

not a pleasant thing for the approaching warm weather, and likely to prove unhealthy. I am very much afraid great difficulty will be experienced in keeping their horses out of the crops. Already the prairie round the camp is eaten bare by them; all the horses have the prairie itch and keep rubbing down the fences. I feel sure that there are as many horses as Indians; the country round about is swarming with them. As they are of no earthly use but for their owners to ride upon, it is one satisfaction to know that most of them will starve to death next winter. I tried to induce them to trade them away for cooking stoves.

FORT MACLEOD, 1st June, 1881.

SIR,—In my last report to you of May I informed you that I had just returned from a visit to the Stony reservation, and had parted from Mr. Wadsworth at Calgary, he going to the Blackfoot Crossing, and that on my return I had found the Sarcees still camped at Fort Macleod, contrary to my expectations.

I have now the honor to report that I waited the return of Mr. Wadsworth from the Crossing, when we had an interview with the Sarcees lasting for several days. They at last consented to go to the place which we had at our first interview with them decided upon, viz.: a portion of the western end of the present reserve, and on the south side of the Bow River, commencing three miles above the Blackfoot Crossing, and extending as far westerly as may be necessary. Mr. Wadsworth had already, while at the Crossing, come to an understanding with the Blackfeet there that they should give up all right to said portion of the reserve, and leave the Sarcees entirely to themselves; and having the Bow River between them there can be no excuse for either tribe interfering with the other. On receiving the assent of the Sarcees, I got them moved off at once, sending with them one month's supplies of flour and pemmican, 4,126 lbs. of seed potatoes, and a quantity of turnip and garden seeds, and made arrangements for the breaking of twenty acres of land.

Doctor Brunskill, of Morleyville, takes charge of them, at a salary of forty-five dollars (\$45) per month; and Mr. Munro, from Calgary, as Interpreter, at thirty (\$30) per month.

On the 19th of May I went with Mr. Wadsworth to visit the Piegan reservation, where we found the spring seeding completed, and the Indians finishing the fencing of their fields.

I was recalled to Fort Macleod, and Mr. Wadsworth proceeded to visit the saw and grist mill.

On the 23rd inst., at the Supply Farm No. 23, Mr. Bruce had finished his seeding and planting with the exception of a few acres of turnips. There are 130 acres of this farm idle, in consequence of the impossibility of finding seed to sow it with.

On the 24th we drove to the Blood reservation, where we found the seeding also about finished, and the Instructor working under very great difficulties, in consequence of the large number of Indians who have lately arrived from across the line. His numbers increased in the course of a few weeks from 800 to 3,300, and coming at this season, when the Indians we had settled were busy with their planting, it has disturbed and unsettled the whole body, the new-comers insisting to camp alongside of their friends, among the houses already built, and in some cases sharing their lands with them. This we shall, of course, be able to remedy in time during the summer, by inducing them to build on land not already occupied. These Indians brought measles and scarlatina with them, which have spread to the other tribes in the treaty, and have been the cause of great mortality among their children. Notwithstanding these disturbing causes the Instructors report that the Indians are quiet and well disposed, and are eager to go to work, but that in consequence of the scarcity of implements to work with they are unable to meet their wants.

Mr. Wadsworth and I returned to Fort Macleod on the 25th. The Blackfeet continue to arrive here in small parties, coming by Cypress. If they had gone direct to the Crossing, they would have saved a large addition to their