

ral operations. I omitted to say that, from the number of turnips and potatoes grown, we were enabled to save some 250 bags of flour.

With respect to the Sarcee Indians, I cannot give so good an account. Nearly all last winter they gave me constant trouble by interfering with white men, and more than once wounding cattle and horses. There is no doubt the Sarcees did the mutilation, but we could not bring it home to them. Two of them were arrested,—one, Red Pheasant, for larceny committed at Sheep Creek; the other Cut Lip, for stabbing a man at Fish Creek. I constantly talked to the chief, Bull's Head, and for a time he kept his Indians quiet, but shortly after, they broke out again. On the opening of spring I was pleased to see a decided change for the better, the Indians turning out and working well, fencing their fields and doing any work the Instructor, Mr. Scott, told them. In some instances they asked to have a field of their own, and when any Indian fenced a plot, he either ploughed it himself or it was done for him.

Several Indians even did some breaking with the oxen, "Bull's Head" himself taking a turn at the plough. The Indians are doing so well that I left the reserve.

Shortly after leaving the Sarcees in May I had occasion to go to Calgary to see after some beef ordered for the Blackfeet as our supply had run out; on my arrival I found that Bull's Head and his Indians were again in trouble, this time on the reserve. I reported fully on this at the time, it will therefore be unnecessary to mention it here again. I may say that I remained with them till the excitement had cooled down, and had several talks with Bull's Head. He expressed himself as sorry and appeared to be heartily ashamed of himself. I left the reserve after seeing the Indians quietly at work, believing they would behave better; this they have done.

We succeeded in putting in twenty-five acres more crop this year than last, and it was in early, and most of the land second year. I am in hopes we shall have a better return at harvest, unless summer frosts visit this place, which is more than likely; so far, where there has been no frost, oats, barley, peas, potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions are doing very well.

The great trouble with these Indians is, that they are too close to Calgary, and take every possible opportunity of going there, more particularly the women, who, I am sorry to say, go on the worst possible errands. There is, and will continue to be, a great amount of disease among them, as they are, without doubt, the dirtiest Indians in the territory.

I have asked His Honor the Commissioner to let me make my headquarters at Calgary for the future, as the Sarcee Indians are the most troublesome in my district, and when formerly residing in their neighborhood, they conducted themselves better; besides, it is the most central point for me, and will, in the course of a year, save me a good many hundred miles driving.

It was reported to me that a man named Parker was cutting firewood on the reserve. I was on the point of starting to the place to see for myself, when Parker came in and reported it, and thought he was off the reserve. I ordered him to stop at once. I took some means to confiscate his wood, some seventy-five or eighty cords, and reported the matter to the head office.

The Stoney Indians are probably the best behaved and most industrious Indians in this Treaty; they work hard both in their gardens and while hunting.

During last winter there was a great deal of distress among them for want of clothing, many of them not having a blanket to cover their nakedness. The snow was so deep in their usual hunting grounds that it was impossible for them to hunt, which of course cut off a large portion of their earnings. However, we put them to sawing wood for the Department, many of them making quite a nice little sum.

When spring opened up, they ploughed up nearly two hundred acres of land themselves, working steadily and willingly all the time; expressing themselves as thankful for the assistance rendered them by the Government in the way of seeds. Several of these Indians were employed by the Syndicate to pack provisions into the mountains, receiving pay at the rate of \$1.75 per diem, for man and horse. I understand one party received upwards of \$2,000.