two schools in operation on the reserve.

The small band of Algonquins, whose reserve is situated in the County of Renfrew, on Golden Lake, are evincing a greater desire to farm. They have also purchased some horses and oxen, and have erected several new buildings. A school is in operation on the reserve. These Indians number but eighty-one. The yield from their farms amounted to four hundred and twenty-one bushels of produce and twenty-two tons of hay.

The Chippewas of Lake Superior number one thousand six hundred and sixty-seven souls. The majority of these Indians live principally by hunting. The agent, however, reports that they have accomplished more in agriculture during the past year than they had ever previously done. On the Fort William reserve the Indians made some very good bridges, which were greatly needed. They also drained, by ditching, a quantity of land in the rear part of their reserve that had been previously too wet to work. They also put the roads running through the reserve in good order, repaired the old bridges and ditches, and established a pound for impounding animals found running at large, appointed a pathmaster, and made regulations as to the height of fences on the reserve. There are two schools on this reserve—one of them, for girls, is also an orphanage, and of the industrial type. It is highly spoken of. The building in which it is conducted was recently completed at a cost of \$7,000. It is managed by the ladies of the Order of St. Joseph. The boys' day school is also making satisfactory progress.

The other points on Lake Superior frequented by the Chippewas are Pays Plat, Pic River, Michipicoton River, Red Rock, Nipigon Lake and Long Lake. At the three first-named points the Indians had made clearings and built houses on Crown lands. The Department has been able to secure the same for them, and has had a survey made dividing the land occupied into small farms. This has afforded the Indian occupants much satisfaction. The Indians of Nipigon Lake have a reserve on Gull River. It has never been surveyed, and they have not as yet settled upon it.

The Indians of Lake Superior have two hundred and seventy acres under tillage, of which five acres were newly broken this year. They raised five thousand six hundred and ten bushels of grain and roots and cut ninety tons of hay.

#### QUEBEC.

The Algonquin and Têtes des Boules Indians of the River Desert number four hundred and ten souls, of whom about one-half cultivate land. The others