
seconded by the supplies of various kinds, such as presents to their camps, from the plunder captured at Batoche."

On the return of the Indians to their reserves, after the insurrection in this part of the country had been put down by force of arms, the season was too far advanced to admit of much being planted and successful results following. Consequently, this year's harvest has been small.

The thirteen bands last described are included in the Prince Albert, formerly the Carlton, agency.

Besides the schools already mentioned, there are schools in operation on the reserves of chiefs Ah-tah-ka-koop and Mis-ta-wa-sis.

These bands occupy three hundred and forty-four dwellings, own one hundred and ten barns and stables, have two thousands and thirteen acres under tillage, of which two hundred and sixty-three acres and a half were newly broken in 1884, from which they raised six thousand eight hundred and forty-eight bushels of produce and cut six hundred and twenty-five tons of hay. They have in use one thousand one hundred and eleven farm implements and four hundred and eighty-five heads of live stock. The value of fish caught by them in 1884 is estimated at \$2,950; and the furs taken by them are considered to have been worth \$9,550.

In the vicinity of Battleford the following bands of Indians occupy reserves: In the Eagle Hills the Cree band of Red Pheasant, consisting of one hundred and forty-nine souls, and the Stony bands of Mosquito, Bear's Head, and Lean Man, two hundred and forty-nine souls; at Jackfish Creek the Cree bands of Moosomin, one hundred and forty-five souls, and Thunder Child, two hundred and fifty souls; on Battle River the Cree bands of Poundmaker, two hundred and two souls; Sweet Grass, two hundred and forty-seven souls, and Little Pine, three hundred and eleven souls. All of these Indians, with the exception of the band of Moosomin, were induced to join the half-breed rebels. The band last referred to as having remained loyal, when they heard rumors of the probable outbreak removed north of the Saskatchewan taking with them their cattle and such supplies as they could carry, in order to be out of the way of the trouble. Thunder Child and a portion of his band adopted a similar course, but eventually having run short of supplies, they were forced to seek the rebel camp, in order to save themselves from starving.

The agent for the district reports, with respect to the behavior and feelings of the disaffected Indians before and their conduct during the outbreak, as follows:—

"During summer a good deal of new land was broken, new fences put up, and a large quantity of hay cut.