

that a portion of the implements, tools and harness for the Pas, Cumberland and Moose Lake Bands were landed at Grand Rapids. Wishing to save further unnecessary expense, I desired him to notify his agent at that place to retain these things there until I could get further instructions from the Department regarding the delivery of them, as I had been instructed not to deliver them unless that the Indians were entitled to them under treaty; but later I was informed that, for some reason or other, a portion of these things had already been sent up to the Pas.

Mr. A. W. Reynolds assisted me in making the payments this year; and I am happy to state that he rendered me valuable assistance. He was ever ready to help, both day and night. His kind and considerate treatment of the Indians was very much appreciated by them, and won from them the respect and esteem which is ever due to a person whose gentlemanly conduct cannot be too highly praised.

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

A. MACKAY,
Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 6,
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES,
INDIAN OFFICE, BATTLEFORD,
August 1st, 1882.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose you herewith the annual tabular statement, attached to which will be found a detailed account of all Government property in my charge, its value and condition.

During the year 1881, owing to the unsettled state of all the Indians of this district and their diminution in numbers, little progress was made in tilling the reserve; but the return of the malcontents last fall from the southern plains, after repeated attempts on the part of the more troublesome ones to prevail upon their followers to act diametrically opposite to my expressed wishes, was followed by a term of comparative quietude and contentment, and the spring of 1882 opened with favorable indications of a good deal of work to be performed. With most of the bands the hopes founded on such appearances were realized, and, as will be perceived by the statement, in nearly all instances the area put under cultivation the past season was more than double of that of the year preceding, with every prospect of a large return being reaped for the labor performed, and although it does not fully appear on the return, still I am pleased to have to relate that those Indians who were prevailed upon to remain upon their reserves have broken a large area of land ready for next year. The only band showing a decrease of land under cultivation is the Chippewayans, which is accounted for in the fact of their removal from their location in a collected form on the borders of Cold Lake to different plots, after the manner of the whites, on which they have built good houses and stables; and if the returns show any marked general progress it must be borne in mind that not one acre has been ploughed or otherwise worked by a white man, the Indians doing all, otherwise I preferred to see nothing done.

Had it not been for the arrival from the southern plains of a large number of Indians, both Stoneys and Crees, some to settle in the neighborhood for the first time and others to join their own bands, much more work could have been exacted on the reserves; and not a little difficulty was experienced in persuading the new arrivals that it was actually necessary to work for their rations of bacon and flour and abandon all ideas of receiving the late liberal allowances given on their journeyings northward.