

interpreter and cattle herder, were also employed farming when not required for other duties. These men, with the farm and garden, supplied all the wood we required during the past spring, summer and fall. The following is the crop of grain and vegetables harvested:—16,742 lbs. oats; 5,237 lbs. barley; 36,117 lbs. potatoes; 1,060 lbs. beets; 3,850 lbs. turnips; 200 lbs. carrots; cabbage 200 head. We also had a full supply of small vegetables during the summer, such as lettuce, radishes, peas, cauliflower, &c. I would recommend, if farming and gardening be carried on at this post another year, that two or three practical men be sent here for that purpose. Although the men I had this year were most willing and attentive, none of them had ever done anything of the kind before; consequently, I had to spend more time instructing them than I could conveniently spare.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JAMES WALKER,  
*Superintendent.*

Lieut.-Col. MACLEOD,  
Commissioner, N.-W. M. P.  
Cypress Hills, N. W. T.

Forwarded,

JAMES MACLEOD,  
Commissioner.

BATTLEFORD, 10th November, 1879.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that, on the 30th October last, Charles Mair and Thomas McKay, Esquires, Justices of the Peace of Prince Albert, arrived at Battleford, and reported that large numbers of Sioux had arrived at Prince Albert and had killed a buffalo belonging to Captain Moore, and two oxen the property of one of the settlers, and that the Sioux stated they would kill others as they required them; they reported that the Sioux were giving a great deal of trouble by persistent begging and entering the settlers' houses at all hours of the day and night. I left for Prince Albert on the 1st instant, taking with me the Sioux interpreter of the Indian Department; on my arrival at Prince Albert on the 4th instant, I found the reported depredations very much exaggerated, neither buffalo or cattle had been killed by the Sioux; the misunderstanding originated from want of a proper interpreter. The Sioux had brought some horses to the parties who were said to have lost the stock and offered to trade them for cattle, as they were starving; this was misinterpreted to mean that they had already killed these animals and were willing to pay for them with horses. I called a meeting of the Sioux on the 5th instant, when Mr. Clarke, Indian Agent, and I, met the Headmen of the different bands; Mr. Clarke informed them that they must make every effort to support themselves and promised them fish-nets, he stated that any provisions they could get from Government would be very limited. I then cautioned them against intruding themselves on the settlers, if they were required to work it was all right, but if they saw that they were not wanted they must not hang about the houses, as the settlers could not understand what they said and might think they were there with bad intentions. I told them also, that our great Mother's laws were very just; if a white man stole any of their property, or killed any of their stock, he would be punished, and if an Indian committed depredations he would certainly be treated in the same manner. I also told the Headmen that they must caution their young men against doing anything wrong, as the illegal acts of one or two men would bring discredit on the whole band. I heard that there were about one hundred and eighty lodges about the settlements, eighty-eight at Prince Albert, twelve at St. Laurent, and eight at Duck