

The members of the Dokis band are, as usual, following their mercantile pursuits, and I saw but little of them on their reserve or at their home. I assured myself, however, that their condition was all that could be desired.

The Temogamingue band, inhabiting a territory about 100 miles north of Lake Nipissing, and reached by the Temogamingue River, with its dozen portages and score of rapids, is in a position less favorable for progress than any other band in this Superintendency. They depend entirely on hunting, and with flour at \$20 per barrel it is a wonder how they find the means of subsistence. They are very anxious that a reserve be surveyed for them, and promise that when this is done they will devote themselves to agricultural pursuits. It seems to me that the difficulties under which they labor have developed an energy of character and activity of purpose that under favorable circumstances would produce comfort and prosperity. Notwithstanding all their disadvantages, they are cheerful and hopeful.

That portion of the Oka band settled on the Gibson Reserve still continues its prosperous course. Chief Cook informed me that from 40 to 50 acres of new land were brought under cultivation this summer, that the band owns about 50 per cent. more stock than last year, and that while the good crops of last season are likely to be repeated this year, the crop of hay is 25 per cent. more. Their crop consists of oats, peas, rye, corn, potatoes, turnips, timothy hay, Hungarian grass and millet. Those of the band who dislike agriculture find congenial work at adjacent saw mills and in the manufacture of lacrosse sticks, &c., at which occupation many make splendid wages and supply direct the markets of Toronto and New York. The only unfavorable circumstance in connection with this band is the existence of a religious feud in its midst. Half the band is Methodist and half are Brethren. The members of each party happen to live together, so that two *quasi* wards exist on the reserve. As a result of this state of affairs those matters which pertain to the common weal suffer, and the new school to which you granted aid last year has not yet been built. The logs are all out and hauled to the site, but any attempt to assemble a "bee" to raise the building meets with a failure. The school has been placed under the control of the Methodist Missionary Society, and it is, I understand, in contemplation to move the school site, in which event the Methodist section, will I trust, be satisfied and gratified.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. WALTON,

*Indian Superintendent.*

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—DIVISION No. 3.

SAULT STE. MARIE, 24th September, 1885.

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

SIR,—I have the honor to forward you my report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1885.

I have at present under my charge three bands of Indians. Augustin's band, residing on the Garden River Indian Reserve; Nubenagooching's band of Batchewana Indians, who also reside on the Garden River Reserve, Goulais Bay, Batchewana, and Agawa River; they have also a Reserve at the Sault Ste. Marie Rapids of 23 acres, which is occupied by a few of the members, who fish in the rapids. The last band is the Michipicoton and Big Heads; they have a Reserve at Gros Cap, Lake Superior, which they do not occupy; they live mostly in the woods, by hunting; a few of them reside on the Hudson Bay Company's property, and are, in a measure, servants of the company. Of these last I have very little to say; I only visit them