

to adopt husbandry as a means of obtaining livelihood. Stock raising appears to be pursued with more success by them, as the number of their cattle has increased considerably since they were given to them under the stipulations of the treaty.

There are fifteen schools conducted on thirteen of the seventeen reserves in the territory covered by Treaty No. 5.

The circumstances in which the Indians whose reserves are situated on Lakes Manitoba, Winnipegosis and St. Martin are found, are similar to those of the Indians of Lake Winnipeg. The soil on these reserves is rendered for the most part uncultivable through the inundations to which every spring these tracts are liable from the high waters of the lakes.

The population of the several bands occupying these reserves is 743, being an increase of three over that of 1887-88.

They also, like their brethren of Lake Winnipeg, experienced a loss on the year's operations, their receipts both in kind and money having been less than those of the previous year. Nine schools have been in operation on the several reserves in this agency during the past season.

The cattle given these Indians, in accordance with the terms of Treaty No. 2, which covers the country formerly claimed by them, have multiplied satisfactorily, and they are well taken care of by their owners.

The Swampy Cree and Saultaux or Ojibewa Indians of the St. Peter's, Broken Head River, and Fort Alexander Reserves, as well as those of the reserves on Rosseau River, Swan Lake and Long Plain, had a more successful season than the other Indians of the Province of Manitoba, regarding whom the preceding remarks have been made. The reserves occupied by them are composed of good agricultural land, and the crops raised, especially those on the St. Peter's Reserve, are generally abundant if the season is at all propitious.

The Long Plain, Rosseau River and Swan Lake Bands, though they were averse for a number of years to adopting agriculture as a means of sustenance, have recently displayed a much more willing spirit, and last season quite a number of them worked well on each reserve with satisfactory results; they also broke up a number of acres of new land to plant next season.

The Indians of the more eastern reserves at St. Peters, Fort Alexander, and Broken Head River did remarkably well, considering the dry season. Many of them are fair agriculturists, and besides tilling the rich soil on their reserves they can always obtain lucrative employment in the vicinity from employers of labor.

The population of the six bands above referred to is 2,446, being 55 in excess of their number in 1888.

There are ten schools in operation among them.

#### NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

A most satisfactory condition of matters generally has continued to obtain in the North-West Territories. As a consequence of the abundant yield on many reserves in the season of 1888, quite a number of the bands were enabled to contribute most materially towards their own support, and the Government was, in those cases, relieved of the expense of supporting them with farinacious food for