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- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Various pagings.

In Sessional paper No. 13, Part III, Immigration, page 54 is incorrectly numbered page 4.

In Sessional paper No. 13, Part V, North-West Territories, p. 11-12 do not exist.

In Sessional paper No. 15, pages 227 & 230 are incorrectly numbered pages 27 & 20.

SESSIONAL PAPERS

VOLUME 9

FIFTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

SESSION 1895



851404

See also Numerical List, page 4.

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OF THE
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FIFTH SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT, 1895.

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CONTENTS OF VOLUME D.

Census of Canada, 1890-91. Fourth Volume.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 1.

1. Report of the Auditor General on Appropriation Accounts, for the year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 29th April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 1a. Return of Treasury Board Overrulings on appeals from the decision of the Auditor General, between the sessions of 1894 and 1895. Presented 22nd April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 2.

2. Public Accounts of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster. 2a. Estimates for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1896; presented 29th April, 1895. 2b. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1895; presented 21st May, 1895. 2c. Supplementary Estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1896; presented 12th July, 1895.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
3. Lists of Shareholders in the Chartered Banks of Canada, as on the 31st December, 1894.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 3a. Report of dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in the chartered banks of Canada for five years and upwards, prior to 31st December, 1894. Presented 4th July, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 3.

4. Report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ending 31st December, 1894.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4a. Preliminary statements of the business of Life Insurance Companies in Canada for the year ended 31st December, 1894. Presented 20th June, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 4b. Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada, for the year ending 31st December, 1894. Presented 30th May, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster...*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 4.

- 5.** Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 8th July, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 6.** Tables of the Trade and Navigation of Canada for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 22nd April, 1895, by Hon. N. C. Wallace. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 5.

- 7.** Inland Revenues of Canada. Excise, etc., for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. J. F. Wood. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7a.** Inland Revenues of Canada. Inspection of Weights and Measures and Gas, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. J. F. Wood. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 7b.** Inland Revenues of Canada. Adulteration of Food, 1894. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8.** Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the calendar year 1894. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8a.** Report on the Forest Wealth of Canada. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 6.

- 8b.** Report on Canadian Archives, 1894. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8c.** Report of the Director and Officers of the Experimental Farms for the year 1894. Presented 4th June, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8d.** Mechanical and Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by groups. Special report of the Census Returns. Presented 20th June, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8e.** Papers referred to the Minister of Agriculture on the subject of the scheduling of Canadian cattle by the Board of Agriculture. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8f.** Criminal Statistics for the year 1894. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 8h.** (1894). Spécial report on the production of and markets for Butter and Cheese. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed in Vol. 7, Sessional Papers of 1894.*
- 8i.** (1894). Special report on Poultry and Eggs. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed in Vol. 7, Sessional Papers of 1894.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 7.

- 9.** Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1895. Presented 30th May, 1895, by Hon. J. A. Ouimet. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 10.** Annual Report of the Minister of Railways and Canals for the past fiscal year, from the 1st July, 1893, to the 30th June, 1894. Presented 2nd May, 1895, by Hon. J. G. Haggart. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 8.

- 11.** Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894—Marine. Presented 9th May, 1895, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 11a.** Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, 1894—Fisheries. Presented 12th June, 1895, by Hon. J. Costigan. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

VOLUME 8—Continued.

- 11b.** Report of the Commissioner on Cattle Freight Rates from the port of Montreal to ports in Europe.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 11c.** Report of the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, etc., for calendar year ended 31st December, 1894.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 12.** Report of the Postmaster General, for the year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 29th May, 1895, by Sir Adolphe Caron.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 9.

- 13.** Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year 1894. Presented 15th May, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 13a.** Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department, for the year 1894. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 14.** Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended 31st December, 1894. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 15.** Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force, 1894. Presented 18th June, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 10.

- 16.** Report of the Secretary of State of Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1894. Presented 9th July, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16a.** Civil Service List of Canada, 1894. Presented 24th April, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 16b.** Report of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, for the year ended 31st December, 1894. Presented 13th June, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague.*Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 16c.** Annual Report of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery of Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1894, with a partial report for services during six months ending 31st December, 1894. Presented 24th June, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 17.** Report of the Joint Librarians of Parliament for the year 1894. Presented 18th April, 1895, by the Hon. The Speaker*Printed for sessional papers only.*
- 18.** Report of the Minister of Justice as to the Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 20th May, 1895, by Hon. J. J. Curran.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 19.** Report of the Department of Militia and Defence of Canada for the year ended 30th June, 1894. Presented 6th May, 1895, by Hon. A. R. Dickey. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20.** Judgment of the lords of the judicial committee of the imperial council in the Manitoba Schools Case and the imperial order in council founded thereon, together with the proceedings had before the queen's privy council for Canada, and the remedial order of the governor general in council. Presented 22nd April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
- 20a.** "The Manitoba School Case, 1894," being a report of the proceedings before the judicial committee of her majesty's privy council, edited for the Canadian government by the appellant's solicitors in London. Presented 21st May, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.
Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.
- 20b.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 24th April, 1895, for copies of all decisions of the courts of Manitoba, of the supreme court of Canada, and of the judicial committee of the imperial privy council, as to the constitutionality of the Manitoba School Act of 1890, or as to the rights of any minority of the population of Manitoba under the provisions of said act, or in opposition to such provisions. Also copies or

VOLUME 10—*Continued.*

statements as to any legislation by the Manitoba legislature, or action by the Manitoba government relative to the Manitoba school question subsequent to the School Act of 1890, that may at this time be in the knowledge or possession of the privy council of Canada. Also minutes of hearings and proceedings before the privy council of Canada on applications for remedial orders or Dominion interference of any character with the school legislation of Manitoba. Also copies of any orders issued or action taken by the privy council of Canada relative to such legislation; and all other papers or correspondence of an official character having relation to the said Manitoba school question. Presented 29th May, 1895.—*Mr. Charlton.*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 20c.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1895, for: 1. A copy of the appeal of the Roman catholic minority of Manitoba, in reference to the abolition of their schools. 2. A copy of the case submitted to the supreme court of Canada, together with a copy of the decision of the court. 3. A copy of the appeal from the decision of the supreme court to the judicial committee of her majesty's privy council, as well as a copy of the case and of the decision in reference thereto. 4. A copy of all petitions on behalf of the Roman catholic minority of Manitoba, in support of their claim. 5. A copy of the appeal case before the honourable the privy council for Canada. 6. A copy of all orders in council in reference to the same. 7. A copy of the Remedial Order. 8. A copy of all official correspondence in reference to the same. Presented 29th May, 1895.—*Mr. LaRivière.*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 20d.** Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1895, for: 1. Copies of all petitions praying for the disallowance of the Manitoba Act, 57 Victoria, chap. 28 (1894), intitled: "An Act to amend the Public School Act." 2. Copies of any orders in council in relation to such petitions. Presented 29th May, 1895.—*Mr. Beausoleil.*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 20e.** Memorial of the legislative assembly of the province of Manitoba in answer to the Remedial Order of the 21st March, 1895. Presented 11th July, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 20f.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 2nd July, 1895, for a copy of the order in council transmitting to his honour the lieutenant governor of Manitoba, for the information of his government and the legislature of Manitoba, the petition and representations of their lordships the Canadian archbishops and bishops, presented to the Senate during last session, *re* Manitoba school legislation; the answer of the government of Manitoba to said order in council; also all correspondence respecting the same, between the Dominion government and the Manitoba government. Presented 15th July, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. Bernier.*

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME 11.

- 21.** Report of the Royal Commission on the Liquor Traffic in Canada, with full Index to the Report and to the Evidence. Presented 24th April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.

Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.

- 22.** Statement of Governor General's Warrants issued on account of the fiscal year 1894-95; made as directed by the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act. Presented 22nd April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Not printed.*

- 23.** Return of Treasury Board Over-Rulings. *See No. 1a.*

- 24.** Statement of all superannuations and retiring allowances in the civil service during year ended 31st December, 1894, giving the name, rank, salary, service, allowance and cause of retirement of each person superannuated or retired; also whether vacancy filled by promotion or new appointment, and salary of any new appointee. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.

Not printed.

- 25.** Statement of expenditure on account of miscellaneous unforeseen expenses, from 1st July, 1894, to date. Presented 23rd April, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster. *Not printed.*

VOLUME 11—*Continued.*

26. Report of the Commissioner, Dominion Police, for the year 1894, under Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 184, section 5. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. J. Costigan *Not printed.*
27. Regulations relating to the education of Indian children, pursuant to section 12, chapter 32, 57-58 Victoria. Presented 25th April, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly..... *Not printed.*
28. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1895, showing petitions presented to the House of Commons, during the last two sessions and up to date of making return, from municipal councils, asking for legislation to secure improved facilities for drainage across lines of railway; giving date of presentation, by whom presented, and a copy of each form of petition, with names of municipalities from which each petition was sent. Presented 29th April, 1895.—*Mr. Casey* *Not printed.*
29. Supplementary return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 7th May, 1894, for a return showing the number of settlers brought into the Yorkton and Saltcoats district from Dakota, and into the Calgary district from Chicago, and the states of Washington, Idaho and Oregon, and showing in each case the nationality of such settlers, the cost of obtaining them, and the number that still remain and the occupations those remaining are engaged in. Presented 29th April, 1895.—*Mr. Martin.* *Not printed.*
30. Return of orders in council, in accordance with subsection (*d*) of section 38 of the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile railway belt in the province of British Columbia. Presented 1st May, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly. *Not printed.*
- 30a. Return of orders in council of 1894, relating to the department of the interior, in accordance with clause 91 of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada. And clause 46 of chapter 30, 57-58 Victoria, 1894, the Irrigation Act, as regards the order in council of the 11th of October, 1894. Presented 1st May, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly..... *Not printed.*
- 30b. Copy of an order in council of the 10th January, 1895, continuing for the current year the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels to enter any ports on the Atlantic coast for the purchase of bait, etc. Presented 2nd May, 1895, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Not printed.*
- 30c. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated the 26th April, 1895, for: 1. Copies of all petitions, letters and documents, protesting against the Ordinance of the North-west Territories, No. 22, sanctioned at Regina on the 31st December, 1892. 2. Copies of all orders in council, correspondence and documents forwarded to the lieutenant governor of the North-west Territories, in relation to the said ordinance and to the amendment thereof. Presented 3rd May, 1895.—*Mr. Beausoleil.*..... *Not printed.*
- 30d. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1895, for copies of all orders in council granting or promising aid to the Hudson Bay Railway Company, and all reports and correspondence in connection with the same. Presented 3rd May, 1895.—*Mr. Laurier.*..... *Not printed.*
- 30e. Statement in reference to fishing bounty payments for 1893-94, required by chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 9th May, 1895, by Hon. J. Costigan..... *Not printed.*
31. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for a return showing the names of the several parties superannuated from the 31st of December, 1894, to the 1st day of April, 1895, the amount of superannuation allowance granted to each, the number of years' service, their age at retirement, and the number of years added to their time of service, if any. Presented 3rd May, 1895.—*Mr. McMullen* *Not printed.*
32. List of public officers to whom commissions have issued under chapter 19 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, during the past year 1894. Presented 3rd May, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague. *Printed in No. 16.*
33. Detailed statement of all bonds and securities registered in the department of the secretary of state for Canada, since last return, 1894, submitted to the parliament of Canada under section 23, chapter 19, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. Presented 3rd May, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague..... *Not printed.*

VOLUME 11—*Continued.*

34. Return to order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, showing the several dates in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895, when the Public Accounts, the Trade and Navigation Returns, and the Report of the Auditor General, were ready for distribution to members of the senate and house of commons. Presented 6th May, 1895.—*Mr. Charlton. Not printed.*
35. Return under resolution of the 20th February, 1882, in so far as the same is furnished by the department of the interior, respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Presented 6th May, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly. *Not printed.*
- 35a. List of all land sold by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, from the 1st October, 1893, to the 1st October, 1894. Presented 11th June, 1895, by Hon. T. M. Daly..... *Not printed.*
36. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for a return showing the amount of moneys given as subsidies to the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company. Presented 7th May, 1895.—*Mr. Bergeron.....Not printed.*
37. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, showing the gross amount of money on deposit in each of the Dominion savings banks, including post office savings banks, on the 1st day of April, 1895. Presented 9th May, 1895.—*Mr. McMullen..... Not printed.*
38. Statement of the affairs of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1894; also a list of shareholders on 31st December, 1894. Presented 22nd April, 1895, by the Hon. The Speaker..... *Not printed.*
39. Report of the Railway Rates Commission, dated 7th May, 1895. Presented 10th May, 1895, by Hon. J. G. Haggart..... *Printed for both distribution and sessional papers.*
40. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 29th April, 1895, for copies of all letters, telegrams or other communications since the 1st of January, 1893, made or sent by Donald McCauley or any government agent or any other person in the Alberta district, to the government or to any member, officer or employee of the government, and of all letters, telegrams or other communications, since said date, sent by the government, or any member or officer of the government, to Donald McCauley or any government agent or other person in the Alberta district, concerning the entry of cattle into Canada from Montana. Presented 10th May, 1895.—*Mr. Mulock.....Not printed.*
41. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 23rd April, 1894, for copies of all letters, despatches and correspondence between the government and the high commissioner of Canada regarding the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle entering English ports. Presented 10th May, 1895.—*Mr. McMullen..... Not printed.*
- 41a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1895, for copies of all despatches, letters or other communications that have passed between the imperial and Canadian governments since the 1st July, 1892, in regard to the scheduling of Canadian cattle by Great Britain or the removal of such scheduling. Presented 29th May, 1895.—*Mr. Mulock.....Not printed.*
42. Statement of amounts paid for claims for bounty on pig iron manufactured in the Dominion, from 4th April, 1894, to 4th April, 1895. Presented 13th May, 1895, by Hon. N. C. Wallace.
Printed for sessional papers only.
- 42a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a statement showing the various amounts paid by way of bounty on pig iron made in Canada from Canadian ore, the quantities produced, the parties to whom the bounties were paid, and such other particulars as tend to show the effect of such bounties, since the date of the last return. Also a statement showing the same particulars as to bounties paid under the Act of 1894, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 9, upon iron puddled bars, and upon steel billets. Presented 2nd July, 1895.—*Mr. Edgar.*
Printed for sessional papers only.
43. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1895, for a copy of instructions given to the queen's printer and the Dominion statistician relative to the number of copies of the last edition of the Statistical Year Book which should be printed, and the method of distributing the same to members of the house and others. Presented 14th May, 1895.—*Mr. Casey..Not printed.*

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44. Statement in pursuance of section 17 of the Civil Service Insurance Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1894. Presented 15th May, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Not printed.*
45. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for a return giving a list of all articles, with the value of each and the total value of all, imported from the United States during the last fiscal year for the use of the government in the public service. Presented 15th May, 1895. —*Mr. Landerkin*.....*Not printed.*
46. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1895, for copies of all documents, letters and contracts respecting the sale of newspapers on the Intercolonial Railway, executed or exchanged between the Canada Railway News Co., of Montreal, and the government, for the years 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95. Presented 16th May, 1895.—*Mr. Choquette*... *Not printed.*
47. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for a copy of all correspondence with the department of justice, relative to the reinstatement of James Fitzsimmons as deputy warden of the British Columbia penitentiary. Presented 17th May, 1895.—*Mr. Corbould*.
Not printed.
- 47a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1895, for : 1. Copy of the instructions to Mr. Justice Drake, 1894, relative to the inquiry into the management of the British Columbia penitentiary. 2. Copy of evidence given before the royal commission held before Mr. Justice Drake, in 1894, relative to the management of the British Columbia penitentiary. 3. Copy of the report of Mr. Justice Drake thereon. Presented 22nd May, 1895.—*Mr. Corbould*.....*Not printed.*
- 47b. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 24th June, 1895, for copies of letters 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Also cheques A, B and C. Also letter of Rev. Mr. Morgan, marked exhibit E. All of which are referred to in Mr. Justice Drake's report of 1894, on the British Columbia penitentiary. Presented 2nd July, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. McInnes (Victoria)*.
Not printed.
48. Minutes of the proceedings of the recent conference between the representatives of the governments of Canada and Newfoundland touching the union of Newfoundland with the Dominion, together with copies of documents in connection with the proposed union. Presented 21st May, 1895, by Hon. G. E. Foster.....*Printed for sessional papers only.*
49. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for copies for all correspondence of the pilot examiners of the county of Bonaventure with the department of marine and fisheries since 1890, and petitions to the said department from the inhabitants of the said county regarding compulsory pilotage. Presented 22nd May, 1895.—*Mr. Fauvel*..... *Not printed.*
50. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1895, for a return, in the form used in the statement usually published in the *Gazette*, of the exports and imports from the 1st day of July, 1894, to the 1st day of April, 1895, distinguishing the products of Canada and those of other countries; and comparative statements from the 1st day of July, 1893, to the 1st day of April, 1894. Presented 22nd May, 1895.—*Sir Richard Cartwright*.....*Not printed.*
51. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 30th March, 1894, for a return showing amount of land grants made from public lands in Manitoba and the North-west Territories of Canada since 1st January, 1880, to religious denominations, religious sects, religious corporations and churches; with details as to date of each grant, area of the same, and the denomination, sect, corporation, or church, to which each several grant was made. Presented 22nd May, 1895.—*Mr. Charlton*.
Not printed.
52. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1895, for copies of all correspondence between the department of the interior and Mr. Schomacher, Rev. T. D. Phillips, Mr. P. F. Daly, Captain Holmes, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and any other persons; and also all reports received by the said department from any of its agents or other persons as to the transportation of a number of Jew peddlers from Chicago to Calgary with the intention of settling the same upon farms near Calgary, referred to in a letter dated 29th December, 1894, signed L. M. Fortier, addressed to the editor of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, and published in that paper on 4th January, 1895; also a statement showing what became of said Jew peddlers and how many of them were committed to jail in Calgary, and for what offences. Presented 22nd May, 1895. *Mr. Martin*.....*Not printed.*

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53. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 30th March, 1894, for a copy of all correspondence between the government, or any department or officer, and Mr. Connor, for the supply of plant, or equipment of any kind, for the manufacture of binder twine in Kingston penitentiary, and of all contracts entered into between him and the government for such supply. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
- 53a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return showing: 1. The quantity of binding twine manufactured at the Kingston penitentiary during the year 1894. 2. To whom the sales were made, and how much was realized per pound by the government. Presented 3rd July, 1895.—*Mr. Grieve* *Not printed.*
54. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 2nd May, 1895, for a return showing the amount of money collected for tolls, fees or rents of any kind by the Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company in each year, separately, up to the close of their last year's business; the amount of money paid the Dominion government as interest on the \$300,000 loaned to the company, and the arrears due to the 30th June, 1894, and the amount since paid, if any. Also copy of any mortgage securities held by the government in respect of said loan. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Macdonald (Huron)* *Not printed.*
- 54a. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all returns made to the government of Canada by the Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company, of receipts and expenditures of said company during the period from October, 1888, to 30th June, 1889, and the years ending 30th June, 1890-91-92-93 and 1894. Presented 9th July, 1895.—*Mr. McMullen* *Not printed.*
55. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for copies of the engineer's surveys and reports made during the last three years on the harbour and river at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and of the best means of improving the same and of deepening the channel or entrance to said river, together with any plans and estimates prepared in reference thereto, and of all correspondence to any or from any member of the government referring to said harbour or river and survey. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Forbes* *Not printed.*
56. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and reports in the railway department, relating to the construction of a siding or flag station on the Intercolonial Railway, at or near the River Inhabitants, in the county of Inverness, Nova Scotia. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Cameron* *Not printed.*
57. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for copies of all correspondence with the department of railways or with any member of the government in reference to the Inverness and Richmond Railway Company, the Inverness and Victoria Railway Company and the Boston and Nova Scotia Railway Company, from the 1st January, 1887, up to date, and with respect to subsidies and contracts granted to these companies respectively. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Cameron* *Not printed.*
58. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1895, for copies of all correspondence between the government, or any person or persons, together with copies of all petitions to the minister of public works and of all reports of engineers, relating to the pier at Morden, Nova Scotia, since 1st January, 1891. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Borden* *Not printed.*
59. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 26th April, 1895, for copies of any applications by or on behalf of Mr. Charlebois for payment or for reference to arbitration of his claim for extras for work or materials in connection with the erection of the "Langevin Block;" also copies of all letters, telegrams and other communications between the government or any department, member or officer of the government and Mr. Charlebois or any person on his behalf, and of all orders in council, reports and recommendations of any member or officer of the government in reference to any such application or in reference to any such claim. Presented 28th May, 1895.—*Mr. Mulock* *Not printed.*
60. Return to an address of the Senate to the Governor General, dated 11th July, 1894, for a statement showing, in detail, the several sums paid for public printing for the year ending 30th June, 1883, and 30th June, 1893, respectively. Presented 31st May, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. Power* *Not printed.*

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61. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1893, for a return giving the names of the 804 manufacturers of the city of London referred to in the census of 1891; the industries in which they are engaged, and the number of hands employed by each. Presented 3rd June, 1895.—*Mr. Mills (Bothwell)*..... *Not printed.*
- 61a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for a return giving the names of the various manufacturing or industrial establishments in the counties of Queen's and Shelburne, Nova Scotia, as mentioned in the last Census returns, together with the names of the owners thereof and number of employees therein. Presented 10th June, 1895.—*Mr. Forbes*..... *Not printed.*
- 61b. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1893, for a return showing separately the various kinds of manufacturing establishments that make up the total number of 67 with which Liverpool, Nova Scotia, is credited by Bulletin No. 12. Presented 10th June, 1895.—*Mr. Forbes*..... *Not printed.*
- 61c. Supplementary return to no. 61a. Presented 17th June, 1895.—*Mr. Forbes*..... *Not printed.*
- 61d. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for a return showing a description of each of the industries established in the county of Guysboro' as reported in the Census of 1891, showing the names of the several manufacturers engaged in the said industries, respectively; also showing the number of employees in each of said industries. Presented 19th June, 1895.—*Mr. Fraser*..... *Not printed.*
- 61e. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 25th April, 1894, for a return showing a description of each of the industries established in the county of Lunenburg, as reported in the census of 1891; also showing the names of the several manufacturers engaged in the said industries, respectively, also showing the number of employees in each of said industries. Presented 9th July, 1895.—*Mr. Forbes*..... *Not printed.*
- 61f. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 13th March, 1893, for a statement showing, on the occasion of the taking of the last Census of Canada, the following particulars in regard to each of the following municipalities, viz: the towns of Aurora and Newmarket, the villages of Holland Landing, Stouffville and Sutton West, and the townships of King, Whitchurch, East Gwillimbury, North Gwillimbury and Georgina, in the county of York, and the village of Bradford and township of West Gwillimbury, in the county of Simcoe: (a) The number of inhabited houses. (b) The number of empty houses. (c) The number of houses under construction. (d) The total number of industrial establishments. (e) The total value of machinery and tools. (f) The total number of employees (classified as men, women and children, respectively). (g) The total number of steam engines. (h) The names and numbers of the various industries and manufacturers in each of said municipalities. (j) The aggregate of yearly wages paid in 1891, in each of said municipalities. (k) The value of the manufactured products in 1891, in each of said municipalities. (l) The total capital invested in industrial establishments in 1891, in each of said municipalities. Presented 12th July, 1895.—*Mr. Mulock*..... *Not printed.*
62. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for a statement showing the date the government ice-boats commenced running between Cape Traverse, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, how many trips made, how many passengers crossed both ways, how many mail bags carried across. The amount of revenue therefrom, and the expenditure in connection of said service up to 15th April, 1895. Presented 7th June, 1895.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*
63. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 1st May, 1895, for a return showing the names of the government inspectors of wheat at Fort William, the number of cars of wheat inspected during each of the years from 1887 to 1894, both inclusive, the number of bushels of wheat shipped out of the elevators at Fort William during each of said years, the average quantity of wheat in store in the Canadian Pacific Railway's elevators at Fort William during each of said years, the fees allowed for inspection, and the quantity of grain allowed to be taken from each car as a sample by the inspector. Presented 7th June, 1895.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*
64. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a statement of the number of cheese factories in Prince Edward Island operated under the direction of the Dominion dairy commissioner in the season of 1894; the gross product of those factories; the amount, per pound of cheese, advanced by the government to the patrons; the cost of delivering the milk; the cost

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- of making, per pound of cheese, as well as the total cost; the names of the markets where the products sold, and the date of sales; the names of the purchasers; the quantity sold to each, with the price in each case; the total cost of making sales, and the sum, per pound of cheese, finally paid to the patrons. Presented 11th June, 1895.—*Mr. McMillan*.....*Not printed.*
65. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a copy of the letter addressed to the commissioner of Indian affairs by the local agent Bastien at La Jeune Lorette, province of Quebec, of date January, 1894, concerning the case of *Picard vs. Picard*. Presented 12th June, 1895.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*
66. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1895, for a statement showing the gross earnings of the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway since the 30th day of June, 1894; also a statement showing the total expenditure of said railway from same period. Also a statement showing the total expenditure of said railway from the same period on the following accounts respectively: (a) Wages and salaries of employees. (b) Payments to the president as such. (c) Payments to the directors as such. (d) Payments for other working expenses. (e) Payments on construction account not included in above. Presented 12th June, 1895.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*
- 66a. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for copies of reports made by officers of the government in connection with the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway. Also copies of letters received by the government having reference to the same subject. Presented 24th June, 1895.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*
67. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all petitions, letters and other documents exchanged with or addressed to the postmaster general in reference to savings bank stamps. Presented 12th June, 1895.—*Mr. Lépine*.....*Not printed.*
68. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for copies of all petitions, memorials, correspondence and other documents in relation to the claim made against the government by Mr. L. T. Puizé, of Frazerville, in the county of Temiscouata. Presented 13th June, 1895.—*Mr. Choquette*.....*Not printed.*
69. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 28th May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence in relation to tenders, and of all tenders received by the government since 1st January, 1890, relating to the purchase of timber limits on Indian reserves. Presented 13th June, 1895.—*Mr. Devlin*.....*Not printed.*
70. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, showing the number of islands sold from the Thousand Island group, in the river St. Lawrence, during the years 1874 to 1878, inclusive, to whom sold, the price at which each separate parcel was sold, and the average price per acre for the total acreage sold. Also a similar return for the years 1879 to 1895, inclusive. Presented 14th June, 1895.—*Mr. Taylor**Printed for sessional papers only.*
71. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, showing the number of Experimental Farm Reports published for the year 1893. The number published in English and French, respectively. The number allotted to each member of the House of Commons and Senate. The number distributed from each of the experimental farms, and the number still on hand. Presented 14th June, 1895.—*Mr. Grievé*.....*Not printed.*
72. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 13th March, 1893, for copies of all correspondence and reports of government officials, relating to the construction of a public building at Kentville, N.S., and the purchase of a site for the same, in accordance with a vote of this House passed in 1886. Presented 14th June, 1895.—*Mr. Borden*.....*Not printed.*
73. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all papers and correspondence, not confidential, in connection with the disbandment of No. 3 Battery, Quebec Garrison Artillery. Presented 18th June, 1895.—*Mr. Langelier*.....*Not printed.*
74. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 24th April, 1895, for copies of all orders in council and departmental orders respecting the collection of tolls on public wharfs in the Lower St. Lawrence, and especially at St. John, Island of Orleans, and of all reports made by the collector respecting the collection of tolls at the said place. Presented 18th June, 1895.—*Mr. Laurier*.....*Not printed.*

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75. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return of all subsidized contracts made during the past twelve months, relating to the running of steamships between ports in the maritime provinces and ports in Cuba, Jamaica, or elsewhere in the West Indies. Presented 19th June, 1895.—*Mr. Davies*..... *Not printed.*
76. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 24th April, 1895, for a statement showing date of appointment of the Royal Commission on Prohibition, names of the commissioners and number of days on which the commission sat; also statement of total expenses incurred, up to date, on account of such commission, showing, separately, rate of pay per day allowed to each commissioner, and total amount so paid to each; amount paid for travelling expenses of each commissioner, and total travelling expenses; cost of reporting evidence taken by the commission; cost of printing such evidence, and the report of the commission; estimated total amount yet required to meet all remaining expenses connected with concluding the work of the commission. Presented 19th June, 1895.—*Mr. Cusey*..... *Not printed.*
77. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for a return of all petitions, letters, and other papers to the government, asking for legislation to prevent alien labour being employed in Canada. Presented 19th June, 1895.—*Mr. Lowell*..... *Not printed.*
78. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the purchase or lease of the property known as the "Old Carling Brewery" and situated in the city of London, on Waterloo and Pall Mall streets. Also copy of lease, if any. Presented 20th June, 1895.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
79. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th April, 1895, for a return of all correspondence, agreements, reports, papers, etc., relating to the Canadian Mutual Aid, late the Canadian Mutual Life Association, and the Massachusetts Benefit Association, and for all correspondence, complaints, etc., from policy-holders; also all particulars regarding the amalgamation of the two companies or associations. Presented 20th June, 1895.—*Mr. Sproule*..... *Not printed.*
80. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for a return giving copies of all petitions, letters and telegrams in the possession of the government relating to the placing of a bell-buoy on the inside of Little Hope island, off Lower Port Joli harbour. Presented 21st June, 1895.—*Mr. Forbes*..... *Not printed.*
81. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 7th June, 1895, for a return of the correspondence in regard to international copyright during the past year. Presented 21st June, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. Boulton*..... *Printed for sessional papers only.*
82. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 26th April, 1895, for a return showing the date the steamer "Stanley" commenced running in the fall of 1894, between Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Pictou, N.S., the date they commenced running between Georgetown, P.E.I., and Pictou, N.S. The date of each trip, both from Charlottetown and Georgetown to Pictou. The number of mail bags carried each trip. The number of passengers carried to and from Prince Edward Island. The receipts on account of passengers. The amount of freight carried both ways and the receipts therefor. The total expense and total receipts in connection with said steamer up to 15th April, 1895. And amount received for freight and passengers carried by the said steamer from Pictou to Charlottetown in the spring of 1894 and the spring of 1895, respectively. Presented 24th June, 1895.—*Mr. Perry and Mr. Macdonald (King's)*..... *Not printed.*
83. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a statement showing the gross earnings of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway since the 30th day of June, 1894. Also a statement showing the total expenditure of said railway from said period. Also a statement showing the total expenditure of said railway from the same period on the following accounts respectively: (a) Wages and salaries of employees. (b) Payments to the president as such. (c) Payments to directors as such. (d) Payments for other working expenses. (e) Payments on construction account not included in above. Presented 24th June, 1895.—*Mr. Lavergne*..... *Not printed.*
84. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all correspondence between H. Langevin, Félix Pilon, Alexandre Théoret, and others, concerning claims against the federal government on account of damages caused to their properties by the ss. "Ocean" breaking through lock no. 12 on the Beauharnois canal in the spring of 1894. Presented 24th June, 1895.—*Mr. Bergeron*..... *Not printed.*

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85. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 21st May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence that has passed between the post office department here, or any other department of the Canadian government and the government of the United States on the subject of certain packets of printed papers franked by a member of the United States Congress which were received in this country from the United States, and which, according to a statement made in the House by the postmaster general, 2nd April, were sent to the dead letter office as not being prepaid by stamps and not being legislative papers or documents. Also copies of all correspondence that has passed between the Canadian and United States governments on the subject of franked matter through the mails from one country to the other. Also copies of all correspondence that has passed between the post office department and the individuals to whom such rejected matter was addressed. Also copies of all correspondence between the post office department and any of the officers of the department on this subject, and copies of instructions sent to said officers in connection therewith. Presented 24th June, 1895.—*Mr. Somerville.*
Not printed.
86. General Rules and Orders, Exchequer Court of Canada. Presented 25th June, 1895, by Hon. W. H. Montague.....*Not printed.*
87. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for copies of all tenders received by the government in response to an advertisement dated October, 1894, calling for tenders for the construction of section 1 of the Simcoe and Balsam Lake division and section 1 of the Peterborough and Lakefield division of the Trent canal. Also for the approximate quantities of the various classes of work as specified in the forms of tender for both the above sections, and on which the total amount of each tender was based. Presented 26th June, 1895.—*Mr. Somerville.*
Not printed.
88. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return of the manifests of the cargoes carried by the several steamships "Duart Castle," "Taymouth Castle," "Alpha" and "Beta" for the past twelve months ending 30th April last, subsidized to run between St. John and Halifax and Cuba and Jamaica and other ports in the West Indies. Also statement of the subsidies earned or paid to each of such steamships during such time. Also the names of all the shareholders in such steamships or in the company or companies entitled to receive such subsidies. Presented 27th June, 1895.—*Mr. Davies.*.....*Not printed.*
89. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 24th April, 1895, for copies of all correspondence not yet brought down between the Canadian government and the Imperial government and between the Imperial government and the French government concerning the French treaty. Presented 27th June, 1895.—*Mr. Laurier.*
Printed for sessional papers only.
90. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return of all correspondence and petitions from the council of the municipality of Morris, in the province of Manitoba, in reference to the taxation of unpatented lands held or occupied by settlers, within the limits of their municipality. Presented 28th June, 1895.—*Mr. LaRivière.*.....*Not printed.*
91. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for copies of all correspondence with regard to the homestead entry of William Fleming for the north-east quarter of section 16 in township 9, range 14, west of the first principal meridian, and also of all correspondence with Nathaniel Boyd, M. P., as to said quarter-section, and of Mr. Boyd's lease of said land, and also of the regulations as to leasing land and as to homesteading leased lands. Presented 28th June, 1895.—*Mr. Martin.*.....*Not printed.*
92. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 14th May, 1894, for copies of all correspondence, reports or judgments, in relation to the dismissal of Mr. B. Loisselle (postmaster of Ste. Angèle de Monnoir). And a copy of the record, depositions, declaration and pleas in suit brought in Montreal of Loisselle vs. Guillet, and the inspector's report. Presented 2nd July, 1895.—*Mr. Brodeur and Mr. Langelier.*.....*Not printed.*
- 92a. Supplementary return to no. 92. Presented 12th July, 1895.—*Mr. Brodeur and Mr. Langelier.*
Not printed.

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93. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for a return of all petitions, letters or other documents from the inhabitants of Duvar Road, Prince county, Prince Edward Island, or from any other person, asking for a flag station at Duvar Road railway crossing. Presented 2nd July, 1895.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*
94. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a return showing the names, if any, of persons appointed to the Civil Service of Canada under chapter 18, 57-58 Victoria, and the offices, if any, to which they were appointed. Presented 5th July, 1895.—*Mr. Maclean (York)*..... *Not printed.*
95. Return to an address of the House of Commons to his excellency the Governor General, dated 10th June, 1895, for copies of all orders in council respecting the purchase of a site for a post office building in the town of Portage la Prairie, in Manitoba; also for copies of all instructions to, and reports by, Mr. Daniel Smith respecting said site; also of all petitions presented to his excellency the governor general or the department of public works in connection with the selection of a site for said building. Presented 5th July, 1895.—*Mr. Martin*..... *Not printed.*
96. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for a return showing the amounts paid in customs duties at Waneta, Nelson, Kaslo and the boundary, Kootenay river, from 1890 to 1894 inclusive, giving the amount paid yearly at each outpost. Also the names of the customs officers at those places and the salary paid to each. Presented 11th July, 1895.—*Mr. Mara and Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
97. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for a return showing the names of vessels, etc., that paid wharfage dues at Tignish harbour, P.E.I., the amount paid by each vessel, the date of entry and clearance of each vessel, and the sum total collected and paid in for the last fiscal year. Presented 12th July, 1895.—*Mr. Perry*..... *Not printed.*
98. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for copies of all correspondence and estimates of value for the 135 acres of lands on the banks of the Richelieu river sold to one Foster for \$650, the date of sale, and all correspondence as to value of timber as well as land. Presented 16th July, 1895.—*Mr. McMullen*..... *Not printed.*
99. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 24th June, 1895, for a return of all correspondence, petitions, memorials or other documents, relative to the claims of settlers in Manitoba and the Territories, having paid for their pre-emption lots, when others were allowed homesteading the same as a second homestead. Presented 16th July, 1895.—*Mr. LaRivière*..... *Not printed.*
100. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 3rd June, 1895, for copies of all correspondence and reports in reference to the condition of the breakwater across the Yarmouth Bar at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and a statement of the original cost and subsequent expenditure on the same. Presented 19th July, 1895.—*Mr. Flint*..... *Not printed.*
101. Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd June, 1895, for a copy of all memorials, petitions, representations and correspondence addressed to the government by the harbour commissioners of Montreal, or by any other corporation or individuals, concerning the finances of said corporation, the cost of works in progress or proposed for the enlargement of the harbour of Montreal, as well as of the modifications suggested in the said works. Also a copy of all memorials, plans, reports, petitions and correspondence relating to the construction of an inland basin and of a dry dock in the eastern part of the harbour of Montreal. Also a copy of all resolutions on this subject passed by the Montreal harbour commissioners. Also a copy of the order in council appointing a commission of engineers to inquire into the nature and cost of the works now being executed in the harbour of Montreal, together with a copy of the instructions given by the government to this commission. Also a copy of all evidence, or summary of evidence, given in the course of the inquiry held by the said commission. Also a copy of the report of the said commission, and of any special report by any of its members, and of all plans and statements of cost accompanying such reports. Presented 19th July, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. Desjardins*..... *Not printed.*
102. Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 29th April, 1895, for copies of all petitions, correspondence and reports in regard to making Point Tupper the terminus of the Cape Breton Railway on the Strait of Canso, and with respect to the construction of a branch line of the government railway to Hawkesbury. Presented 22nd July, 1895.—*Mr. Cameron*..... *Not printed.*

 VOLUME 11—*Concluded.*

- 103.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 17th June, 1895, for a return of all correspondence, petitions, memorials, reports or documents, relative to the extension of the railway system in the province of Prince Edward Island. Presented 22nd July, 1895.—*Mr. Macdonald (Huron)*
Not printed.
- 103a.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 3rd July, 1895, for copies of all petitions praying for railway extension in Prince Edward Island. Also the chief engineer's report thereon, showing the estimated cost, working expenses and probable earnings of said proposed branch railway; and also the estimated increased earnings on the Prince Edward Island Railway which will be effected by the operations of the said proposed branches. Presented 22nd July, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. Prowse* *Not printed.*
- 104.** Return to an order of the House of Commons, dated 10th June, 1895, for a return giving copies of all lumber and timber supplied, under contract or otherwise, upon the Welland canal, from 1st January, 1885, to 1st January, 1895; the names of the contractors, the quantities supplied and the prices paid, either under contract with the government or by purchase. Presented 22nd July, 1895.—*Mr. Lowell* *Not printed.*
- 105.** Return to an address of the Senate to his excellency the Governor General, dated 17th June, 1895, calling for certain papers in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs scandal. Presented 12th July, 1895.—*Hon. Mr. Landry* *Not printed.*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE YEAR

1894

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1895

[No. 13—1895.] *Price 25 cents.*

Department of the Interior.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of
Aberdeen, &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Report of
the transactions of the Department of the Interior for the year 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

T. MAYNE DAILY,

Minister of the Interior.

OTTAWA, 1st May, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

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Department of the Interior.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE YEAR 1894

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 17th April, 1895.

To the Honourable T. MAYNE DALY, Q. C.,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Department of the Interior for the year 1894.

Some misapprehension has arisen in the past from the fact that the report, while it dealt with all matters of consequence down to the end of the calendar year, brought the business of the agencies down to the end of October only, which was called the departmental year. With a view to overcoming this difficulty, the transactions covered by this report include the whole of the calendar year. It has been attempted as far as possible in all comparative statements to prevent confusion by quoting the figures for the last departmental year and previous corresponding periods, as well as for the calendar year.

DEPARTMENTAL CHANGES.

Two deaths have taken place in the department at headquarters during the past year—Mr. William Mills, the clerk in charge of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, an old and highly valued officer, and Mr. Peter M. Duffy, who had been but a short period in the public service.

The vacancy created by the death of Mr. W. G. Pentland, Agent of Dominion Lands at Yorkton, which was noted in last year's report, has been filled by the promotion of Mr. Frederick K. Herchmer, the assistant.

Owing to the pressure of work in the Edmonton Land Office, and the distance from that point of some of the lands within the boundaries of the agency which were greatly in demand by homestead settlers, it was found necessary at the beginning of the summer season of 1894 to open a sub-agency at Beaver Lake, thus affording greater facility for the making of entries in the eastern part of the district.

Mr. George Young, formerly Agent of Dominion Lands at Lothbridge, retired from the service on account of ill-health, and has since died.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES AND SALES.

The following is a comparative statement of the homestead entries and sales which have been made at the several agencies of the department during the departmental years—that is, the periods of twelve months ending with October—1893 and 1894, respectively:—

	1893.	1894.
Number of homestead entries.....	4,067	3,209
Acreage of homesteads.....	650,720	513,440
Sales, acreage of.....	46,873	17,578

For the calendar year 1894, the number of homestead entries was 3,174, covering an area of 507,840 acres. The sales during the same period were 18,275 acres. In this connection I think it right that reference should be made, in the same way as was done last year, to the reasons for the great decrease in the sales of land. This decrease does not mean that the business of the department has been correspondingly reduced in volume; it is simply due to the abolition of the pre-emption system, and to the policy which has been substituted of holding the public lands which have not been utilized as subsidies in aid of the construction of railways with which to open up the country for colonization and generally for the development of its resources, as free homesteads for actual settlers rather than as a source of revenue. The few sales that were made during the last season were made to actual settlers in lots not exceeding 160 acres, and only in cases where the applicant was able to show satisfactorily that the area applied for was necessary for the proper conduct of his agricultural operations.

IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS.

The whole number of arrivals of the immigrant class at the ports of Quebec, Halifax and Montreal, during the year 1894 was 27,911 as compared with 53,447 during the previous year. Of the 27,911 persons mentioned, 20,680 declared their intention of becoming residents of the Dominion of Canada, being over 8,000 less than for 1893; and 7,087 declared their intention of settling in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia, a decrease of 4279. It will of course be remembered that the department has abandoned the plan of collecting statistics with regard to immigrant arrivals in the country generally. All that is done is to count the ocean arrivals, obtaining from each incomer a declaration as to whether he intends to remain permanently in the country or not and the province in which he proposes to reside.

The decrease in the figures mentioned is much greater in proportion than the decrease in the number of persons taking up homesteads as compared with the previous year, which proves that a larger proportion of the immigrants of last year than usual consisted of agricultural settlers.

NATIONALITIES OF HOMESTEAD SETTLERS.

I submit a statement showing the nationalities of the settlers taking up homesteads during the calendar year 1894 as compared with the previous year. A glance at this table will suffice to show that very nearly three-fourths of the entire falling off is to be traced to the decreased movement from the other provinces. There is a gratifying increase in the number of settlers coming from the United States, 850 entries having been made by them as compared with 818 in 1893.

Department of the Interior.

These belong to the very best class of settlers, and the observations which I made in this relation in my report of last year will apply generally to those who have come into Canada during the past season from the Western States. About one-fourth of them would appear to be Canadians who have tried the experiment of life in the United States and satisfied themselves that they can do better in their own land. The remainder are largely people of European birth, who have resided for periods of from five to twenty years in the United States, but who have, for reasons which are satisfactory to them and which ought to be equally satisfactory to us, concluded to cast in their lot with the people of Canada. The number of arrivals from the United States would have been larger but for the fact that many were unable to dispose of their property. Some of those who have come have preferred, rather than wait until they could sell out to advantage, to bring such of their effects as were movable, leaving their farms and other unmovable property to be disposed of at some future time.

We still continue to find the greater proportion of our homestead settlers on this side of the Atlantic; in fact the number coming from the United States is very nearly as great as the total from Great Britain and continental Europe combined.

FOLLOWING is a statement, compiled from the Reports of the Dominion Land Agents, showing the number of homestead entries and the national origin of the homesteaders for the year 1893 as compared with the year 1894:—

Nationality.	1893. Entries.	1894. Entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	844	519
do do Quebec.....	121	66
do do Nova Scotia.....	42	19
do do New Brunswick.....	9	9
do do Prince Edward Island.....	7	11
do do British Columbia.....	29	24
do do Manitoba.....	246	100
do do North-west Territories.....	86	68
	1,384	816
do who had previous entry.....	466	471
do returned from the States.....	238	216
	580	634
United States.....		1
Newfoundland.....		1
New Zealand.....		1
Australians.....	1	1
English.....	380	363
Irish.....	50	23
Scotch.....	94	74
French.....	151	114
Belgians.....	67	31
Hollanders.....	5	2
Italians.....		1
Germans.....	59	87
Austro-Hungarians.....	78	86
Swedo-Norwegians.....	54	61
Danes—other than Icelanders.....	14	10
Icelanders.....	51	31
Russians—other than Mennonites and Poles.....	192	147
Mennonites.....	16	3
Poles.....	9	1
Chinamen.....	1	
	3,890	3,174
Numbers.....	11,867	9,716

Underneath will be found a statement similar to that published last year, comparing the numbers coming in 1894 from the various states of the American Union with the corresponding figures for 1893. The most noticeable increase is perhaps that from Minnesota, from which state 209 persons came last year to take up homesteads as compared with 87 in 1893.

States.	1893.		1894.	
	Number of Entries.	Number of Souls.	Number of Entries.	Number of Souls.
Arkansas	1	1		
California	7	22	14	32
Colorado	8	22	3	3
Connecticut	3	3	2	4
Dakota	120	340	121	378
Florida			1	4
Idaho	27	83	22	55
Illinois	10	22	12	44
Indiana	2	4	1	1
Iowa	4	9	13	36
Kansas	12	37	43	146
Kentucky			1	1
Maine	3	6	3	9
Massachusetts	9	45	23	82
Michigan	93	296	61	175
Minnesota	87	266	209	650
Missouri	6	6		
Montana	20	52	18	51
Nebraska	139	423	78	260
Nevada	1	1		
New Hampshire	5	10	6	32
New Jersey	7	19	6	18
New York	24	57	25	77
Ohio	4	18	7	17
Oregon	30	92	22	46
Pennsylvania			10	27
Rhode Island	1	5	4	10
Texas	2	5	1	1
Utah	50	137	15	56
Vermont	6	15		
Washington	105	254	105	294
Wisconsin	29	101	18	52
Wyoming	3	9	1	5
State not given			5	22
	818	2,360	850	2,588

Department of the Interior.

The following statement shows the number of homestead and pre-emption entries reported in each year since 1874, and the number and proportion of those entries which have been cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of entry.

DEPARTMENTAL YEAR ENDING.	HOMESTEADS.			PRE-EMPTIONS.		
	Number of entries.	Number cancelled.	Percentage.	Number of entries.	Number cancelled.	Percentage.
31st October, 1874	1,376	888	64	643	610	94
do 1875	499	301	60	391	228	58
do 1876	347	153	44	263	135	51
do 1877	845	455	53	594	350	58
do 1878	1,788	1,376	76	1,580	928	58
do 1879	4,068	2,037	50	1,729	1,452	83
do 1880	2,074	675	32	1,004	489	48
do 1881	2,753	935	33	1,649	770	46
do 1882	7,483	3,466	46	5,654	3,047	53
do 1883	6,063	1,787	29	4,120	1,529	37
do 1884	3,753	1,110	29	2,762	983	35
do 1885	1,858	578	31	653	383	57
do 1886	2,657	778	29	1,046	390	37
do 1887	2,036	435	22	585	212	36
do 1888	2,655	608	22	454	176	38
do 1889	4,416	1,456	32	1,355	533	39
do 1890	2,955	682	23	371		
do 1891	3,523	735	20			
do 1892	4,840	912	18			
do 1893	4,067	400	9			
do 1894	3,209	92	2			
Calendar year ending 31st December, 1894	3,174	127	3			

PATENTS.

The number of letters patent issued by the department in each year since 1874, and the number of those issued in each year which have since been cancelled, is shown by the following statement:—

YEAR.	LETTERS PATENT.	
	Number issued.	Number cancelled.
Departmental year ending 31st October, 1874.....	536	6
" " " 1875.....	492	4
" " " 1876.....	375	4
" " " 1877.....	2,156	13
" " " 1878.....	2,597	32
" " " 1879.....	2,194	57
" " " 1880.....	1,704	41
" " " 1881.....	1,768	11
" " " 1882.....	2,766	11
" " " 1883.....	3,591	16
" " " 1884.....	3,837	24
" " " 1885.....	3,257	18
" " " 1886.....	4,370	17
" " " 1887.....	4,599	26
" " " 1888.....	3,275	34
" " " 1889.....	3,282	30
" " " 1890.....	3,273	20
" " " 1891.....	2,449	35
" " " 1892.....	2,955	27
" " " 1893.....	2,936	16
" " " 1894.....	2,553	15
Calendar year ending 31st December, 1894.....	2,682	16

As explained in former reports, the number of patents issued does not represent the whole area of land conveyed from year to year. No patents are issued to the Hudson's Bay Company for their proportion of the public lands, nor do the Railway Companies receive Letters Patent for the lands granted to them in aid of the construction of their respective lines. All that is necessary under the provisions of the Land Titles Act is for the Minister of the Interior to notify the Registrar that certain sections or parts of sections have been granted to any railway company entitled to Dominion lands under the authority of an Act of Parliament. That notification is accepted by the Registrar as if it were a Crown grant in favour of the company. In the same way, upon the confirmation of the survey of any township, the law provides that a notification to the Hudson's Bay Company under the provisions of subsection 7 of section 22 of the Dominion Lands Act shall be accepted by the Registrar as equivalent to Letters Patent in favour of the company for the lands falling to them in such township or part of a township. This obviates much of the clerical labour connected with the issuing of patents.

Department of the Interior.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following statement shows the number of letters received and sent by the department in each year since its establishment:—

Departmental Year ending 31st October.	Letters received.	Letters sent.	Total.
1874	3,482	4,150	7,632
1875	1,974	2,189	4,163
1876	2,256	3,097	5,353
1877	3,137	3,677	6,814
1878	4,642	6,009	10,651
1879	5,586	6,179	11,755
1880	8,222	9,940	18,162
1881	13,605	15,829	29,434
1882	25,500	30,300	55,800
1883	27,180	33,500	60,680
1884	27,525	33,386	60,911
1885	33,970	43,997	77,967
1886	60,964	67,973	124,937
1887	47,845	60,890	108,735
1888	43,407	52,298	95,705
1889	48,316	50,500	98,816
1890	36,200	36,008	72,208
1891	38,000	36,267	74,267
1892	41,990	42,203	84,193
1893	50,794	48,145	98,939
1894	48,619	50,840	99,459
Calendar year ending 31st December, 1894	47,558	59,508	98,066

The number of registered letters received during the departmental year was 1,962. The number sent out was 6,603, or a total of 8,565. During the calendar year the numbers were 6,019 sent and 1,916 received, or a total of 7,935.

OPERATIONS OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH.

The township subdivision surveys made by this branch of the department were restricted to lands actually in demand for settlement. In nearly all the townships which were surveyed some squatters were found.

Special surveys were also inaugurated with a view of securing information as to the available supply of water from the Bow river and its tributaries in the Calgary district, and as to the extent of the land to which such water could be artificially applied for agricultural purposes. This question of irrigation I propose to deal with in a general way at a subsequent stage of this report.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS.

Five parties were at work in Manitoba—Messrs. H. G. Dickson and C. A. E. Shaw renewing the marks of obliterated surveys, and Messrs. A. F. Martin, P. R. A. Belanger and J. E. Woods subdividing townships at Lake Dauphin and at the narrows of Lake Manitoba. The newly surveyed lands were in great demand, particularly at Lake Dauphin, and such of them as are not already subject to entry will be speedily taken up.

Mr. Thomas Fawcett had charge of the surveys in Prince Albert district. Most of his work consisted in correcting old surveys.

In the Edmonton district, Mr. E. W. Hubbell subdivided several townships, renewing the boundary marks in others.

In South Alberta, Mr. F. W. Wilkins subdivided two townships and located a number of trails in broken country at the foot of the mountains.

At the request of the North-west Government, Mr. R. C. Laurie, of Battleford, surveyed the trail from Saskatoon to Battleford and Onion Lake.

Mr. John Vicars, who had charge of the surveys in British Columbia, endeavoured to meet all demands of settlers for surveys, but the country is so large and the settlers so scattered that he did not fully succeed.

An extension of the town plot of Golden was laid out by Mr. R. J. Jephson.

SETTLEMENT SURVEYS COMPLETED TO DATE.

Hereunder will be found the usual table of subdivision or settlement survey work, completed each year since the commencement of the surveys, with the result of last season's operations added:—

	Acres.	Number of Farms of 160 Acres each.
Previous to June, 1873.....	4,792,292	29,952
In 1874.....	4,237,864	26,487
1875.....	665,000	4,156
1876.....	420,507	2,628
1877.....	231,691	1,448
1878.....	306,936	1,918
1879.....	1,130,482	7,066
1880.....	4,472,000	27,950
1881.....	8,147,000	50,919
1882.....	10,186,000	63,662
1883.....	27,234,000	170,212
1884.....	6,435,000	40,218
1885.....	391,680	2,448
1886.....	1,379,010	8,620
1887.....	643,710	4,023
1888.....	1,131,840	7,074
1889.....	516,968	3,231
1890.....	817,075	5,106
1891.....	76,560	476
1892.....	1,395,200	8,720
1893.....	2,928,640	18,304
1894.....	300,240	1,876
Total.....	77,839,695	486,494

BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

The survey of the territory adjacent to the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska has been continued under Mr. W. F. King, Chief Astronomer of this department, as Her Majesty's Commissioner, and Dr. T. C. Mendenhall as the Commissioner for the United States.

The method of survey was the same as in 1893, as outlined in my report of last year, namely:—Traverses were made of the northern arms of Lynn canal and of the principal rivers running into them, with a determination of latitude and longitude of a point near Pyramid harbour. This work was done by the United States' Commission, who also made surveys at Yakutat bay with the object of determining the distance of mount St. Elias from the sea, and did some further work in the neighbourhood of Lituya bay.

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The work of the seven Canadian parties included a very thorough photo-topographical survey of the country around Lynn canal, the Muir glacier, the great glacial system to the west thereof, and the high range known as the Fairweather range, being the easterly extension of the St. Elias Alps, as far as cape Fairweather. A large tract of country was also covered between the Stikine river and Stephen's passage, and on the peninsula between Portland canal and Behm's canal.

The commissioner reports that as a result of the operations of the two seasons' work, the whole coast strip from Behm's canal to cape Fairweather has been covered by a connected photo-topographical survey, and that the office work of delineating the results of this survey upon paper—as a contour map on a scale of $\frac{1}{80000}$ with contour lines 250 feet apart—is well advanced. He states that but little further work is required in order to obtain all necessary information with regard to the coast between cape Fairweather and Yakutat bay, a distance of 70 miles, and to supplement the information obtained by the United States party in the vicinity of mount St. Elias and the 141st meridian, which is the western terminus of the work of the commission.

Mr. William Ogilvie, D.L.S., who had charge of the northern section of the field work during last summer, was again sent out in the winter to obtain further information as to the region lying in rear of the surveys made in 1893 in the Taku district.

The marking of the boundary line between New Brunswick and the state of Maine in Passamaquoddy bay, under the second article of the convention of 1892, is in the hands of the same two commissioners. In my last report I expressed my expectation that the work in this quarter would soon be completed. The commissioners, however, having found that additional information was required by them before they could render their final report, Mr. King in August last had some further surveys made of the bay. The matter is still under consideration by the two commissioners, and no agreement has so far been arrived at between them.

IRRIGATION.

In my report for last year, under this heading, I pointed out the conditions which had led up to the proposal to reclaim parts of the arid portion of the Northwest Territories by the construction of systems of irrigation.

This opportunity cannot be allowed to pass without recording the extent to which the energetic and intelligent researches of Mr. William Pearce have contributed to bring this subject to the attention of the government and the public. Mr. Pearce has for several years been devoting much of his time and his great abilities to the consideration of this question as it affects the region of country lying along the eastern base and slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and during that period he has faithfully put the department in possession from time to time of the results of his researches and the conclusions which he based upon them. I take this opportunity also of stating that Mr. Pearce would have brought this question more prominently before the public through the medium of the annual report of the department and in other ways several years before he did, but for my own fear that the discussion might lead intending settlers to imagine that the conditions requiring the artificial application of water to farming lands extended over a fa

greater proportion of the North-west than is actually the case. Misapprehensions upon subjects of this sort are very easily created because of the comparative want of knowledge of the geography of this new region of the earth on the part of people living outside of it, and the readiness of the immigrating classes to believe that which is to the disadvantage of a country seeking for population rather than that which is to its advantage. This view, I may say, was shared by your predecessor in office. I now believe, however, that the grounds for the fear entertained have been to a very great extent removed, for the process by which the subject has been brought into prominence has been a very gradual one, and in the meantime the educational work which is being performed in Great Britain and elsewhere by the immigration agents of the department is tending more and more to impart an accurate idea of the conditions prevailing in the Canadian North-west. The department has also been very careful to explain the full scope of its policy in respect of irrigation, particularly with regard to the extent of territory to which the system can probably be applied.

Largely through Mr. Pearce's representations the necessity for irrigation in the section of the North-west lying adjacent to the Rocky mountains, from Calgary southward to the international boundary, became apparent, and it was recognized by the department that the future of that region was dependent to no small extent upon the early enactment of well defined and comprehensive laws upon the subject of the first apportionment and subsequent use of the water supply available for that purpose. Accordingly at the session of Parliament of 1893 a bill dealing with these questions was presented, and, after being read a first and second time, was printed for distribution among those who were likely to be able to offer intelligent criticism upon, or suggest desirable amendments to, its proposed provisions.

In the early part of this year Mr. J. S. Dennis, Chief Inspector of Surveys, was sent to examine and report upon the irrigation systems and inquire generally into the question in the Western States. The information furnished by Mr. Dennis's report, added to the criticisms and suggestions which had been received from those to whom the proposed bill had been submitted, enabled us to improve upon the bill submitted to Parliament in 1893 in some important particulars, and an amended bill was presented at the last session of Parliament and passed into law under the title of the North-west Irrigation Act. This Act has been so framed as to provide for careful supervision by the government of the first distribution and the subsequent use of the available water supply in the arid region. Some of the provisions under which this control is to be exercised are departures from the methods heretofore adopted on this continent; but those best qualified to judge speak of our system as being calculated to encourage and establish irrigation enterprises upon a sound and permanent basis, and as offering the smallest opportunity for the occurrence of the disputes and litigation which unfortunately have been incident to the use of water in this way in other countries. Some slight amendments may have to be asked for at the forthcoming session of Parliament in the interests of the projectors of small ditches, intended chiefly to irrigate their own lands, and to whom the requirements of the existing law in regard to surveys, publication of notices, &c., have been found to involve an outlay in money which the due protection of the public interest would not seem to demand.

The promotion of the irrigation of extensive areas in the arid district by abandoning the sectional system of survey and closing the road allowances pro-

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vided for in the Dominion Lands Act, which was referred to in my report of last year, has become possible through the provisions of an act passed at the last session of Parliament authorizing the Governor in Council to grant the Canadian Pacific Railway Company portions of their land subsidy in solid blocks, with a general reservation for roads instead of road allowances. There is little doubt that any attempt made by this company to reclaim these lands by irrigation will be greatly aided by having them conveyed *en bloc* instead of in alternate sections. In fact, such an arrangement is a necessity to any successful project of reclamation.

After the passage of the North-west Irrigation Act it at once became apparent that to exercise the control and apportionment of the water supply contemplated, and to provide the data requisite to enable the department to deal intelligently with the subject, a somewhat extensive topographical survey of the arid region would be necessary. After some consideration of the best system upon which to carry on these surveys, a scheme was decided upon by which our sectional land surveys are made the foundation upon which is based the additional information necessary to show whether water can be applied to the lands the irrigation of which the railway company had in contemplation. It is satisfactory to be able to say that the scheme not only promised well theoretically, but that it worked well practically, and will permit of a topographical map of the arid region being prepared at a relatively small cost. Still more satisfactory in a practical way is the conclusion of the railway company, founded largely upon the results of our first season's surveys, that they can count upon the successful application of the waters of the Bow River, its tributaries, and other natural sources of supply available for that purpose, to a very much larger area in the railway belt west of Moose Jaw than was before thought possible, and that they are consequently ready to accept three millions of acres in the railway belt which otherwise they would have proposed for rejection as not fairly fit for settlement, provided they can have them granted in such form as will permit of them being profitably irrigated.

The field operations were put in charge of Mr. Dennis, and were carried on by two survey divisions, both working in South Alberta. About 3,000 square miles were surveyed, and the results are now being prepared in the form of a comprehensive report, with necessary maps and illustrations, which it is expected will be ready for issue at an early date. The information obtained, regarding both the topography and water supply of the district, will prove of great value to the department in administering the provisions of the Act. To the residents of the arid region, and those interested in the subject of irrigation generally, the data furnished by this report cannot but prove of great value. It is intended to incorporate in the report a small manual of information and statistics regarding the experience of other countries in irrigation, as a guide to those of our people to whom the subject is new and by whom it is little understood.

PROGRESS OF THE IRRIGATION MOVEMENT.

The irrigation movement is making rapid strides in those portions of the Territories situated within the dry district. It is only a year or two since the actual construction of ditches for the artificial application of water to agricultural lands may be said to have commenced, and yet at the close of this season there were some sixty odd private ditches in operation in Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia,

while two incorporated companies, the Calgary Hydraulic Company and the Calgary Irrigation Company, have extensive systems under construction. In addition to these, the settlers of the Springbank district, near Calgary, have projected a canal to reclaim some 20,000 acres in that vicinity, and the Canadian Pacific Railway company have made some preliminary surveys looking to the diversion of water from the Bow river near Calgary to irrigate lands to the east of that point. There have also been some thirty private ditches projected, a number of which will probably be built next year.

The results which have followed the application of water, through the systems constructed, have in all cases been successful and encouraging. In some instances they have been beyond expectation, and there is now no reason to doubt that through irrigation a large portion of Assiniboia and Alberta, within which it has hitherto been impossible to raise every year crops dependent on the rainfall, will be made productive and subject to extensive agricultural operations and settlement.

INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

In September last the third International irrigation congress was held at Denver, Colorado. An invitation had been extended to the Government through the British ambassador at Washington, to send a delegate to this important congress, and upon your recommendation Mr. Wm. Pearce, superintendent of mines, was appointed to represent Canada. Mr. J. S. Dennis was also instructed to accompany Mr. Pearce for the purpose of explaining to the congress the system under which the Canadian surveys were being performed, and it is gratifying to be able to report that both our irrigation law and our system of surveys received strong endorsement from this congress by an official resolution passed by the executive council.

TIMBER, MINERAL AND GRAZING LANDS.

The revenue from the above sources from the 1st of November, 1893, to the 1st of November, 1894, was \$104,092.10, and for the calendar year 1894 \$106,148.39.

TIMBER.

The timber dues received during the former period amounted to \$77,711.73, being less than those received between the 1st of November, 1892, and the 1st of November, 1893, by \$21,993.28. Of the revenue derived from timber, \$24,317.18 thereof was for bonuses, ground rents, royalties and dues on timber cut from lands in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia, being a decrease of \$8,463.12 compared with the previous year.

The total revenue received from timber in Manitoba and the North-west Territories up to the 1st of January, 1895, was \$1,038,328.50, and the total revenue from timber within the railway belt up to the same date was \$250,899.21.

No change has been made in the regulations governing the disposal of timber in Manitoba, the North-west Territories, or within the railway belt in British Columbia, since my last report.

The quantity of lumber imported from the United States into Winnipeg during last year exceeded the quantity imported during the previous year by 2,365,530.

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feet. This increase was caused by American lumber having been put on the free list. The result to the consumer, however, has been satisfactory, as the price of pine and spruce has been reduced by \$2.00 to \$2.50 per thousand feet—the former now selling at \$19.00 per thousand, and the latter at \$17.00 per thousand feet.

Approximately 50,000 cords of wood were marketed at Winnipeg during the past year, which was sold on the car at the following prices:—Tamarac \$3.50, oak \$3.50, and poplar \$2.00 per cord.

Following is a comparative statement of the average prices of lumber within the several Crown timber agencies during the last nine years. The cost of this article to the settler has been very much reduced within that time:—

Agency.	1885.	1891.	1894.
	Per M.	Per M.	Per M.
Winnipeg.....	\$13.50 to \$25	\$9 to \$19	\$17
Brandon.....	20 to 22	13 to 15	15
Whitemouth.....	11 to 12	9 to 12	
Calgary.....	25 to 30	12 to 18	8 to 16
Fort McLeod.....	30	17 to 40	10
Lethbridge.....			9 to 16
Prince Albert.....	30 to 45	20 to 42	10 to 25
Edmonton.....	25 to 30	10 to 20	18
British Columbia.....		9 to 10	10

During the past year the crown timber agent at Winnipeg and his staff of forest rangers made satisfactory progress in selecting timbered lands in Manitoba, which are to be set apart as timber reservations, with the view of securing a continuous supply for the future needs of the settlers.

Owing to the unusually dry season, a large area of timbered land was burnt over in Manitoba and the district of Saskatchewan during 1894, notwithstanding the precautions taken by the department to prevent the spread of the fires. It is hoped, however, that this year, with the additional staff of local sub-agents and forest rangers, the continuation of this form of destruction may to some extent be prevented.

GRAZING.

The sum of \$19,223.53 was received for grazing lands from the 1st of November, 1893, to the 1st of November 1894, being an increase of \$5,616.11 over the immediately preceding period of twelve months. The revenue from the same source for the calendar year 1894 was \$19,871.64.

The total number of ranches is increasing every year, but the areas leased are much smaller than formerly. None of the ranches disposed of by the department in 1894 exceeded 6,000 acres.

The total number of leases now in force is 156, covering 1,298,871.51 acres.

By an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council dated the 16th of March, 1894, regulations for the leasing of school lands in the North-west Territories for grazing purposes were promulgated. The lease provided for is for a term not exceeding five years, and is revocable at any time during its currency

when it may be deemed advisable by the Minister of the Interior to offer the lands leased for sale at public auction, in the interests of the school endowment or for any other reason. The lessee in such case is to receive one year's notice of the intention of the Minister to terminate the lease, but is not entitled to compensation for any improvements made by him on the land. The rental is fixed at four cents an acre per annum, except where there is more than one applicant for any one tract, in which case the lease shall be put up to tender at the upset price of four cents an acre per annum. The lessee is not permitted to break up or cultivate the land included in the lease, nor to place upon it any structures other than such fences or corrals as may be required for the keeping of his cattle, or temporary stables necessary for their shelter.

So far seven tracts have been authorized to be leased under this plan, and four of them are now actually under lease. A list of the names of the lessees and the area of each leasehold will be found in the annual report of the clerk in charge of the timber, mineral and grazing lands branch.

Mr. Pearce, the superintendent of mines at Calgary, states that during the past winter and spring the profits of the cattle industry were good, as very little loss was sustained, probably as small a percentage as in any winter in the history of the country; that the sheep are doing remarkably well so far as improvement in quality of wool and size of carcass is concerned, but that the owners complain of low prices; that he is unable to say whether there is any cause for this complaint; but that judging from the prices paid by the consumer there should be a gold mine in the business.

I mentioned in my last report that all lessees holding under the old form of grazing lease, which does not provide for the withdrawal of lands for homestead and railway purposes, had been notified that their leases would be terminated on and after the 31st of December, 1896, but that they would in the meantime be given the privilege of purchasing ten per cent of their leaseholds at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. The lessees referred to have all selected the tracts they desire to purchase, and satisfactory progress has been made in winding up holdings of this class.

HAY LANDS.

The dues received from the 1st November, 1893, to the 1st November, 1894, were for hay \$6,502.93, being a decrease of \$497.20 as compared with the previous year. The revenue from the same source for the calendar year 1894 was \$6,804.37.

Last year under the heading of the "Hay Permit System," I gave the reasons for the permit regulations having been abolished, and I stated that I had no doubt that with a few trifling amendments it would be found to be in the public interest to re-enact them and make them operative during the then coming season. As expected, numerous representations were made to the department that it was detrimental to the interests of the farmers not to be able as in past years to have land reserved for them from which to obtain a yearly supply of hay for their cattle, and the requests that permits be issued as formerly came so unanimously from those most directly interested that it was decided to resume the previously existing practice, with some unimportant modifications.

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MINERALS OTHER THAN COAL.

The revenue from this source for the calendar year 1894 was \$1,896.55. The total area of mining locations sold up to the 1st of January, 1895, was 2,481.87 acres, from which was realized \$12,892.24.

The total sum received for mining lands in the railway belt in British Columbia up to the 1st of January, 1895, was \$9,042.20, and the sum received from the same source during the last year was \$1,693.25.

The entries for mining locations exceeded the number granted last year by seventeen, the number for the calendar year being 28.

No change has been made in the mining regulations since the 25th of August, 1891, with the exception that the length of a river claim in the Yukon district has been extended from 100 feet to 500 feet; and the fee for an entry for a claim of the last mentioned class has been raised from \$5.00 to \$15.00.

The change referred to in the preceding paragraph was the result of a report received from Mr. Charles Constantine, an inspector of the North-west Mounted Police, who last summer was detailed by the President of the Privy Council to visit and report upon that section of the Yukon district in which mining for gold is being prosecuted, and amongst other duties imposed upon him was that of acting as agent of the Department of the Interior for the district mentioned.

COAL LANDS.

The revenue from coal lands during the last calendar year was \$2,053.50. The total area sold up to the 1st of January, 1895, was 15,451.96 acres, and the total sum received therefor was \$156,478.53, over \$10 per acre on the average.

No change has been made in the coal regulations since my last report.

Coal mining has been carried on in the North-west during the past year with energy, especially at Anthracite, in Alberta, where the output has greatly increased. About 4,000 tons of the coal from this place were sold at Winnipeg during last year. The sales of the Lethbridge coal in the Winnipeg market reached 5,120 tons, at a price of \$7.00 per ton, and the coal from Anthracite sold at \$8.25 per ton—not greatly in excess of the prices ruling in the eastern portions of Canada for the same class of fuel. Over 14,000 tons of coal were mined in the Souris coal fields. It was sold at the mines for \$1.00 per ton to settlers, and from \$3.50 to \$3.75 per ton on the car at Winnipeg and other points in Manitoba. Indeed, so largely does the article produced from the mines of the North-west now enter into consumption by the people of Winnipeg that the sales of United States coal in that city dropped from 27,000 tons in 1893 to 18,300 tons in 1894.

SCHOOL LANDS—MANITOBA.

During the past year all the claims under the provisions of the Act 56 Victoria, chapter 18, some fifteen in number, to homestead entry for certain school lands through occupation prior to the 1st of January, 1880, have been settled. Thirteen of these have been approved and homestead entry allowed the applicants, and two have been disallowed, the claimants not having fulfilled the requirements of the Act with respect to residence and cultivation. In order to recoup the school endowment for the loss of the lands disposed of as homesteads, an equal area has been

set apart in lieu as school lands, care being taken to select lands for this purpose as nearly as possible equal in value to those disposed of.

When the Act 56 Victoria, chapter 18, under which these grants were made, was framed, it was supposed from the information then in the department that it included all claims that could be made to school lauds through occupation prior to the 1st of January, 1880. Several applications have, however, since been filed by persons claiming to have been in occupation of specified school lands from a date prior to 1880, and who are not included in the schedule to the Act. In regard to such cases you decided that if the applicants could prove residence and cultivation from a date prior to 1880, they should as a matter of equity be granted the same privileges as those who were provided for by the Act before mentioned, and that legislation should be sought at the next session of Parliament to extend the provisions of the Act to meet these cases, if the government of the province consented. Accordingly by your instructions the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Provincial Lands Commissioner, was advised of the position of these claims, and on behalf of his government expressed concurrence in your views as to the advisability of procuring additional legislation to include them. As a preparatory step, a notice was published in the Manitoba papers stating that it was proposed to seek from Parliament legislation to extend the provisions of the Act 56 Victoria, chapter 18, to cover additional claims that might be made to school lands through occupation prior to the 1st of January, 1880, and calling upon all such claimants to file such evidence as they might have to offer with the Commissioner of Dominion Lands on or before the 15th day of March, 1895.

No auctions of school lands in Manitoba were held during the past year, the only sales being to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the lands in school sections required for the right of way and station grounds for certain portions of the railway, and for substitutional highways in cases where the regular road allowance was occupied or interfered with by the railway. These sales were made in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Act, and under the authority of and at a price per acre fixed by the Governor in Council.

The gross receipts on account of maturing instalments accruing due on sales during the twelve months ending the 31st of December, 1894, were \$49,890.90. Deducting from this sum refunds on overpayments, &c., and also the refunds made on account of the conversion of certain sales into homesteads under the provisions of the Act 56 Vic., chap. 18, the net amount credited to the Manitoba School Endowment Fund for the year 1894 was \$48,841.02, as shown in the statement herewith, against \$76,116.72 for the year ending the 31st of December, 1893. This decrease in the receipts is due to the scarcity of money among the settlers consequent upon the low prices received for grain; but it should be explained that while in cases of necessity the payment of instalments of principal moneys due on purchases of school lands have been extended, the payment of interest has invariably been made a condition of the extension. This practice was adopted with a view of helping settlers, but it is at the same time a benefit to the School Endowment Fund, for although the annual revenue is temporarily reduced thereby, the fund is receiving interest at the rate of six per cent on all principal moneys outstanding, instead of the regular government rate.

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SCHOOL LANDS—NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

No auction sales of school lands in the territories were held during the past year, but the lands required in the school sections for the right of way and station grounds of certain portions of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line and for a portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, were sold to those companies in accordance with the provisions of the Railway Act at a valuation fixed by the Governor in Council.

The receipts for the year were \$624.53.

The following is a statement showing the position on the 31st of December, 1894, of the School Endowment Funds of Manitoba and the North-west Territories:—

Manitoba School Lands Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 31st December, 1893.....		287,654 06
Sales, 12 months ending 31st December, 1894.....		48,841 02
Timber and Hay, 12 months ending 31st December, 1894.....		1,774 75
Interest to 31st December, 1894.....		11,226 29
Cost of management at Ottawa, 12 months, to 31st December, 1894.....	756 26	
Expenses, being examinations, valuations, auctioneers' fees, printing, advertising, &c.....	69 90	
Interest paid to Manitoba Government to 31st December, 1894.....	11,145 97	
Balance, 31st December, 1894.....	337,523 99	
	349,496 12	349,496 12

Assiniboia School Lands Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance, 31st December, 1893.....		4,520 25
Sales, 12 months ending 31st December, 1894.....		456 97
Hay and timber, 12 months ending 31st December, 1894.....		329 81
Interest to 31st December, 1894.....		248 19
Cost of management at Ottawa, 12 months, to 31st December, 1894.....	378 13	
Balance, 31st December, 1894.....	5,177 09	
	5,555 22	5,555 22

Alberta School Lands Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
	§ cts.	§ cts.
Balance, 31st December, 1893.....		49,372 60
Sales, 12 months ending 31st December, 1894.....		167 56
Hay and timber, &c., 12 months ending 31st December, 1894.....		378 89
Interest to 31st December, 1894.....		2,631 57
Cost of management at Ottawa, 12 months ending 31st December, 1894.....	378 13	
Balance, 31st December, 1894.....	52,172 49	
	52,550 62	52,550 62

Saskatchewan School Lands Fund.

	Dr.	Cr.
	§ cts.	§ cts.
Balance, 31st December, 1893.....		593 96
Hay and timber, 12 months ending 31st December, 1894.....		43 65
Interest to 31st December, 1894.....		32 38
Balance, 31st December, 1894.....	669 99	
	669 99	669 99

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY MINISTER.

STATEMENT showing Receipts on account of Dominion Lands from 1st July, 1872, to 30th June, 1894.

Fiscal Year.	Homestead Fees.	Pre-emption Fees.	Improvements.	SALES.		Map sales, Office and Registration Fees, &c.	Surveyors' Examination Fees.	Miscellaneous, including Trust.	Inspection, Cancellation, and Sundry Fees.	Timber Dues.	GRAZING LANDS.		HAY PERMITS, MINING FEES, STONE QUARRIES, &c.		Rocky Mountain Park of Canada.	COLONIZATION LANDS.		Gross Revenue.	Refunds.	Net Revenue.
				Cash.	Scrp.						Cash.	Scrp. &c.	Cash.	Scrp.		Cash.	Scrp.			
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1872-73	6,960 00			19,170 20						109 25								26,239 45		26,239 45
1873-74	7,310 00			19,834 75				125 50		2,710 55								29,980 80		29,980 80
1874-75	11,510 00			13,666 90		129 00				2,335 25								27,641 15		27,641 15
1875-76	4,680 00			3,478 94	320 00					387 00								8,865 94		8,865 94
1876-77	2,250 00			1,085 86	136,955 16	4 00		100 00	40 00	320 00								140,755 02		140,755 02
1877-78	14,540 00			2,794 86	120,159 54		180 00		290 00	1,620 00								139,584 40		139,584 40
1878-79	17,690 00			4,998 39	210,904 84	81 00	310 00	13 70	410 00	325 00								234,732 93		234,732 93
1879-80	41,255 00	10,241 43		45,708 97	81,685 86	245 40	580 00	183 25	1,780 00	25,121 46								206,801 37	4,636 08	202,165 29
1880-81	20,450 00	10,801 75	269 00	71,170 17	70,828 30	985 40	420 00	37 58		32,028 34								206,990 54	5,038 22	201,952 32
1881-82	54,155 00	39,843 90	1,758 00	1,240,328 27	50,590 84	3,036 45	890 00	58 10		58,753 14	2,245 00		40 00			354,036 17		1,805,734 87	10,687 55	1,795,047 32
1882-83	73,015 00	54,725 00	7,114 91	516,092 21	33,638 40	3,109 50	890 00	501 77		90,066 46	22,844 43		913 91			248,492 01		1,051,403 60	8,746 05	1,042,657 55
1883-84	41,580 00	28,810 00	2,596 11	424,863 36	40,919 67	1,289 55	530 00	45,766 53	1,713 45	147,983 10	11,370 60		640 90			253,713 40		1,001,776 67	9,220 50	992,556 17
1884-85	25,645 00	17,100 00	2,328 75	199,275 32	45,875 60	1,621 82	370 00	50,068 57	2,685 00	87,474 99	17,089 75		815 63			1,214 22		451,564 65	12,070 85	439,493 80
1885-86	26,110 00	14,371 00	1,101 50	76,140 41	214,657 97	1,339 34	360 00	20,070 00	5,025 00	64,820 31	29,562 51	3,131 08	1,284 83					457,973 95	63,389 12	394,584 83
1886-87	19,614 00	6,887 93	1,971 55	48,175 76	337,640 19	1,171 39	240 00	44,561 00	7,778 40	65,111 74	14,242 77	39,487 67	1,570 40	80 00				588,532 80	19,543 16	568,989 64
1887-88	23,691 00	4,830 00	1,918 35	52,238 36	313,522 67	1,660 75	240 00	20,591 41	12,078 53	94,964 55	5,922 47	23,023 28	2,273 73	80 00		2,951 58	10,000 00	569,986 68	6,277 66	563,709 02
1888-89	39,460 00	10,550 00	4,128 48	57,513 16	318,238 57	1,410 16	220 00	10,389 57	20,402 50	90,290 00	2,207 69	16,802 63	3,946 55			2,528 73	16,000 00	594,088 04	5,226 23	588,861 81
1889-90	35,920 00	8,580 00	3,250 54	54,896 85	228,744 47	2,099 07	190 00	3,316 23	20,232 50	84,642 95	1,305 57	9,021 63	9,242 08			1,094 37		462,536 26	8,209 74	454,326 52
1890-91	29,164 10		6,302 61	91,664 98	171,425 14	1,854 78	88 00	7,951 05	14,712 50	102,902 71	3,079 55	16,193 77	8,628 44	160 00		2,397 35	5 28	460,990 76	7,195 27	453,795 49
1891-92	46,994 00		6,472 31	108,901 01	97,822 41	2,147 31	135 00	29,898 49	23,104 50	106,461 35	3,726 80	17,222 60	5,616 85			3,648 45		452,151 08	15,291 39	436,859 69
1892-93	37,689 74		7,113 50	93,671 67	77,231 18	975 20	82 00	18,509 35	22,014 00	105,865 24	6,380 80	11,542 39	6,266 13			4,983 23		392,324 43	18,314 97	374,009 46
1893-94	36,462 26		3,497 76	53,254 71	27,840 96	973 11		13,457 09	11,097 00	81,290 51	5,740 79	7,687 86	6,243 15			2,523 92		250,069 12	4,544 01	245,525 11
	616,145 10	206,741 01	49,823 37	3,198,925 11	2,579,001 77	24,133 23	5,725 00	265,599 19	143,363 38	1,245,583 90	125,718 73	144,112 91	47,482 60	320 00	20,127 63	857,461 08	30,460 50	9,560,724 51	198,390 80	9,362,333 71

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CROPS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The wheat crop of Manitoba is stated by the official bulletin of the province to be over seventeen million bushels, and the quality is admitted to be the best that has ever been known, fully 80 per cent of the whole being rated on inspection as "No. 1 hard." A reliable authority ventures to say that he would have no hesitation in classing the crop as a whole under the heading mentioned, as the quantity of "extra No. 1" would more than offset any which might not come up to the standard. All the information I have been able to obtain tends to confirm the accuracy of this estimate.

As to the wheat crop of the territories, there seems to be some difference of opinion; but all authorities are agreed that the excessive drought, especially in Eastern Assiniboia, had a most damaging effect. Fortunately the weather during the autumn throughout the North-west was exceptionally fine, and a greater area has been prepared for seeding than in any previous year, the discouragements recited notwithstanding.

The official bulletin issued by the government of Manitoba places the total yield of wheat in that province and the North-west Territories together at twenty millions of bushels, which would indicate three million bushels as the product of the territories, and would represent to the farmers of the region lying between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains, at a very low reckoning, a revenue of between eight and nine million dollars from this single source. The total yield of oats may be safely computed to be twelve million bushels, worth about two and a half millions of dollars. The barley crop (approximately 3,000,000 bushels) will have realized say nine hundred thousand dollars. The flax, rye, pease, potatoes and other roots produced will, at ordinary prices, add \$1,600,000 to the year's earnings, making a total of between thirteen and fourteen millions of dollars for crops alone, to say nothing of live stock, poultry, butter, cheese, etc., the production of which is slowly but surely winning recognition as an important factor in the farmer's success. The crop bulletin of the province makes the significant remark with reference to the raising of poultry that "it is well known that these (turkeys, geese, etc.) are all consumed in the province, and the supply is far short of the demand for home consumption. Large shipments of poultry have been brought this season, as in previous years, from Ontario for the Winnipeg Market." The sales of butter are quoted at approximately 2,516,000 pounds, valued at \$382,347. In this connection the bulletin says, "The export of butter will be an important item with us in the near future."

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The following is a correct statement of the mileage of railways constructed in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, up to 30th June, 1894.

Canadian Pacific Railway:—

Main Line—

From 1½ miles west of Ingolf to Hector, eastern boundary
of British Columbia... .. 1,065.5

Branches—

Emerson—Winnipeg Junction to Emerson..... 64.5
Selkirk—Winnipeg to West Selkirk..... 22.5

Stonewall—Air line junction to Stonewall.....	18·0	
Gretna—Rosenfelt to Gretna.....	13·7	
Pembina Mt.—Winnipeg junction to Manitou.....	100·1	
Souris branch and extension.....	412·1	
Manitoba South-western Colonization leased to C. P. R...	217·8	
Manitoba and North-western.....	234·50	
Saskatchewan and Western branch of the M. & N. W....	15·47	
Northern Pacific and Manitoba	264·94	
Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, now Winnipeg and Great Northern.....	40·00	
Great North-west Central.....	50·93	
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan.....	253·96	
Calgary and Edmonton.....	295·07	
Alberta Railway and Coal Company—		
Dunmore to Lethbridge.....	109·50	
Lethbridge to Coutts, International boundary.....	64·62	174·12
Total		3,243·19

The practice has been from year to year to add to the mileage of railways previously constructed the approximate lengths of the various extensions completed during the year to which the report applies. On revising the whole statement, and comparing it with the records of the Department of Railways, it is found that several errors have crept in with regard to the length of branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway. No one of these errors is in itself of consequence, but their combined effect has been to make the length of railway constructed appear about 60 miles greater than it really is, which accounts for the difference between this year's figures and those contained in last year's report.

IMMIGRATION.

Attention is directed to Part III. of this volume in which will be found the reports of the High Commissioner for Canada and of the agents in Great Britain and elsewhere who are working under his supervision. Under this head will also be found reports from the immigration agents at Quebec, Halifax and Montreal, as well as from the various Dominion lands agents in the North-west, dealing with that portion of their work which relates to the reception, care and placing of immigrants. The whole is prefaced by a statement of the operations of the year prepared by Mr. Fortier, the officer in charge of the branch.

The experience of the past year might properly be termed disappointing were it not for the evidences to be met with on every hand that a new state of affairs has come about as regards emigration from European countries generally. While the number of arrivals in Canada has fallen off greatly, it is important to bear in mind that the same statement applies with equal force to the immigration into the United States. The arrivals in that country numbered, during the year ending on the 30th of June last, 152,763 less than those for the preceding year,* a falling off of about one-third as compared with 1893.

* Report of the United States Superintendent of Immigration for 1893-94, page 18.

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From a Scandinavian newspaper the statement is taken that the emigrants carried from Sweden by the various steamship lines have decreased during 1894 to less than one-third of the number carried by the same lines in 1893.

As bearing on the subject of the general cessation of the flow of emigration, it may be noted that Dr. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General for Ireland, has stated before the Financial Relations Commission that in his opinion, as the average of comfort rises and the inducement to leave the country grows less, emigration will continue to decrease. In view of the fact that during last year the emigration to the United States from England and Wales declined, as compared with 1893, over 64 per cent, that from Ireland over 69 per cent, and that from Germany 68 per cent, it is to some extent reassuring to find that the numbers of those taking up homesteads in the Canadian North-west from the countries mentioned declined only 10 per cent. The number coming to us from these countries is not large, it is true, but having fallen off so little during 1894 there is ground for hope that when the tide turns substantial improvement will be experienced.

Reference is occasionally made to the fact that of the total number of those who cross the Atlantic every year to begin life over again, a very large proportion find their way to the United States. There are, however, undesirable features connected with a large yearly influx of foreigners, some of which are so marked as to render it doubtful whether such an influx is wholly a matter for congratulation. During the fiscal year 1893-94, 41,614 persons entered the United States as immigrants who were unable to read or write; and the astonishingly large number of 128,137 persons over 20 years of age brought with them less than \$30 apiece. Considerably over one-third of the new-comers avowed their intention of remaining in the State of New York, and it may safely be assumed that they made the City of New York their home. This, as pointed out in last year's report, is precisely the class of immigration which is not wanted in Canada; and when it is remembered that only some eight per cent of the arrivals in the United States were farmers, one begins to revise his opinion as to the desirability under present conditions of such an addition to the country's population as this immigration would have made if it had come to Canada. There is so far as I am aware no effort made to determine of what class the emigrants from the United States to Europe directly consist, and therefore no means are available for testing the effect of the outward movement. But that it is a movement of far-reaching consequence there can be no doubt, and in magnitude it has for several years almost equalled the immigration into the country. This is a fact which is frequently overlooked when the question of United States immigration is discussed.

Considerable attention is being directed to the problem presented in the United States of assimilating and absorbing the great mass of foreign-born population entering that country year by year. I have recently read an article by General N. P. Chipman, in which he points out that of the whole population of the three important states New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, barely one-half are native whites born of native parents. Out of each 100,000 persons in Minnesota 56,000 are foreign-born, and the condition of affairs in North Dakota is still more surprising, for in that state less than one-fifth of the population are of native parentage and birth. General Chipman says: "Of the foreign-born people in this country, taken as a whole, 31.75 per cent cannot speak the English language. It is notable that in

the states where the largest per cent of aliens is found, the percentage who cannot speak our language is much greater than the average. In Wisconsin it is 42.23 per cent, in Pennsylvania 41.4 per cent. There are 4,348,459 adult males foreign-born in this country. Of these 36.02 per cent, or over one-third, have taken no steps towards citizenship, but are aliens."

Now that (as is admitted) the agricultural lands open for free homesteading in the United States are almost wholly exhausted, this country contains the only extensive area of homestead land open for settlement on the North American continent. The time is not far off when, unless we should lose courage and patience in the interval, it may be necessary for us to discriminate, as the United States are beginning to do, between the various classes of foreigners who may present themselves for admission to the country; and instead of the absorbing anxiety now prevalent in so many quarters to fill up our vacant lands with anybody we can get, we also shall have societies organized with the object of promoting the restriction of immigration.

It is unfortunate that our fellow-countrymen in Great Britain and Ireland do not realize sufficiently that by their comparative neglect of Canada as a field for emigration in recent years they are allowing the choicer lands of the Crown to fall into the hands of Scandinavians, Germans, Belgians, French and other European nationalities, and particularly people of these nationalities who have come into Canada by way of the United States.

The whole tendency of the age is so markedly towards the over-population of the cities that it is necessary to exercise the greatest care to avoid bringing into the country those who having no inclination to engage in the work of cultivating the soil would merely enter into competition with Canadian wage-earners. While it is undoubtedly the fact that mistakes have been made in the past as to the suitability of intending emigrants for the life of a new country like the Canadian North-west, it is nevertheless true that the energies of our agents have been directed not only to the task of finding settlers for vacant government lands, but also in a large measure to the discouragement of those who would not be likely to succeed in farming operations. More than seven-eighths of those who have taken up homesteads during 1894 are, according to their own statements to our agents, farmers by profession, a fact which speaks well for the character of our immigrants generally and for the probability of their achieving success in their new homes. As an instance of the character of the work which is being accomplished and of which the homestead entry statistics make no note, I may mention that some months ago Mr. Weeks, one of the English delegates who visited Canada in 1893, wrote to the High Commissioner suggesting that it should be made known to the farmers of the North-west that they could on application procure the services of young men who would be willing to work for their board for a year. Immediate steps were taken to bring this offer to the attention of the public, with the result that within a very short time Mr. Weeks was enabled to place (almost without exception in the North-west) twenty-six young men who were desirous of emigrating from England on the conditions mentioned. He has recently written that the supply available at the present time is exhausted, while on the other hand the department has been the means of affording proof of the most positive kind that the demand is not by any means exhausted, for many more applications have been received from farmers than Mr. Weeks was able to satisfy.

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Without endeavouring to trace the causes which have operated to produce the great decline in emigration already referred to, I submit that the present is not the time to relax our efforts to attract a suitable class of people to Canada. Undoubtedly a time will come, and probably shortly, when the hindrances to emigration, whatever they may be, will be removed; and until then, the present policy of enlightening and educating the agricultural communities on the other side of the Atlantic as to the advantages offered by our North-west country is, I am convinced, the wisest to pursue.

IMMIGRATION WORK IN THE VARIOUS PROVINCES.

The older provinces have for years ceased to offer any special attractions to immigrants; but the development of the northern portions of Ontario and Quebec, including the lake Temiscamingue and the lake St. John districts, has opened up new and attractive fields for settlers who prefer to remain in eastern Canada, and wrestle with the disadvantages of life in a wooded country, rather than face what they conceive to be the counterbalancing disadvantages of the North-west prairies. In their efforts to colonize this new northern country, the authorities of both provinces mentioned have received the most active and hearty co-operation from this Department through its officers at head-quarters and its agents elsewhere. It may be mentioned in relation to this movement that the repatriated Canadians from the Eastern States have largely sought for homes in these new districts, and have not, as one might have expected, returned to the manufacturing centres: in other words, that they have not made the mistake of looking for employment in the already sufficiently supplied industrial labour markets, but have chosen the wiser course of returning to what to most of them is their original occupation, the cultivation of the soil.

In British Columbia a colony of Norwegians has been established at Bella Coola, which according to latest reports would appear to be turning out a success, although three or four of the colonists became discontented and returned to the United States. Mr. H. B. Christinon, a member of the colony, writing to the *Victoria Times*, says: "The settlers are getting along nicely, over forty have signed agreements for land, and the rest are coming as fast as they can, but it is difficult for many to get their land, as they must chop their way through the bush, the undergrowth being very thick in many places. For two weeks or more we have had very nice weather, the cold at one time Dec. 2, going down to 14 degrees. The settlers are busy building houses, many of which are completed and others are nearing completion. We will soon be comfortably settled for the winter. A few colonists, however, did not find Bella Coola suitable and have gone back. Probably some of those will run down this place in all shape and manner, but I venture to say they represent themselves only, as the general opinion about the valley is good. That the soil is fertile is certain beyond doubt, to judge from the vegetables and fruit raised here. The river does some damage to the land when it is high, but that will be stopped to a great extent when some of the many log jams are cut loose and the water allowed free passage."

LORD BRASSEY'S VISIT TO CANADA.

Upon his return to England last autumn, Lord Brassey gave to the newspapers an interesting account of his experiences and his opinions with regard to the Canadian North-west. Some of these are so directly corroborative of what has been

said by the department from time to time as to the requisites for success on the part of intending settlers that I quote them at length. Speaking about his Indian Head colony, Lord Brassey said: "We began farming about 2,000 or 3,000 acres, and we began colonization by sending out 425 people—men, women and children. They were sent out under an arrangement made by Professor Tanner, with some assistance from a committee, and the engagement was to give them a wage considerably above what they would have been earning at home and above what they could obtain elsewhere in Canada, but below the wage paid in harvest-time. Harvest-time came, wages all round the farm went up as usual, and the workers on my farm became uneasy because of their lower wage. The local manager did not do what I would have done—adjust the bargain to the circumstances. I would never have dreamt of holding people to a strict engagement during the high-wage-earning period of harvest; but I was not there, and differences arose, and all the people went away."

The farm paid ten per cent on the investment, however. His Lordship now has new plans for his prairie estate. He proposes to break part of the land into small farms, erect the necessary buildings, buy the tools and sell the land, if possible to the farm hands, the purchase price to be payable in ten years. The rest of the estate he proposes to sell as farms to new settlers. In fact, his idea is to seek to enable the settler to go to a place where the first rough beginnings of home-making have been done for him. His Lordship had a large building put up at Indian Head for incoming immigrants. He is now breaking that building up into various departments. One part is to be a public library and reading-room, another a residence for the clergyman officiating at the church he has built there, and a detached building is to be a small hospital for non-infectious cases—accidents and the like. Thus he hopes to improve Indian Head as a place of residence.

Lord Brassey's first impression of the North-west is that wheat-growing alone is a mistake in present circumstances, especially in view of the drop in prices. The true policy is mixed farming, for which the prairie country is well adapted. Then, if there is a failure in one item of farm cultivation, there will be other items to fall back upon. His Lordship considered it very absurd to expect very great things of the North-west just yet. He was told, and he believes the statement is correct, that of those who have settled in Manitoba one-third had never before touched farming—they were quite raw hands. They began as pioneers in circumstances of great difficulty, with no experience or skill. One could not look for a great measure of success from such men for some time. Another third had tried agriculture elsewhere, and failed at it. They had not, perhaps, on the whole, had bad returns from the prairie soil; but their former failure was probably in a great measure due to want of personal skill, and that want of personal skill was often still evidenced. The remaining third were men who came to the country with skill, experience and abundant energy, and there were no failures with them. Such men—and younger sons from Ontario, settlers from the United States, and some Scotchmen and Englishmen were among them—have succeeded and are bound to succeed.

Lord Brassey remarked: "For the comparatively poor man, the pioneer going out from this country, there is no doubt that Canada offers special advantages; and in the North-west such an one has, of course, none of the hard work which faced the backwoodsman in Ontario in the old days. He has the fertile, level prairie all

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before him. The average British farmer would perhaps do better in Ontario where the country has been, as it were, started in civilization for a longer time, and where the conditions, the social and religious life, are much like those he leaves behind in the mother land. The best settlers in Manitoba are undoubtedly the sons of Ontario farmers. Still, there are, of course, good openings if young Englishmen go to work in the right way. I met Englishmen at Qu'Appelle and elsewhere who have done extremely well. One man came from near Shrewsbury, and he is now quite a leading man at Qu'Appelle. He was a clerk, or something of the kind, in England, and now he is a well-to-do farmer, following the hereditary occupation of his forefathers in England. Men who have worked hard with their own hands, and intelligently, have almost invariably succeeded in reaching a condition which must be regarded as one of prosperity for those who began with no capital. Of course, this Englishman is engaged in mixed farming."

COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

During the past winter the Canadian Pacific Railway company found it necessary to lay off a number of men at various points along the line, particularly in the North-west, and steps are I understand being taken to enable the men together with other unemployed persons in the city of Winnipeg to take up farming lands.

The visit of General Booth to Canada, and the indication he has given of an intention to formulate some scheme for the establishment of a colony in the North-west under the auspices of the Salvation Army are events of such recent occurrence that it will be unnecessary for me to make any extended reference to them here. It may be well to state that up to the present time no colonization proposition of any kind has reached this department from General Booth. In this connection the following remarks which appeared in the report of the Emigration Information Office of London, England, with regard to experiments of this nature in other parts of the world will be read with interest:—

"The system which has been tried by the New Zealand Government of opening up the Crown lands and letting them to workingmen in lots from 50 to 100 acres, the government paying in the first instance for the clearing of the bush, and adding the cost to the price of the land has been a marked success.

"Less successful as a rule have been the experiments in labour colonies and settlements for the unemployed which have been tried in various parts of Australia."

I find the following observations, in an appendix to the same report consisting of a memorandum by Mr. H. L. W. Lawson, M.P., on "Emigration to Canada," made after an extended visit to this country:—

"Of all the different schemes of colonization which have been carried out, none of those formulated in England can be said to have prospered. The failure of the Crofter colonies, due to the Crofters themselves even more than to official blundering, is generally acknowledged, and the East London settlement was a notorious case in point. It is very doubtful whether it is ever wise to plant home-bred people in isolated communities, where they can nurse their grievances and look backward for charity, rather than to throw them upon their own resources and character side by side and in competition with colonial and other settlers. Canadian experience seems decisively to condemn this kind of philanthropic plan. On the other hand, the unaided settlements of Icelanders and Mennonites have been conspicuously and increasingly successful, for in Manitoba you see the proof of what industry and uprightness have been able to accomplish for both these communities. In carrying

out schemes of emigration, as distinct from colonization, Dr. Barnado and others who have pursued his policy seem to be on the right lines. They take the boys and girls whom they find no room for in the crowded centres of England and send them to a home farm in Canada, where they are carefully tended and trained. Then, with some knowledge of what will be asked of them, they are admitted into the households of settlers, become tillers of the soil, and have themselves a good chance of growing into independent and well-to-do citizens, able to take up a "free grant" later on. In the number that have gone out there have been a few black sheep, but colonial opinion is now converted to the view that these are exceptional and not typical, and it is generally believed that the system will be of as much benefit to the Dominion, and particularly to Manitoba, as to the mother country." * * *
 "Canada wants the resources and possibilities of her provinces to be known, and feels that with knowledge must come development."

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

In Part IV. will be found the report of the Superintendent of the Rocky Mountains Park. The unprecedented floods of the month of June last caused no damage to any of the bridges constructed by the department in the park. The roads along the river banks, however, were submerged in many places, necessitating certain repairs, which have been attended to. No fires of any consequence occurred during the year. The new museum has been completed and fitted up for the reception of exhibits, and a very valuable and interesting collection of mineral and natural history specimens from the Geological Survey Department has been placed in it.

In consequence of the interruption to traffic on the Canadian Pacific railway caused by the floods, which interruption occurred during the months of June and July, the season of greatest travel, the number of visitors during the year was only 4,734 as compared with 6,846 for the previous year. There can be no doubt also that the depression in business and the consequent scarcity of money prevailing in the countries from which tourist travel chiefly comes, have largely contributed to this result. Travelling tours are luxuries, and are among the first of the controllable expenditures to be cut off when the necessity for economy arises.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The report of His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh will be found in part V. The crops of the territories during the year varied greatly in different localities. In the larger producing centres the yield was abundant, but in the Regina and Moose Jaw districts it was a total failure owing to drought. Statements furnished with reference to the various districts go to show that throughout the territories as a whole there was a fair average yield. His Honour visited a number of agricultural fairs during the year, and was greatly impressed with the convincing proofs which he there witnessed of the pastoral resources and industrial capabilities of the territories.

With regard to the territorial exhibition to be held at Regina, and towards which parliament at its last session granted the sum of \$25,000, His Honour says, among other things:

"The town of Regina voted \$10,000 towards erecting buildings, while the town site trustees representing the Canada and North-west Land Company, the Canadian Pacific railway, and the Dominion Government, agreed to give a site whereon to

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erect the necessary structures, the result being that a well-located and commodious plot of ground comprising fifty acres has been secured. I am glad to say the farmers and industrial producers generally throughout the North-west are already taking an active interest in the project, and the agricultural associations have given assurance of substantial aid."

Despite legislative measures, there has been no decrease in the number of prairie fires, apparently caused by the increase of railway mileage as well as of population.

During the year the town of Calgary was incorporated as a city; while Salt-coats, Grenfell, Gainsborough, Medicine Hat and Yorkton have been made incorporated towns.

The usual tabulated statements accompany His Honour's report.

DISTRICT OF KEEWATIN.

Part VI. relates to the district of Keewatin. His Honour Lieut.-Governor Schultz reports a complete absence of serious crime throughout the district, as well as of all other breaches of the law, with the exception of the secret introduction of small quantities of intoxicating liquors.

The alarm caused by rumours of small-pox has passed away, and many of the new treaty and other Indians have been vaccinated. In many parts there have been no eruptive fevers or epidemic diseases during the year. The food supply of the Indians, especially on the inland waters, has been fairly good, and His Honour refers to his previous reports concerning the movement inland of the sea-coast Crees.

His Honour calls attention to the fact that, after a few years cessation, two American whale ships wintered at Marble Island in Hudson's Bay during 1893-94, and no doubt pursued the same destructive methods as in past years which caused the almost complete extinction of animal life in these waters; and he repeats the warning that unless some control is exercised over the present mode of killing the seals and walruses they will soon become utterly exterminated. These foreign seamen not only capture and kill whales and seals in our waters, but also obtain from the Indians furs and other articles in exchange for goods upon which no duty is paid. A great proportion of these goods are of classes which are prohibited by our laws from being introduced among the Indians.

Attention is also called to the fact of the American whaling fleet annually entering the Arctic Ocean from Behring Sea, and carrying on the same destructive methods of capture and the same illegal traffic with the Eskimos. This has been going on to a much increased extent of late owing to the discovery of the important Arctic harbour on Herschell Island, about one hundred miles west of one of the mouths of the Mackenzie River, where numbers of these whaling vessels pass the winter.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Department of the Interior.

PART I.

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF DOMINION LANDS,
WINNIPEG, MAN., 2nd January, 1895.

The Honourable T. MAYNE DALY,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year 1894, and for the last two months of 1893. I also submit two reports from Mr. Wm. Pearce, Superintendent of Mines, one dealing with general matters under his supervision and the other relating to irrigation.

The usual tabulations are appended to my report showing: (A) the work performed in my own office during the departmental year ending on the 31st October, 1894; (B) The work performed during the 14 months, ending on 31st December, 1894; (C) The work of the Homestead Inspectors; (D) Transactions of Winnipeg Immigration Hall; (E) Record of Immigrants accommodated at the various Government Immigration Buildings; (F) Arrivals at the Immigration Building, Winnipeg; (G) Schedule of labour returns, Winnipeg Bureau; (H) Foreign colonies in Manitoba and North-west Territories; (I) Return of Immigrant Settlers' effects and values; and (J) Nationality of homestead entrants.

It has been the custom to summarise briefly in my report the results shown by the immigration returns which were heretofore sent to you through this office. As these returns proceed direct to the department from the various agencies, it is unnecessary that I should treat of this branch of departmental business, except in the general way in which a report of the transactions of my office compels.

It has been suggested that I should report to you separately on immigration affairs, but this is very difficult. I cannot hope to divide the correspondence and other business in such manner as to present intelligible and comprehensive reports on land and immigration affairs separately. The acquisition of the homestead is very often the immigrant's object in coming to this country, and the process by which this object is accomplished forms the basis of the work in which my office is engaged, comprising of course the performance which in due time entitles the settler to apply for patent. I shall therefore deal with the subject of immigration as a part of my general report.

Statement (A) shows there is a falling off in the transactions of my office as compared with the results of the preceding year. This is due mainly to the diminished immigration of persons intending settlement upon homestead lands. It does not necessarily signify that the number of immigrant settlers has been greatly less during the past year than in 1893. The absorption of homesteads conveniently situated in regard to railway points has a tendency to bring in demand, railway and other corporation lands which are held for sale.

The number of homestead entries granted during the departmental year 1894 is 3,209.

The individual purchases from the Canadian Pacific Railway and other corporations so far as I can ascertain aggregate in 1894, 65,679 acres.

I have received North-west and Manitoba half-breed scrip applications and applications for white settlers' scrip, in all amounting to \$77,920. Of these, claims amounting to \$22,800 have been rejected, \$27,120 allowed, leaving now in abeyance \$28,000.

Statement (B) indicates that although a less number of inspections has been made and fewer applications for patent taken, the miles travelled by the homestead inspectors exceed, by 4,387 miles, the record of 1893.

As settlers become entitled to patent and receive their certificates of recommendation our business with them ceases. The remaining inspections are consequently more sparsely distributed and the distance greater which the homestead inspector has to travel for each inspection.

The schedule prepared from the labour returns of the Winnipeg Bureau shows merely the beginning of our work in bringing together the labourer and employer. Our main object is, I take it, to find prompt employment for the newly arrived immigrant or for other persons who require work. The object is a laudable one, and the result which we hope to accomplish is of great importance in the interests of the working classes and the industrial cause.

I would suggest that each agent of Dominion lands be asked to give special attention to his labour register. It is probable that each agency point where a board of trade or other corporation exists for the promotion of general business, it will be found that the executive officers of such associations will gladly lend their assistance to the furtherance of the work of the labour bureau.

CROP AND PRODUCTS.

In Manitoba the yield is estimated to be as follows:—

Wheat.....	17,172,883	bushels at 40 to 43 cts.
Oats.....	11,900,000	“ 20
Barley.....	2,981,716	“ 30
Flax.....	366,000	“ \$1 00
Rye.....	59,924	“ 30
Pease.....	18,434	“ \$1 00
Potatoes.....	2,035,336	“ 35
Other roots.....	1,841,942	“ 30

In the Territories the yield is variously estimated as follows:—

Wheat from.....	750,000 to 2,000,000	bushels.
Oats.....	150,000	“
Barley.....	10,000	“
Potatoes.....	250,000	“
Other roads.....	150,000	“

The grain export, which, of course, is mainly of Manitoba growth, is approximately:—

Wheat.....	14,000,000	bushels.
Flax.....	366,000	“

The exports of cattle, dairy and other products is said to be:—

Horses, 118 head.....	valued at \$100 per head.
Cattle, 27,000 “.....	“ 35 “
Hogs, 10,000 “.....	“ 8 “
Sheep, 3,286 “.....	“ 4 “
Seneca root.....	to the value of \$ 90,000
Cheese.....	“ “ 70,000
Butter.....	“ “ 100,000
Wool.....	“ “ 28,000
Fish.....	“ “ 200,000
Hides.....	“ “

The condition of affairs in Manitoba and the Territories cannot, in view of the above showing, be otherwise regarded than, in the main satisfactory, indicating a present fair earning capacity, and, as compared with preceding years, a most appreciable advancement in all branches of the agricultural and pastoral industry.

Department of the Interior.

CATTLE.

It is encouraging to note that Mr. Osler, one of the "Dundee Courier" delegates to Canada, who, in 1893, visited all parts of the North-west Territories and British Columbia, speaks, in the reports published in his newspapers, in the highest terms of the excellence of the cattle and hogs as to breed and condition, displayed in the herds of Manitoba and the western territories.

HORSES.

Mr. Pearce, in his report, draws attention to the herds of horses which are now ranging in southern Alberta being of indifferent quality in size and breeding, and, at the present low price of this class of stock, practically unsaleable. He apprehends serious disadvantage and detriment to the pastoral industry if these herds be not looked after and kept under proper supervision and control.

SHEEP.

The value of the whole export of wool this year appears to be \$28,000, so that, taking into account the wool locally consumed, we have in this connection what appears to me to be an extremely poor showing. I think it not improbable that our farmers would do well to bear in mind the remarks of Mr. Osler in regard to the flocks of sheep which came under his observation, none of which he found to compare in quality with the grades of cattle and hogs.

It may be that the managers of the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head may have some suggestions to offer on this subject; any light that they can throw upon it should be to the general advantage.

The opinion has been expressed that the lands hitherto selected for sheep raising are not well adapted to the purpose, being usually deficient in suitable pasturage.

IRRIGATION.

I have already alluded to Mr. Pearce's report, which enters very fully into this subject. His account of the extent to which the work in Alberta is proceeding and the satisfactory results already demonstrated, affords a matter of unusual interest to all who are familiar with the agricultural condition of the western part of the territories. The advantage mainly derivable from the ability to control the water supply will chiefly affect hay lands. If, as Mr. Pearce hopes, it is possible to treble the yield of hay, the effect will undoubtedly be to enhance the capacity of the western pastures. The difficulty against which ranchers have had to contend in the past is in relation to the storage of fodder for winter use. If irrigation trebles the hay yield, it is easy to perceive the results this must produce in facilitating the ranchers' operations. The summer pasturage is adequate to the requirements of enormous numbers of cattle, in addition to those that now graze upon our western lands.

It is not only in its effect upon the pastoral industry that irrigation is going to prove an enormous advantage to the western parts of these territories; wherever it is possible to control the water supply the operations of the agriculturist are thereby facilitated. Where it now frequently happens that the crop is lost owing to the intermittent supply of natural moisture, the agriculturist may achieve certain success by means of irrigation.

I understand that the suggestions which were brought to your attention by the Deputy Minister in his annual report for the last year have been carried into effect in the prosecution of the preliminary surveys necessary to ascertain the levels of the country at large, the object being to proceed with the work in an intelligent and

comprehensive manner, so as to render it practicable to utilize the natural water supply for the general benefit of the country with the least possible waste.

I heartily approve of Mr. Pearce's recommendation that by agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Hudson's Bay Company it shall be arranged to satisfy the claims of these corporations, in irrigable territory, by grants *en bloc* in lieu of their present holdings. Mr. Pearce's argument in this connection appears to be forcible and conclusive.

TIMBER.

How to preserve the valuable timber of this country from destruction by forest fires and how to conserve and dispose of it in the best interest of the country at large are matters of supreme importance.

FOREST FIRES.

On this branch of the subject I thought it well to consult all our agents as well as other residents of the country whose experience might be supposed to qualify them for offering advice of value in this connection.

The main conclusion at which I have myself arrived in the consideration of this matter is that some amendment is required to the statutes of the province of Manitoba, and that effective means, both in Manitoba and the Territories, should be provided for ascertaining promptly the origin of bush and prairie fires, and for enforcing adequate penalties against the individuals who may be proved guilty of the offence of starting them.

I am satisfied that excellent results will follow the agitation of the whole question, and the consultation in regard to it in which you are now engaged with the provincial and territorial authorities.

TIMBER CONSERVATION.

As settlement throughout the country progresses, and the great value of our timber properties becomes more clearly apparent, there is a better disposition in the public mind to regard favourably regulations intended to preserve the timber and to prevent waste. I have no doubt that in due time public sentiment will also favour the adoption of active measures in reforestation, as well as planting, in the prairie regions proper.

The work in which the Crown timber agent here is now employed, under your direction, of selecting in all parts of the country timber areas for permanent reservation, may be expected to yield excellent results. I have become impressed with the importance of designating these reservations as permanent and of giving the public to understand distinctly that, under no circumstances, will any part of the area thus reserved be opened hereafter to occupation or private control.

In the past we have been accustomed to open for homestead entry quarter-sections denuded of their timber, but this practice seems to have led to abuse.

It has been represented to me that a knowledge of the department's readiness to release lands thus denuded of their timber has served as an inducement to settlers in the neighbourhood to waste and destroy the growing timber with the object of making the lands available as homesteads for the benefit of themselves or friends. The policy of permanent reserves is likely to completely check this malpractice.

As to the selection of the lands which are to comprise the permanent reserves, the business must of necessity, in order to achieve the best results, proceed with due care, and after a comprehensive and diligent study of the whole situation. To inspire the public with proper respect for the work, we should be careful to ascertain that every reserve before being designated is necessary to the perfection of a general scheme; and it is essential to bear in mind, in the selection of lands for this purpose, that the amelioration of climatic conditions, as well as a supply of timber for domestic requirements, such as fuel, buildings, fencing, is a most important consideration.

Department of the Interior.

I trust that an arrangement is feasible whereby lands owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Hudson's Bay Company, and other landed corporations within the limits of the reservations which it is proposed to create, may be surrendered to the Crown by these corporations, and that the mode and terms of such surrender may be agreed upon preliminary to the selection of the areas for reserve. The presence of corporate or individual interests in the midst of these reservations would engender complications and would render successful administration difficult, if not impossible.

The great importance of this question, the variety and far reaching tendency of the considerations belonging to it, demand, in my opinion, very earnest attention. The time has, I think, arrived when the duty of supervising and directing the administration of the law and regulations governing timber matters should be confided to some energetic and efficient officer, whose whole time and attention shall be devoted to this special work.

IMMIGRATION.

The records of the Winnipeg Agency show a marked falling off, as compared with last year, and as the majority of the settlers arriving in Canada are booked to this point, this may be taken as an index of the entire North-west, although at the same time it must be borne in mind that only a portion of those arriving here report themselves at the Immigration Hall.

The people who compose the stream of immigration are chiefly of two classes :—

(a) Those who are induced to come here by representations of the advantages of the country, made through the various agencies at work in that behalf, or by friends who have been previously so induced.

(b) Those who through depression in their own country, or other causes, find themselves compelled to seek homes elsewhere, and drift this way by force of circumstances.

The first mentioned class are generally well provided with means for a start, and are in a position to look around upon other fields open to immigrants and weigh the matter well before starting, and it is not surprising that the stream moves slowly at times from this source.

The other class is composed chiefly of Scandinavians and Germans, the outcome of the overcrowded centres of Europe, and, as might be supposed, any increase in the prosperity of their country is quickly felt, with the result that they only too gladly postpone their departure to a foreign land until necessity forbids their remaining any longer at home. And from what can be learned from settlers and their correspondents in Europe the past summer has been a most successful one for the farming and labouring classes, who look forward to the coming winter with confidence, especially in view of the low price of bread.

STEAMSHIP RETURNS.

As might be expected, the steamship returns show a marked falling off, and Canada, as well as the United States, has to record a reduced immigration. It is significant in this connection to note that, for the first time in the history of the country, the passages booked at New York for European ports have exceeded the number of the arrivals.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

German immigration has fallen off during the past year. Owing to the failure of the crops in many of the older colonies established by Germans from Austria and Galicia, the people resident within them have not, as formerly, notified their friends in Europe to come out and join them, and but few additions have consequently been made to their number. Hitherto the majority of the German immigrants have been

from Russia, where they settled many years ago, but this season has been marked by a decided increase in the number of those who have come from Germany proper. It has been satisfactory to note that these have been of a good class, and, as a rule, well provided with money.

From correspondence that has taken place with the United States there is every indication of an extensive movement in this direction, which will probably materialize next season.

Six new German colonies have been established this summer, which bid fair to increase largely in the near future.

PROGRESS OF GERMAN SETTLERS.

It is gratifying to learn from their neighbours of the industry and perseverance of the German settlers; from the moment they enter into occupation of their land they endeavour to make it support them, and it is said that they rarely visit a store for the purpose of making purchases without having something of their own production to dispose of, and, in this way, avoid running into debt, the cause of so many failures among improvident settlers. Their national training has made them keenly appreciate our educational system, and the following public school districts have been organized this summer for their benefit:—

Stony Plain,	Beaver Hills, (2 schools)
Leduc,	Beresina, (near Langenburg)
Ebenezer, (near Yorkton.)	

MORAVIAN COLONISTS.

A colony of Moravians, Germans from the province of Volhynia, in Russia, has been formed in the Edmonton district, under the leadership of the Reverend Pæstor Lilge, who has been instrumental in bringing out about one hundred families. Many of them were well off, and able to purchase land near the town, and to provide the necessary outfit for making a start. There were, however, amongst them a certain number with very little or no means. A strong appeal on their behalf was made by Mr. Lilge to the Mennonites of Manitoba, who have responded with liberal supplies of provisions, which it is expected will carry them through the winter.

AUSTRIANS AND GALICIANS.

A very successful colony of Austrians and Galicians has been established in the Edmonton district. These are the people who were permitted to abandon their homesteads near Dunmore, a couple of years ago, for their present locations. They were recently visited by the Reverend H. W. Stienecher, of Ashley, North Dakota, U. S. A., who, when passing through Winnipeg, called on me for the purpose of expressing his pleasure at the prosperous condition of these people, who are of his denomination. There are thirty families, with habitable houses, and all the necessaries of life, having, on an average, forty acres of cultivation apiece. The crops were fair, and the garden produce most abundant, while a ready market was found in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Stienecher stated that he had himself founded a colony in the choicest part of Wisconsin, which he considered to be the pick of the United States, and yet he had no hesitation in saying that the people whom he had just visited were as well off as the best of those whom he had himself located. He thought the climate to be very similar, and the prospects of success equally good, while our people had the advantage in being able to cultivate land without clearing it of trees. Their spiritual condition afforded him great satisfaction, and the education of their children is being attended to.

Department of the Interior.

SHERO LAKE COLONY.

During the past season a number of settlers have left this colony. Amongst them were pensioners from the United States army who, to continue as such, have been compelled to return to their former homes; others were disheartened at the failure of the railway company to extend their line, and, rather than endure the disadvantages of their position, returned to their former homes. Some, again, left for different parts of Manitoba and the Territories in search of work. Those, however, who have remained are doing very well, and I am informed are often in receipt of letters from their late companions who returned to the States, expressing their regret at having taken so unwise a step, and wishing that they were back again.

A careful inspection of the colony was made by an official of the department, who reports most favourably upon the condition of the people, who, he states, are prosperous and making a good living, though necessarily much handicapped by the distance which separates them from a market. Grain raising cannot be profitably carried on for this reason, and much that is grown is fed to stock. They have turned their attention to cattle raising and dairy products, and butter making is carried on as extensively as their means will permit; none ship less than fifty pounds weekly, and many of them send out over one hundred pounds. The country is well suited to grain and stock raising, being a first-class farming district, having plenty of wood, water, and hay, both upland and meadow. In Dakota, from whence these people came, they had many conveniences in the way of railway connection, etc., which they miss here, and to this fact solely may be attributed the reduction in the number of the settlement. Many of those who left, however, were disinclined to undertake the unavoidable difficulties of pioneer life, but there is no doubt that the remainder are well fitted to reap the success which must attend their efforts.

SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRATION.

The falling off of Scandinavian immigration during the past year is in a great measure due to the prevailing depression in the United States; news of the unfortunate condition of that country having reached Europe and deterred many would-be immigrants from leaving their homes. In previous years immigration has been, to some extent, a necessity, but the improved condition that has characterized European affairs during the past summer has placed it within the power of a good many to act independently. It may be assumed that this damming back of the stream which has annually left the coasts of Scandinavia must be followed at no distant date by a correspondingly increased flow. When this takes place we may reasonably expect to benefit by the movement.

Our colonies are growing stronger, and better known every day, and the fact that so many of their countrymen are comfortably settled and doing well is a source of much confidence in the new arrivals, who lose the feeling of friendlessness which has hitherto had the effect of diverting so many to the settlements in Minnesota.

It is satisfactory to note that a number of Norwegians from the state of Minnesota are turning their thoughts to our country; hardy and thrifty, accustomed to farming, they make the best of settlers, as the success that has attended their efforts in the past amply testifies. The increase in numbers, and the want of good land, is forcing them to seek fresh fields of settlement, and we may look forward to a large immigration from this source next year. Already many have taken up lands with us, and their friends will unquestionably follow them so soon as the season sets in. Many of them have been making inquiries about British Columbia lands, and in the month of October last a party of seventy-five passed through Winnipeg, under the guidance of the Rev. C. Sangstad, late of Crookston, Minnesota, on their way to locate in the Bella Coola Valley, B. C., where it is their intention to establish a large settlement. They purchased implements and other supplies in this city, taking out clothing and provisions with them. It appears that these people were desirous of settling in a wooded and mountainous country,

near the sea, similar to their original home in Norway, and, if satisfied, Mr. Sangstad states there will be a continuous stream of immigration, which will materially help to empty the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota. It is said that the British Columbia Government is assisting the movement by constructing roads and thus opening up a means of communication.

There has been a great improvement in the class of people coming from the states; they have nearly all sufficient means with which to make a start, and have gone in most instances straight to some colony, where their friends will assist them in finding suitable land.

Last year we recorded at the immigration hall the arrival of 196 Scandinavians from the states, but during the present season the number has been 528. The scarcity of employment in the city of Winnipeg has driven a large number into the country in search of farm work. Some have taken up homesteads or rented farms in the English speaking settlements.

We have now Scandinavian settlers in so many different points between the eastern boundary of Manitoba and the Pacific Ocean, that the climate and resources of the country are being thoroughly tested by one nationality. This cannot but be favourable to the objects of the department.

Correspondence with Norwegians in the United States is increasing steadily, and a great interest is being evinced by them which will doubtless bear fruit next spring in the increased immigration which it is reasonable to suppose will follow.

ICELANDIC IMMIGRATION.

There has been a considerable falling off this year in the arrivals from Iceland, due, no doubt, to the present depression in all branches of trade, which has had the effect of preventing the people resident in this country from writing to their friends as heretofore and advising them to come out. On the other hand, the times are good in Iceland and people are more prosperous than they have been for some years past. Those who emigrated in 1893 did not meet with the success that they had been led to anticipate and which had been enjoyed by previous settlers, and it is not unnatural that they should have advised their friends at home to wait for an improvement in the times.

In spite, however, of the scarcity of work, all the people arriving last season were satisfactorily placed in positions with good wages, farm labourers getting from \$20 to \$30 per month during harvest and threshing, and female servants receiving as high as \$10.

This year's arrivals are all healthy and strong, but with little or no means, and it is ascertained that fully one-half of them have come out on prepaid passages provided by their friends.

The Icelanders of North Dakota are showing a good deal of interest in this country. Thirty arrived here last summer and more would follow if they could dispose of their stock before starting. They seem to find the quarantine regulations at the boundary a source of trouble.

Icelanders settled in the city and towns are doing fairly well. They manage to earn a livelihood and to send their children to the public schools and are rapidly becoming nationalized. Their settlements throughout the country are well provided with schools controlled by teachers of their own nationality. This is a significant fact and a source of much gratification to the people themselves, and cannot be claimed by any other of the foreign races who emigrated to this country.

A report has been obtained by an official of the department upon the settlement at Langenburg, in which, in previous years, much suffering has been experienced owing to drought and scarcity of water. This, however, is a trouble that it is difficult to overcome. Wells have been sunk in many places, and here and there good supplies have been obtained, but it is very exceptional to find an adequate supply. It is unnecessary to emphasize the necessity of plenty of water for successful stock-raising, or the hardships to man and beast in having to travel several miles every day in the depth of winter to the nearest source of supply.

Department of the Interior.

In spite of these drawbacks, the condition of the people in this district is fairly satisfactory. They have erected comfortable houses, with good stabling for their stock; in fact, a visitor looking round would conclude that they were as thriving as settlers in any of the more favoured districts. The trials that they have had to contend with seem only to have developed their national characteristics of perseverance and industry.

A certain number have abandoned their homesteads discouraged by the want of water, and disheartened by the failure of their crops in past years, but those who have remained seem to be doing well.

The soil is excellent and, with the one difficulty as to water overcome, the Langenburgh district might well rank amongst the best in the territories.

Representation of the existing state of affairs has been made to the Territorial Government, and well-boring machines are now operating there with, I understand, satisfactory results.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LANDS.

The agent of Dominion lands at New Westminster recommends that the price of lands in his district shall be considered with a view of reduction, if this course should commend itself to you. He believes that the present price, \$5 per acre, debars many possible settlers from taking up these lands.

I incline to the agent's opinion in this matter. The most eligible lands which we have to offer have already been disposed of, and I think that with regard to those now in our possession, modification of the regulations is desirable. I would suggest that a settler be allowed to enter as a homestead eighty acres at \$1 per acre, and be permitted to purchase at \$5 per acre any additional area which he may require.

I have the honour to be, sir
Your obedient servant,

H. H. SMITH,
Commissioner.

A.
STATEMENT of Work, &c., Office of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, for the Year ended the 31st of October, 1894.

Departmental Year.	Letters received.	Letters sent.	CANCELLATIONS BY ORDER OF THE LAND BOARD			HALF-BREED SCRIP CLAIMS.				Number of Homestead Inspectors' Reports.	Number of Authorities issued for entries by agents.	RECEIPTS.						
			Homesteads.	Preemptions.	Refused and Pending.	Applications for Patent, approved and Pending.	Applications received.	Recommended.	Disallowed.			Pending.	Relief Mortgages.	Seed Grain Advances.	School Lands.	Patent Fees.	Maps, &c.	Cheques issued.
1893-94...	31,783	34,557	133	99	262	2,319	*362	123	109	130	2,858	1,670	\$ 1,020 53	\$ 1,819 67	\$ 6,168 88	\$ 4,120 00	\$ 116 75	883
1892-93...	34,790	39,903	132	104	237	2,480	244	112	39	93	3,069		\$ 1,856 70	\$ 2,504 92		\$ 6,082 50	\$ 128 20	1,434

*Involving \$77,920—
 Recommended.....\$ 27,120 00
 Disallowed.....22,800 00
 Pending.....28,000 00
\$ 77,920 00

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 2nd January, 1895.

C.

STATEMENT showing the work of the Homestead Inspectors, for the fourteen months ended the 31st of December, 1894.

Name of Inspector.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Applications for Patent received.	Miles travelled.
Thomas H. Aikman.....	230	112	5,067
John Allison.....	247	132	5,589½
W. H. Allison.....	339	185	4,163
John J. Arsenault.....	319	165	4,711
John Coleman.....	252	6	2,972
R. S. Cook.....	38	13	922
Geo. J. Cox (De Balinhard first 3 months).....	319	168	4,077
R. S. Park.....	344	156	6,346
John Rogers.....	634	211	6,281
J. R. Thompson.....	437	43	4,624
Totals.....	3,159	1,191	44,752½

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 2nd January, 1895.

D.

IMMIGRATION HALL, WINNIPEG—Transactions for the fourteen months ending the 31st December, 1894.

Correspondence.	Letters Received.	Letters Sent.	Total.
English.....	354	290	644
French.....	489	423	912
German.....	651	704	1,355
Scandinavian.....	397	737	1,104
Icelandic.....	481	682	1,163
	2,372	2,806	5,178

Department of the Interior.

E.
 RECORD of Immigrants accommodated at Government Immigration Buildings, Season of 1893-94.

AGENCY.	1893		1894		1894		1894		1894		1894		1894		1894		1894	
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
Brandon.....	103	50	27	4	28	23	23	23	13	11	13	13	92	20				
Calgary.....	69	12	1	201	447	135	135	142	57	125	169	169	60	7				
Edmonton.....	1	5	9	30	148	170	77	137	49	88	88	88	60	7				
Prince Albert.....	13	9	2	6	23	35	12	12	14	9	12	12	11	8				
Red Deer.....	8	9	10	15	23	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	8				
Regina.....	195	214	93	87	104	75	600	618	528	35	51	73	11	8				
Wetaskiwin.....	195	214	93	87	1,083	24	15	15	374	243	557	557	136	110				
Winnipeg.....	195	214	93	87	410	24	15	15	1	1	1	1	136	110				
Duck Lake.....	195	214	93	87	410	24	15	15	1	1	1	1	136	110				
Total.....	389	290	102	115	662	1,849	1,127	980	837	535	444	900	299	145				

F.

RETURNS of Arrivals at the Dominion Government Immigration Building, at Winnipeg, for the 14 months ending the 31st of December, 1894.

	Via Ocean Travel.						Via United States.						Nationalities.											Trades.								Destination.						
	Children under 12 Years.			Adults.			Children under 12 Years.			Adults.			English.	Irish.	Scottish.	German.	Scandinavian.	French.	Belgian.	United States.	Canadian.	Icelanders.	Others.	Total Arrivals.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	General Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Female Servants.	Not classified.	Total Arrivals.	Manitoba.	N. W. T.	B. Columbia.	Total Arrivals.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																										
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																										
1893.																																						
November	58	37	23	26	144	15	13	9	14	51	195	35	114	9	114	9	114	9	114	9	26	3	8	195	50	7	15	4	2	6	111	195	91	104	195			
December	61	41	60	12	174	15	5	12	8	40	214	26	144	17	144	17	144	17	144	17	2	23	214	34	26	9	1	1	11	133	214	121	93	214				
1894.																																						
January	23	16	13	15	67	21	1	3	1	26	93	4	42	13	42	13	42	13	42	13	2	17	93	36	4	2	2	1	48	93	47	43	93					
February	39	12	11	14	76	2	4	2	3	11	87	19	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	5	20	87	13	7	9	3	3	21	50	87	61	20	6	87			
March	140	62	45	55	302	57	15	17	19	108	410	47	8	98	37	31	15	7	2	7	410	125	39	15	7	2	25	197	410	264	141	5	410					
April	373	163	178	105	819	135	38	44	47	264	1083	201	2	13	342	176	132	15	9	165	28	1083	321	143	28	7	4	22	558	1083	456	623	4	1083				
May	272	90	77	67	506	49	16	12	17	94	600	135	27	265	84	48	16	6	14	2	1	600	126	148	14	8	4	9	291	600	344	241	15	600				
June	237	108	88	97	530	30	13	21	24	86	618	76	12	278	116	58	47	1	9	17	618	150	83	22	12	19	332	618	346	255	17	618						
July	169	109	66	103	447	38	19	15	9	81	528	60	19	183	78	36	22	4	27	94	528	124	69	3	11	34	287	528	275	252	1	528						
August	122	87	51	30	290	27	17	18	22	84	374	104	4	21	114	40	13	1	6	29	37	5	374	45	82	5	17	44	181	374	251	123	374					
September	98	34	15	19	163	30	16	14	13	77	243	52	11	66	23	16	5	47	10	243	66	66	57	5	17	4	12	103	243	146	97	88	243					
October	55	45	35	39	174	161	74	81	67	383	557	18	1	170	204	72	9	30	42	3	557	192	13	9	2	17	324	557	149	320	88	557						
November	23	13	13	9	60	30	12	20	14	76	136	7	1	36	43	9	9	28	3	136	42	10	3	136	22	10	3	5	76	136	96	108	2	136				
December	20	16	12	13	61	13	8	13	15	49	110	2	1	37	13	8	8	49	1	110	42	7	1	110	7	3	1	4	73	110	55	52	3	110				
Total	1692	833	687	604	3816	623	251	281	277	1432	5248	786	44	133	1904	856	438	133	148	589	40	177	5248	1346	695	135	32	165	211	2764	5248	2632	2472	144	5248			

Department of the Interior.

4.

ABSTRACT of Employment Register, for the period ending 31st December, 1894 (Winnipeg Agency.)

Months.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR HELP.										NUMBER OF SERVANTS SUPPLIED.														
	Dairymen.	Cooks.	Housemaids.	Laundry maids.	General servants.	Waitresses.	Nursemaids.	Married couples.	Farm labourers.	Ordinary labourers.	Gardeners and others.	Farm servants, feminine.	Dairymen.	Cooks.	Housemaids.	Laundry maids.	General servants.	Waitresses.	Nursemaids.	Married couples.	Farm labourers.	Ordinary labourers.	Gardeners and others.	Farm servants, feminine.	
1893.																									
November.....	3	2	1		22		1		17					5								14			
December.....			2		10				24														5		
1894.																									
January.....		1			18			9						4								8			
February.....		1			22	1		15						4								31			
March.....		2			30	1		53						1								39			
April.....		1			20			59						3								37			
May.....		2			40			39						3								39			
June.....		2			28			42						3								37			
July.....		5			33			121						4								75			
August.....		1			38			153						2								101			
September.....		1			21			23						2								7			
October.....		1			29			18						1								12			
November.....					18			17						1								11			
December.....					7			3						1								2			
Total.....	3	19	8	2	336	2	13	593	38	6	35	10	1	2	185	3	3	396	25	4	8	4	8	8	

H.
FOREIGN Colonies in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, 31st October, 1894.

SCANDINAVIAN.

Year established.	Name of Colony.	Location.	Post Office.	Railway Station.	POPULATION.		Acres cultivated.	STOCK.			
					Settlers.	Total souls.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	
1885	New Scandinavia.....	Tps. 17 and 18, R. 17, 18, W.	Scandinavia.....			124	441	988	150	800	
1886	Montrose.....	Tps. 11 and 12, R. 16, W.	Montrose.....			11	48	640	25	36	
1883	Fleming.....	Tps. 13 and 14, R. 25, W.	Fleming.....			13	50	2,000	45	50	
1886	New Stockholm.....	Tps. 18, 19 and 19 A., R. 3, W. 2.	Ohlen.....	Whitehead		75	300	1,500	30	500	
1890	New Denmark.....	Tps. 28 and 29, R. 6 and 7, W. 2.	Theodora.....	Yorkton		33	96	110	6	60	
1891	Estevan.....	Tp. 2, R. 8, W. 2.	Estevan.....	Estevan.....		10	18	150	8	20	30
1892	Olds.....	Tp. 33, R. 1, W. 5.	Olds.....	Olds.....		27	55	380	46	60	
1893	Swea.....	Tp. 38, R. 1, W. 5.	Swan Lake, Bear Hills.....	Red Deer		18	51	26	26	81	
1892	New Sweden.....	12 Townships.	Wetaskiwin.....	Wetaskiwin.....		159	450	1,770	236	458	30
1892	Fort Saskatchewan.....	Tps. 55 and 56, R. 18 and 19, W. 4.	Ft. Saskatchewan.	Edmonton.		36	108	50	56	90	
1894	Beaver Lake.....	Tps. 50 and 51, R. 19, W. 4.	Beaver Hills.....	Le Duc.....		24	42				
		Scattered Scandinavian Settlers, 89 families.				130	300	1,500	30	500	
1886	New Stockholm.....	Entries made in 1894, but not yet in residence.				75					
1883	Poplar Park.....	Tps. 18, 19 and 19 A., R. 3 and 4, W. 2.	Ohlen & Esterhaz.	Whitehead.		10	18				
		Tp. 15, R. 6, E.	Poplar Park.....	Selkirk.....		615	1,977	9,114	658	2,655	60

Department of the Interior.

GERMAN.

When established.	Name of Colony.	Location.	Post Office.	Railway Station.	POPULATION.		Acres cultivated.	Stock.		
					Settlers.	Total Souls.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1887	Josephsburg	Tps. 17, 18, 19a, 19, Rgs. 7, 8, 9 W., 2 M.	Grenfell	Grenfell	38	195	1,200	60	300	
1890	Newdorf	Tps. 19c, 19, 20, 21, Rgs. 7, 8, 9, 10 W., 2 M.	Grenfell	do	210	850	3,000	90	900	
1890	Wolsley	Tps. 17, 18, 19a, Rgs. 9, 10 W., 2 M.	Wolsley	Wolsley	35	165	640	45	280	250
1886	Edenwald	Tps. 18, 19, 20, Rgs. 17, 18, 19 W., 2 M.	Edenwald	Balgownie	265	1,200	5,800	400	1,400	
1892	New Kronan	Tps. 15, Rg. 17 W., 2 M.	Davin	do	28	220	700	70	250	
1890	Josephstal and St Peter.	Tps. 15, 16, 17, Rg. 16 W., 2 M.	St. Peter	do	150	700	3,000	200	700	
1890	Davin	Tps. 16, Rg. 17 W., 2 M.	Davin	Regina	28	68	440	35	210	
1890	Regina	Tps. 15, 16, Rg. 18, Tps. 17, Rg. 17 W., 2 M.	Regina	do	32	130	500	75	500	
1892	Yellow Grass Marsh	Tp. 10, Rg. 18 W., 2 M.	Yellow Grass	do	6	35		15	200	40
1892	Longlaketon	Tps. 21, 22, Rg. 21 W., 2 M.	Longlaketon	do	12	42	210	10	60	
1885	Strassburg	Tp. 24, Rgs. 21, 22, Tp. 23, Rg. 22 W., 2 M.	Strassburg	Lamsden	32	200	1,800	45	280	150
1894	Fort Qu'Appelle	Tp. 22, Rg. 13 W., 2 M.	Fort Qu'Appelle	do	16	64	75	10	15	
1891	Rosthern	Tps. 42a, 42, 43a, 43, 44, Rgs. 2, 3, 3, 4, 5 W., 3 M.	Rosthern	Rosthern	165	860	2,500	250	1,700	
1894	Taufengrund	Tps. 4, 5 W., 3 M.	do	do						
1892	Boucher	Tps. 45, 47, Rg. 27 W., 2 M.	Boucher	Prince Albert	20	77	150	20	80	
1892	Carrot River	Tp. 47, Rg. 21 W., 2 M.	Fort à la Corne	do	12	58	200	45	75	
1889	Josephsburg	Tps. 9, 10, Rg. 4 W., 4 M.	Josephsburg	Dunmore	11	49	160	55	845	1,000
1889	Seven Persons	Tps. 10, 11, Rg. 7 W., 4 M.	Seven Persons	do	8	30	100	10	45	
1889	Gleichen	Tp. 22, Rg. 22 W., 4 M.	Gleichen	Gleichen	4	20	60	14	32	
1892	Wetaskiwin	Tp. 46, Rgs. 24, 25, 26, Tps. 46, 47, Rg. 21 W., 4 M.	Wetaskiwin	Wetaskiwin	65	350	500	28	320	500
1892	Rabbit Hills	Tp. 51, Rgs. 22, 23 W., 4 M.	Edmonton	Edmonton	95	350	800	80	750	
1893	Le Duc	Tps. 49, 50, Rgs. 23, 24, 25 W., 4 M.	Edmonton	Le Duc	65	290	600	20	200	
1891	Hoffnungsan & Rosenthal	Tps. 52, 53, Rgs. 27, 28 W., 4 M., and Tp. 52, Rg. 1 W., 5 M.	Le Duc	do	100	450	1,000	50	450	50
1892	Josephsburg, Beaver Hills	Tps. 54, 55, Rgs. 20, 21 W., 4 M.	Stoney Plain	Edmonton	60	300	1,200	35	700	20
1894	Indian Reserve	Tps. 51, 52, Rg. 24 W., 4 M.	Edmonton	do	25	120	600	60	150	
1894	Moravian	Tps. 55, 56, Rg. 20 W., 4 M.	Ft. Saskatchewan	do	23	100		5	5	
1894	Lacombe	Tp. 40, Rg. 25 W., 4 M.	Lacortbe	Lacombe	6	14	75	10	25	
1888	Esteriaz	Tp. 19, Rgs. 1, 2, Tp. 20, Rg. 2 W., 2 M.	Esteriaz	Whitehead	80	470	1,500	50	500	
1888	Alcester	Tp. 5, Rg. 19 W.	Alcester	Boisevain	12	62	600	50	60	
1888	Huns Valley	Tp. 16, Rg. 16 W.	Huns Valley	Franklin	29	190	350	60	200	
1888	Hohenlohe	Tps. 21, 22, Rgs. 30, 31 W., 1 M., Tp. 20, Rg. 31 W., 1 M.	Langenburg	Langenburg	60	350	1,000	80	700	
1885	Landslut	Tp. 21, Rg. 32 W.	Riverdale	do	24	110	500	8	200	200
1891	Beresina	Tps. 22, 23, 24, Rgs. 31, 32, 33 W.	Langenburg	do	38	220	800	50	260	

GERMAN—Continued.

When established.	Name of Colony.	Location.	Post Office.	Railway Station.	POPULATION.		Acres cultivated.	Stock.		
					Settlers.	Total Souls.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1890	Riversdale	Tp. 21, Rges. 32, 33, W. & Tp. 20, Rge. 32, W	Riversdale	Langenburg	10	42	300	2	120	
1890	Landestren	Tp. 23, Rge. 30, W	Landestren	do	30	130	650	5	220	
1891	Hoffenthal	Tp. 22, Rge. 30, W	Langenburg	do	11	38	250		90	
1898	Ebenezer	Tps. 27, 28, 29, Rges. 3, 4, 5, W., 2 M.	Ebenezer	Yorkton	135	640	4,000	550	2,800	575
1893	Tupper	Tps. 18 & 19, Rge. 12, W	Tupper	Gladstone	35	180	180	20	150	
1889	Gilbert Plains	Tps. 24 & 25, Rge. 32, W	Gilbert Plains	Arden	5	13	185	20	60	
1891	Sheho Lake	Tp. 30, Rges. 9, 10, W., 2 M.	Sheho Lake	Yorkton	15	60	350	90	280	
1892	Wilhemshohe	Tp. 33, Rge. 13 W., 2 M.	do	do	9	28	50		30	
1898	Beauséjour	Tps. 14 & 15, Rge. 8 E.	Brokenhead	Beauséjour	16	45	100	30	200	
1894	Leech Lake	Tp. 24, Rge. 5, W., 2 M.	Yorkton	Yorkton	12	42	80	4	50	
	(German)	Tps. 16 & 17, Rge. 32, W	Waipella	Waipella	6	30				
	Rolandrie (German & Swiss)	Tps. 13 & 14, Rges. 2 & 3, W., 2 M.	Whitewood	Whitewood						
	Beaver Lake	Tp. 52, Rge. 18, W., 4 M.	Beaver Lake	Edmonton						
	Egg Lake and Victoria	Tp. 57, Rge. 17, W., 4 M.		do	4	22			18	
1893	German Hungarians	Tp. 10, Rges. 16 & 17, W., 2 M.	Dumbow	Calgary		60				
	Dumbow	Tp. 27, Rge. 28, W., 4 M.	Red Deer	Red Deer						
1888	Cash City	Tp. 36, Rges. 2 & 3, W., 5 M.	Red Deer	Red Deer	2,042	9,669	36,237	2,756	16,410	2,785

NOTE.—The Mennonite settlements in Southern Manitoba and several of the less important German communities elsewhere in the North-west, are omitted from this schedule.

Department of the Interior.

FRENCH AND BELGIAN.

Year established.	Name of Colony.	Location.	Post Office.	Railway Station.	POPULATION.		Acres cultivated.	STOCK.		
					Settlers.	Souls.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1882	St. Alphonse . . . (Belgian)	Tp. 5, Rge. 12, W.	St. Alphonse	{ Maricopolis Indian Springs. Greenway Cypress River }	39	63	600	200		
	Bruxelles . . . do	Tp. 6, Rge. 11, W.	N. Dame de L.		4		185			
	N. Dame de Lourdes . do	Tps. 6 and 7, Rges. 8 and 9, W.								
	St. Léon . . . (French)	Tp. 5, Rge. 3, W.								
	Le Bret . . . do	Tp. 21, Rge. 13, W. 2								
	Lake Dauphin . . . do									
1888	St. Laurent & Lac Frs do	Tps. 15 and 16, Rge. 4, W.	St. L. & Clarkleight		12	43	22	200		
1892	La Gr. Clairière (Fr & Bgn)	Tps. 6 and 7, Rges. 24 and 25, W.	Grande Clairière		180	500	9,000			
1892	St. Maurice . . . do	Tps. 6 and 7, Rges. 30 and 31, W.	Reston		40	150	350			
1892	St. Raphaël . . . do	Tps. 5 and 6, Rges. 33 and 34, W.	Carnduff		25	60	200			
1892	Not named . . . do	Tps. 6, 7 and 8, Rges. 6, 7 and 8, W. 2	Percy & Alameda		40	70	500			
1893	Ste Rose . . . (French)		Lake Dauphin							
	St. Hubert . . . (Fr & Bgn)	Tps. 14 and 15, Rge. 3, W. 2	Whitewood		65	100	1,000	500		250
	St. Albert and Morrinville		Whitewood		22	70		40	75	
	Settlements . . . (Belgian)	Tps. 54, 55 and 56, R. 25 and 26, W. 4	Morinville		2	16	60		25	
1887	Lorette . . . (French)	Tp. 9, Rge. 5E	Lorette		15	24	400	50	236	
1891	St. Malo . . . do	Tp. 4, Rge. 4E	La Borderie		142	446	2,500	600	800	
	St. Jean-Baptiste de Morrinville (B. Fr. Swiss & Ger)	Tps. 55 and 56, Rges. 25 and 26, W. 4	Morinville		10	40	80	15	40	
	Belgian Colony . . (Belgian)	Tp. 54, Rge. 26, W. 4	S. J. Bt. de M'ville St. Edmouton		20	55				
1893	Montmarie . . . (French)	Tp. 15, Rge. 11, W. 2	Wolseley		20	40	250	21		
	Brandon, city of . . do		Brandon, Man		2	4				
1892	Notre Dame du Bon Conseil, Deloraine . . . (French)		Deloraine		12	57	70			
	La Broquerie . . . do				24	164	750		668	
1892	Ste Anne de Chênes do	Tps. 9 and 10, Rge. 3, W.	Fannystelle							
1890	Fannystelle . . . do									
	Oak Lake . . . do									
	Also St. Eustache . . . do									
1888	Jolys . . . do									
	Boucher, Assa . . . do									
	Lac la Biche . . . do									
	Ste Ann, via Edmouton									
					674	1,908	16,027	705	3,165	575

ICELANDIC.

Year established.	Name of Colony.	Location.	Post Office.	Railway Station.	POPULATION.		Acres cultivated.	STOCK.		
					Settlers.	Total Souls.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
1876	Gimli.....	Tps. 18 to 24, Rges. 3 and 4. Also Big Island	Gimli.....	Salkirk.....	306	1,557	2,706	32	3,186	4,172
1887	Swan Lake	Tps. 18 and 19, Rges. 3 W, Tp. 19 and 20, Rges. 4 and 5 W	Swan Lake	Swan Lake		260				
1881	Argyle	Tps. 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rges. 13 and 14 W	Grund	Baldur		850				
1892	Melita.....	Tps. 7, 8 and 9, Rges. 28 and 29 W	Melita.....	Melita.....		50				
1888	The Narrows	Lake Manitoba	Leclandic River		5	25				
1886	Thingvalla.....	Tps. 22, 23 and 24, Rges. 31 and 32 W, Tp. 24 Rge. 30 W	Churchbridge.....			544	300		500	
1887	Qu Appelle River	Tp. 18, Rges. 31 and 32 W	Yorkton P. O.	Wapella.....		60				
1891	Yorkton.....	Tp. 36, Rge. 1 W. 5, Tp. 37, Rge. 2 W 5		Yorkton.....	36	216	300		630	400
	Red Deer Colony.....			Red Deer.....						
					347	3,612	3,306	32	4,316	4,572

SUNDRY.

	Lee's Creek (Mormons from U.S.A.)	Tps. 2 and 3, Rges. 25, 26 and 27 W. 4	Cardston	Lethbridge.....	150	1,000	6,900		23,000	9,000
	New Finland (Finlanders)	Tps. 17 and 18, Rge. 1 W 2	Bienfait	Alameda	40	200	400		100	
	Hirsch (Jews)	Tp. 3, Rge. 5 W 2			190	1,225	7,300		23,100	9,000

Department of the Interior.

I.

RETURN of Settlers' Effects recorded at Customs Ports of Entry in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, for the fourteen months ended the 31st of December, 1894.

PORT OF ENTRY.	No. of Entries.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		PIGS.		MACHINERY.		OTHER EFFECTS.		TOTAL VALUE.
		No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.		
Emerson.....	60	124	9,785 00	129	2,092 00	10	25 00	18	78 00	3,307 00	5,906 00	21,193 00		
Gretna.....	206	457	27,912 00	134	2,043 00	22	40 00	119	420 00	6,549 00	26,528 00	63,492 00		
Killarney.....	19	83	4,640 00	17	230 00	1	3 00	6	12 00	1,054 00	1,610 00	7,549 00		
Deloraine.....	14	17	915 00							1,759 00	1,611 00	4,285 00		
Portage la Prairie.....	43	10	750 00							96 00	5,809 00	6,655 00		
Brandon.....	48										4,109 00	5,116 00		
North Portal.....	152	721	44,340 00	168	3,945 00	10	21 00	235	935 00	8,107 00	25,180 00	82,528 00		
Regina.....	43									960 00	4,886 00	5,846 00		
Maple Creek.....	15	63	1,629 00	8	160 00	160	200 00			8 00	1,018 00	3,015 00		
Calgary.....	167	3	225 00								22,563 00	22,788 00		
Coutts.....	49	305	11,025 00	38	700 00	160	160 00			129 00	7,924 00	19,638 00		
St. Mary's } Lethbridge }		mules 27	1,315 00	498	6,196 00	620	960 00			7,961 00	22,299 00	95,804 00		
Winnipeg.....	293	1,734	57,163 00								29,353 00	29,353 00		

Department of the Interior.

No. 2.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
CALGARY, 31st October, 1894.

H. H. SMITH, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

SIR,—I have the honour to report through you for the information of the Honourable the Minister of the Interior on the work of my office for the departmental year ending this date, the greater portion of which is embraced in the following itinerary:—

November 8th to the 18th. Visited Southern Alberta in connection with the winding up of the grazing leases.

20th to 22nd. Visited Beaver Mouth to investigate a charge of flooding lands preferred against the Columbia River Lumber Company.

December 1st to 15th. At Winnipeg discussing with the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway certain matters connected with the lands that company desired to reject.

26th. Left for Ottawa, where I remained until the 16th February, then returning to Calgary.

March 14th to 19th. Visited Macleod in connection with irrigation meeting.

28th. Left Calgary for Ottawa and remained there until July, and returned to Calgary on the 13th of that month.

July 21st to 25th. Visited Southern Alberta investigating certain allegations regarding the squatting on lands containing springs, and inquired into other matters of paramount interest in that district affecting stock industry.

August 7th to 10th. Inspected the country along the north bank of the Bow river from range 19, west of the 4th, to range 1, west of the 5th meridian, both inclusive, with a view to irrigation. I was accompanied by Mr. Doupé, who was sent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

25th to 27th. Visited Banff to meet the Minister.

28th to September 22nd. Visited Denver, Colorado, attending the International Irrigation Convention, and visited the Districts of Greeley, Rocky Ford and Grand Junction in Colorado, also Salt Lake and Ogden in Utah to acquaint myself with the systems of irrigation as practised at those points,

September 27th to October 7th. Visited Winnipeg and Selkirk, the latter point with Mr. D. J. S. Dickson pointing out on the ground what surveys were required to be made.

Reports in connection with the foregoing matters have from time to time been forwarded either to you or the Minister, and in the majority of cases to both.

With regard to mineral development and the present condition of pastoral and agricultural industry in Alberta, I beg to submit the results of my observation as follows:—

COAL MINING.

Operations in this industry have been prosecuted with great energy during the past year. An arrangement was entered into by the North-west Council with the Mining Inspector of Nova Scotia to visit all the coal mines in the territories and make a report as to the law which should be enforced regarding coal mines, or otherwise ordered by ordinance for that purpose.

LETHBRIDGE COLLIERY.

The financial depression in the western states has greatly curtailed the output at this point. Though the consumption of these coals in Manitoba and the territories is increasing, the chief market for this colliery will be the western states, and the consumption there is dependent largely upon the production of other minerals. The lowering of the duty upon bituminous coals imported into the states will no doubt, when there is a revival of trade, to a very considerable extent stimulate the output at this point.

At Canmore, the output of coal suitable for locomotive purposes has greatly increased. The Canadian Pacific Railway uses it very extensively on the western portion of their system.

The output from the anthracite mine has been greatly increased. The anthracite coal used in Winnipeg this coming winter will be to a very considerable extent supplied from this mine, and it has practically driven the Pennsylvania anthracite from the market at all points in Manitoba west of Winnipeg, the territories and British Columbia. Some trial shipments have been made to St. Paul via the Soo system, whether with satisfactory results or not I have not ascertained. A considerable quantity has gone to Montana over the Great Falls and Canada Railway. If the link between Lethbridge and Macleod were built, and the Great Falls and Canada Railway extended to standard gauge, there is no doubt a very large trade in these coals would be the result. When, as will probably shortly be the case, there will be rail connection between Revelstoke and Spokane Falls, a good market will be opened up in that quarter.

Already coal has been shipped into Nelson from Lethbridge via the Great Falls and Canada road, the Great Northern, the Spokane Northern and Fort Sheppard and Nelson Railways.

Owing to the financial depression of the last year no further progress has been made on the construction of the Red Deer Valley Railway. A great deal of coal is, however, teamed from the Knee Hill coal mines to Calgary, a distance of 56 miles, and sold at \$6 per ton. If well mined it is a good coal, at least as good as the Galt coal at Lethbridge.

During severe weather, which prevents the lignite coal of the Edmonton mines from slacking, considerable is mined and shipped as far as Calgary. Probably four hundred tons reached Calgary during last year.

A good deal of coal mining for consumption in the immediate vicinity is carried on at Red Deer, on the Middle Fork of the Old Man's River, Sheep Creek, High River, North Fork of Pincher Creek, Waterton River, St. Mary's near Pot Hole Creek, and on the Saskatchewan near Medicine Hat.

PLACER MINING.

Various exploration parties have left this place and Edmonton with a view to locating placer claims on the Upper South Saskatchewan and Bow rivers. Some excitement did occur on the former river where valuable deposits were said to have been located in the vicinity of Medicine Hat. I am not aware of any placer claims having been recorded, but considerable washing was going on until the frost set in, and judging from the large number of inquiries received by me from that district and which are still coming in, it is likely that great interest will be taken in these discoveries next season. Along the Saskatchewan gold washing operations have been prosecuted during this year to a considerable extent, but as a rule in a very crude manner. Several inquiries have been received from parties controlling capital in the eastern provinces and in the United States during the year respecting the feasibility of applying hydraulic machinery on these streams, and it is possible considerable development may be looked for next year in placer mining.

PETROLEUM.

I regret that I am unable to record any development as far as petroleum mining is concerned. It is to be hoped, however, that the efforts made by this

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department in Athabasca, if successful, will induce capitalists to take the matter up. The outcome of the borings under the auspices of the Geological Survey Department in Athabasca will no doubt be reported upon elsewhere.

CROPS.

The crops of last year varied from fair to an utter failure in the following districts: south of a line from a point about 50 miles north of Calgary, thence easterly throughout the southern two-thirds of Western Assiniboia and the southerly half of Eastern Assiniboia. They were excellent in the northern portion of Alberta and most of Saskatchewan. The crop in the remainder of the District of Assiniboia was fair.

The failure was on account of drought.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The destruction caused by fires exceeds that of any previous year, and the time has come when one begins to realize that very drastic measures are becoming absolutely necessary in order to prevent the extensive ranges from being burned off, thus materially reducing their grazing capacity to the great detriment of the stockmen who, to a great extent, depend upon these ranges for their winter feed.

The North-west Council has offered a large prize for the most practicable invention in the way of making effectual fire guards rapidly, and it is to be hoped that this will prove a stimulus to some inventive genius to come forward with an appliance or implement which will meet the condition required.

HORSES.

It occurs to me that the condition of this industry has reached a very serious stage, and it will be well to consider whether or not some steps could be taken to remedy the state of affairs which is certain to arise if events are permitted to shape themselves. Owing to the low prices which horses have brought and for many years will bring, the probabilities are that owners of considerable bands which are not particularly well bred will not feel warranted in incurring the expenditure necessary to improve their stock. The natural consequence will be that they will be turned loose on the public domain, and owing to the number of very inferior range stallions that will then be at large, the quality of horses will rapidly deteriorate and the country will soon be over-run and eaten out by a large number of horses which are practically worthless. The result of this would be highly disastrous to the stock and pastures, as between what would be grazed and trampled down, large stretches of country would gradually become non-productive. That this result is not an imaginary one is proven by experience in Idaho, Washington Territory and Oregon. It is estimated by competent authorities that within the states mentioned there are over one million horses running at large which are to all practical purposes absolutely worthless, and the destruction of pasturage which could be advantageously utilized in grazing profitable stock is simply enormous. The same condition of affairs existed some years ago in the Kamloops district where Indian ponies were so numerous that it is asserted by those who are competent to judge that it would have been a good investment for the country if all the ponies had been purchased some years ago and shot. If my prediction should be realized, and of the probability there can be no doubt, the question then arises what can be done to avert the threatened injury or at least minimize the same as much as possible? If the prohibition of grazing of horses on the public domain could be enforced this catastrophe would probably be avoided. I think such a regulation, although it might at first sight appear rather drastic, should be carried into effect. Those who are breeding high class animals would be encouraged and no hardship would be inflicted on

them, while the other parties who are breeding only scrub horses would find these regulations prohibitory to a great extent and would go into cattle or sheep raising. A reasonable time, say two or three years, should be allowed them to dispose of their stock. It is a foregone conclusion that the price will not improve with time, as the market is completely destroyed without hope of resuscitation.

CATTLE.

During the past winter and spring, although the temperature was considerably below the average, the profits in this industry were good, as very little loss was sustained, probably as small a percentage as any in winter in the history of this country. Between the local consumption and exportation to Great Britain and the west, the stock of cattle fit for slaughter has been nearly all disposed of. The prices obtained were fair: \$35 00 for cows and heifers and \$40.00 for four-year-old steers. About 2,500 steers, chiefly two-year-olds, were brought into this country by the Cochrane Rancho Company from Oregon. For maturing stock, Southern Alberta excels any portion of the continent of North America; it is, however, not so favourable for breeding them as some countries farther south, and the most profitable industry in this line would be to purchase yearlings or two-year-old cattle in the south, and, driving them up here, graze them until they were three or four years old, when they could be disposed of most advantageously. To such a traffic, however, there are two obstacles, viz., the duty and the quarantine. The question of duty is, of course, one to be considered more as a matter of policy as affecting the country at large, not as it might advantageously or detrimentally affect any isolated district, but if the profits on this industry could be made to benefit the whole country to the same extent as the present duty, it might be good policy to reduce it. However, I merely desire to bring the matter to your attention without expressing what my own opinion in the case would be.

As to quarantine: if Canadian cattle are to be scheduled in England, I see no reason why our quarantine should be maintained so far as any stock is concerned which is bred north of the Platte and west of the Missouri and north of California on the Pacific Coast. Even if there is no hope of the scheduling being raised for the whole of Canada in Great Britain, could it not be arranged to have all cattle quarantined from points west of Lake Superior, which could be readily done, as pointed out by me in last year's report? This, of course, would necessitate that the meat trade of Manitoba and the North-west should assume the form of dead meat. This would for some little time perhaps entail some hardship, but the ultimate results I have no doubt would be advantageous to all parties interested. In those portions of the territories which could strictly speaking not be called ranching districts there is at present a very considerable number of cattle; it is, however, unfortunate that these animals are not up to the desirable standard. This is more particularly noticeable in the stock brought in by settlers from the United States during the past two seasons. If one had not actually seen it, it would be hard to believe that such wretched stock would be kept and bred from, in these days of improvement, and viewing the efforts put forth towards perfecting breeds during the past thirty years. It might prove impracticable, but it occurs to me that it would be a great boon to the public generally if breeding in this country were restricted somewhat to the same extent it is reported to be in France, where I understand that no male animal is allowed to propagate his species unless examined, approved and licensed by a competent officer acting on behalf of the Government.

SHEEP

Are doing remarkably well so far as improvement in quality of wool and size of carcass is concerned. Sheep-men complain, however, of low prices. How far their contentions are just I am unable to say; but judging of the value and profits on mutton by the price charged the retail consumer there should be a gold mine in

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this business. A great deal of attention and needless alarm has been raised on account of the competition which was alleged would arise from Australia. I understand that the great mutton producing districts of Australia are all situated in hot climates. If such be the case, the quality must be very inferior to that raised in this country, which cannot be excelled.

HOGS.

In those portions of the territories where a surplus of coarse grain is produced, the hog industry is being greatly stimulated; but there is any amount of scope yet for enlargement. The possible consumption of pork in Manitoba and the North-west Territories as well as British Columbia, is probably no less than four times the quantity of the production. I have not the statistics available on this point, but I am certain I am well within the mark.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

So far as the territories and British Columbia are concerned, the consumption of eggs and poultry is far in excess of the production, and I doubt whether Manitoba produces on the whole more than it consumes. It is true that a great deal is exported from that province to the territories and the coast; but it is also probable that a considerable portion is imported also during certain seasons of the year. During the winter time it is probable that a great deal more would be consumed if the poultry and eggs were available at reasonable prices and prices which would leave a fair margin to the producer. The North-west Territories cannot be excelled in this line of business; and this should also be one of the greatest turkey raising climates, as dryness, which this bird thrives best in, is the principal characteristic of the climate in Southern Alberta, and, indeed, the southern portion of the territories.

DAIRYING.

There has been a very gratifying increase in the above, particularly in Alberta and some portions of Assiniboia. The foot hill country of Alberta, extending from Red Deer to the international boundary, has, indeed, been most lavishly endowed by nature as a dairying district. I have, however, in former reports enlarged sufficiently upon this subject and need not, therefore, enter further into it now. The greater portion of the west of the territories, particularly Northern Alberta, most of the Saskatchewan district, and the northern portion of Eastern Assiniboia, are peculiarly adapted to this industry, as also portions of Western Assiniboia, which have spring creeks running through them, notably the neighbourhoods of the Cypress Hills and Wood Mountain.

SQUATTERS.

A very objectionable feature in the settlement of Southern Alberta has developed within the past two or three years, namely, the appropriation of springs which should be reserved for stock watering purposes. The paramount industry of that country is stock, and it cannot be carried on successfully without a liberal supply of watering places. The temptation to settle near a valuable spring is, I know, a strong one. When these squatters are remonstrated with the reply is invariably to the effect that "they will never drive any stock away." If they are permitted to remain, however, the result will be that all the springs will be rendered practically useless. The first thing a settler obtains is a dog or two, and as his buildings are usually within a short distance of the spring, these dogs will not allow strange cattle to come near it. The maintainance of these reservations is just as much in

the interest of the small rancher with a few head of cattle as of him who owns thousands. In some cases springs have been squatted on recently, which remain open all winter even during the severest weather, and where thousands of animals obtain their water during the winter season of the year every day. All those who understand the requirements of the country and have its interests at heart are unanimous in condemning the monopolizing of these springs for the benefit of a few squatters, and agree that the Government should forthwith adopt measures to protect the public interest. I have endorsed this view in the strongest language and trust that the requisite action will be carried out. If such be done and the reservations are enforced for a year or two, no further difficulty may be anticipated. A good deal of time has been spent during the past year by officials of this department in having a large number of springs and valuable watering places correctly located, and lists of the same have been forwarded from time to time.

IRRIGATION.

This subject will be separately reported upon by me.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. PEARCE,
Superintendent.

Department of the Interior.

No. 3.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MINES,
CALGARY, 31st October, 1894.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I herewith have the honour to submit for your information a report on irrigation matters for the past year so far as the same have come under my notice.

It might be well at this juncture to give a brief *résumé* of the history of irrigation in the North-west Territories.

The first irrigation ditch constructed was probably by Mr. John Glen, who in the year 1875 settled on what upon survey proved to be section three, township twenty-three, range one west of the fifth meridian. The ditch was constructed in, I think, 1878 or '79 and was in active operation in 1880. The water was taken out of Fish Creek and an area of probably 15 or 20 acres irrigated. Owing to faulty construction the ditch was not from an engineering point of view a success; but as long as Mr. Glen occupied the place it proved a very valuable aid in his farming operations, although its maximum usefulness was not utilized for the reason above stated.

There are the remains of a ditch on what is now the Peigan Indian reserve on the bottom of the Old Man's river about a mile and a half above the agency. It was constructed by two Americans who had squatted there prior to this reserve being formed. They were, I am informed, bought out and probably left the country. I do not think any water ever flowed through this ditch, except during the overflow of Beaver creek, by which it was intended to be fed.

I am told that there is an irrigation ditch near the Cypress hills built many years ago; but I am unable to find out who constructed the same or whether it was ever utilized. The remains of it, however, can be distinctly traced, it is stated.

On sections 35 and 36, township 18, range 29 west of the fourth meridian, a ditch was constructed by Messrs. Smith & French. This was taken out early in the eighties; but it was found useless, as the water was at a lower elevation than the land it was intended to serve. A small outlay would, however, have made it work.

In 1889 water was taken out of Big Bear creek, which rises on the north slope of the Cypress hills and empties into Crane Lake, by a ditch to create some hay lands. It is stated to have been a success. At its inception the work was very faulty, but has probably been greatly improved.

The next ditch constructed in the territories was in, I think, the year 1891, by Mr. John Quirk. The water was taken out of the north fork of Sheep creek on about section 5, township 20, range 4 west of the 5th meridian. In 1892 he had probably 100 acres under irrigation; but he has since extended it considerably. This ditch has been a decided success and a great object lesson in irrigation for the settlers of that portion of the territories.

Since 1892 a very large number of ditches have been constructed of various sizes and great interest has been displayed in the subject.

IRRIGATION COMPANIES CHARTERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

The first irrigation company chartered by Act of Parliament in Canada was in 1891 when the MacLeod Irrigation Company received its charter.

In 1892 the "High River and Sheep Creek Irrigation Company," was incorporated and the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's Act was so amended as to enable them to construct irrigation works and practise irrigation thereunder. In 1893 there were three charters granted, the "Alberta Irrigation Company," the "Calgary Hydraulic Company" and the "Calgary Irrigation Company." In 1894 the "Calgary Irrigation Company" obtained an amendment to its charter and the "General Irrigation Act," known as the "North-west Irrigation Act," became law, and it is probable no more charters will be granted, as the general act is broad enough to cover everything necessary in such enterprises.

Of the companies chartered only two have actually engaged in irrigation. The "Alberta Irrigation Company" probably has made some preliminary surveys. The "Macleod Irrigation Company" had some surveys performed, which, however, proved of no practical use, and the "High River and Sheep Creek Company" has not even made surveys. Some of the promoters of the latter company claim that certain surveys have been made by the said company, but such is not the case. At the instance of the "Calgary and Edmonton Land Grant Owners" and at their expense, slight surveys were performed, which these gentlemen are anxious to take the credit for.

In reviewing the reports of the Department of the Interior, and I am not aware of any other reports in which irrigation would be treated, I find that the first reference to irrigation was made by the writer in his report of 1885. Every year since then the subject has been dealt with to a greater or lesser extent; what appears in the annual reports, however, forms but an infinitesimal portion of my total correspondence with the department on the subject.

The article in question is the following :

"There are three large tracts in various parts of the grazing districts which could be comparatively irrigated; and it might be advisable that such lands could be acquired at moderate rates, patents therefor not to issue until the lands have been thoroughly irrigated by the purchasers. Hay lands will be required shortly — the natural hay grounds become worthless in a year or two if cattle are permitted to run over them — and it is necessary that a certain amount of feed should be harvested each year for late calves, weak, sick or lame stock, and to feed the stock generally at intervals during severe storms. In the United States, provisions are made whereby such lands can be acquired, to the extent of 160 acres, by one individual, but patent does not issue until water has been laid on. This, however, has led to many grave abuses and the commissioner of public lands there has for several years recommended that the Act governing this matter and known as the "Desert Land Act" be repealed. Under that Act, the proof of water having been laid on rests merely on the affidavit of the claimant, corroborated by two witnesses, and this clause in the Act is so broad that abuses easily arise. This might be prevented, however, by inserting a provision that such proof should be satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, and an inspection in each case would show whether the spirit of the regulations had been complied with. There could be no objections to large tracts of such lands being assigned to associations or companies, as, in many cases it will be found that an area of several thousand acres can be irrigated at a very much cheaper rate per acre than a few hundreds. Such land might be granted subject to the right of the Crown to take possession thereof at a certain advance on the cost of the same.

"In the ranching country it would, I think, be advisable to make the railway land grants *en bloc*. This would enable capitalists to purchase a large area and thus protect their interests. I would also suggest that Hudson's Bay Company's lands be given them in blocks and that the same course be taken in regard to School lands."

At this date, the views there expressed are largely held by the writer.

In 1888 I wrote an article which was read before the "Association of Dominion Land Surveyors" in January, 1890, respecting the settlement of a large portion of what we may term the "semi-arid" district of Alberta. The scheme as outlined therein is one which I should still consider worthy of the most serious consideration.

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This was followed by an article read before the same association in which I simply enlarged upon the views expressed in my previous article, and pointed out the necessity of a complete topographical survey, the gauging of streams, etc., etc., on the lines adopted by the department in the surveys of this year under the direction of Mr. J. S. Dennis, D.T.S.

During the visit of the Minister of Interior early in the winter of 1892 to Calgary this subject was brought to his attention, and he manifested a great deal of interest in the same. The result was that officials of the department were instructed to at once prepare an Irrigation Act suitable to the conditions of the country. This was done, and the Act was introduced and read before the House during the session of 1893. Owing to the absence from Ottawa of the Premier, who was at that time in Paris as a member of the Behring Sea Commission, it was thought advisable to curtail legislation as much as possible, and it was further felt that a wide discussion of the provisions of the proposed Act before the same was finally made law was most desirable. Copies were, therefore, by instruction of the Minister, circulated amongst a large number of interested parties, and criticisms and suggestions solicited. The result was no doubt very advantageous. During the early part of 1894 the agitation was continued throughout the territories in irrigation matters; in some cases it was worked up on account of personal interests, but generally it was maintained by the ranching and farming population of the territories, who felt that the question at issue was of the utmost importance to the future prosperity of the country.

The Act was prepared finally for submission to the House, embodying all the principles which it was thought wise to adopt from the best information procurable on the subject. A deputation from Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Calgary and vicinity, and Macleod, proceeded to Ottawa in May to press the passage of the Act, as it was felt that this being a comparatively speaking new subject and one with which very few of the members of Parliament were personally familiar, there might be some opposition to measures which to an outsider might appear sweeping, but which were, as a matter of fact, vital principles, most indispensable in the interest of irrigation. In this connection I desire to mention that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company liberally aided the deputation in providing free transportation for the members of the same to Ottawa. The Act has yet to stand the test, but, I think, it contains the germs of all the vital principles necessary, and any less important imperfections can easily be corrected and remedied as the same arise by amendments from time to time. The abolition of riparian rights vesting the control of the water in one strong, central authority, so that the same may be applied in the most economical and beneficial manner, was, of course, the most important point of the Act. This enables the waters of the territories to be so applied that each separate application of considerable moment may be one of the connecting links of a scheme under which all the waters within the limits of the Act may ultimately be so applied that the maximum use of them may be attained.

This country, like most countries where irrigation is practised, contains a great deal more land than the water available will profitably irrigate, and the utmost care should be exercised in order that no unprofitable application of water be legalized. Of course, during the next two or three years, until our topographical surveys are extended over a considerable area of the country, it would be premature to elaborate any detailed scheme embracing the greater parts of the waters available and the lands that could be irrigated thereby, and in the meantime there is no doubt that several small enterprises will desire licenses to proceed with their undertaking. These, however, will not be found to utilize any considerable part of the water available, and even if such were the case and the schemes were found to be in opposition to the best interests of the country, the same could easily be expropriated under the Act, if the damage done should be found to warrant such a proceeding.

It might not be out of place to mention here that there seems to be a considerable misapprehension on the part of several citizens of this country as to the scope of the surveys at present being performed by the Government. Whether these are

honest or only asserted with a view to popularize themselves in their particular neighbourhood or serve other personal purposes, is a matter I shall not enter into. Some of these parties maintain that the Government should make all surveys for any private scheme a person desired to carry out or to embark in, and also that it should be the duty of the Government to furnish all reservoirs and dams necessary for the impounding of water and subsequent utilization of the same. It is perfectly true that in the United States some of the profoundest thinkers and best citizens strongly advocate the construction of reservoirs by the Government. But storage reservoirs as alluded to there, and those desired by the parties previously mentioned, are widely different things. What is pressed for by our neighbours to the south of us is storage reservoirs on main streams which would create immense lakes retaining the water during flood and letting out as required during the period of low water. It is probable that reservoirs of the nature mentioned could be created on the Red Deer and its upper tributaries, the Bow, Kananaskis, Cascade, Ghost and the Spray, and the sources of the main rivers proper. Probably reservoirs might be established within the mountains on the head waters of the Elbow river, also on the various branches of Sheep creek, North and Middle Branches of High river, and the Kootenay or Waterton. Unfortunately the Belly and Ste. Mary's rivers head in foreign territory, and without the consent of the United States Government the impounding of water could not be carried out on these streams.

Surveys already performed demonstrate that the Red Deer river waters could be cheaply carried south-easterly, and would probably place the irrigation of over one million acres of lands within the realm of possibility, situated within township 25 on the south and township 30 on the north from the 5th principal meridian east to the Red Deer river. The waters of the Bow could readily be taken out and irrigate a large belt of country extending from a few miles east of Calgary to Medicine Hat, along both sides of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line. The waters of High river can be utilized in irrigating the Little Bow river country so far as the supply is adequate; but there is in that district a tract of land extending from the head of the Little Bow to a short distance of MacLeod which can only be irrigated by the Bow river waters. It is probable that the Kananaskis river could most readily be made to serve that country. The Old Man's river can be largely used on both banks of those streams extending from range 1 west of the 5th down possibly to the Little Bow on the north bank and to the junction of the Belly river on the south bank. The Waterton river would probably irrigate to the best advantage that country lying between it and Belly river, and any surplus could probably be carried across the Belly to irrigate the lands to the east of it. The Belly river could be more readily brought to the east and a large portion of the Blood Indian reserves could be irrigated by it. Lee's creek will be fully utilized by the settlers along its banks within a year or two. The Ste. Mary's can be readily taken out to irrigate the country lying to the east and can be carried as far to the north and east as the waters available will warrant. The only waters remaining in large streams which rise in the Rocky Mountains are those of the Battle river and the North Saskatchewan and possibly the Pembina, and I would most strongly recommend that the necessary preliminary surveys be authorized to ascertain whether the waters of the North Saskatchewan and possibly those of the Pembina rivers, could readily be brought down to irrigate the stretch of country lying north of the Red Deer river and east of range 10 west of the fourth meridian. It is probable that natural channels could be found by which the waters in question could be cheaply brought to the point desired. It is at least worthy of the expenditure involved to ascertain whether the object sought is feasible. All of the districts or tracts mentioned contain soil of first-class quality.

The Cypress hills and Wood mountains furnish considerable water, but without impounding the same no considerable area can be irrigated; but by such action it is probable a very considerable area of first-class country will be rendered highly productive.

By impounding the head waters of the Moose Jaw and those of the Souris river, a considerable area of country could no doubt be rendered valuable.

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It is worthy of consideration whether or not the water which will remain in the South Saskatchewan could be taken out of its bed and carried into the source of the Qu'Appelle river and taken out of it and again utilized for irrigation purposes.

The surveys necessary to determine to what extent the foregoing suggestions are feasible should be made as soon as funds for the same are available.

THE "INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CONVENTION."

This convention was held at Denver, Colorado, commencing on the 3rd of September last. An invitation being extended to Canada, the writer was requested by the Minister to represent Canada at this convention, a request which he gladly complied with, and desires to tender his best thanks for the many courtesies extended to him and his colleague, Mr. J. S. Dennis, D. T. S., who in his capacity as a foreign member of the "Institute of American Irrigation Engineers" had already received an invitation to be present.

While in the states on this mission I took occasion to look into irrigation matters at Greeley, Rocky Ford and Grand Junction, Colorado, and Salt Lake City and Ogden in Utah.

Between the actual information received at the convention proper, the advantages derived from intercourse with the many professional men assembled there, and personal observations at the points mentioned, it is anticipated that considerable benefit will ensue to the territories at large on this subject.

Inquiry has satisfied me of the fact that a very large percentage of the early irrigation works carried on, particularly in Colorado and Nebraska, have proved financial failures. The cause, however, is easily explained. These works were chiefly built by foreign capital in the first place, and handled largely by schemers, which of course made them very expensive, and under the peculiar laws of those states all disputes that may arise relative to water rates are settled by jury, and this jury is largely composed of consumers of water. The result of such measures was that the companies had to go to the wall. In this country, however, the rates are to be fixed by an impartial tribunal, there will be ample security for capital, and the interests of the capitalist are not liable to be sacrificed at the mere whim or unreasonableness of consumers.

This short-sighted policy of antagonizing capital is most markedly exhibited in the laws of the state of Wyoming; there is probably no state where the prospects of opening out on a large scale are better than there, were it not for the legislation mentioned. As it is, not one dollar can be obtained for irrigation enterprises or any other venture requiring the confidence of capitalists, as through the one-sided legislation of the past years, every investment of outside capital has, where circumstances so permitted it, been withdrawn, and some of the best men of that state deplore in the most doleful terms the non-progressive position of affairs in Wyoming. Even if their present legislation was repealed, so far as this evil is concerned, it would take years to regain the confidence of capital and remove the present stagnation of enterprise, as the suspicion would always exist that a recurrence of such legislation might at any time take place.

EXPERIMENTS WITH IRRIGATION.

There are no two countries in which the conditions of crop and climate are identical so far as the application of water is concerned, and although there is no doubt that no matter how unskillfully water is applied to almost any crop, the results will be remunerative, some years will, of course, be consumed in series of experiments before the maximum of profit will accrue to the irrigationists. At Fort Collins, Colorado, is situated the State Agricultural College, and Professor Carpenter, a most enthusiastic and highly intellectual agriculturist and irrigationist, is in charge thereof. Experiments covering several years have here been carried out. Would it not be good policy for our Government to establish something along

the same lines? It would not be necessary that any large expenditure should be involved in initiating this institution, and the results would be simply incalculable. None of the present experimental farms are situated under such climatic and other conditions as would render them available for the desired experiments. The location of such a farm should be somewhere in the foot hills or adjacent thereto and south of the Red Deer river in Southern Alberta.

One is very rash to make prophesies; but at the same time, when a contention is accomplished, it is a great satisfaction to be able to say, "I told you so." With this in view I will venture to assert that before many years have passed there will be utilized for irrigation a very considerable quantity of the waters from the Assiniboine, Little Saskatchewan, White Sand, Pembina and Red rivers, within the Province of Manitoba. When one has studied what can be accomplished with the aid of irrigation, it seems incredible that even in the eastern provinces the storm waters of many streams are not impounded and utilized to prevent failure of crops in certain seasons, as in almost any year this water could be most profitably utilized for the growth of fodder.

GOVERNMENT AID TO IRRIGATION.

As you are aware, considerable agitation has existed in this country to induce the Government to extend aid to irrigation enterprises. This, however, is a subject which is very broad and should be carefully considered and investigated before decided upon. There has been for several years, in the United States, an agitation going on by some of the states within the arid and semi-arid districts of the West which has for its object to induce the Federal Government to hand over all the public lands to the various state and territorial authorities. This land would be utilized as a basis from which to bonus irrigation enterprises and otherwise encourage irrigation. The first irrigation convention which was held at Salt Lake City in September, 1891, was convened particularly for the purpose of furthering this proposition, and it was carried almost unanimously. At the convention held at Los Angeles in 1893 the same proposition was defeated, and at the recent convention at Denver, had the proposition again been submitted, it would have again been defeated.

The Carey Bill, introduced by Senator Carey of Wyoming, and which was passed by Congress at the last session in its expiring days, granted to certain states and territories each one million acres of land, with the proviso that the same is to be irrigated by the state or territory in question. There exists at present considerable diversity of opinion as to the scope of the act in question. Some maintain that it is perfectly valueless to any state with the conditions attached to it, while others are of opinion that there is a big "steal" in it, and that it has been promoted wholly in the interest of large speculators. It will be interesting to watch the results of this bill, as there is great fear that it may be wholly diverted from its original intention by the manipulations of unprincipled speculators. In discussing the matter with the Water Commissioner of the state of Wyoming, he pointed out how it might be rendered valuable in that state, namely, by the Union Pacific Railway and the state authorities uniting and making a selection of the state lands at the points where the railway company hold the alternate sections along the same lines, as has been adopted by our legislature in allowing the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to select its land grant *en bloc*, so that it might be able to irrigate these lands to the greatest advantage.

In many cases with us, I think, if land could be obtained at the minimum prices fixed by the Dominion Lands Act, namely \$1.00 per acre, and that in considerable areas, capital could be easily induced to embark in irrigation enterprises. The objection has been raised by some that such companies would soon develop into land speculators, if such facilities to acquire lands were given. Experience elsewhere has amply demonstrated that such objections are groundless, in fact the reverse appears to be the result, as there is not, I venture to say, at

Department of the Interior.

present, a large irrigation company in the United States which would not be most anxious to dispose of any of its lands at a nominal profit on the original cost. A little reflection will soon convince one that it would be very bad policy for an irrigation company to go to the expense of placing water on its lands at the rate of about \$4.00 to \$12.00 per acre, and then hold the same at exorbitant prices, thus not alone losing the interest on the capital invested in the lands, but also in having the land lying idle, as well as paying the water rate until the same is occupied and the irrigation work utilized.

To enable the Government to grant lands *en bloc*, it would be necessary that some arrangements should be made with the Hudson's Bay Company, and also so far as the School lands are concerned. The latter could easily be arranged for by legislation, and it is anticipated that the Hudson's Bay Company would see where their true interest lies, and be prepared to make some equitable arrangement with the Government respecting the lands belonging to that corporation.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. PEARCE,
Superintendent.

No. 4.

OFFICE of INSPECTOR of AGENCIES,

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

The Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg, Man.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Minister of the Interior, my annual report covering the period between 1st November, 1893, and 31st December, 1894.

On the 13th November, 1893, I left Ottawa, and between that date and 21st December, 1893, made inspections of the Dominion lands agencies at Estevan, Regina, Winnipeg, Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Red Deer, Kamloops and New Westminster, and of the Crown Timber Offices at Calgary, Edmonton and New Westminster.

Between 22nd of March, 1894, and 4th of April following, inspections were made of the Immigration offices and buildings at Montreal, Quebec and Halifax.

During the month of May the Dominion lands offices at Estevan, Red Deer, Calgary, Edmonton and Beaver Lake were examined. Upon my return to Calgary from Edmonton the floods had set in in the mountains and I was unable to go further west. Learning that early in June a steamer would leave Edmonton for Prince Albert, I decided to go down to Battleford on her and returned to Edmonton on June 7th. The vessel, however, went aground, and, in consequence, I did not reach Battleford until 2nd of July. In that month the offices at Battleford, Regina, New Westminster, Banff, Lethbridge, Brandon and Winnipeg were inspected.

In August the immigration offices and buildings at Montreal and Quebec were examined. While at Quebec I visited, on arrival, all ships reaching that port during my stay, and carefully looked over the steerage accommodation of a number of them. This, under all the circumstances, was found to be clean and well kept. In the Hansa Line ships adjustable iron bunks, removable at will, are substituted for the lumber ones in general use by other lines. These bunks, in my opinion, possess a decided advantage over the wooden ones in the way of cleanliness.

In each instance the officers of the ship were most courteous in showing me over their vessels and in giving information respecting the immigrant accommodation.

During October and the greater part of November illness prevented my undertaking any work. Towards the end of November I visited the office at Estevan, and in December the offices at Calgary, Wetaskiwin, Edmonton and Regina.

When not engaged with outside work I have been occupied at the head office in attending to questions affecting the agencies and land matters generally.

As a rule the business of the agencies is well conducted and the duties of the members of the staff efficiently performed.

The office opened in April last at Beaver Lake has proved of great convenience to new settlers, many of whom took up land within that district during the past season.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. GORDON,

Inspector of Dominion Lands and Immigration Agencies.

Department of the Interior.

No. 5.

TIMBER, MINERAL AND GRAZING LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 23rd January, 1895.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the fourteenth annual report of the Timber Mineral and Grazing Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior. Statements prepared by Mr. F. Loyer, bookkeeper of this branch, show that the revenue derived from the Crown timber, grazing, hay and mineral lands, but exclusive of sales of mineral lands, between the 1st of November, 1893, and the 1st of November, 1894, amounted to \$104,092.10, and the revenue for the calendar year, 1894, was \$106,148.39. The statements in question lettered A and C, together with reports of the Crown Timber Agents at Winnipeg, Man., Calgary, N.W.T., Edmonton, N.W.T., Prince Albert, N. W. T., and New Westminster, B. C., are appended hereto. The above amounts include the dues on timber, grazing, and hay cut on school lands.

The revenue between the 1st of November, 1893, and the 1st of November, 1894, was less than that of last year by \$16,720.05. There was an increase for grazing lands of \$5,616.11; but a decrease for timber dues of \$21,993.28; for hay lands of \$497.20; for mining fees of \$21.32; for coal lands of \$238.27; and for stone quarries an increase of \$413.91.

For the sake of reference and comparison, statements lettered D and E, showing both by fiscal and departmental years, the revenue received from timber, mineral, grazing and hay lands, from the year 1872 up to the 31st of December, 1894, not including sales of mineral lands, have also been prepared and will be found at the end of this report.

These statements do not include the revenue received from school lands, and a statement lettered F showing the total revenue received from this source up to the 30th June, 1894, has also been prepared and will be found at the end of this report.

The total revenue of the Winnipeg office from 1st November, 1893, to 1st November, 1894, amounted to \$37,453.15, being a decrease of \$2,614.90 as compared with the previous year.

The price of lumber within the Winnipeg agency varies from \$9 to \$17 per thousand feet B.M., according to the quality and kind of lumber. There are 29 mills in operation within the agency cutting under Government license.

The revenue received from the British Columbia Crown Timber Agency from 1st November, 1893, to 1st November, 1894, was \$24,317.18, being a decrease of \$8,463.12. Of the amount collected the sum of \$2,566.76 has been received as bonuses for berths put up to public competition. The total area acquired was about 13,167 square miles, averaging a bonus of \$188.87 per square mile. The total quantity of lumber manufactured for the year amounted to 14,475,717 feet B.M., as compared with 16,089,067 feet B.M., for last year, and sold at the rate of \$9 to \$10 per thousand. There were 14 mills within this agency operating under license from the Dominion Government.

The total amount of dues collected within the Calgary agency from 1st November, 1893, to 1st November, 1894, amounted to \$5,977.55, being a decrease of \$11,960.52. The price of lumber at Calgary was from \$3.00 to \$16.00, and at Fort McLeod \$10.00. Seven saw-mills were operating within this agency last year under Government license.

The total amount of dues collected within the Edmonton Agency from 1st November, 1893, to 1st November, 1894, was \$3,758.78, being a decrease of \$37.16 as compared with the previous year. The price of lumber at Edmonton during the year was \$16.00 to \$23.00 per thousand feet B.M. The agent reports six saw-mills in operation within this agency.

The total amount of dues collected within the Prince Albert Agency from the 1st November, 1893, to the 1st November, 1894, was \$6,495.03, being a decrease of \$823.42 as compared with the previous year. Lumber sold at Prince Albert from \$10.00 to \$25.00 per thousand. There are three saw-mills in this agency cutting timber under license.

Saw-mill returns received at the head office gave the following quantities of building material as having been manufactured and sold during the year within the five agencies:—

	Manufactured.	Sold.
Sawn lumber... ..	39,736,976	40,130,878
Shingles.....	7,210,677	6,709,908
Laths.....	1,089,179	946,398

One hundred and fifty-three licenses to cut timber over a total area of 3,128 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles were issued during the year. The area licensed in the province of Manitoba, the three provisional territorial districts, and on Dominion lands in the province of British Columbia, are as follows:—

	Miles.
Manitoba.....	862.68
Alberta.....	1,435.35
Assiniboia.....	62.75
Saskatchewan.....	345.95
British Columbia.....	421.36

The number of applications received during the calendar year 1894, to cut timber, was 80, of which 69 were for licenses and permits to cut timber in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and the remainder to cut timber on Dominion lands in British Columbia. The number of applications during the previous year was 111. Within the past year 13 berths have been cancelled, owing to the persons to whom they were granted not having complied with the provisions of the regulations. The total area of these berths was approximately 168 square miles. The number of berths still in force in the province and territories is 262, and on Dominion lands in British Columbia, 143.

MINING LANDS OTHER THAN COAL.

Returns from the Dominion lands agents show that during the past calendar year 20 new entries were made for mining locations other than coal. The revenue from mining lands for the calendar year 1894 was \$2,042.55, of which amount the sum of \$146.00 was received in payment of fees for entry and for the registration of assignments. The total area of mining locations sold up to the 1st of January, 1895, was 2,481.87 acres, which realized \$12,892.24.

All minerals, with the exception of coal, on Dominion lands within the Railway Belt in the province of British Columbia, are administered under the mining laws of that province. This is in accordance with an arrangement made between the Federal and Provincial Governments, and ratified by Orders in Council dated the 11th and 28th of February, 1890. This agreement may be terminated at any time by either Government.

By an Order in Council dated the 25th of August, 1891, petroleum lands were withdrawn from the operations of the mining regulations.

Department of the Interior.

COAL MINING LANDS.

The number of applications received during the calendar year was 34. The revenue for the year derived from the sale of coal lands was \$2,053.50, being an increase of \$1,153.50 over the previous year. The total area of coal lands sold up to the 1st of January, 1895, was 15,451.96 acres, and the total amount received therefor was \$156,478.53.

GRAZING LANDS.

The total number of leases of grazing lands in force on the 1st of January, 1895, was 156, which covered an area of 1,298,871.51 acres.

The following schedule shows the names of the lessees, the numbers of their ranches, and the area covered by each lease.

Ranche No.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Ranche No.	Name.	Area in Acres.
1	North-west Cattle Company....	44,000	329	Lachlan Collie.....	306.50
2	do. do.....	58,925	331	F. Murray-Honey & Lewis Parsons.....	5,280
11	Alexander Begg.....	320	333	R. G. Robinson.....	1,120
16b	D. McEachran.....	16,665	334	William Collie.....	160
25	Cochrane Rancho Company.....	73,500	335	Thomas J. Spence.....	427
28	A. B. Few.....	99,867	338	Frank Ward.....	160
33	A. S. Hill.....	7,000	341	G. J. Gagen & W. A. H. a'Court.....	5,760
34	Cochrane Rancho Company.....	33,000	343	Walter R. Johnson.....	2,400
35	North-west Cattle Company.....	55,000	344	A. T. Wallace.....	1,920
35a	Moore & Martin.....	31,656	347	Jeremiah M. J. Mulvihill.....	259
36	C. W. Martin.....	58,390.50	348	Leeson & Scott.....	1,920
38	Alfrey & Brooke.....	10,000	349	John G. Collins.....	1,280
42	Messrs. Warner & Goddard.....	25,999.50	250	L. G. McDonald.....	320
45	Wells & Brown.....	12,000	351	Samson & Harford.....	27,200
48	New Oxley (Canada) Rancho Co	80,000	352	Thomas Johnson.....	2,560
56	Bell Bros.....	4,052	353	W. W. Stuart.....	2,080
59	New Oxley (Canada) Rancho Co	62,934	354	Sibbald & Alfred.....	640
59a	C. W. Martin.....	37,066	356	William Grahame.....	477
74	Sir John Walrond.....	33,248	357	F. W. Peacock.....	129.65
82	Walrond Rancho Company.....	56,000	358	J. & R. Mitchell.....	960
93	Garnett Bros.....	20,000	365	Neil Hanson.....	640
101	Alberta Rancho Company.....	25,510	367	Geo. Anderson.....	640
104	W. B. Irving.....	5,280	368	Thomas Johnson.....	1,920
108	D. McDougall.....	6,000	369	J. & W. Potts.....	741
116	N. Boyd.....	3,920	373	John Cooil.....	1,280
120	M. Oxarart.....	11,000	374	L. C. Brown.....	640
137	Brown Rancho Company.....	33,500	376	Jas. T. Johnson.....	800
141	P. McLaren.....	7,500	377	John Cheeseman.....	320
153	Captain W. Thorburn.....	2,774.50	378	J. R. Craig.....	2,560
154	D. McEachran.....	14,325	380	R. G. Robinson.....	800
167	Glengarry Rancho Company.....	22,000	381	Cochrane Rancho Company.....	57,368
201	A. Adsit.....	1,760	385	W. N. Adsit.....	1,120
244	A. McLeod.....	960	386	H. G. Hurlbert.....	640
265	Jonathan Henderson.....	1,280	388	Canadian Agricultural Coal & Colonization Company.....	320
289	Canadian Pacific Colonization Corporation.....	43,199	392	Joseph Dugan.....	385
295	C. W. Martin.....	14,666	393	W. H. Moodie.....	56
308	J. & R. Mitchell.....	2,400	394	Leslie Hill.....	1,280
309	Canadian Pacific Colonization Corporation.....	11,000	395	John Cooil.....	640
310	Joseph Fisher.....	2,327	398	John Harvey.....	597.50
313	E. H. Maunsell.....	4,640	399	Gagen & a'Court.....	1,598
315	H. T. Morton.....	640	400	Ronald Greig.....	2,560
317	Francis White.....	25,739	401	J. P. Tully.....	532
318	T. W. Peacock.....	478.29	402	Chas. E. Stevens.....	480
320	Charles Carey.....	1,920	403	Mrs. H. Surrey.....	640
321	James Fidler.....	1,600	405	G. W. Quick.....	1,200
321a	James Fidler.....	640	406	James Nicholson.....	2,560
327	P. Byrne.....	480	408	J. S. Rose.....	2,560
328	J. Mitchell.....	1,997.30	410	James Hastie.....	640

Lessees of Grazing Lands—*Concluded.*

Ranche No.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Ranche No.	Name.	Area in Acres.
412	Leslie Hill.....	1,280	455	Donald McLean.....	2,088.50
413	H. A. Greely.....	2,160	456	Heon & Duhaime.....	1,724.77
414	A. T. Wallace.....	640	457	Max de Quezeize.....	2,402
415	S. T. Fawcett.....	800	458	Rev. John McDougall.....	2,952
416	David Bartram.....	1,124	459	Henri de Soras.....	2,211
417	Geo. A. Blair.....	2,516.50	460	Samuel Fletcher.....	1,286
418	Grier & Smith.....	1,280	461	H. Prince & A. Béliveau.....	960
419	A. T. Wallace.....	1,260	463	Wm. Collie.....	128
423	T. K. Fullerton.....	1,280	465	John G. Collins.....	1,280
424	John Cumberland.....	2,240	467	Geo. Lane.....	2,240
426	Fred. W. Fisher.....	289	468	J. W. & F. W. Ings.....	720
427	H. A. Sibbald.....	320	471	Hugh McAlpine.....	3,052
430	D. W. Newbury.....	640	472	R. G. Robinson.....	3,840
431	Couture & Bourré.....	1,920	474	Edward Fearon.....	5,742
432	Henry Hamilton.....	2,240	475	Jas. Warnock.....	1,280
433	Ed. Heffer.....	800	479	John Cheeseman.....	160
435	Napoleon Pomerleau.....	480	480	Frederick S. Smith.....	320
436	Arthur Trent.....	1,280	481	E. Jaunet & De Seysalle.....	2,210
437	Solyne Lajoie.....	320	482	Sarnia Ranching Co. (Limited).....	3,838
438	J. R. Davis.....	2,576	485	John Harvey.....	320
439	Wm. R. Abbott.....	1,440	486	John Lawrence.....	1,440
442	A. W. Bragg.....	960	491	Jas. Hargrave.....	3,204
443	McKay & Balding.....	2,560	492	Emiel Griesback.....	77
444	Wm. Stothers.....	640	494	Jas. Martin.....	640
445	Wm. Trent.....	1,920	496	J. H. Beom.....	1,920
446	H. H. Fauquier.....	320	500	Thos. Hourd.....	1,970
448	Walter B. Elliott.....	640	502	Jas. Leslie.....	640
451	Thomas Monkman.....	445	505	Philip Williams.....	640
452	Lethbridge Sheep Rancho Co.....	2,560	506	R. J. Christie.....	480
453	W. E. McCandlish.....	3,840			
454	Chas. W. May.....	320			
				Total Area.....	1,298,871.51

The total number of leases of School lands for grazing purposes in force on the 1st of January, 1895, was four, containing a total area of 2,525 acres. The names of the lessees and the numbers of their ranches are as follows:—

Ranche No.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Ranche No.	Name.	Area in Acres.
473	Rev. John McDougall.....	640.00	497	J. H. Beom.....	640.00
478	F. W. Godsall.....	605.00	499	Chas. Knight.....	640.00
				Total area.....	2,525.00

Department of the Interior.

HAY.

The following statement shows the names of the persons who hold leases of Dominion lands for hay purposes:—

Ranche No.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Ranche No.	Name.	Area in Acres.
342	Samuel Perry.....	40'00	469	D. M. Finlayson.....	37'50
363	D. C. Stewart.....	40'00	476	Henry Smith.....	12'00
440	Jonathan Rose.....	40'00	477	Walter Bradley.....	40'00
441	Richardson Thompson.....	40'00	483	Wm. Thomson.....	20'00
447	Alex. McIntyre.....	40'00	487	W. H. Gray.....	40'00
450	Jas. Gilchrist.....	30'00	489	Frank L. Engman.....	40'00
Total area.....					419'50

Four leases of School lands for hay purposes have been issued, the following being the names of the lessees:—

Ranche No.	Name.	Area in Acres.	Ranche No.	Name.	Area in Acres.
361	H. Anticknap.....	160'00	462	R. C. Brumpton.....	160'00
404	Gagen & à'Court.....	320'00	488	M. W. Colton.....	149'61
Total area.....					789.61

These lands are situated principally in the district of Alberta and the southern portion of Assiniboia, with a few tracts in the district of Saskatchewan and the province of Manitoba.

The following is a comparative statement of the work performed during the year 1894, and from the first of November, 1893 to the first of November, 1894:—

	From 1st Nov., '93 to 1st Nov., '94	Year 1894
Number of letters sent	5,413	5,593
Number of pages of memoranda and schedules	1,252	1,347
Number of plans and sketches prepared	268	287
Number of notices inviting tenders for timber berths sent.....	7,140	8,160
Timber—		
Number of berths applied for	89	80
Number of berths acquired by public competition, including permits	45	43
Number of licenses for timber berths prepared	153	153
Instructions issued for survey of timber berths	15	12
Number of returns of surveys of timber berths received and examined	26	26
Number of returns of saw-mills received and verified.....	233	233
Number of permits to cut timber issued by agents, also entered and checked.....	4,033	3,777

Number of timber permits returned under affidavit and checked.	2,322	2,188
Number of accounts kept posted.....	232	241
Number of timber seizures entered and checked.....	663	618

Grazing—

Number of applications for grazing lands received.....	102	111
Number of leases of grazing lands authorized to be issued.....	38	34
Number of leases of grazing lands issued	36	32
Number of leases of hay lands authorized to be issued	8	8
Number of leases of hay lands issued.....	8	6
Number of applications for hay lands.....	163	168
Number of applications for fishing and hunting reserves	1	
Number of accounts kept posted.....	333	349
Number of hay permit forms used by the Dominion Lands agents, also entered and checked over at this office.	2,299	2,291
Number of hay permits returned under affidavit entered and checked	1,267	1,453

Mining—

Number of applications for coal locations received.....	33	34
Number of coal locations of 320 acres and less sold.....	3	4
Number of coal locations of 320 acres and less reserved for prospecting.....	5	4
Number of applications for mining locations other than coal....	24	28
Number of new entries and renewals for mining locations granted by Dominion Lands agents, other than coal	10	20
Number of mining locations other than coal sold	1	4
Number of mill sites applied for.....	7	4
Number of applications for water power.....	1	2
Number of applications for irrigation.....	57	65

I have the honour to be, sir,
your obedient servant,

G. U. RYLEY,
*Clerk of Timber, Mineral and
Grazing Lands.*

Department of the Interior.

A.

STATEMENT of Receipts for Timber on Dominion Lands.

Month.	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Returns of Sales.	Permit Fees and Dues.	Seizures, Double Dues and Fines for Trespass.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1893.							
November.....	407 00	2,286 68	2,206 38	2,250 08	260 73		7,410 87
December.....	227 24	1,236 53	908 37	2,007 80	126 46		4,506 40
1894.							
January.....	126 00	5,587 70	2,796 84	1,817 71	99 53		10,427 78
February.....	441 00	591 60	408 90	1,388 09	77 75		2,907 34
March.....	1,922 76	2,097 79	299 06	1,656 23	233 71		6,209 55
April.....		291 84	1,577 74	3,667 96	473 93		6,010 57
May.....	799 00	5,275 31	2,652 54	606 17	112 95		9,445 97
June.....		1,391 48	4,539 63	1,210 12	73 70		7,214 93
July.....	117 00	798 82	2,730 73	1,049 71	242 35		4,938 61
August.....	70 00	580 34	835 03	661 70	267 00		2,414 07
September.....		493 69	2,797 54	1,605 96	357 04		5,254 23
October.....	90 00	268 27	3,965 30	5,365 35	893 61		10,582 53
November.....	50 00	2,034 39	1,701 74	1,168 11	350 20	10 00	5,314 44
December.....	145 00	1,476 00	1,963 99	3,605 18	335 53		7,525 70

SUMMARY.

Period.	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Returns of Sales.	Permit Fees and Dues.	Seizures, Double Dues and Fines for Trespass.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
From 1st Nov., 1893, to 1st Nov., 1894.....	4,200 00	20,900 05	25,718 06	23,285 98	3,218 76		77,322 85
Calendar year 1894.....	3,760 76	20,887 23	26,269 04	23,801 39	3,517 30	10 00	78,245 72

Revenue for Timber on School Lands from 1st November, 1893, to 31st October, 1894.....\$ 388 88
do do for the Calendar year 1894..... 492 75

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 24th January, 1895.

B.

STATEMENT of Receipts for Grazing, Hay, and Minerals on Dominion Lands.

Month.	GRAZING LANDS.		Hay Lands.	Mining Fees.	Royalty from Coal Lands.	Royalty from Stone Quarries.	Totals.
	Cash.	Scrip.					
1893.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
November.....	221 55	106 04	33 55	5 00			366 14
December.....	510 05	600 00	18 50				1,128 55
1894.							
January.....	136 37		101 00		167 00	413 91	818 28
February.....	358 47	80 00	40 90	15 00			494 37
March.....	539 40	2,160 00	141 10	4 00			2,844 50
April.....	112 02		161 60	2 00			275 62
May.....	2,253 63	660 00	677 22	10 00			3,600 85
June.....	374 88	2,902 10	1,460 75	10 00			4,747 73
July.....	1,134 79	1,280 00	801 40		7 00		3,223 19
August.....	236 76	1,280 00	913 50				2,430 26
September.....	252 97	1,200 00	171 95	10 00			1,634 92
October.....	349 10	2,400 00	70 80	10 00			2,829 90
November.....	1,207 32	80 00	23 27	40 00			1,350 59
December.....	728 04		333 92	45 00			1,106 96

SUMMARY.

Period.	GRAZING LANDS.		Hay Lands.	Mining Fees.	Royalty from Coal Lands.	Royalty from Stone Quarries.	Totals.
	Cash.	Scrip.					
1st Nov., 1893, to 1st Nov., 1894.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dominion Lands..	6,479 99	12,668 14	4,592 27	66 00	174 00	413 91	24,394 31
*School Lands....	75 40		1,910 66				1,986 06
Calendar year 1894							
Dominion Lands..	7,683 75	12,042 10	4,897 41	146 00	174 00	413 91	25,357 17
*School Lands....	145 79		1,906 96				2,052 75

*For details see Statement "C."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 24th January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

C.

STATEMENT of Receipts for Timber, Grazing and Hay on School Lands.

Month.	Timber.	Grazing	Hay.	Total.	Province of Manitoba.	North-west Territories.			Total.
						Assini- boia.	Alberta.	Sas- katch- ewan.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	\$ cts.
1893.									
November.....			8 10	8 10	5 70				8 10
December.....	76 38		11 20	87 58	87 58		2 40		87 58
1894.									
January.....	16 50		116 50	133 00	85 80		40 00	7 20	133 00
February.....	36 00		56 50	92 50	87 00			5 50	92 50
March.....	123 25		22 30	145 55	140 55	3 50		1 50	145 55
April.....	75		138 70	139 45	102 65	1 00	35 80		139 45
May.....	104 75	25 60	452 80	583 15	454 65	83 40	45 10		583 15
June.....	18 75	6 78	470 70	496 23	279 35	90 90	114 78	11 20	496 23
July.....	1 50		231 26	232 76	205 35	27 41			232 76
August.....	4 50	17 42	359 85	381 77	202 40	113 00	46 82	19 55	381 77
September.....		25 60	31 35	56 95	28 55	1 80	26 60		56 95
October.....	6 50		11 40	17 90	16 90	1 00			17 90
November.....	59 00	51 19	5 30	115 49	64 30		51 19		115 49
December.....	121 25	19 20	10 30	150 75	121 75	9 80	19 20		150 75

SUMMARY.

Period.	Timber.	Grazing	Hay.	Total.	Province of Manitoba.	North-west Territories.			Total.
						Assini- boia.	Alberta.	Sas- katch- ewan.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nov.1, '93, to Nov.1, '94.	388 88	75 40	1,910 66	2,374 94	1,696 48	322 01	311 50	44 95	2,374 94
Calendar year '94.....	492 75	145 79	1,906 96	2,545 50	1,789 25	331 81	379 49	44 95	2,545 50

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 24th January, 1895.

D.
STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay and Minerals on Dominion Lands, commencing with the
Fiscal Year 1872-73 and ending the 30th June, 1894.

Fiscal Year.	Timber Dues.	Grazing Lands.		Hay Lands.		Rents and Bonuses from Coal Lands.	Mining Fees.	Royalty for Stone Quarried.	Rent from Mill-sites, Scrip.	Gross Revenue.
		Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	Scrip.					
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1872-73	109 25									109 25
1873-74	2,710 55									2,710 55
1874-75	2,335 25									2,335 25
1875-76	387 00									387 00
1876-77	320 00									320 00
1877-78	1,020 00									1,020 00
1878-79	325 00									325 00
1879-80	25,121 46									25,121 46
1880-81	32,028 34									32,028 34
1881-82	58,753 14									58,753 14
1882-83	90,066 46	2,245 00				40 00				113,824 80
1883-84	147,983 10	11,370 60				880 00		33 91		159,994 60
1884-85	87,474 99	17,089 75				232 40		46 98		105,380 37
1885-86	64,820 31	29,562 51	3,131 08			40 00		21 78		98,798 73
1886-87	63,111 74	14,242 77	39,487 67					6 00		120,482 58
1887-88	94,964 55	5,922 47	23,023 28					4 21		126,264 03
1888-89	90,290 00	2,207 69	16,802 03					51 75		113,246 87
1889-90	84,042 95	1,305 57	9,021 63					186 00		104,212 23
1890-91	102,902 71	3,079 55	16,193 77					51 36	160 00	130,964 47
1891-92	106,461 35	3,726 80	17,222 60					430 00		133,027 60
1892-93	105,865 24	6,380 80	11,542 39					274 65		130,054 56
1893-94	81,290 51	5,740 79	7,687 56					413 91		100,962 31
Totals	1,245,583 90	125,718 71	144,112 91	41,188 02	160 00	2,671 46	2,709 85	913 27	160 00	1,563,218 14

Department of the Interior.

E.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Timber, Grazing, Hay and Minerals on Dominion Lands, commencing with the Departmental Year 1872-73 and ending the 31st December, 1894.

From 1st November to 31st October each year.	Timber Dues.		Grazing Lands.		Hay Lands.		Rents and Bonuses from Coal Lands.	Mining Fees.	Royalty for Stone Quarried	Rent from Mill-Sites, Scrip.	Gross Revenue.	
	\$	cts.	Cash.	Scrip.	Cash.	Scrip.						\$
1872-73	662	05									662	05
1873-74	2,347	00									2,347	00
1874-75	2,146	00									2,146	00
1875-76	387	00									387	00
1876-77	320	00									320	00
1877-78	1,820	00									1,820	00
1878-79	3,388	15									3,388	15
1879-80	31,339	95									31,339	95
1880-81	44,524	35									44,524	35
1881-82	75,712	27	10,123	60							85,835	86
1882-83	150,712	27	18,778	83							170,490	82
1883-84	93,765	86	10,642	50	135	20					105,157	05
1884-85	63,533	84	20,342	74	481	00			29	00	84,956	16
1885-86	70,927	70	26,723	72	1,223	45			401	00	119,825	94
1886-87	77,871	91	11,528	77	1,796	50			27	78	119,479	72
1887-88	91,538	24	5,988	42	3,289	57			4	21	121,432	24
1888-89	76,203	83	1,635	08	20,260	41	17	10	231	75	101,864	47
1889-90	102,082	58	3,556	05	6,909	55	73	25	184	15	123,413	17
1890-91	104,385	73	2,353	73	8,235	67	68	34	181	0	127,731	26
1891-92	98,967	06	4,659	59	5,844	58	174	50	137	30	123,882	90
1892-93	98,795	71	5,379	33	5,360	40	67	70	16	80	118,179	60
1893-94	77,322	85	6,479	99	4,276	88	412	27	87	32	101,717	16
Nov. and Dec., 1894	12,840	14	1,935	36	357	19			413	91	15,247	69
Totals to 31st Dec. 1894.	1,281,613	48	129,627	71	43,502	86	2,678	46	2,814	85	1,611,823	54

F.
SCHOOL LANDS.
STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Timber, Hay, and Stone Quarries, commencing with the Fiscal Year 1883-84, and ended the 30th June, 1894.

Fiscal Year.	REVENUE CLASSIFIED BY DISTRICTS.																										
	Grazing Lands.		Timber Dues.		Hay Lands.		Stone Quarries.		Total.		Province of Manitoba.		Assiniboia.		Alberta.		Saskatchewan.		Total.								
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.							
1883-84.			36	50					36	50										36	50						
1884-85.			136	00					136	00										136	00						
1885-86.			1,238	11					1,238	11										1,238	11						
1886-87.			940	26					940	26										940	26						
1887-88.			1,333	99					1,333	99										1,333	99						
1888-89.			695	86					695	86										695	86						
1889-90.			919	10					936	60										936	60						
1890-91.			489	22				17	3,067	94										3,067	94						
1891-92.			270	81					1,930	22										1,930	22						
1892-93.			831	50					2,080	95										2,080	95						
1893-94.			32	38					2,677	66										2,677	66						
Totals.....			32	38					15,594	09	8,122	73	17	50						2,781	45	788	93	224	55	15,594	09

MEMO.—This statement does not include the revenue received for hay cut on School lands anterior to 1st July, 1890. On this account \$3,260.86 was collected for hay cut on Manitoba School lands, which amount was adjusted by Order in Council dated the 20th July, 1891, showing the position of the Manitoba School Lands Fund on the 30th June, 1890.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TIMBER AND MINES BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 24th January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE, WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the sixteenth annual report of the business of this branch of the department, covering the period between the 31st October, 1893, and the 31st December, 1894, accompanied by the following tabulated statements, namely:—

- A. Statement showing the revenue derived from Crown Timber.
- B. General office returns showing amount of clerical work performed.
- C. List of the names of licensees conducting operations on Government lands within this agency, together with the amount of lumber, etc., manufactured, sold and on hand by each licensee respectively.

RECEIPTS.

The total amount of cash receipts from all sources paid to the credit of the Receiver General during the fourteen months on account of this agency was \$44,186.36, as against \$40,068.05 for the twelve months ended the 31st of October, 1893.

GENERAL OFFICE WORK.

The general work of the office has increased since my last annual report; an increase which has been maintained ever since the office was opened and which may be expected to continue for several years to come, as population increases and the supply of timber on private lands becomes exhausted, thus compelling settlers to have recourse to the lands of the Crown.

LUMBER INTERESTS.

The total amount of lumber disposed of during the year in Manitoba and that part of the North-west embraced within this District, is as follows:

Canadian pine	34,000,000 ft.
" spruce	11,000,000 ft.
United States pine.....	3,750,000 ft.
British Columbia products (approximately)	4,000,000 ft.

Total.. ..52,750,000 ft.

Through the kindness of the customs officials at this port I am enabled to give you a comparative statement of the amount of lumber material imported from the United States for the years ended the 31st October, 1893, and 31st October, 1894, respectively, which is as follows:—

STATEMENT showing the quantity of lumber entered at the Port of Winnipeg and the outports from October 31st, 1892 to October 31st, 1893; and from October 31st, 1893 to October 31st, 1894.

Name of Port and Outport.	Oct. 31, '92 to Oct. 31, '93.		Oct. 31, '93 to Oct. 31, '94.	
	Dressed.	Undressed.	Dressed.	Undressed.
	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.	Ft.
Emerson.....		17,801	65,876	502,840
Gretna.....	42,758	98,507	800	63,403
Killarney.....	58,566	37,168	11,016	8,507
North Portal.....			1,700	9,000
Portage la Prairie.....		31,520	56,779	32,034
Brandon.....		35,707	272,838	256,764
Winnipeg.....	78,982	954,044	265,379	2,200,647
Total.....	180,306	1,174,747	647,388	3,073,195

It will be observed from the foregoing that since American lumber was put on the free list the importations have largely increased.

The price of pine and spruce on the Winnipeg market has been reduced by \$2.00 to \$2.50 per thousand feet, brought about by the competition of dealers in American lumber. Pine is selling at \$19.00 per thousand and spruce at \$17.00 per thousand feet.

The lumber trade has been quiet during the year; sales have not been pushed as formerly, the lumbermen preferring rather to carry a surplus stock during the times of depression than run the risk of uncertain collections.

The Canadian saw-mills producing lumber for this market have a capacity of 140,000,000 feet B. M. per annum. Only 45,000,000 feet were cut, being less than one-third of their whole capacity.

FUEL.

The fuel item is always an important one in household expenditure and especially so in this country. It is gratifying to note that the prices are lower both for wood and coal than at any previous time in the history of the country. Twelve years ago hard coal retailed at \$16.75 a ton, while tamarack cordwood sold for \$10.00. Each year since there has been a steady decline in prices, and to-day the best American anthracite coal can be had on car at \$8.25 per ton, and tamarack wood at \$3.50 a cord.

Approximately 50,000 cords of wood were marketed at Winnipeg during the past year, which was sold on car at the following average prices: Tamarack \$3.50, oak \$3.50, and poplar \$2.00 a cord.

Canadian anthracite coal was only properly introduced last season, the sales amounting to about 4,000 tons at the price of \$8.25 on car. This season already the sales have amounted to 11,000 tons, at prices ranging from \$8.00 down to \$5.25 on car as follows: Furnace and stove \$8.00, nut \$6.50, and pea \$5.25.

American anthracite, owing to the increased favour in which the Canadian article was held, has diminished in sales from 27,000 tons last year to 18,300 tons for this year, notwithstanding the drop in price from \$10.00 to \$8.25 on car.

The Galt coal has not suffered in popular favour, the sales this season in Winnipeg having reached 5,120 tons, at the price of \$7.00 on car.

The Souris coal fields have yielded an output during the year of 16,500 tons, of which 14,500 tons have found a market here and at other points in Manitoba and the North-west on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 2,000 tons sold to settlers for local use in neighbourhood of mine. This coal is selling at prices at the various points as under: Winnipeg \$3.75, Portage la Prairie \$3.75, Brandon \$3.50, Regina \$3.50 on car, and to settlers at the mines \$1.00 per ton.

Department of the Interior.

FOREST RESERVATIONS.

The policy determined upon last year by the department, of setting aside certain lands from the public domain as timber reservations, with a view of securing a continuous supply of timber for future needs, as well as of providing more favourable conditions for the equability of the water-flow, is being carried out in accordance with instructions. Progress in selecting these reserves and defining their limits has been pushed forward by my staff of rangers, as well as the time at their disposal, without undue interference with their ranger duties, would permit. But much yet remains to be accomplished, and I would suggest that provision be made for the continuance of the work at an early date, while the conditions for securing the lands in solid blocks are favourable.

The selection of these reserves, so far, has been confined to Manitoba, where the circumstances made their early setting apart of first importance. Reports and plans of the work performed were sent to you, as it progressed, through the Commissioner of Dominion Lands. I am glad to be able to report that examination has proved that there still remains within the province an ample supply of timber for domestic purposes for many years, provided that invasion by fire be guarded against, and the necessary protection given to foster and encourage the young growth. But without some such protection as that contemplated, the country would soon be denuded of timber; experience having shown, even in the few years which this country has been open to settlement, that private ownership of forest lands almost invariably leads to their deterioration or destruction, little value seemingly being placed upon timber except such as accrues from its immediate sale or use. The average settler apparently has no appreciation of the prospective value of his young forest, and entirely neglects all the essential conditions and safeguards necessary to its vigorous growth and preservation. However this may be, the knowledge that a further supply of timber is easily obtainable from the lands of the Crown renders him careless and indifferent about economizing his own.

PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT FOREST RESERVES.

The time has arrived when it has become highly desirable in the public interest to exercise stricter guardianship over the timber lands of the Crown than has hitherto obtained, to compel compliance with the regulations, and to enforce the severest penalties in the case of parties convicted of stealing timber from Government lands. This course had to be resorted to by the older provinces lying to the east of us, as well as by the United States Government; and if our Government desires to put a stop to thieving practices and enforce the regulations, similar vigorous action must be taken by the department, a small penalty, by way of a fine, where trespass was committed, having been found ineffectual in preventing a violation of the laws. And, further, a more vigorous enforcement of the regulations would result in lessening the cost of administration.

MANAGEMENT OF FOREST RESERVATIONS.

The object sought in setting apart permanent forest reservations being to improve and protect the growing timber within the reservation, for the purpose of furnishing a continuous supply to the communities in their neighbourhood, special regulations should, I think, be framed for its disposal, and competent rangers put in charge of the larger reservations, whose duty it would be to see these regulations carried out, the whole success of the scheme depending upon good management. As to the reservations to be set apart in the territories, the guardianship of them might be for the present, if it can be so arranged, left to the North-west Mounted Police Force, whose qualifications for such work have already been proved in my own district during the last two or three seasons.

In addition to the lands proposed as reserves set down on the plan accompanying my report dated June 3rd, 1893, I have to recommend for your approval the desir-

ability of reserving and protecting the timber on and adjacent to the streams flowing eastward from the Rocky Mountains, available for irrigation purposes, on the plains of the North-west. It is well known that the presence only of these mountain streams renders irrigation on the plains possible. In their utilization, however, success must depend upon the regularity of the water-flow, which in turn can best be maintained by the preservation of the surrounding forests.

The value of this is so well shown in a report of the Colorado State Forestry Association, dated the 15th day of December, 1893, dealing with this subject under similar conditions, that I beg to be permitted to make the following extract for your information:—

“The streams upon which the irrigation systems of Colorado depend are fed by the streams, rivulets, and melting snows of the (Rocky) Mountains, which in turn are nourished and protected by the native forests. Where the forests have been destroyed and the mountain slopes laid bare most unfavourable conditions prevail. The springs and the rivulets have disappeared, the winter snows melt prematurely, and the flow of streams hitherto equable and continuous has become fitful and uncertain. Floods and droughts alternating clearly indicate that the natural physical conditions of the region have been unduly disturbed. In winter and early spring, when heavy masses of snow have been accumulated on treeless, precipitous slopes, snow and landslides frequently occur with disastrous results to life and property.” Without forest management, water management is impossible.

FOREST TREE CULTURE.

I have recommended in former reports, for the consideration of the department, the desirability of experimenting in forest culture on the treeless plains of the North-west. While it is undoubtedly of greater moment to provide means for the preservation of our natural forest reserves, the other question is deserving of earnest attention. The desirability of planting large areas in trees is one so closely connected with the utilization of the prairie lands for farming purposes in future years, that the benefit to accrue therefrom can scarcely be questioned. By permission of the Minister a letter was addressed to the superintendents respectively of the Government experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head, and also to Mr. David Hysop, Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway experimental farms, for an expression of their opinions on the subject. Appended hereto will be found their reports, which go to show that forest tree culture on the plains can be successfully carried forward.

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to an extremely dry season, prairie and forest fires were very prevalent and destructive this year. Twice during the year the department was called upon to quench fires running in the timber on the Moose and Turtle Mountains, respectively; and a force of men was engaged for that purpose, under my superintendence, which succeeded in getting the fires under control and finally extinguishing them, but not before great damage had been done to a large area of valuable timber.

These disastrous fires are almost certain to be of annual recurrence unless measures are taken by the Federal and Local Governments for bringing to punishment those persons to whose carelessness or criminality the fires owe their origin. The prevention of forest fires is essential to the success of any scheme for the preservation and restoration of our forests. Fires annually destroy more timber than is taken for use by the settlers. I am frequently met with the question, “Why are the penalties of the law enforced against a man for taking a few loads of wood from Crown lands when so little effort is being made to bring to justice those parties who are responsible for letting fires run into the timber, which yearly destroy thousands of cords?” I may say that I have made a careful study of the

Department of the Interior.

fire question with the view of offering suggestions to be used in amending the laws respecting the prevention of prairie and forest fires to make them more workable. My report on this subject is in your hands, having been forwarded through the Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM,

INDIAN HEAD, 18th December, 1894.

E. F. STEPHENSON, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent,
Winnipeg, Man.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 14th instant (No. 68724), in which you desire me to report on the practicability of growing forest trees on the tract of land between Moose Jaw and Calgary, and if practicable, to give varieties of trees most suitable, cultivation necessary, whether irrigation is required etc., etc., I beg to say that so far as my experience has gone I see no great or insurmountable difficulty in growing forest trees of native varieties on the plains between Moose Jaw and Calgary. Although it is true the seasons may be drier there than here, that condition will only retard the growth and need not cause total loss if proper cultivation is afforded the soil during the first few years.

To insure success, so far as it is in my experience to advise, I would recommend that one or more acres, as the Government may deem best, be broken and back-set the first year at each of the points chosen. The breaking should be cut up with a disc harrow before back-setting is commenced and the back-setting ploughed six or seven inches deep. The second year the plots should be sown with maple seeds in rows three feet apart, and during that season kept thoroughly cultivated, especially in August when the dry weather sets in.

The second year, about 1st May or after sowing seeds, a further quantity of land should be prepared in the way already stated, for sowing more seeds or transplanting from those already growing, or both.

If transplanting is done every other row of seedlings may be taken up by plough, the tap root cut off and the seedlings planted in rows made by plough, six or seven feet apart. The seedlings planted should be from two to five feet apart in the rows.

After trees are transplanted, the soil should be cultivated once each week during the months of June, July, August and September.

Should the spring be very dry after the seeds are sown it may be necessary to irrigate to cause germination. The growth would be much faster if the plots were irrigated several times during the first season and I think, after that, if soil is thoroughly cultivated, irrigation will not be found necessary.

The native maple should be grown entirely at first, but after two or three years elm, ash, and poplar with other native varieties may be introduced. In every case the seeds of each sort should be sown and plantations made from seedlings produced. Seeds should be obtained from trees growing as far west as possible and in the most exposed situations. Maple and other tree seeds for experimental farm and distribution are obtained from Qu'Appelle Valley, as far west as Fort Qu'Appelle, and found suitable.

If the Government decides to experiment in tree culture, I would advise the one or more men, with necessary outfit, be employed from May 1st to break and

back-set the land in places chosen, going from place to place by land or rail according to distance, and that the work be not left to some one at each place to do. The men engaged should be reliable.

For the start points should be chosen where irrigation is possible to at least a small extent, in case of extremely dry weather. After getting fully under way other and drier situations could be tried. Sufficient irrigation can be made by team if water is convenient.

I will be very glad to co-operate in any way your department may desire as I am anxious to assist any work of this nature, which in my opinion is one of the most important the Government can undertake for the western country.

In the meantime I will be glad to answer more fully any of the points touched upon if desired.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Yours very truly,

ANGUS MACKAY,
Superintendent.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, MANITOBA,

BRANDON, 26th December, 1894.

E. F. STEPHENSON, Esq.,
Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—I inclose herewith some notes on tree culture, I trust you will find them satisfactory.

I have been very busy with my annual report, and have not had sufficient time to go into the matter more fully.

Yours truly,
S. A. BEDFORD.

SOME NOTES ON TREE PLANTING IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Judging from five years residence in the territories, the principal difficulty in the way of successful forest tree culture on the plains of the west is the light rainfall. This can only be overcome by surface cultivation or irrigation. For that reason any system of tree culture designed for that district must necessarily be somewhat costly.

VARIETIES.

The varieties most suitable are the native trees of the territories, such as the ash-leaf maple, balm of gilead, poplar, cottonwood, green ash, &c., but the principal dependence should be placed on the maple. Other trees such as the ash and spruce could be introduced when the maples are large enough to give protection.

NURSERY.

The maples should be grown from seed gathered on the banks of rivers as near as possible to the district to be planted; the seed should be sown closely in rows in spring, on land summer-fallowed the previous year, and the seedlings should be kept quite free of weeds until two or three years old, when they can be set out in their permanent locations.

Department of the Interior.

PREPARATION OF LAND.

During the first year, the land selected for forest tree culture should be broken in early spring and back-set at the end of summer, ploughing up a little additional sod with the back-setting. If the soil is thoroughly decomposed, the trees may be planted the following spring; but if stiff, rough and soddy, the land should be summer-fallowed and the tree planting deferred another year.

PLANTING.

The seedling trees from the nursery should be set in rows say 5 by 5 feet apart so as to allow cultivation both ways. These must be kept free of weeds, by means of a one horse cultivator, gang plough, or some other suitable implement, until the ground is sufficiently shaded by the trees to kill any weeds that may come up among them. The time this will take depends largely on the care in planting and cultivation, the amount of rainfall and character of soil.

SNOW GATHERERS.

A hedge of Russian artemisa around the plantation of trees and an occasional hedge of the same through the body of the plantation will greatly assist in collecting the snow, the melting of which will add moisture in spring. The artemisa is grown from cuttings which can be obtained in large quantities from the experimental farms.

FIRE-BREAKS.

The trees will require protection from prairie fires, which can be best accomplished by ploughing a wide fire-break on every side of the plantation.

FENCING.

Where cattle are allowed to roam at large fences will be needed, as the tramping and browsing of cattle is very injurious to trees at all seasons of the year and particularly so in winter.

S. A. BEDFORD.

KILLARNEY, 26th November, 1894.

E. F. STEPHENSON, Esq.,
Crown Timber Agent.
Winnipeg.

DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in giving you the result of my experience in tree culture on the plains of the North-west, which covers a period of eight years as Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's farms, (twenty-five in number), situated at stations along the main line between the towns of Moose Jaw and Calgary. These farms as you are aware were selected without regard to quality of soil, the object being to demonstrate the capability of the great plains of the North-west to support settlement by means of agriculture. As the result of my experience at farming in this region it has been proved to my satisfaction that the soil is productive of the best results, whether in the growing of grain, vegetables, trees or anything that can be grown north of the 49th parallel line.

Success in farming, however, in this part of the country depends much upon artificial means of supplying moisture, as the rainfall is usually light and uncertain.

Sufficient moisture can however be obtained for the successful growing of trees by a proper process of cultivation.

At the respective farms before referred to I have experimented in the growing from seeds and cuttings the following varieties of trees, viz.:—The Russian poplar, native cottonwood, white ash, black ash, white poplar, ash-leaf maple, white birch, elm, black poplar, spruce and Scotch fir. Most of the varieties named have done well; particular mention might be made of the Russian poplar, cottonwood and maple. In selecting sites for plantations, let them be near a lake or stream, or where water can be obtained by wells. A cheap system of irrigation could be brought about by the introduction of windmills and tubing. With irrigation the varieties of trees specially mentioned made from 3 to 5 feet each season. In a very few years under favourable conditions a plantation of timber could be grown to a size to be useful for fuel and fencing. A few large plantations of timber in the region under discussion would yield results most beneficial to the western country.

I am very glad to see that the department is moving in this most important matter. Anything that I can do in the way of giving further information will afford me pleasure.

Yours very truly,

DAVID HYSOP.

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts from Crown Timber Agency, Winnipeg, for the 14 months ended 31st December, 1894.

Month.	Bonns.	Ground Rent.	Royalty.	Permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands.	Seizure duties for timber cut in trespass on Dominion Lands.	Timber on School Lands.	Hay Seizures.		Coal Mines.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.	
							School Lands.	Dominion Lands.				
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
1893.												
November.		283 17	154 28	2,048 06	256 98						2,743 99	
December.		74	828 48	1,469 69	106 77	76 38		1 50			2,482 06	
1894.												
January.		785 26	109 04	1,539 33	34 78	16 50			167 00		2,651 91	
February.		56 71	190 75	1,190 55	76 75	36 00					1,549 76	
March.		183 95	299 06	1,269 46	174 96	123 25		47 70			2,098 38	
April.		16 47	263 32	506 81	41 80	104 75		15 00			844 15	
May.		3 77	409 41	450 27	112 95	104 75					1,081 15	
June.		12 75	1,044 00	1,126 61	73 70	18 75					2,275 81	
July.		284 91	337 14	104 21	226 35	1 50					1,354 11	
August.		131 95	578 48	541 10	11 50	4 50					1,267 53	
September.		245 11	2,201 06	1,382 08	289 54			3 35			4,121 14	
October.		199 06	3,269 59	4,843 61	489 76	6 50					8,809 12	
November.		447 28	1,200 15	792 54	330 20	59 00		4 50			2,853 67	
December.		88 00	69 71	2,969 40	325 93	53 25					3,506 29	
Collections at Head office.	831 00		10,954 47	20,233 72	2,571 97	501 13		72 05	167 00		37,239 07	
	831 00	8,637 27	10,954 47	20,233 72	114 75	68 00		25 00		10 00	6,947 29	
					2,086 72	569 13		97 05	167 00	10 00	44,186 36	

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

Showing number of Saw-Mills in the Province of Manitoba and District of Assiniboia, operating under Government License for the Year ended 31st October, 1894.

Name of Owner or Owner and Assignee.	Mill where situated.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Capacity per 12 hours.	Commenced Operations.	Location of Limit.	Description of Timber.
1 John Andrew	Newdale	Steam.	16	3,000	1891	Township 19, Range 19	Spruce and tamarack.
2 Asesspi Milling Co.	Asesspi	Water.	20	5,000	1882	Shell River	do
3 W. H. Atkinson	Deloraine	Steam.	40	12,000	1882	Turtle Mountain	do
4 C. A. Browne & Co.	Bad Throat River	do	20	7,000	1879	Lake Winnipeg	do
5 Commercial Bank	Birtle	do	50	20,000	1880	Bird Tail Creek	do
6 J. A. Christie	Brandon	do	80	35,000	1889	do	do
7 James Drake & Co.	Black Island	do	16	3,000	1889	Lake Winnipeg	do
8 F. L. Engman	Scandinavia	do	18	4,000	1893	Township 18, Range 17 W.	do
9 F. A. Fairchild	Rapid City	do	25	6,000	1878	Riding Mountain	do
10 Friesen, Beimer Co.	Steinback	do	35	6,000	1892	Townships 4 and 5, Range 9 E.	do
11 Charles Geekie	Dauphin	do	20	5,000	1892	Township 23, Range 19 W	do
12 Hooker & Co.	Grindstone Pt	do	16	3,000	1891	Grindstone Point	do
13 Kerr, George	Franklin	do	16	3,000	1891	Riding Mountain	do
14 H. B. Mitchell	Selkirk	do	90	30,000	1894	Lake Winnipeg	do
15 H. & J. McCorquodale	Boissevain	do					do
16 Peter McArthur	Fairford River	do	35	12,000	1889	Lake Manitoba	do
17 David McFayden	Eden	do	16	5,000	1884	Riding Mountain	do
18 John Pollock	Yorkton	do					do
19 Wm. Peden	Rosburn	do	45	12,000	1892	Township 21, Range 24	do
20 Wm. Robinson	Fisher Bay	do	30	10,000	1884	Lake Winnipeg	do
21 H. V. Roberts & Co	Strathclair	do	30	12,000	1892	Riding Mountain	do
22 David Ross	Whitemouth	do	35	10,000	1881	Whitemouth	do
23 Thos. & Jas. Shaw	Dauphin	do	75	20,000	1890	Township 26, Range 19	do
24 James Shaw	do	do	75	20,000	1890	do	do
25 Daniel Sprague	Winnipeg	do	75	25,000	1882	Rosseau River	Red and white pine
26 Thomas & Rathwell	Pleasant Home	do	25	6,000	1892	Township 17, Range 3	Spruce
27 Joseph T. Thomas	do do	do	25	6,000	1892	do	do
28 W. H. Whimster	Strathclair	do	25	6,000	1880	Riding Mountain	do
29 John Watson	Dauphin	do	20	5,000	1890	Townships 22 and 23, Range 20	do

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE B.—Showing number of Saw-Mills in the Province of Manitoba and District of Assiniboia, &c.—Concluded.

Year	Quantity of lumber manufactured for Year ending 31st October, 1894.	Ft., B. M.	Quantity of lumber sold from amount manufactured in 1894, and on hand 31st October, 1893.	Ft., B. M.	Quantity of lumber on hand 31st October, 1894.	Ft., B. M.	Quantity of shingles manufactured for Year ending 31st October, 1894.	No.	Quantity of shingles sold from amount manufactured in 1894, and on hand 31st October, 1893.	No.	Quantity of shingles on hand 31st October, 1894.	Quantity of laths manufactured for Year ending 31st October, 1894.	Quantity of laths sold from amount manufactured in 1894, and on hand 31st October, 1893.	Quantity of laths on hand 31st October, 1894.	Date of last Return.	Remarks.
1	181,000	101,198	87,802	359,000	54,000	1894	March 31.								1894	
2	243,211	93,635	175,000			Sept.	do								30.	
3	197,632	121,044	103,844			do	do	3,000							30.	
4	1,069,001	883,951	1,283,405	316,000	174,500	do	do	141,500							30.	71,714 ties, 388 posts and 568 cords [wood sold
5	5,091,629	5,091,629				do	do								30.	10½ cords slabs sold.
6	691,600	691,600				do	do								30.	17 cords slabs sold.
7	170,000	129,000	31,000			do	do								30.	4,579 slabs and strips sold.
8	610,075	586,845	1,062,580			do	do	636,000	574,140	61,860	31,046	31,046	6,000		30.	2,205 do
9	404,511	284,339	144,730			do	do	41,750	88,250						30.	
10	74,989	94,831	76,097			do	do								30.	
11	367,300	687,046	64,181			do	do								30.	
12	60,000	44,492	66,118			do	do								30.	
13	750,000	365,821	1,015,231			do	do								30.	
14	88,417	88,417				do	do								30.	2,496 ties on hand.
15	868,427	695,742	1,192,800			do	do								30.	
16	179,000	203,000	21,000			do	do								30.	
17	180,000	95,000	25,000			do	do								30.	
18	12,700	10,134	9,820			do	do								30.	
19	2,559,278	2,469,278	60,000			do	do	1,722,250	1,722,250						30.	27,745 ties and 216 cords slabs sold.
20		92,644	22,105			do	do								30.	
21		532,492	1,823,464			do	do								30.	30 cords slabs sold.
22		55,079	81,630			do	do								30.	
23						do	do								30.	
24						do	do								30.	
25						do	do								30.	
26						do	do								30.	442 pickets sold.
27						do	do								30.	
28						do	do								30.	20 cords slabs sold.
29						do	do								30.	1,878 do do
	16,050,285	15,303,742	9,039,283	3,681,000	494,610			3,554,140	37,196	45,850						

E. F. STEPHENSON, Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE C.

GENERAL Office Return for the period ending 31st December, 1894.

Description of Return.	No.	Remarks.
Number of letters written	8,190	
do circulars sent	3,868	} Including Dominion Lands.
do letters received	7,611	
do circulars received	172	
do permits issued	3,981	
do mill returns received	114	
do seizures made	271	

E. F. STEPHENSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

Department of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
EDMONTON, 31st December, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith the usual statements marked A B and C, relating to Crown timber matters in this district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. ANDERSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Crown Timber for the fourteen months ending
31st December, 1894.

Month.	Return under Lease.	Bonus and Ground Rent.	Permits.	Dues and Fines for Trespass.	School Lands.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1893.						
November	38 75		33 50			72 25
December			20 25			20 25
1894.						
January	303 63	250 00	9 25			562 88
February		232 19	56 75	21 25		310 19
March		124 28	41 75			166 03
April	407 65		19 58			427 23
May	33 38		17 75			51 13
June			24 01			24 01
July	503 46		13 85	7 50		524 81
August	1 13		7 90	18 00		27 03
September			6 65			6 65
October	403 85		10 31			414 16
November			176 51			176 51
December	180 23	10 50	459 35			650 08
	1,872 08	616 97	897 41	46 75		3,433 21
Amounts collected at Head Office						1,152 16
Total						4,585 37

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
EDMONTON, 31st Dec., 1894.

THOS. ANDERSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE

SHOWING the Saw-Mills in the Edmonton Crown Timber Agency operating

Name of Owner or Owner and Assignee.	Where situated.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Commenced operations in.	Description of Timber.	Logs cut at
Moore & McDowall.....	White Mud.....	Steam..	40	1885	Spruce..	Limit No. 496 North Sas- katchewan.....
Frazer & Co.....	Edmonton.....	do....	30	1880	do....	Limit No. 627.....
Lamoureux Bros.....	Stoney Plain.....	do....	20	1883	do....	Limit No. 542.....
J. C. Squarebrigs.....	Sturgeon River....	Water..	20	1893	do....	Limit No. 623.....
J. A. Frazer & Co.....	South Edmonton..	Steam..	20	1894	do....	Limit No. 646.....
John Walter.....	do.....	do....	20	1894	do....	Permits to P. McPhee Nos. 11998 and 16435.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
EDMONTON, 31st October, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

B.

under Government License during the year ending 31st October, 1894.

Quantity of Lumber manu- factured during the Year ending 31st October, 1894.	Quantity of Lumber sold, on hand 31st October, 1893, and manufactured to 31st October, 1894.	Quantity of Shingles manu- factured during the Year ending 31st October, 1894.	Quantity of Shingles sold, on hand 31st October, 1893, and manufactured to 31st October, 1894.	Quantity of Laths manufac- tured during the Year end- ing 31st October, 1894.	Quantity of Laths sold, on hand 31st October, 1893, and manufactured to 31st October, 1894.	Date of last mill return for- warded to Head Office.
483,737	Sold..... 666,819 On hand 1893.... 309,058 Manf't. 1894.... 483,737	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	30th Sept. 1894
822,120	Sold..... 952,096 On hand 1893.... 606,348 Manf't. 1894.... 822,120	do	do	do	do	30th Sept. 1894
330,024	Sold..... 381,431 On hand 1893.... 147,676 Manf't. 1894.... 339,024	150	Sold..... 73 M On hand 1893 Nil	do	do	30th Sept. 1894
46,337	Sold..... 46,337 On hand 1893.... Nil Manf't. 1894.... 46,337	Nil.	Nil.	do	do	30th Sept. 1894
233,000	Sold..... 50,014 On hand 1893.... Nil Manf't. 1894.... 233,000	do	Nil.	do	do	30th Sept. 1894
51,680	Sold..... 51,680 On hand 1893.... Nil Manf't. 1894.... 51,680	do	do	do	do	
1,975,907		150 M	73 M			

THOS. ANDERSON,
Crown Timber Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

CALGARY, 9th January, 1895.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose the following statements for the year ending 31st of December, 1894:—

Schedule A.—Statement of receipts on account of Crown Timber from the 31st of October, 1893, to the 31st of December, 1894.

Schedule B.—General office return for the twelve months ending the 31st of December, 1894.

Schedule C.—Showing saw-mills in the Calgary Crown Timber Agency operating under Government license, during the year ended the 31st of December, 1894.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS ROWE,
Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Crown Timber, from 31st October, 1893, to the 31st December, 1894.

	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Returns.	Permits, School Lands.	Permits, Dominion Lands.	Royalty for Coal Lands.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1893.						
November		273 33		13 75	3 75	290 83
December				6 00		6 00
1894.						
January	688 05	250 34	0 50	53 70		992 59
February	21 56	3 30	0 25	15 50		40 61
March			0 25	11 50		11 75
April	113 67	98 97		0 75		213 39
May		88 13		19 25		107 38
June	91 76	1,630 14		2 50		1,724 40
July		226 54		6 75		233 29
August			0 25	17 25		17 50
September		185 96		12 50		198 46
October				5 00	5 25	10 25
November		234 46		4 50		238 96
December	302 99	1,182 35		19 25		1,504 59
	1,218 03	4,173 52	1 25	188 20	9 00	5,590 00
Amount collected at head office						2,131 10
Total						7,721 10

AMOS ROWE,
Crown Timber Agent, Calgary.

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE B.

GENERAL Office Return for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1894.

Description of Return.	Number.	Compared with last year,		Remarks.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
Number of letters written.	2,058		422	Including Dominion Lands. do do
do do received.	3,281		3	
do free permits issued.	535	359		
do permits issued subject to dues.	15	4		
do mill returns received and verified.	34			

AMOS ROWE,
Crown Timber Agent, Calgary.

CALGARY CROWN TIMBER AGENCY.

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Saw-Mills in the Calgary Crown Timber Agency operating under Government License during the year ended the 31st December, 1894.

	Name of Owner or Owner and Assignee.	Where Situated.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Commenced Operations in	Description of Timber.	Logs cut at
1	Alberta Lumber Company.....	Red Deer River, Innisfaal.....	Steam.....	125	June, 1890.....	Spruce and Fir.....	Red Deer River.
2	Eau Claire and Bow River Lumber Coy..	Calgary.....	do.....	175	1887.....	do.....	Kananaskis River.
3	Major James Walker.....	Kananaskis.....	do.....	60	1883.....	do.....	do
4	Hon. Peter McLaren (McLeod).....	Mountain Mill, Mill Creek.....	Water.....	20	1882.....	do.....	Mill Creek.
5	Hon. Peter McLaren (McLeod).....	McLeod.....	Steam.....	.....	1888.....	do.....	Old Man's River.
6	Charles O. Card.....	Cardston.....	do.....	25	1891.....	do.....	St. Mary's River.
7	John Lineham.....	Dewdney.....	do.....	50	1890.....	do.....	Sheep Creek.
8	A. W. Gillingham.....	North Fork, Old Man's River.....	do.....	25	1894.....	do.....	Old Man's River.

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE C.—Showing the Saw-Mills in the Calgary Crown Timber Agency, &c.—Concluded.

	Quantity of lumber manufactured during the year ended 31st Dec., 1894.	Ft.	Quantity of lumber on hand 31st Oct., 1893, sold and manufactured, 1894.	Ft.	Quantity of shingles manufactured during the year ended 31st Dec., 1894.	Ft.	Quantity of shingles on hand 31st Oct., 1893, sold and manufactured, 1894.	Ft.	Quantity of laths manufactured during the year ended 31st Dec., 1894.	Ft.	Quantity of laths on hand 31st Oct., 1893, sold and manufactured, 1894.	Date of last Return.	Remarks.
1	100,000	On hand 11,965 Sold 47,589	100,000	11,965								1894.	
2	1,285,224	On hand 3,620,264 Sold 2,079,038 Manufactd. 1,285,224	1,285,224	3,620,264				255,000	255,000	222,125 264,450 255,000	222,125 264,450 255,000	Oct. 31st. May 1st.	2,326,423 feet of logs cut last winter not manufactured into lumber. Owing to high water in Bow River the Company did not break the jams in the Kananaskis. Royalty on all logs, lumber and laths paid to date.
3	936,541	On hand 535,882 Sold 936,541	936,541	426,075				27,000	27,000	5,000 31,300 27,000	5,000 31,300 27,000	Oct. 31st.	
4	209,833	On hand 209,833 Sold 209,833	209,833	268,378				18,750	18,750	18,750 18,750	18,750 18,750	Oct. 31st.	
5	377,225	On hand 658,546 Sold 377,225	377,225	658,546				39,900	39,900	56,900 44,600	56,900 44,600	Oct. 31st.	This mill was burned down on the 5th August, 1894.
6	222,025	On hand 172,868 Sold 222,025	222,025	85,843				28,675	28,675	105,475 344,000	105,475 344,000	Oct. 31st.	
7	785,635	On hand 1,127,774 Sold 785,635	785,635	694,674				81,127	81,127	63,927	63,927	Dec. 31st.	
8	188,038	On hand 48,897 Sold 188,038	188,038	48,897				15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	Sept. 30th.	
	4,104,521		4,874,638	4,874,638	407,927	205,352	336,900	353,302					

AMOS ROWE,
Crown Timber Agent, Calgary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

PRINCE ALBERT, 4th January, 1895.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,

Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,— I beg to inclose herewith statements containing a résumé of the operations of this office, in connection with timber matters, for the 14 months ending on the 31st December, 1894.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. McTAGGART,

Crown Timber Agent.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Crown Timber for the 14 months ending the 31st December, 1894.

Month.	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Returns.	Permits.	Dues and Fines for Trespass.	Hay Seizures.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1893.							
November.....				169 22	1 75	1 00	171 97
December.....		310 60		520 86	19 69		851 15
1894.							
January.....		1,157 92	1,788 78	198 78	8 50	4 20	3,158 18
February.....				335 86	1 00	5 50	342 36
March.....		5 17		181 40	432 13		618 70
April.....				153 57			153 57
May.....				96 23			96 23
June.....				179 86	20 00		199 86
July.....				60 92			60 92
August.....				24 08	7 50		31 58
September.....				11 00			11 00
October.....				468 15			468 15
November.....				193 90	9 60		203 50
December.....		51 49		158 03			209 52
		1,525 18	1,788 78	2,751 86	500 17	10 70	6,576 69
Amount paid at head office.....							742 06
Total.....							7,318 75

JNO. McTAGGART,

Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,

PRINCE ALBERT, 2nd January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE B.

SHOWING the Saw-Mills in Prince Albert Agency operating under Government license during the year ending the 31st December, 1894.

Name of Owner.	Where Situated.	Kind of Power.	Horse Power.	Capacity per 12 hours.	Commenced Operations.	Description of Timber.	Logs, where cut.	Quantity manufactured during the year.	Quantity of Lumber sold during the year.	Quantity of Shingles manufactured during the year.	Quantity of Shingles sold.	Quantity of Lath manufact'd.	Quantity of Lath sold.
Moore & Macdowall.	½ mile east of town.	Steam.	75	35,000	1876	Spruce, pine, tamarack and poplar.	On limits north of North Saskatchewan River.	2,716,913	1,798,188	195,000	250,666	500,333	361,000
James Sanderson	In town		50	15,000	1890			153,946	150,745	67,000	67,000	38,500	38,500
Daniel Shannon	On Red River		12	2,000	1890			256,687	1,948,933	412,000	317,666	538,833	399,500
								3,127,546					

JNO. McTAGGART,
Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, 2nd January, 1895.

SCHEDULE C.

GENERAL office return for the 14 months ended 31st December, 1894.

Description of return.	Number.
Permits issued at Prince Albert	316
" " Battleford	*63
Seizures made at Prince Albert	23
" " Battleford	2
Mill returns received	10

* Permits issued at Battleford in December not included.

JNO. McTAGGART,
Crown Timber Agent.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, 2nd January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 1st December, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report in relation to my agency, which agency embraces all the Dominion lands in British Columbia, containing an area of about twenty thousand square miles. I may briefly state that the general depression not only in our own country but the world at large (and more especially in the American republic to the south of us), which exists at present, has been to a certain extent shared by us. The revenue therefore from my agency is not quite equal to that of the previous year. At the same time I can cheerfully say that the general impression is that we have touched bottom and that we may look forward to an increased trade not only in lumber but in every branch of business in the province. In fact with a province with such varied valuable and practically unlimited resources as we have in lumber, fish, gold, silver, lead, cinnabar, platinum, iron, coal, slate, etc., etc., a depression cannot be otherwise than temporary.

You can therefore confidently look forward in the immediate future to developments of these industries which will astonish not only Canada as a whole, but the world at large.

Respectfully submitted,

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

T. S. HIGGINSON,
Crown Timber Agent for Dominion Lands in British Columbia.

A.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Crown Timber for the twelve months ended the 31st October, 1894.

Month.	Bonus.	Ground Rent.	Royalty on Returns of Sales.	Permit Fees and Dues.	Seizures, Dues and Fines for Trespass.	Total.
1893.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
November.....		1,788 95	1,362 34			3,151 29
December.....		223 15	79 89			303 04
1894.						
January.....		232 04	559 90	43 00	56 25	891 19
February.....		17 28				17 28
March.....		52 36				52 36
April.....		64 11	2,929 42	2,937 75		5,931 28
May.....		67 45		30 25		97 70
June.....		950 12	1,666 75			2,616 87
July.....		396 87	1,663 59	919 50	74 00	3,053 96
August.....		257 69	220 50		57 25	535 44
September.....		9 19	596 48		60 00	665 67
October.....		68 46	529 75			598 21
Amounts collected at head office.....	2,566 76	4,127 67	9,608 62	3,930 50	247 50	17,914 29
Total.....	2,566 76	3,243 25		211 09		6,021 10
	2,566 76	7,370 92	9,608 62	4,141 59	247 50	23,935 39
Add \$381.79, amount on hand on 31st October, 1893, deposited during November, 1893....						381 79
Total amount deposited within the year.....						24,317 18

T. S. HIGGINSON,
Crown Timber Agent for British Columbia.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, 1st December, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

No. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report referring to the accounts of this department:—

Owing to the change made in the departmental year I have prepared two distinct sets of statements under the usual headings, showing our financial operations during two separate periods of twelve months each, viz., one for the period covered by the former departmental year ended on the 31st of October last, and one for the calendar year ended on the 31st December last. The set of statements for the former year are marked A, B, C, D, E, F, and G, and will be the last published for the old departmental year ending on the 31st October. These statements are given for the purpose of enabling comparisons of the accounts of previous years ending on that date to be made. The statements marked A¹, B¹, C¹, D¹, E¹, F¹ and G¹ are the first published for the departmental year ending on the 31st of December under the new arrangement.

EXPENDITURE.

All expenditure made in connection with the collection of the revenue of this department, shown under the several headings in the revenue statements, is accounted for to this office, the expenditure statements being checked and forwarded to the Auditor General every month.

Over 6,000 cheques have been issued from this office during the year in connection with the several appropriations voted by parliament to cover expenditure controlled by this department, and made in connection with Dominion lands, ordnance lands, immigration, &c. The details of this expenditure are shown every year in the Auditor General's annual report to parliament.

All the financial correspondence in connection with the above mentioned expenditure is conducted in this office, fully 5,000 letters having been written during the year.

Scrap notes are also issued from this office.

REVENUE.

All sales of Dominion lands, school lands, and ordnance lands are controlled by this department. Accounts of such sales are rendered monthly to the department, and are examined and checked in this office previous to sending them to the Auditor General. Monthly statements of the revenue received by our registrars in the North-west Territories are also received and checked here.

Seven statements hereto attached, marked A, B, C, D, E, F and G, show the revenue under general headings during the old departmental year ending on the 31st of October last, as follows:—

"A," the revenue received from the several agencies of the outside service, and at headquarters in Ottawa, on account of Dominion lands to be: cash, \$195,308.17; warrants and scrip, \$43,892.16; total, \$239,200.33.

"B," the revenue from Ordnance lands, month by month, a total in cash of \$24,302.63.

"C," the revenue from School lands from each of the school districts in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, amounting to \$48,545.76.

"D," the revenue from registration fees from each of the registration districts in the North-west Territories, amounting to \$12,497.21.

"E," the revenue from fines and forfeitures, in the North-west Territories, amounting to \$704.70.

"F," the receipts on account of casual revenue, amounting to \$1,776.33.

"G," the revenue received on account of Dominion lands during the year in question. This is shown month by month under each sub-head. The total amount received is, in cash, \$195,308.17; and in warrants and scrip, \$43,892.16; total \$239,200.33.

Seven statements also hereto attached, marked A¹, B¹, C¹, D¹, E¹, F¹, and G¹, show the revenue under general headings during the new departmental year ended on the 31st of December last:

"A¹" shows the revenue received from the several agencies of the outside service, and at headquarters in Ottawa, on account of Dominion lands to be: cash, \$190,795.55; warrants and scrip, \$42,308.45; total \$233,104.00.

"B¹" shows the revenue from Ordnance lands, month by month, a total in cash of \$19,559.73.

"C¹" shows the revenue from School lands from each of the school districts in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, amounting to \$52,798.87.

"D¹" shows the revenue from registration fees from each of the registration districts in the North-west Territories, amounting to \$12,536.21.

"E¹" shows the revenue from fines and forfeitures in the North-west Territories, amounting to \$454.00.

"F¹" shows the receipts on account of casual revenue, amounting to \$2,369.73.

"G¹" shows the revenue received on account of Dominion lands during the departmental year in question; it is shown month by month under each sub-head. The total amount received is, in cash, \$190,795.55; and in warrants and scrip, \$42,308.45; total, \$233,104.00.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

Department of the Interior.

A¹.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Dominion Lands for the calendar year 1894.

	Cash.		Warrants and Scrip.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Dominion Land Agencies.—						
Battleford	338	23			338	23
Beaver Lake	1,484	85			1,484	85
Calgary	3,225	12	2,893	77	6,118	89
Coteau	3,662	74			3,662	74
Edmonton	5,379	76	2,205	23	7,584	99
Kamloops	10,151	18			10,151	18
Lethbridge	2,736	58	3,459	66	6,196	24
Little Saskatchewan	6,448	10	2,106	04	8,554	14
New Westminster	10,830	33	4,314	21	15,144	54
Prince Albert	2,661	36	2,166	00	4,827	36
Qu'Appelle	8,238	18	2,000	00	10,238	18
Red Deer	4,893	88	558	00	5,451	88
Souris	6,417	14	4,495	71	10,912	85
Swift Current	278	03			278	03
Touchwood	1,402	15	720	54	2,122	69
Wetaskiwin	5,086	55	720	00	5,806	55
Winnipeg	6,186	13	4,627	19	10,813	32
Crown Timber Agencies—						
Winnipeg	37,457	81			37,457	81
Edmonton	4,512	62			4,512	62
Prince Albert	6,106	60			6,106	60
Calgary	7,398	97			7,398	97
New Westminster	22,769	72			22,769	72
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada	2,535	80			2,535	80
Grazing Lands	7,683	75	12,042	10	19,725	85
Hay Permits	4,897	41			4,897	41
Mining Fees	146	00			146	00
Stone Quarries	413	91			413	91
Coal Lands	174	00			174	00
Map Sales, Office Fees, &c.	745	02			745	02
Survey Fees	10,829	89			10,829	89
Fees, <i>re</i> Applications for Patents	4,564	40			4,564	40
Surveyors' Examination Fees	20	00			20	00
Settlers' Deposits	598	34			598	34
Suspense Account	479	00			479	00
Miscellaneous	42	00			42	00
	190,795	55	42,308	45	233,104	00

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

B¹.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Ordnance Lands for the calendar year 1894.

Month.	Amount.	Total.
1894.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
January	1,190 90	
February	257 13	
March	493 95	
April	388 18	
May	1,977 54	
June	1,150 62	
July	1,395 56	
August	1,163 65	
September	1,801 09	
October	6,105 59	
November	2,058 99	
December	1,576 53	
		19,559 73

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

C¹.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of School Lands for the calendar year 1894.

School District.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Manitoba	51,415 80	
Assiniboia	788 78	
Alberta	549 34	
Saskatchewan	44 95	
		52,798 87

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

D¹.

STATEMENT of Fees received from Registrars in the North-west Territories for the calendar year 1894.

Registration Districts.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Assiniboia	5,536 57	
North Alberta	3,105 83	
South Alberta	2,994 84	
East Saskatchewan	810 08	
West Saskatchewan	88 89	
		12,536 21

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

E¹.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Fines and Forfeitures in the North-west Territories for the calendar year 1894.

Date.	Through whom paid.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1894.			
Feb. 8....	His Honour the Lieut.-Governor of the North-west Territories...	41 90	
do 16....	do do do do	60 00	
Mar. 27....	do do do do	148 00	
May 28....	do do do do	62 75	
Aug. 30....	do do do do	141 35	
			454 00

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

F¹.

STATEMENT of Receipts on Account of Casual Revenue for the calendar year 1894.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
J. A. McMillan.....	Sale of standard measure.....	8 00	
T. Turnbull.....	do do.....	8 00	
A. Driscoll.....	do do.....	8 00	
C. Garden.....	do do.....	8 00	
Interior Dept.....	Refund account, coal, R. Dunsmuir & Sons.....	14 67	
W. F. King.....	Balance on hand, Passamaquoddy Bay.....	367 72	
J. Fraser.....	Sale of manual of survey.....	2 00	
G. A. Bayne.....	do standard measure.....	8 00	
W. H. Stevenson.....	Account sale, old land office, Regina.....	89 89	
Finance Dept.....	Maintenance of Geo. Young, Selkirk Asylum.....	19 00	
Jno. Hoolahan.....	Sale of furniture.....	66 25	
Dept. of Agriculture.....	Freight charges on exhibit to World's Fair.....	16 83	
Amos Rowe.....	Sale of old letter press.....	2 00	
A. McFee & T. L. Doupe.....	do standard measures.....	16 00	
W. H. Stephenson.....	Account sale, old land office, Regina.....	64 96	
Dept. of Agriculture.....	Refund account, advance to Mr Hogberg.....	67 00	
T. C. Mendenhall.....	Refund account, re Alaska Boundary Commission.....	502 34	
C. E. Shaw.....	Sale of standard measure.....	8 00	
G. H. Campbell.....	Amount overpaid to E. G. Wiswell.....	52 17	
Henry Merrick.....	Sale of furniture, Belfast Immigration Agency.....	40 47	
G. A. Stewart.....	do brick and lime, R. M. Park.....	5 00	
R. Doull.....	Balance on hand, 30th June, 1894.....	1 00	
Jos. Wolf.....	Sale of Inspector Aikman's horse.....	53 00	
Manitoba Gov't.....	Overcharge, M. J. Fletcher, July, 1893.....	10 00	
W. F. King.....	Balance on hand account travelling expenses.....	27 18	
Frank Clayton.....	do do do.....	25	
Wm. Ogilvie.....	do do do.....	232 86	
Wm. Pearce.....	Sale of old stove, Supt. of Mines office.....	12 00	
A. P. Sherwood.....	Balance on hand account travelling expenses.....	21 49	
Land Com'r, Winnipeg.....	Repayments account seed grain advances, 1894.....	587 65	
G. H. Campbell.....	Advance unexpended.....	50 00	
			2,369 73

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

A.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Dominion Lands for the year commencing 1st November, 1893, and ending 31st October, 1894.

	Cash.	Scrip and Warrants.	Total.
	§ cts.	§ cts.	§ cts.
Dominion Lands Agencies--			
Battleford.....	388 23		388 23
Beaver Lake.....	1,106 85		1,106 85
Calgary.....	3,454 42	2,106 67	5,561 09
Coteau.....	3,692 61		3,692 61
Edmonton.....	5,504 17	3,319 10	8,823 27
Kamloops.....	8,556 81		8,556 81
Lethbridge.....	3,719 19	3,579 66	7,298 85
Little Saskatchewan.....	6,298 71	2,306 04	8,604 75
New Westminster.....	16,956 15	4,433 47	21,389 62
Prince Albert.....	2,871 76	2,036 00	4,907 76
Qu'Appelle.....	8,855 91	1,580 00	10,435 91
Red Deer.....	5,163 75	320 00	5,483 75
Souris.....	6,923 23	4,995 71	11,918 94
Swift Current.....	151 85	100 00	251 85
Touchwood.....	1,341 15	720 54	2,061 69
Wetaskiwin.....	4,969 55	740 00	5,709 55
Winnipeg.....	6,121 80	4,986 83	11,108 63
Crown Timber Agencies--			
Winnipeg.....	36,784 72		36,784 72
Edmonton.....	3,758 22		3,758 22
Prince Albert.....	6,491 48		6,491 48
Calgary.....	5,971 25		5,971 25
New Westminster.....	24,317 18		24,317 18
Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.....			
Grazing lands.....	2,322 36		2,322 36
Hay permits.....	6,479 99	12,668 14	19,148 13
Mining fees.....	4,592 27		4,592 27
Stone quarries.....	66 00		66 00
Coal lands.....	413 91		413 91
Map sales, office fees, &c.....	174 00		174 00
Survey fees.....	786 19		786 19
Surveyors' examination fees.....	11,106 38		11,106 38
Fees, <i>re</i> applications for patents.....	20 00		20 00
Settlers' deposits.....	4,794 15		4,794 15
Suspense account.....	598 34		598 34
Miscellaneous.....	479 00		479 00
	76 59		76 59
Total.....	195,308 17	43,892 16	239,200 33

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

B.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Ordnance Lands for the year commencing
1st November, 1893, and ending 31st October, 1894.

Month.	Amount,	Total.
1893.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
November.....	4,760 20	
December.....	3,618 22	
1894.		
January.....	1,190 90	
February.....	257 13	
March.....	493 95	
April.....	388 18	
May.....	1,977 54	
June.....	1,150 02	
July.....	1,395 56	
August.....	1,163 65	
September.....	1,801 09	
October.....	6,105 59	
		24,302 63

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

C.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of School Lands for the year commencing 1st
November, 1893, and ending 31st October, 1894.

School District.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Manitoba.....	46,619 88	
Assiniboia.....	778 98	
Alberta.....	1,101 95	
Saskatchewan.....	44 95	
		48,545 76

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

D.

STATEMENT of Fees received from Registrars in the North-west Territories for the year commencing 1st November, 1893, and ending 31st October, 1894.

Registration District.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Assiniboia.....	5,734 28	
North Alberta.....	3,078 42	
South Alberta.....	2,791 26	
East Saskatchewan.....	802 18	
West Saskatchewan.....	91 07	
		12,497 21

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

E.

STATEMENT of Receipts on Account of Fines and Forfeitures in the North-west Territories from 1st November, 1893, to the 31st October, 1894.

Date.	Through Whom Paid.	Amount.	Total.
1893.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dec. 18.....	His Honour the Lieut. Governor of the North-west Territories..	250 70	
1894.			
Feb. 8.....	do do do	41 90	
Feb. 16.....	do do do	60 00	
Mar. 27.....	do do do	148 00	
May 28.....	do do do	62 75	
Aug. 30.....	do do do	141 35	
			704 70

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

F.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Casual Revenue for the year commencing
1st of November, 1893, and ending 31st October, 1894.

Name.	Particulars.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	
A. O. Wheeler	Sale of standard measure	8 00	
W. G. Pentland	Error in voucher No. 11	1 00	
William Pearce	Balance on hand 30th June, 1893	36 64	
Canadian Pacific Railway Co	Refund railway fare paid by D. Dietz	22 70	
R. J. Jephson	Sale of standard measure	8 00	
A. P. Patrick	do do	8 00	
Frank Clayton	Balance account travelling expenses	40 16	
J. A. McMillan	Sale of standard measure	8 00	
T. Turnbull	do do	8 00	
A. Driscoll	do do	8 00	
C. Garden	do do	8 00	
Capt. J. Gaudin	Refund account coal, Dunsmuir & Sons	110 33	
Interior Department	do do	14 67	
R. L. Alexander	Railway fares, Moose Jaw to Edmonton	116 20	
W. F. King	Balance account Passamoquoddy Bay	367 72	
J. Fraser	Sale of manual of survey	2 00	
G. A. Bayne	Sale of standard measure	8 00	
W. H. Stevenson	Account sale old office, Regina	89 89	
Finance Department	Maintenance of George Young, Selkirk Asylum	19 00	
John Hoolahan	Sale of furniture	66 25	
Department of Agriculture	Freight charges on exhibit to World's Fair	16 83	
Amos Rowe	Sale of old letter press	2 00	
A. McFee and J. L. Doupe	Sale of standard measure	16 00	
W. H. Stevenson	Account sale old office, Regina	64 96	
Department of Agriculture	Refund account advance to Mr. Hogberg	67 00	
T. C. Mendenhall	Refund re Alaska boundary commission	502 34	
C. F. Shaw	Sale of standard measure	8 00	
G. H. Campbell	Amount overpaid E. G. Wiswell	52 17	
do	Advance unexpended	50 00	
Henry Merrick	Sale of furniture	40 47	
G. A. Stewart	Sale of brick and lime	5 00	
R. Doull	Balance 30th June, 1894	1 00	
			\$1,776 33

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

G.
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS ON ACCOUNT OF DOMINION LANDS FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING 1st NOVEMBER, 1893, AND ENDING 31st OCTOBER, 1894.

MONTH.	Homestead Fees.		Inspection Fees.		Improvements.		(General Sales of Lands.		Timber Dues.		Rents from Grazing Lands.		Hay Permits, Mining and Coal Lands.		Fees re Applications for Patents, &c.		Surveyors' Examination Fees.		Settlers' Deposits.		Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.		Map Sales, Office Fees, &c.		Survey Fees.		Miscellaneous.		Total.			
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		
1893.	3,432	00	310	00	277	56	9,888	64	7,410	87	221	55	38	55	615	00	81	71	48	60	84	59	121	50	81	71	48	60	22,530	57		
December.....	2,020	00	170	00	100	00	4,626	60	4,506	40	510	05	18	50	670	00	50	25	371	52	.....	41	50	50	25	.....	.....	.....	13,183	82
1894.	1,580	00	200	00	83	50	4,238	97	10,427	78	136	37	681	91	410	00	118	40	32	00	102	00	198	10	73	85	39	05	18,239	03		
January.....	1,590	26	100	00	85	50	5,177	79	2,907	34	358	47	55	90	525	00	74	25	82	14	41	00	71	75	74	25	82	14	11,069	40		
February.....	1,987	00	260	00	206	00	2,784	48	6,209	55	539	40	145	10	350	00	91	60	32	23	20	00	289	75	91	60	32	23	13,025	70		
March.....	3,177	00	260	00	517	00	3,788	29	6,010	37	112	02	163	60	157	00	198	58	96	00	35	00	89	25	74	55	96	00	14,678	86		
April.....	3,604	00	210	00	357	75	3,739	91	9,445	97	2,253	63	687	22	252	50	59	56	152	30	51	04	71	08	96	05	152	30	20,981	01		
May.....	4,112	00	300	00	465	00	3,716	04	7,214	93	374	88	1,470	75	270	00	109	23	124	25	58	71	124	25	58	71	10,017	06	28,279	85		
June.....	3,417	00	190	00	310	50	4,938	08	4,938	61	1,134	79	808	40	409	65	26	.....	216	50	73	85	216	50	73	85	39	05	14,686	69	
July.....	2,431	07	220	00	281	00	3,058	60	2,414	07	236	76	913	50	309	00	60	00	272	18	47	05	272	18	47	05	85	00	9,554	16	
August.....	2,017	00	150	00	231	75	1,835	09	5,254	23	232	97	181	95	365	00	20	00	465	50	60	18	465	50	89	06	201	10	11,178	83		
September.....	2,247	88	140	00	187	00	2,869	76	10,362	53	349	10	80	80	450	00	.....	.....	361	00	34	82	361	00	43	86	34	82	17,840	25
October.....	31,615	14	2,600	00	3,221	56	47,927	25	77,322	85	6,479	99	5,246	18	4,954	15	20	00	2,322	36	598	34	2,322	36	899	34	11,106	38	994	63	195,308	17
Script and warrants.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,224	02	.....	.....	12,668	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43,892	16
Total.....	31,615	14	2,600	00	3,221	56	79,151	27	77,322	85	19,148	13	5,246	18	4,954	15	20	00	2,322	36	598	34	2,322	36	899	34	11,106	38	994	63	239,200	33

J. A. PINARD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH,
 OTTAWA, 28th January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,

OTTAWA, 1st January, 1895.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report on the operations of this branch for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1894, also a supplementary report (D) for the six months ended December 31st, 1894, the preparation of which has been deemed advisable in order that future reports may terminate with the calendar, instead of the fiscal year, as heretofore.

The subjoined statements are similar to those prepared in previous years. They include:—(A) Statement of sales amounting to \$8,932.80, of which the sum of \$5,924.80 was paid on account. The following properties were disposed of:—

1. At Ottawa $5\frac{1}{2}$ lots were redeemed by the payment of the sum of \$1,165, and letters patent issued to the parties entitled to receive the same.

2. At Quebec 8 lots forming part of the Ordnance property known as the "Cove Field" were sold by public auction, at an average price of \$170 per lot. One fifth of the purchase money, namely, \$752, was paid at the time of sale.

3. The Ordnance Reserve, comprising 135a. 2r. 5p., situate at the confluence of the South and Richelieu rivers, in the province of Quebec, formerly held under lease by Hiram Sewell Foster, was sold to the lessee by Order in Council in accordance with the provisions of chap. 55, sec. 5, subsection 3, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, for \$600 cash.

4. At Sorel the "Barrack property," consisting of 11a. 2r. 32p., was sold under the authority of an Order in Council approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th November, 1893, to the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, for the sum of \$3,000 cash. The purchasers had held the property under lease since the 27th June, 1874, and had made extensive improvements thereon.

5. At Toronto 1,315 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards of land upon which important works had been erected by the Massey Manufacturing Company so far back as 1879, were sold to the occupants for \$407.80, or at the rate of \$1,500 per acre. This sum was paid, together with interest on the purchase money, from the date of the company's first occupation until the completion of the sale.

(B.) Statement showing the several localities on account of which moneys have been received.

During the year purchasers of Ordnance lands at the sale held in Prescott in 1889, without a single exception, completed their purchases and received letters patent for their respective lots.

The long standing dispute between the Government and the late Trueman Russell Ward in reference to the ownership of part of lot No. 30, con. E., Wolford, was amicably settled. The claims of this department were admitted by Mr. Ward's legal representatives, and the sum of \$2,000 was paid on account of rent which had accrued previous to the date of settlement. A new lease of the land in question was issued to the Smith's Falls Electric Power Company, Limited, for 21 years, renewable, at a rental of \$100 per annum.

(C.) Statement of amounts received monthly during the year. Total receipts \$22,350.95. This sum is considerably less than was received during the previous year. At the same time the arrears due on Ordnance lands throughout the country materially decreased.

The routine work of the office remains about the same as formerly. Letters received during the fiscal year number 543; letters sent, 682; notices and statements of account forwarded to tenants and purchasers, 1,400; assignments examined and registered, 23; drafts of letters patent and leases prepared, 63; warrants issued for the Bank of Montreal to receive moneys, 112. The open accounts are 683 in number.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. G. KEYES.

A.

STATEMENT of Sales made during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

Locality.	Number of Lots sold or redeemed.	Amount	Amount
		sold for.	received on account.
		8 cts.	8 cts.
Ottawa.....	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ lots.....	1,165 00	1,165 00
Quebec.....	8 lots.....	3,760 00	752 00
South River.....	135a. 2r. 5p.....	600 00	600 00
Sorel.....	"Barrack property"—11a. 2r 32p.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
Toronto.....	1,315 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. yards.....	407 80	407 80
	Total.....	8,932 80	5,924 80

P. G. KEYES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

B.

STATEMENT showing the several localities on account of which moneys have been received during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1894.

Locality.	Amount.	Locality.	Amount.
	\$ cts.	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 8,453 30
Amherstburg.....	155 82	Owen Sound.....	20 00
Beaver Harbour, N. B.....	1 00	Ottawa.....	3,580 53
Burlington Beach.....	465 00	Prescott.....	628 99
Chambly.....	1,600 00	Pittsburgh.....	6 72
Crosby South.....	19 26	Point Pelee.....	400 00
Dalhousie, N. B.....	54 50	Quebec.....	847 00
Edmundston.....	388 61	Sorel.....	3,219 69
Elmsley.....	9 70	Sarnia.....	40 00
Fort Erie.....	100 00	Shelburne Harbour.....	18 75
Grand Falls.....	381 14	South River.....	637 50
Gloucester Tp.....	100 00	Stamford.....	252 50
Kingston.....	402 70	Toronto.....	2,074 82
Montreal.....	4,553 63	Wolford.....	2,120 80
Niagara.....	121 94	Registration fees.....	50 35
Niagara Falls.....	100 00		
Carried forward.....	8,453 30	Total.....	22,350 95

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 1st January, 1895.

P. G. KEYES.

C.

STATEMENT of Receipts on account of Ordnance and Admiralty Lands for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

Date.	Fees.	Rent or Interest.	Principal.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1893.				
July.....		397 30	117 50	514 80
August.....	2 00	1,511 15	1,289 20	,802 35
September.....	6 00	296 36	719 28	,021 64
October.....	10 00	769 57	3,395 85	4,175 42
November.....		1,679 31	3,080 89	4,760 20
December.....		2,957 12	661 10	,618 22
1894.				
January.....	2 35	514 75	667 80	1,184 90
February.....	6 00	164 33	92 80	263 13
March.....	2 00	436 20	55 75	493 95
April.....	16 00	372 18		388 18
May.....	4 00	261 54	1,712 00	1,977 54
June.....	2 00	400 07	748 55	1,150 62
	50 35	9,759 88	12,540 72	22,350 95

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, January 1st, 1895.

P. G. KEYES.

D.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The receipts of this branch for the past six months exceed those of the first half of the calendar year by \$8,643.09. The greater portion of this sum was paid on account of rent, or interest equivalent to rent.

A public sale was held in December at Edmundston, N. B., at which ten lots were sold for the sum of \$277. One-fourth of the purchase price was paid at the time of sale. All the Ordnance lots at this point, except one (Lot 40), have now been disposed of.

About 25 arpents of "unconceded" land situate in the Seigniorship of Sorel, in the province of Quebec, were sold to Mr. J. O. Duplessis—under the provisions of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act in that behalf—at the rate of \$2 per arpent, cash.

At Ottawa twelve and one-half city lots, formerly held under lease, have been converted into freehold by the payment of \$2,281.83, in accordance with the terms of the original leases granted by the Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance.

The work of this office has increased during the last half year. 258 letters were received, and 277 written in reply. Assignments registered, 18. Drafts of Letters Patent and leases prepared, 24. Warrants for the Bank of Montreal to receive moneys, 111. Notices and statements of account sent, 900.

The following is a statement of receipts for the six months ended 31st December, 1894:

Date.	Fees.		Rent or Interest.		Principal.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
July	16	00	796	23	583	33	1,395	56
August			820	15	343	50	1,163	65
September			352	54	1,448	55	1,801	09
October	18	00	3,265	69	2,821	90	6,105	59
November	2	00	1,194	72	862	27	2,058	99
December			368	74	1,207	79	1,576	53
	36	00	6,798	07	7,267	34	14,101	41

P. G. KEYES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 1st February, 1895.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENT of entries affecting Dominion Lands which were made at Head Office during the year commencing 1st November, 1893, and ending 31st October, 1894.

Special Grants.	Hudson's Bay Company		C. P. Railway Company		Manitoba and North-western Railway.		Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway.		Qu'Appelle Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company.		Calgary and Edmonton Railway.		Railway Right of way.		Totals.	
	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.	No.	Acres.		
56	2	790	361	104,946	386	99,842	27	2,996	1	306	8	1,914	134	2,155	975	216,994
66	5,250	41,338	376	109,291	386	99,842	25	2,268	1	160	6	954	36	817	908	259,820

Similar Statement for the year commencing 1st January, 1894, and ending 31st December, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 PATENTS BRANCH,
 OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

WM. M. GOODEVE,
 Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

APPENDIX B.

The following is a comparative statement of the Homestead entries and Sales which have been made at the several agencies of the department during the departmental years ending 31st October, 1893, and 31st October, 1894, respectively.

	Departmental Year ending 31st October, 1893.		Departmental Year ending 31st October, 1894.	
	Number of Entries.	Acres.	Number of Entries	Acres.
Homesteads.....	4,067	650,720	3,209	513,440
Sales.....		46,873		17,578

The following shows the number of Homestead entries and Sales made at the several agencies of the department during the calendar year ending 31st December, 1894.

	Number of Entries.	Acres.
Homesteads.....	3,174	507,840
Sales.....		18,275

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX C.

The following statement shows the number of Homestead and Pre-emption entries reported in each year since 1874, and the number and proportion of those entries which have been cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of entry.

Departmental Year ending	HOMESTEADS.			PRE-EMPTIONS.		
	Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.	Per-centage.	Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.	Per-centage.
31st October, 1874.	1,376	888	64	643	610	94
do 1875.	499	301	60	391	228	58
do 1876.	347	153	44	263	135	51
do 1877.	845	455	53	594	350	58
do 1878.	1,788	1 376	76	1,580	928	58
do 1879.	4,068	2,037	50	1,729	1,452	83
do 1880.	2,074	675	32	1,004	489	48
do 1881.	2,753	935	33	1,649	770	46
do 1882.	7,483	3,466	46	5,654	3,047	53
do 1883.	6,063	1,787	29	4,120	1,529	37
do 1884.	3,753	1,110	29	2,762	983	35
do 1885.	1,858	578	31	653	383	57
do 1886.	2,657	778	29	1,046	390	37
do 1887.	2,036	435	22	585	212	36
do 1888.	2,655	608	22	454	176	38
do 1889.	4,416	1,456	32	1,355	533	39
do 1890.	2,955	682	23	371		
do 1891.	3,523	735	20			
do 1892.	4,840	912	18			
do 1893.	4,067	400	9			
do 1894.	3,209	92	2			
Calendar year ending 31st December, 1894.	3,174	127	3			

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

APPENDIX D.

Abstract of Letters Patent, covering Dominion Lands situate in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, issued from the Department of the Interior between the 1st November, 1893, and the 31st October, 1894, also between the 1st January, 1894, and the 31st December, 1894.

Number.	Nature of Grant.	1893-94.		1894.		1892-93.	
		Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.	Number of Patents.	Number of Acres.
1	Homesteads	1,424	223,069	1,562	245,483	1,838*	290,626
2	Sales	161	22,276	166	24,081	300	43,989
3	British Columbia homesteads	97	15,306	105	16,617	193	29,919
4	British Columbia sales	19	1,881	18	825	38	3,334
5	Canadian Pacific Railway nominees	308	95,315	320	95,829	218	45,360
6	do do grants	52	3,086	53	3,126	23	5,390
7	do do roadbed and station grounds	53	1,478	34	738	20	378
8	Half-Breed allotments	15	3,600	15	3,600	15	3,600
9	North-west Half-Breed grants	13	2,577	11	2,236	17	3,199
10	Manitoba act grants	14	246	14	426	10	767
11	Special grants	53	5,140	55	6,346	54	3,971
12	Commutation grants	9	513	11	523	9	723
13	Manitoba North western Railway	121	30,039	149	35,136	34	9,407
14	Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway	28	3,004	25	3,228	11	2,557
15	Hudson's Bay Company	1	160	2	790	4	727
16	Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Co.	1	305	2	465	5	864
17	Military homesteads	23	6,161	21	5,251	38	12,025
18	School land sales	51	1,224	47	2,284	45	3,006
19	Parish sales	5	361	4	341	16	2,274
20	Coal land sales	26	1,929	27	1,934	2	505
21	Mining sales	1	77	1	77	2	422
22	Forest tree culture	1	80	1	80		
23	Leases			2		2	167
24	Foreshore rights	11		13		1	
25	Assignments of mortgages	1		1		5	
26	Alberta Railway and Coal Company	54	636	11	186	27	38,826
27	Water Lot Grant (Halifax)					2	
28	Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company	11	1,775	18	1,763	7	185
29	Shuswap and Okanagan Railway			2	30		
	Totals	2,553	420,238	2,690	451,395	2,936	502,601

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX E.

PATENTS.

STATEMENT showing the number of Letters Patent issued by the department in each year since 1874, and the number of those issued in each year which have since been cancelled.

Year.	Letters Patent.	
	Number issued.	Number cancelled.
Departmental year ending 31st October, 1874.....	536	6
do do 1875.....	492	4
do do 1876.....	375	4
do do 1877.....	2,156	13
do do 1878.....	2,597	32
do do 1879.....	2,194	57
do do 1880.....	1,704	41
do do 1881.....	1,768	11
do do 1882.....	2,766	11
do do 1883.....	3,591	16
do do 1884.....	3,837	24
do do 1885.....	3,257	18
do do 1886.....	4,570	17
do do 1887.....	4,599	26
do do 1888.....	3,275	34
do do 1889.....	3,282	30
do do 1890.....	3,273	20
do do 1891.....	2,449	35
do do 1892.....	2,955	27
do do 1893.....	2,936	16
do do 1894.....	2,553	15
Calendar year ending 31st December, 1894.....	2,682	16

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

APPENDIX F.

STATEMENT showing the number of patents forwarded to the several Registrars of the Land Registration Districts of the North-west Territories, and number of notifications mailed to patentees from 1st November, 1893 to 31st October, 1894, and from 1st January, 1894 to 31st December, 1894, respectively.

Registration Districts.	From 1st Nov., 1893, to 31st Oct., 1894.		From 1st Jan., 1894, to 31st Dec., 1894.	
	Number of Patents sent Registrar.	Number of Notifications mailed Patentees.	Number of Patents sent Registrar.	Number of Notifications mailed Patentees.
Assiniboia	655	711	644	621
East Saskatchewan.....	49	65	45	62
West do	5	10	3	6
North Alberta.....	158	183	139	161
South do	217	206	198	207
Totals.....	1,084	1,175	1,029	1,057

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 PATENTS BRANCH,
 OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT showing the number of cancellations effected during the year commencing the 1st November, 1893, and ending the 31st October, 1894, and also showing the year in which the entries were made.

Year.	Homesteads.	Pre-emptions.	Pre-emption Sales.	Time Sales.	Sales.
1876.....		1			
1877.....	4	4			
1878.....	4	5			1
1879.....	3	5		20	1
1880.....	3	7		16	
1881.....		10		1	
1882.....	23	67	1		
1883.....	50	92	1	1	1
1884.....	39	62	12		
1885.....	31	26	9		
1886.....	49	20	7		
1887.....	26	19		1	
1888.....	51	20	8	1	
1889.....	113	73	1	1	
1890.....	102		7	4	
1891.....	185		7	1	
1892.....	446		1	3	
1893.....	337				
1894.....	92				
Total.....	1,558	411	54	49	3

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 PATENTS BRANCH,
 OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT showing the number of Cancellations effected during the calendar year 1894, and showing also the year in which the entries were made.

YEAR.	Home- steads.	Pre- emptions.	Pre- emption Sales.	Time Sales.	Sales.
1877.....	5	4			
1878.....	4	5			1
1879.....	2	3		1	1
1880.....	2	5			
1881.....		8		1	
1882.....	20	62	1		
1883.....	23	60	1	2	1
1884.....	22	45	12		
1885.....	13	29	9		
1886.....	40	20	7		
1887.....	24	19			
1888.....	48	18	5		
1889.....	99	81	1	2	
1890.....	92		8	3	
1891.....	173			1	3
1892.....	445		1		
1893.....	356				
1894.....	127				
Total.....	1,495	359	52	13	3

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT showing the number of acres of Swamp Lands in Manitoba passed by Order in Council to the Province of Manitoba up to the present time.

	Acres.
By Order in Council of 21st April, 1884.....	104,740
do 16th April, 1888.....	52,600
do 7th June, 1888.....	60,335
do 25th August, 1891.....	105,635
do 7th December, 1891.....	36,479
do 22nd April, 1893.....	69,680
do 21st October, 1893.....	13,040

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

APPENDIX J.

STATEMENT showing the number of Deeds of Transfer registered at head office for the periods given below.

Period between 1st Nov., 1893, and 31st Oct., 1894.		Period between 1st Jan'y, 1894, and 31st Dec., 1894.	
Number of Deeds Registered.	Fees.	Number of Deeds Registered.	Fees.
172	8 cts. 338 00	156	8 cts. 306 00

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX K.

STATEMENT showing the Nationalities and number of the homesteaders, their previous occupations, and the number of Souls in their families, as reported by the Dominion Lands Agents during the year commencing 1st November, 1893, and ending 31st October, 1894.

Nationalities.	No. of Entries.	No. of Souls.	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.					No. of Souls.	No. of Entries.	No. of Souls.
			Farmers.	Mechanics	Labourers.	Clerks and Traders.	Professionals.				Other Occupations.
Canadians from Ontario	578	1,322								
do Quebec	75	192								
do Nova Scotia	22	72								
do New Brunswick	10	41								
do Prince Edward Island	12	37								
do British Columbia	29	53								
do Manitoba	114	288								
do North-west Territories	85	307								
Persons who had previous entry returned from the States	925	2,312								
do United States	488	1,714								
do Newfoundland	204	619								
do New Zealand	564	1,706								
do Australians	1	4								
do English	1	1								
do Irish	358	797								
do Scotch	28	76								
do French	80	262								
do Belgians	110	343								
do Germans	36	91								
do Austro-Hungarians	91	333								
do Hollanders	87	331								
do Swedo-Norwegians	7	42								
do Russians, other than Mennonites and Poles	61	213								
do Mennonites	154	652								
do Poles	4	23								
do Danes, other than Icelanders	1	6								
do Icelanders	11	25								
	27	100								
	3,209	9,653	2,871	137	68	60	31	42		

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PATENTS BRANCH, OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

APPENDIX L.

STATEMENT showing nationalities of Homesteaders, comparing the reports of the Dominion Lands Agents for the calendar years 1893 and 1894.

Nationalities.	1893. No. of entries.	1894. No. of entries.
Canadians from Ontario.....	844	519
do Quebec.....	121	66
do Nova Scotia.....	42	19
do New Brunswick.....	9	9
do Prince Edward Island.....	7	11
do British Columbia.....	29	24
do Manitoba.....	246	100
do North-west Territories.....	86	68
Persons who had previous entry.....	1,384	816
do returned from the States.....	466	471
United States.....	238	216
Newfoundland.....	580	634
New Zealand.....		1
Australians.....	1	1
English.....	380	363
Irish.....	50	23
Scotch.....	94	74
French.....	151	114
Belgians.....	67	31
Hollanders.....	5	2
Italians.....		1
Germans.....	59	87
Austro-Hungarians.....	78	86
Swedo-Norwegians.....	54	61
Danes, other than Icelanders.....	14	10
Icelanders.....	51	31
Russians, other than Mennonites and Poles.....	192	147
Mennonites.....	16	3
Poles.....	9	1
Chinamen.....	1	
	3,890	3,174
Number of souls.....	11,867	9,716

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
PATENTS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX M.

STATEMENT showing the Homestead entries made by persons from the respective States of the American Union during 1894.

States.	Number of Entries.	Number of Souls.
California.....	14	32
Colorado.....	3	3
Connecticut.....	2	4
Dakota.....	121	377
Florida.....	1	4
Idaho.....	22	55
Illinois.....	12	44
Indiana.....	1	1
Iowa.....	13	36
Kansas.....	43	147
Kentucky.....	1	1
Maine.....	3	9
Massachusetts.....	23	82
Michigan.....	61	175
Minnesota.....	209	650
Montana.....	18	51
Nebraska.....	78	260
New Hampshire.....	6	32
New Jersey.....	6	18
New York.....	25	77
Ohio.....	7	17
Oregon.....	22	46
Pennsylvania.....	10	27
Rhode Island.....	4	10
Texas.....	1	1
Utah.....	15	56
Washington.....	105	294
Wisconsin.....	18	52
Wyoming.....	1	5
State not given.....	5	22
	850	2,588

WM. M. GOODEVE,
Chief Clerk, Patents Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

PART II

DOMINION LANDS SURVEYS

Department of the Interior.

PART II.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 17th January, 1895.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report upon the operations of the Topographical Surveys Branch during the year 1894.

Notwithstanding the reduced expenditure and the small number of survey parties, the surveys have kept pace with the advance of colonization, except, perhaps, in British Columbia, where, owing to the unsettled condition of land matters, the progress of the surveys is seriously impeded.

Apart from the irrigation surveys, the work consisted mainly in renewing old surveys which had become obliterated.

MANITOBA.

Five survey parties were at work in Manitoba, two for the renewal of old surveys and three for making new surveys.

Mr. H. G. Dickson, of Brandon, Manitoba, renewed the marks of four townships on the Assiniboine river near Oak lake. The lands being well settled, the proper definition of the boundaries was a matter of importance. A short examination made of township 10, range 1 west of 2nd meridian, in which serious errors were found. Township 22, range 27 west of principal meridian, was next re-surveyed, after

which a new survey was made of the town site of East Selkirk.

Mr. C. A. E. Shaw, of Deloraine, Manitoba, renewed the marks of old surveys in Turtle mountain, the wooden posts of the original surveys having disappeared.

Mr. A. F. Martin, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, subdivided several townships at the Narrows of lake Manitoba. The land is generally low, but is well adapted for raising cattle in consequence of the extensive hay meadows. Several settlers were found on the land, and they are reported to be doing well.

Messrs. P. R. A. Belanger and J. E. Wood subdivided several townships near lake Dauphin. There is now a large settlement in this district, and every one seems pleased with it. In some of the townships many quarter sections were found occupied in advance of the survey.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Mr. Thomas Fawcett continued the correction of old surveys in Prince Albert district, on which he had been previously engaged. He reports that some of the original surveys made by Mr. E. C. Caddy were very badly executed. Prairie and forest fires caused great destruction in the eastern part of the district. It is likely that proper organization will prevent a recurrence of such calamities.

Mr. R. C. Laurie, of Battleford, Saskatchewan, surveyed the old trail from Saskatoon to Henrietta, Battleford and Onion lake. Near Battleford he met with considerable opposition from persons whose land was crossed by the trail, and the matter has not yet been satisfactorily arranged. The survey was stopped by cold weather near Frenchman's Butte.

Mr. E. W. Hubbell had charge of the surveys in the Edmonton district. He first subdivided a part of township 53, range 1 west of the 5th meridian, in which is a small German settlement, and then renewed the marks of township 54, range 21 west of the 4th meridian. After making several small surveys in different places, he proceeded to the Vermilion district and subdivided parts of townships 52, ranges

12 and 13. Like every one who has seen the Vermilion valley he speaks very highly of it. A number of American settlers have already brought there large herds of cattle, and every thing seems to indicate a rapid settlement of the district as soon as it becomes known. From here he proceeded to Birch lake of which he completed the survey. The lake is very picturesque; the water, unfortunately, is alkaline. The subdivision of township 55, range 17 was next completed. Many settlers, principally Americans and French, have already some fine farms in this vicinity. The survey of a few sections at the south-west corner of Beaver lake completed Mr. Hubbell's work for the season.

Mr. F. W. Wilkins subdivided township 4, range 22 and township 5, range 26 west of the 4th meridian. In the first township were a number of settlers, Mormons, who appeared quite satisfied with their prospects. The balance of the season was employed in surveying a number of trails in the broken country at the foot of the mountains, where the road allowances are impracticable. While travelling in this district Mr. Wilkins saw many of the Mormon settlers, who, as is well known, are experienced agriculturists. The impression is general amongst them that with irrigation their district will become the finest and most prosperous part of the North-west Territories.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. John Vicars has, for several years, been in charge of British Columbia surveys and was again in charge this year. As usual, the work was scattered from one end of the province to the other and considerable time lost in travelling. The existence of a large number of unsurveyed provincial pre-emptions, unknown to the surveyor, introduces an element of uncertainty into his work, which, it is to be hoped, will soon be removed. Mr. Vicars had many opportunities of seeing the places flooded last spring by the Fraser river, and he states that the reports published were grossly exaggerated; the damage done, although considerable, was only a fractional part of what it was reported to be.

Mr. R. J. Jephson, of Calgary, Alberta, laid out an extension of the town plot of Golden, British Columbia.

IRRIGATION.

A new kind of survey was inaugurated in 1894; its object is to procure information relating to the distribution of water for irrigation purposes. Mr. J. S. Dennis, Chief Inspector of Surveys, who had charge of the work, had one party under his immediate directions, the other being under Mr. A. O. Wheeler. Mr. T. D. Green was leveller for Mr. Dennis and Mr. R. A. Davy for Mr. Wheeler. The operations consisted in running lines of levels along township lines for finding the slope of the country, and in gauging streams for ascertaining the amount of water available. A large amount of work was accomplished and properly perpetuated by bench marks.

OFFICE WORK.

The correspondence consisted of:—

Letters received.....	1,603
Letters sent.....	2,210

The accounts examined and payments made were:—

Accounts examined and passed.....	223
Amount of accounts.....	\$115,839.39
Cheques forwarded.....	860

Following is a synopsis of the work of the draughting office:—

Plans and field notes of subdivision examined.....	100
Plans and field notes of correction and miscellaneous surveys examined.....	125

Department of the Interior.

Township plans completed for printing	202
Declarations of settlers received.....	44
Progress sketches received	140
Miscellaneous plans, tracings, &c., made.....	95
Proofs examined.....	263

The following "Sectional Maps" have been issued :—

Edmonton, (2nd edition)	Regina,
Peace Hills do	Moose Jaw,
Red Deer do	Yorkton,
Blackfoot Crossing,	Qu'Appelle,
Macleod	Moose Mountain,
Lethbridge	Souris,
Vermilion	Turtle Mountain.

Sketches to show the location of surveyed trails, giving the area occupied in each quarter section, are being prepared for the use of the registrars ; 125 of these have been completed.

Copies have been made for office use of a number of papers furnished by the local land agent in connection with pre-emptions in the railway belt, British Columbia.

The other miscellaneous work in the draughting office has been much the same in amount as in previous years, and as usual of a very varied character.

A schedule is appended of the work of the lithographic office. Mr. Topley, who is in charge of this office, is also the photographer of the department, and in that capacity went to Alaska during the course of the summer for the Alaska Boundary Commission. He was nearly three months away, and obtained 200 negatives. The other photographic work was as follows :—

Geological Survey Department—

Negatives developed.....	442
Bromide enlargements.....	34
Silver prints.....	2085
Transparencies.....	178
Large coloured photographs 11 x 14.....	19

Department of the Interior—

Negatives developed.....	311
Bromide prints.....	73
Transparencies.....	100
Silver prints.....	205

International Boundary Commission—

Topographical negatives developed.....	2148
Bromide enlargements.....	2004
Silver prints.....	954

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Meetings of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors were held as provided by law in February and August last. At the latter meeting, Mr. C. S. W. Barwell, of Ottawa, Ontario, passed the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor.

The expenditure of the board for these two meetings was \$302.23.

The correspondence of the board amounted to :—

Letters received.....	83
Letters sent.....	75

Although but one candidate was admitted, it would not be right to conclude that the board has ceased to be useful; its usefulness consists mainly in preventing incompetent candidates from being admitted to the practice of the profession. If it did not exist, the provincial land surveyors from all provinces would have to be made eligible for employment on Dominion land surveys, and it is well known that they are not all competent. The money wasted on bad surveying would soon amount to many times the small expenditure of the board. This is not a mere supposition but an actual fact: all the bad surveys in Manitoba and the North-west Territories which have now to be made over again, are, without exception the work of provincial land surveyors who were dispensed by law from examination before the board.

It would be quite easy for the board to obtain more candidates: a relaxation of the rules for admission would soon have that effect. More candidates mean increased fees for the examiners. That they do not avail themselves of this opportunity of increasing their income must, I respectfully submit, be counted to their credit.

The following documents are appended:

Schedule of Dominion land surveyors employed.

Schedule of work executed by the lithographic office.

Report of the chief inspector of surveys.

Reports of the surveyors employed.

Examination papers of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General.

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE of Dominion Land Surveyors employed, and work done by them during the season of 1894.

Name.	Address.	Description.
Belanger, P. R. A.	Ottawa, Ont.	Survey of 8th base line across ranges 21, 22 and 23, west of principal meridian; east boundaries of townships 27 and 28, ranges 21, 22 and 23; east boundary of township 29, range 22; subdivision of townships 27 and 28, range 21, township 27, range 22, and part of township 28, range 22, all west of the principal meridian.
Dennis, J. S.	Ottawa, Ont.	Inspection of surveys and in charge of the Canadian irrigation survey.
Dickson, H. G.	Brandon, Man.	Re-survey of township 9, range 23; townships 9 and 10, range 24; west half of township 10, range 23; examination of township 10, range 25, and re-survey of township 22, range 27, all west of principal meridian. Inspection of township 10, range 1, west of 2nd meridian, and survey at town of East Selkirk.
Doupe, J.	Winnipeg, Man.	Traverse of Portage Creek in south-east quarter of section 29, township 13, range 6, west of principal meridian.
Fawcett, Thomas.	Ottawa, Ont.	Re-survey of township 29, range 17; townships 47 and 48, ranges 22 and 23; township 46A, range 25, and traverse of part of South Branch of Saskatchewan River, all west of 2nd meridian.
Green, T. D.	Ottawa, Ont.	Inspection of contracts Nos. 3 and 5 of 1893.
Hubbell, E. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	Subdivision of townships 52, ranges 12 and 13; part of township 50, range 11; townships 54 and 55, range 17, and township 50, range 19, all west of 4th meridian; part of township 53, range 1, west of the 5th meridian; renewal of survey marks in township 54, range 21, west of 4th meridian, and township 53, range 1, west of the 5th meridian. Re establishment of outlines township 53, range 18, west of the 4th meridian. Traverse of Birch Lake in townships 50, ranges 11 and 12; traverse of Bear Lake in township 46, range 25; correction survey in township 46, range 25, west of the 4th meridian, and inspection of part of contract No. 8 of 1893.
Jephson, R. J.	Calgary, Alta.	Survey of town plot of Golden.
Laurie, R. C.	Battleford, Sask.	Survey of trail from Henrietta to Onion Lake.
Martin, A. F.	Winnipeg, Man.	Subdivision of part of fractional township 22, range 9; fractional townships 23 and 24, range 9; fractional townships 22 and 23, range 10, and part of fractional township 23, range 11, east of Ebb and Flow Lake, all west of the principal meridian.
Shaw, C. A. E.	Deloraine, Man.	Re-survey of township 1, range 19, and part of townships 1 and 2, range 20, west of the principal meridian.
Vicars, John.	Kamloops, B.C.	Subdivision of parts of township 26, ranges 21 and 22, west of the 5th meridian; parts of townships 17 and 18, range 9; townships 21 and 22, range 10; township 22, range 11; townships 19, ranges 14 and 15; township 23, range 17, and townships 20 and 21, range 22, west of the 6th meridian.
Wilkins, F. W.	Ottawa, Ont.	Subdivision of township 4, range 22, and township 5, range 26, west the 4th meridian, and survey of the following trails:—Lethbridge to MacLeod; MacLeod to International Boundary; MacLeod to Pincher Creek; Pincher Creek to Crow Nest Pass; Pincher Creek to Waterton River; Pincher Creek to Coal Mines; Pincher Creek to Mill Creek; Cochrane and Mitford to Dog Pound, and correction of surveys in Township 7, Range 28, west of the 4th meridian.
Woods, J. E.	Aylmer, Que.	Subdivision of part of township 24, range 24; subdivision of townships 25 and 26, range 21; township 23, range 17, and renewal of survey marks in townships 24 and 25, range 22, west of the 4th meridian, and Quarry Lots, Stony Mountain.
Wheeler, A. O.	Ottawa, Ont.	In charge of Section B, Canadian Irrigation Survey.

E. DEVILLE,
Surveyor General.

LITHOGRAPHIC OFFICE.

Printing done during 1893-4, from 1st November, 1893, to November, 1894.

Months.	Maps.		Townships.		Circulars.		Forms.	
	No. of Maps.	No. of Copies.	No. of Townships.	No. of Copies.	No. of Circulars.	No. of Copies.	No. of Forms.	No. of Copies.
1893.								
November	7	265	6	312	2	1,150	4	1,162
December	4	155	2	104	1	500	10	934
1894.								
January	7	322	16	832	2	150	6	1,940
February	1	30	32	1,560	2	800	4	3,900
March	4	214	29	1,508				
April	3	330	23	1,196	2	1,200	1	500
May	4	175	26	1,352			2	1,500
June	9	375	18	936			3	3
July	3	181	14	728			21	5,300
August	4	225	10	520			6	2,067
September	6	382	11	523			1	2,000
October	4	197	11	583			2	235
	56	2,850	208	10,174	9	3,800	60	19,541

RECAPITULATION.

Number of maps	56	Number of copies	2,850
do townships	208	do do	10,174
do circulars	9	do do	3,800
do forms	60	do do	19,541
Total	333	Total	36,365

Department of the Interior.

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,
OTTAWA, 18th December, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the past year.

In January last, in compliance with instructions received, I left headquarters and proceeded to the western states for the purpose of examining the irrigation systems in operation there, and generally enquiring into the subject of irrigation. I was absent upon this duty until the early part of March, and during my trip visited Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah and Colorado. Upon my return to headquarters I submitted a somewhat lengthy report embodying my observations and the information which I had obtained regarding this interesting subject.

After the completion of my report regarding irrigation I was engaged for some time in preparing a general memorandum regarding outstanding errors in existing surveys, with instructions for their correction, for issue to each of surveyors upon the staff of this branch and to outside surveyors who might be employed upon this class of work.

In the latter part of May I received instructions to proceed to the North-west Territories to take charge of the irrigation surveys which it had been decided to make in Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia. After some little delay necessitated in procuring the special instruments and appliances required for this work, I left Ottawa on the 4th June accompanied by Mr. A. O. Wheeler, D.L.S., Mr. T. D. Green, D.L.S., and Mr. R. A. Davy, C.E., who had been detailed for duty on irrigation surveys, and proceeded direct to Calgary.

The irrigation surveys were to be effected in accordance with a scheme which I had submitted in December, 1893, and they had in view the procuring of certain general information regarding the topography and hydrography of the districts above mentioned, to enable the department to exercise that control of the first distribution of water and its subsequent use in irrigation, with which it was charged by the North-west Irrigation Act.

At Calgary arrangements for the season's operations were completed and actual field work begun about the 12th of June. It had been previously decided to confine our operations during the season to that portion of Southern Alberta lying between township 32 on the north, and the international boundary on the south, and extending easterly from the foot-hills as far as work could be carried before close of the season. This district embraced the portion of the territories within which the greatest amount of irrigation was being undertaken, and it also included the streams which must serve as the main source of water supply, and which it was desirable to examine and gauge as near their heads as possible.

The field staff was divided into two divisions—division A being under my own immediate charge, with Mr. T. D. Green as leveller, and division B under charge of Mr. A. O. Wheeler, with Mr. R. A. Davy as leveller.

The district was also divided so as to give each division definite limits within which to operate and to provide against any clash or overlap in the work, and for proper closings on the same bench marks by the different levellers. In pursuance of this arrangement division A worked during the season in the portion of the district north of township 16, and division B between township 16 and the international boundary line.

To make the levels run by both divisions part of the general scheme it was necessary that they should be referred to a common datum, and started from the

same bench mark. The elevation which had previously been decided upon as the basis for our levels was that established by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the bridge across the Elbow river at Calgary. From this point levels were run by both Messrs. Green and Davy to the north-east corner of township 24, range 2 west of 5th meridian, where a permanent bench mark was established as a point of departure for both divisions.

From this common bench mark the two divisions started work. The operations of Division B will be clearly set forth in the report of Mr. D. L. S. Wheeler forwarded herewith. Those of Division A are briefly outlined hereunder.

Starting from the north-east corner of the township above mentioned the operations of Division A were carried west as far as Jumping Pound creek, crossing the Bow river and the Jumping Pound creek, both of which were cross-sectioned and discharges measured at the nearest convenient points. The permanent bench mark established in the valley of this creek is the western limit of the season's operations. Returning to the permanent bench mark established at the north-east corner of township 24, range 4 west of the 5th meridian, the work was continued south along the east boundary of this range to the north-east corner of section 24, township 22, range 4 west of the 5th meridian. This line crosses the Elbow river in section 13, township 24, and two small streams 12 and 27 chains respectively south of the Elbow river, and also the north fork of Fish creek, all of which were cross-sectioned and discharges determined at or near the intersections of line. Crossing the Sarcee Indian Reserve on this line the highest point during the season was reached on a spur of the foot-hills at an elevation of 4,593 feet above the sea, and on this line the irrigation canal of the Calgary Irrigation Company is crossed at an elevation of 3,892 feet above the sea.

South of the Sarcee Indian Reserve the country becomes very hilly and broken, and was found too rough for rapid levelling; in order to escape the rough and broken country we turned east at the north-east corner of section 24, township 22, range 4 west of the 5th meridian, for a distance of three miles, when we turned to the south for four miles, keeping in the valley of Fish creek. On this last route we crossed the two main forks of Fish creek, which were cross-sectioned. This brings us to the north-east corner of section 33, township 21, range 3 west of the 5th meridian, from which point we ran east for a mile to the valley of Sheep creek, when we turned south and followed a zigzag course to the north-east corner of section 23, and thence south to the north-east corner of section 35, township 20, range 3 west of the 5th meridian, crossing the north fork of Sheep creek, which was cross-sectioned and its discharge determined near the north-east corner of section 11, township 21.

Following the north boundary of township 20 eastward we again crossed the north fork of Sheep creek in section 33 of range 2, and closed on the work of Division B at the north-east corner of section 36 in the same range west of the 5th meridian. Proceeding we continued along the base-line to the north-east corner of township 20, range 28 west of the 4th meridian, crossing the Calgary and Edmonton R. R. in Wilson coulée, near the north-east corner of section 35, township 20, range 1 west of the 5th meridian, and Highwood river in section 32, township 20, range 28 west of the 4th meridian. This river was cross-sectioned and the discharge determined near the point of intersection.

Returning to the north-east corner of township 20, range 29 west of the 4th meridian, we carried our work south, along the eastern boundary of the range, to the north boundary of township 16, near Mosquito creek, crossing Sheep creek, which was cross-sectioned; Tongue-flag creek, which was dry; Highwood river near the source of Little Bow river, and the Little Bow river itself. The Calgary and Edmonton R. R. was again crossed several times on this line. This was the southern limit of our operations, and we moved to the north-east corner of township 16, range 28 west of the 4th meridian, and ran north along the east boundary of the range to the north boundary of township 20, intersecting and cross-sectioning the Little Bow river in section 36, township 17. After passing this line our work was carried at the same time along the east boundaries of townships 21, 22, 23 and 24, ranges 28 and 29 west of 4th meridian.

Department of the Interior.

The Bow river was again cross-sectioned just below the mouth of Highwood river, and while in this vicinity the topography and elevations were taken along the following lines:—

The north boundary of township 24, range 28 west of 4th meridian.

The north boundary of townships 27, ranges 26 and 27 west of 4th meridian.

The north boundary of township 22, range 29 west of 4th meridian.

The north boundary of township 22, range 1 west of 5th meridian.

This brought our work up to the north east corner of township 24, range 29 west of the 4th meridian, where we turned to the west and ran along the north boundary of township 24, across range 29 west of the 4th meridian, crossing Nose creek which was dry, and closing on our original starting point at the north east corner of township 24, range 2 west of 5th meridian, with a difference of 0.52 feet in a net distance of 96 miles of levels run.

From this original starting point we ran north along the east boundary of range 2 west of the 5th meridian, to the north boundary of township 28, crossing and cross-sectioning Nose creek and a small stream in McPherson coulée.

From the north east corner of township 28, range 2 west of the 5th meridian, our work was extended eastward $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, to the east side of the Rosebud river, which was dry at the time.

Returning to the north-east corner of township 28, range 2 west of 5th meridian, we ran westward to the quarter section mound on the north boundary of section 31, township 28, range 4 west of 5th meridian, crossing and cross-sectioning the Beaverdam and Dog Pound creeks.

After our work was completed across Dog Pound creek we returned to the north-east corner of the last named township, and ran south along the east boundary of said range 4 to the north boundary of township 24, closing on bench mark No. 10, previously established at this township corner, with a difference of 0.67 feet in a total distance of 73 miles of levels run. On this line we intersected and cross-sectioned Big Hill creek and the Bow river.

It was now the beginning of October, and it was decided to dispense with the services of four men, and to devote the remainder of the season to general topographical examinations. We therefore moved up the Elbow river to township 22 and devoted some days to an examination of the country between this stream and the head waters of the north fork of Fish creek, to determine the feasibility of diverting water from the Elbow river into the Fish creek. The party was then moved north to Olds, and the country between the source of the Rosebud river and the Dog Pound creek was explored, and Red Deer and Little Red Deer rivers examined with a view of diverting water from the Red Deer river into the Rosebud river. This expedition completed the season's field work, which, in addition to the general topographical explorations, embraced 295 miles of section lines, along which the topography and elevations were taken, and 35 permanent bench marks established.

The foregoing information will serve to give a general outline of the topographical and hydrographical work performed by division A during the season. The field operations were brought to a close early in November, and the staff returned to headquarters. Since that date we have been busily engaged in preparing the large amount of information provided by the season's operations, of both divisions, in the shape of plans, schedules, &c., so that it may be issued in convenient form for departmental and public reference. This is, however, a work of considerable magnitude, and it will be some months before we can assemble all this information in shape to be issued in the form of a detailed report.

During the season preliminary inspections were made of many of the irrigation systems in operation, and in October some time was spent in making a close examination of portions of the country embraced within the proposed schemes of the Calgary Irrigation Company and Springbank irrigation district.

In the latter part of June and the early part of July I visited, in company with Mr. F. W. G. Haultain, M.L.A., the Macleod and Pincher creek districts, for the purpose of settling the locations of the old trails, which Mr. D. T. S. Wilkins was instructed to survey, and in September I examined the location of the trail which

was to be surveyed from Mitford up Grand valley. In the case of all these trails the necessary detailed instructions were issued by Mr. D. T. S. Wilkins for his guidance in making the surveys, and copies forwarded to you.

During the early part of September, under instructions from the Minister, I accompanied Mr. Wm. Pearce, Superintendent of Mines, to Denver, Colorado, to attend the third International Irrigation Congress. A special report upon the proceedings of this congress, and the part taken therein by the Canadian delegates, was submitted after my return to Calgary.

In the beginning of October an inspection was made of the marking of corners in certain townships forming part of subdivision contracts 3 and 5 of 1893. Reports regarding the results of these inspections were forwarded at that time.

It is proper, in concluding this report, that I should record my appreciation of the efficient manner in which the gentlemen engaged upon the irrigation surveys, under my instructions, performed the duties assigned to them. The work was new in Canada, and we all required more or less experience to make it proceed smoothly and effectively, and it is due to the ready and cheerful manner in which all combined to make the season's work a success that we managed to cover a large area of country, and procure a mass of information which cannot but be of great value in dealing with this important subject.

During my frequent absences upon other duties from Division A, the complete operations of this party fell upon Mr. D. L. S. Green, and his efforts to keep the work up are deserving of special mention.

Following the custom which has obtained for some years, I attach hereunto a schedule of the correction surveys performed during the past season.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. DENNIS,

Chief Inspector of Surveys.

SCHEDULE showing Correction Surveys completed during the season of 1894.

Township.	Range.	Meridian, West of	By whom Completed.	Details of Correction.
1	19	1	C. A. E. Shaw	Corners re-marked.
2	20	1	C. A. E. Shaw	Corners re-marked.
24	22	1	J. E. Woods	Marking of corners completed.
25	22	1	J. E. Woods	Marking of corners completed.
14	16	1	J. L. Doupe	Re-survey Sec. 21. [boundary.
45	27	2	Thos. Fawcett	Traverse part South Saskatchewan River and resurvey east
48	22	2	Thos. Fawcett	Re-surveyed.
45a	27	2	Thos. Fawcett	Position of river determined.
46a	25	2	Thos. Fawcett	Re-surveyed.
29	17	2	Thos. Fawcett	Corners re-marked.
47	22	2	Thos. Fawcett	Corners re-marked.
47	23	2	Thos. Fawcett	Corners re-marked.
7	28	4	F. W. Wilkins	Posts W. Bdy. Secs. 7 and 18 removed.
54	21	4	E. W. Hubbell	Corners in part of township re-marked.
46	25	4	E. W. Hubbell	N. Bdy. Sec. 19 re-surveyed and Bear Lake traversed.
53	18	4	E. W. Hubbell	Re-surveyed east boundary.
54	18	4	E. W. Hubbell	Renewed marks on east boundary.
55	18	4	F. W. Hubbell	Renewed marks on east boundary.
52	12	4	E. W. Hubbell	Renewed marks on east boundary.
52	13	4	E. W. Hubbell	Renewed marks on east boundary. [moved old system marks.
53	1	5	E. W. Hubbell	Renewed marks on east and part of south boundaries and re-
27	21	1	P. R. A. Belanger	Re-surveyed east boundary and removed marks of old survey.
28	21	1	P. R. A. Belanger	Re-surveyed east boundary and removed marks of old survey.s

Department of the Interior.

No. 2.

REPORT OF H. G. DICKSON, D.L.S.

RE-SURVEYS IN WESTERN MANITOBA AND EASTERN ASSINIBOIA.

BRANDON, MAN., 31st December, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my operations during the past season.

Under your instructions dated June 13th, I procured my outfit and supplies here and in Winnipeg, and on June 27th we left here for the field.

My work was principally a re-survey made necessary by the disappearance or non-existence of the proper mounds and marks.

I started in township 9, range 23 west of the principal meridian, Manitoba, and went completely over it, as well as township 9, range 24 and township 10, range 24, and the west half of township 10, range 23, the east half of this township being taken up as an Indian Reserve. In the above townships I found it necessary to run all the lines, as any marks there were, were scattered and unreliable.

I also examined township 10, range 25 west, and found it to be fairly well mounded.

The above is general farming land and is well settled. Each township is traversed by the Assiniboine river. I did not make a traverse of the river, as I considered the plans of the original survey sufficiently accurate in representing the areas of the broken quarter sections.

Township 10, Range 1 west 2nd Meridian.

About the first of October I started with party for this township. Heavy snow-storms delayed us considerably on our journey. The survey here was reported to your department to be in error, and I was instructed to make a rapid examination of same. I found that the information you had received was correct, as the survey had been very badly performed. For instance, in running a meridian north from between sections 3 and 4, I found the north-east corner of section 4 to be $1^{\circ} 28'$ west of its true position, while at the north-east corner of section 16 the old mound was $9^{\circ} 60'$ too far east. While this may be the worst, the whole interior, I am satisfied, is to some extent in error. The township is pretty well settled on the south and west, which is all fair farming land.

Plenty of wood is to be had in the Moose mountains in the south-west corner of the township.

Township 22, Range 27 west Principal Meridian.

On completion of the above examination I proceeded to Russell, Manitoba, and from thence to this township. Here again I found the difficulty to be that the survey was not sufficiently marked. I had to run over the entire interior of the township, as well as the south and east boundaries.

The greater part of the eastern half is covered with poplar, most of which has been burned over. The rest is fairly good farming and hay land, with small lakes here and there, and is pretty well settled upon.

My instructions included a new subdivision of township 17, range 18 west of the principal meridian, also a survey at the town of East Selkirk, Manitoba.

As it was now getting late in the season I considered it advisable to leave the township survey for the present and proceed to East Selkirk.

I accordingly came with party to Brandon, where I arrived on November 12th. After arranging to winter horses and store outfit, &c., I went with party by rail to East Selkirk. I might here say that I visited this town earlier in the season with Mr. Pearce, Superintendent of Mines, who pointed out to me the work to be done. I made the survey as directed, and marked all important points with iron bars, some of which I had left from township surveys. I found it extremely difficult to locate the boundary lines of parish lots to my satisfaction, there being no posts to mark same inside of the two mile line.

The object of the survey was to re-establish certain streets and properties, the plan of which was upheld by the court, and to survey certain river lots in such a shape that parcels could be sold, and sizes and descriptions given of same from the new plan. I arrived home with my party on December 22nd.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. G. DICKSON,
D. J. Surveyor.

Department of the Interior.

No. 3.

REPORT OF C. A. E. SHAW, D.L.S.

RE-SURVEYS IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA.

GEORGE LAKE, TP. 1., R. 20, W. P. M., 24th December, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in obedience to your instructions, dated June 13th, 1894, directing me to re-survey those portions of townships 1 and 2 in ranges 19 to 23 west of the principal meridian in the Province of Manitoba, in which the original survey marks had become obliterated, I gathered my party together on July 3rd and commenced work in township 1, range 19 west, as bush fires were burning in the ranges to the west, rendering it impossible to work there. I finished the survey of this township on October 31st. The timber over the larger portion of the township is very heavy, there being a large quantity of fine poplar, oak and birch in it. No timber has ever been cut except along the north and east sides, and the fires do not appear to have run through it for many years. The original survey lines were completely covered with a dense growth of hazel scrub and underbrush, making them if anything more difficult to clear out than they were in the original survey.

I then re-surveyed the bush portion of township 2, range 20 west, as the original posts and mounds are still standing on the prairie, finishing this part of the work on December 1st. About one half of the timber in this township has been cut, but a dense growth of young poplar has taken its place.

I then commenced the re-survey of township 1, range 20 west and up to date have finished the eastern tier of sections, and also the south boundary of the township west to range 21. A large portion of the centre of this township has been burnt recently for the second time, destroying most of the standing timber and killing a dense second growth of young poplar.

The soil of the land surveyed so far is of a very fair quality, but the country generally is so rugged and broken and interspersed with lakes, ponds, and marshes as to be of very little value for ordinary agricultural purposes; while if the timber is properly protected, the young growth which is very rapid will soon supply the place of that which is cut and will provide an almost inexhaustible supply for the needs of the settlers. The great difficulty is to keep out the fires; these are frequently caused by the settlers in the bush setting them out to clear their land and also to burn off the timber so that they can induce neighbours to settle near them. Saw-mills are also a fruitful source of fires; wherever lumbering is carried on so much waste timber and refuse is left lying on the ground that if a fire breaks out it is impossible to control it. The heavy fall of snow and high wind in the beginning of October, coming at a time when the leaves were on the trees, has done a great amount of damage to the bush; an immense number of trees were blown down, and there are very few of those that are left that do not show signs of the storm in the shape of broken tops and fallen branches, with which the ground is encumbered, making it much more difficult to clear out the line.

There are numerous large deep lakes scattered over these townships, in which fish would thrive, as small fish and minnows are very plentiful in them now; and I feel satisfied if whitefish or other suitable fish were introduced into them and protected for a time they would prove a source of revenue and be of very great advantage to the settlers in the district.

A very fair quality of lignite was found in the bed of Long creek, section 11, township 1, range 19. I could not find the seam from which it came owing to numerous land slides in the banks of the creek, but have no doubt that this portion of the township is underlaid with coal. I intend pushing the survey on west as rapidly as possible, as the settlers from Dakota are taking wood from the Canadian side of the line and the timber inspectors are unable to prevent them owing to the impossibility of locating the boundary line. I find that this work can be done more expeditiously in the winter than in the summer, as the leaves are off the trees making it much easier to run the transit, and one can pass over the frozen surface of the lakes and ponds, which are exceedingly numerous; whereas in summer they involve a very large amount of extra walking to get around them. The flies and mosquitoes which are very troublesome in the summer are also absent, and so far there has been no difficulty in building mounds as the ground is not frozen at all in the green bush and only a few inches in the burnt portions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. E. SHAW,
D. L. S.

Department of the Interior.

No. 4.

REPORT OF A. F. MARTIN, D. L. S.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS NEAR THE NARROWS OF LAKE MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, 15th November, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following general report of my field operations during the last season :—I received my instructions on the 12th of June and left Ottawa the same night for Winnipeg which place I reached the following Saturday morning, the 16th.

I began at once to organize my party, and for that purpose I went to Lorette the following Monday, and bought from one Lagemodière five ponies and four carts, to be delivered at Winnipeg not later than the 22nd of June. I put myself into communication with Mr. McArthur of Westbourne and ascertained from him that his boat was leaving Westbourne for the Narrows of lake Manitoba on Saturday the 23rd. In consequence I left Winnipeg on the 23rd, but Lagemodière had failed to deliver the horses. I felt much annoyed. While on the train, on my way to Westbourne, I received a telegram from Lagemodière that he had missed the train, and asking me to send a man back for the horses. As I was informed by Mr. Martineau, the Indian agent at the Narrows, that I could get good horses there at a reasonable figure, I thought it was better to proceed on our journey rather than run the risk of missing the boat. I expected to meet a steamer on the lake, but great was my surprise to find that Mr. McArthur had ceased to use the government steamer, and was now travelling on the lake with a sail boat of about ten tons without even a cabin. There was no other alternative for me, however, but to take Mr. McArthur's boat which left Westbourne only on the 26th. Meantime I learned that Mr. Martineau's yacht was on its way from the Narrows, and if Mr. McArthur's boat did not answer our purpose we could get this yacht to proceed on our journey. We met it at the mouth of White-mud river, but being already installed in the other boat we declined the offer to use it.

We reached the Narrows at 6.30 p.m. on Wednesday the 27th. A heavy rain-storm was raging, and when we disembarked from the boat we looked more like drowned rats than a party of men going on a survey.

It continued to rain till Monday the 2nd day of July. I could see at a glance, on my arrival at the Narrows, that we could not get along without a boat. I therefore purchased one, and bought four horses instead of five. My annoyance at Lagemodière for not having delivered the ponies was fully compensated for by the opportunity it offered me to make a better organization in the way of transportation. The country being heavy to travel, I readily discovered that the ponies would not have answered our purpose. The horses I purchased at the Narrows were much heavier than the ponies I was to get from Lagemodière. I put two horses on the buckboard, and detailed wagon and boat to the moving of camp and the transport of supplies. I must say that the boat, although of rather small size, has nevertheless been of great use to us, both in the moving of the camp and in going to and coming from our work on the lake, and especially in getting a renewal of supplies and our mail. The boat permitted me to leave the greater part of our supplies at the Narrows, and to carry sufficient quantity of supplies for us for two weeks.

My great anxiety was to find the north boundary of township 24, range 9; this line had been surveyed in October, 1875, and I was told that the fire had been running in that district every season for the last five years. This base line had been

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surveyed before there was any settlement in that district, and nobody could furnish me with any information as to its whereabouts. In order to make it sure, I decided to run a trial line from the north-west corner of section 28 in township 24, range 10, eastward. I did not have this line measured, but I simply took a sight to Manitou Island from the corner aforesaid opened, a line through the island and sighted again from the east shore of the island to the east shore of lake Manitoba. We then measured by latitude on the shore of the lake, one mile north, which brought us on the west shore of Vankoughnet bay.

At this point I took another sight across Vankoughnet bay; this sight struck a tall tree remarkable by its position and its shape. We crossed the bay in the boat and on reaching the east shore we looked for the base line, but could not find any trace of it. We had to go to our tree which proved to be over one mile from the shore. As a tobacco pipe was to be the reward to him who would first find the line the men were more than anxious to win the race. The reward fell to a French native, who found blazed trees about one chain south of the tree mentioned.

This operation occupied us for a little over one day and a quarter, whereas it is impossible to say how long it might have taken us to find this line had I adopted any other means. The section corners marked with posts made of poplar wood were all destroyed, but an oak post at the north-east corner of section 34 was found still standing and as sound as when first planted. From this corner I began my operations in township 24, range 9. The two tiers of sections adjoining the east boundary of this township are covered with a very bad muskeg, a regular floating bog, which we tried to cross with all our lines running east and west, but found it impossible to do so without wasting more time than the quality of the land warranted.

The water in lake Manitoba is claimed to be eighteen inches higher than it was last year. On that account we found the low lands adjoining the lake submerged, rendering the survey difficult, and sometimes impossible. Indeed, in many instances, we had to consider as part of the lake low lands covered with water which it is said were entirely dry the year before. Lake Manitoba and Nina lake cover about one-third of the township. Dog lake lies in sections 1 and 2. The land can scarcely be called arable; the soil is generally stony, and outside of the hay meadows in the immediate vicinity of the lake the land is thickly wooded with dense bluffs of poplar and oak. It is throughout one of the best ranching districts in Manitoba.

The same remarks made for township 24, range 9, apply to township 24, range 10. There are a few settlers, however, residing in the latter township, and they are doing remarkably well. A fine and extensive quarry is to be found on section 14. The quarry is the property, I understand, of one Mr. Young, who claims a patent from the Crown for the same. The stone is the finest in the province, and will prove to be very valuable when railway facilities are extended to that part of the country. There is another extensive quarry on Manitou island, but the stone can only be used for the paving of streets, and for basements of houses. It would be of great value in close proximity to a city, but situated as it is at a great distance from any centre of importance, this quarry is practically valueless.

Lake Manitoba covers about two-thirds of that part of township 23, range 10, east of the lake. I found three new settlers living in this township; they are ranching with success, and make a living in winter by fishing. The land in this fractional township is swampy. The wooded country consists mostly of a thick second growth of poplar.

There are about five sections of land in township 22, range 10 which are not covered by the water of lake Manitoba. This land is also swampy, but along the shore of the lake are to be found some fine hay meadows. The most extensive and the richest hay meadows lie in the vicinity of lake Manitoba, in that part of township 22, range 9, which I had to complete. The soil is also better than in any other township I surveyed this season. Most of the soil is arable, and consists of black loam to a depth varying from 12 to 18 inches, with a subsoil of clay.

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Dog lake covers a large area in township 23, range 9. It covers nearly one-quarter of the township. A small lake, called McRae lake, takes in sections 8, 5, 9 and 4. A large muskeg extends over sections 6 and 7. Sections 1 and 2 belong to the Indian Reserve of Dog lake. The soil throughout this township is mostly of poor quality. Extensive fires have destroyed most of the wood; mostly all trees now standing are fire-killed. This township is also well adapted to ranching. Only four settlers are now residing within its limits and they are doing remarkably well.

As I was nearing the completion of township 23, range 9 I received a request from you to survey the north west corner of township 23, range 10, on the west side of the lake, and also the north east corner of township 23, range 11, on the east side of Ebb and Flow lake. This work occupied me for a longer time than I had anticipated owing partly to the country being very densely wooded and partly to the cold which set in the latter part of November. The extent of the territory to be surveyed far exceeded my expectation; I had discharged two men on leaving township 23, range 9, but I had to replace them. Sections 36, 35, 26 and part of 25 in township 23, range 11, are most densely wooded; five axes could scarcely get through one mile a day. The country at the junction of Ebb and Flow lake and Manitoba lake is partly open and flooded. In summer a ferry boat runs across Ebb and Flow lake and lands on section eighteen. Although the weather was very severe in the latter part of November, the ground in the woods was not frozen, it being covered with a foot of snow. We were therefore able to complete all our land marks without much difficulty. The snow being deep, the roads were consequently heavy for our wagon and buckboard, and the party took three days to come into Westbourne. With a light rig I made better speed and had time to come to Winnipeg to get money and go back to Westbourne to meet the party on the 10th December. I paid off part of the men at Westbourne on the 11th, and the rest at Winnipeg on the 12th. I had made arrangements with Mr. Sifton of the Narrows to winter the horses, on the terms already made known to you. Horseflesh has gone down so much in value that I considered it much better to have the horses wintered. The horses are all in good condition.

Before completing this report I may say that in July I got a severe attack of la grippe which clung to me till the middle of August. At one time I got so bad that I had a letter written to you asking to be relieved of my work. Before mail day came round however I had taken a turn for the better. So severe was the attack that my weight dropped from 197 pounds to 166 pounds. I nevertheless kept at work and we did not lose an hour on account of my illness.

The country along lake Manitoba, as you are aware, is a hard one to survey. There was scarcely a day during the whole summer that we reached the camp without being wet to the waist. A most severe storm kept us at the camp on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th of October.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks I have surveyed during the last season 172 miles of subdivision lines, which would all rank under contract as third class, and 153 miles of traverse lines.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. F. MARTIN,
D. L. S.

No. 5.

REPORT OF P. R. A. BÉLANGER, D. L. S.

SUBDIVISIONS AND OUTLINES NEAR DUCK MOUNTAIN.

OTTAWA, 19th December, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following general report of my last season's operations.

In conformity with your instructions, dated the 4th June last, I left the office on the 6th of the same month for Binscarth, stopping over on my way at Winnipeg for a week to buy my supplies and hire men, and reached Binscarth on the 18th. Here I was delayed for another week awaiting the arrival of my outfit from Prince Albert and Yorkton, and having it repaired and made complete, so it was not before the 28th June that I could reach the initial point of my survey on the 8th base line, after a journey of four days' travelling over heavy roads. I commenced my operations the next day at the north-east corner of township 28, range 21 west of principal meridian, where I started the prolongation of the 8th base line and carried it westward for fifteen miles, when I reached Duck mountain and found that the country was becoming so heavily timbered and so hilly that I decided to discontinue the survey of a line which I did not consider of any immediate use in that range.

After this I ran the meridian outlines of townships 27 and 28, ranges 22 and 23, for the purpose of subdividing the adjoining townships.

I also ran the east boundary of township 29, range 22, and re-surveyed the east boundary of townships 27 and 28, range 21, which I had found erroneous both in azimuth and measurement; after which I subdivided townships 27 and 28, range 21, township 27, range 22, and a part of township 28, range 22.

The country I surveyed lies immediately north of the Gilbert plains at the foot of Duck mountain, and is from 15 to 30 miles west of lake Dauphin. Its soil and other features may be described as follows, viz.:

8th Base Line, Range 21.

The 8th base line in the east half of range 21 runs through a low burnt country alternating with large swamps and small gravelly ridges. The west half is timbered with poplar and scattered spruce, a great part of which is already dead.

A large tamarack swamp is entered on section 31. The soil is generally good on the west half and rated 1st class, but as it is somewhat gravelly and low on the east half it has been rated 2nd class.

A well-beaten cart trail, running in a northerly direction, is intersected on section 33; it leads to Pine river Indian reserve, near lake Winnipegosis.

Range 22.

This range occupies the foot of Duck mountain. It is more or less timbered, and is interspersed with large spruce and tamarack swamps.

Some good large elm, ash and birch timber is also found along a small river which runs across sections 35 and 34, but by reason of forest fires a large percentage of the remaining bush is dead, but a second growth of timber is rapidly taking its place.

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The surface of the country in this range is mostly level with a good deal of low land, the balance being gently rolling with an easy ascent to the westward of about 90 feet in a mile.

The soil is rated first-class on the high land, and when this country is opened up it will be found very suitable for all farming purposes.

Range 23.

The Duck mountain is entered in this range in section 36; its ascent is gradual until the middle of section 35 is reached, when it becomes rough, hilly and knolly, and continues so across the whole of section 34.

All this part is heavily timbered with large balsam of Gilead, spruce, poplar and birch often measuring from 10 to 30 inches diameter. This large timber is principally found on sections 36 and 35, and in sufficient quantities for lumbering operations.

A creek comes in from the north through a tamarack swamp in the east half of section 36 flowing southerly, and another creek flowing in a south easterly direction enters the north-west corner of section 35 and empties its waters into the first mentioned one.

The water in both creeks is fresh and good.

As I found there was no prospect of open land further to the west, and as there was no immediate necessity for prolonging the base line through such heavy bush, I decided to discontinue the survey of this line at the north-east corner of section 33 of this range, and proceeded with the survey of meridian outlines as before mentioned.

MERIDIAN OUTLINES.

Township 28, Range 22.

The east boundary of this township which is largely in bush country has been a good deal opened up over sections 36, 25 and 24, but the south half is still thickly covered with a mixture of dry and green poplar, windfalls and high undergrowth.

The soil is generally a good sandy loam with clay subsoil rated 1st and 2nd class. The Mink river crosses this line in section 24 flowing in an easterly direction. This stream averages 25 links in width and is carrying one foot deep of excellent water on a stony and gravelly bottom.

Township 27, Range 22.

The east boundary of this township is entirely covered with dry timber intermixed with windfalls and a thick second growth of poplar averaging $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter.

The soil may be rated 1st and 2nd class.

Township 29, Range 22.

As seen on its east boundary this township has been much opened by fires on sections 1, 12 and part of 13, while in the north half of section 13, section 24, and the south half of section 25 the line runs through a low, marshy country, which drains into a creek crossing section 25 in a north-westerly direction.

The remainder of section 25 and section 36 is all covered with poplar bush, interspersed with scattered spruce.

A large spruce swamp occupies the greater part of section 1, and a creek fifteen links wide and eighteen inches deep, having good water, flows in an easterly direction in the north part of section 1. This creek is supposed to be "Shanty creek." The Fork river is intersected in the south half of section 36, flowing in

an easterly direction. This stream is about fifty links broad and one foot deep, with gravelly and stony bottom, and the water is good.

The soil is rated 1st and 2nd class.

Township 28, Range 23.

The east boundary of this township is entirely timbered, but a great percentage of the timber has been killed by fires, and is now intermingled with windfalls and a second growth of poplar 12 feet high.

Creeks of all sizes, from 3 to 20 links wide, supply good water on every section of this meridian. They all flow in an easterly or south-easterly direction.

The soil ranks 1st and 2nd class.

Township 27, Range 23.

This line runs through a partly level and partly gently rolling country, covered with dry and green poplar timber. Where the timber is dry it is generally intermixed with second growth, 12 to 15 feet high, with windfalls. Drifting river is crossed on section 24, and another beautiful stream is also met with on section 25. Both streams run easterly for about three miles, when they turn south-easterly, where the latter joins the former.

Subdivision.—Township 27, Range 21.

The east half is a gently rolling or level country which has been overrun by fires, and is much broken by large swamps extending from north to south longitudinally across the township, and alternating with small timbered and gravelly ridges.

The western sections are heavily covered with green and dry poplar, alternated with burnt openings.

The soil is rated second class for the east half, and first class for the remainder.

This township is watered by some sloughs and by the Drifting river, which enters in section 8, flowing northerly across sections 17 and 20, and then curving easterly and southerly across sections 21 and 16, after which it leaves the township in section 9. This river is a beautiful stream, averaging about 40 links in width and one foot in depth, with very good water.

Another small stream with good water crosses the south-east part of the township. A well beaten cart trail, which runs in a northerly direction through the central part of the township, will be found of great advantage to settlers taking land in this locality.

Township 28, Range 21.

This township was at one time entirely timbered, but the recent fires that have raged in this locality have greatly opened the country, principally on both sides of the Mink river which crosses easterly in its central part, and along which a large belt of bush land has been burnt over and converted into fine hay land. The east half, especially the northern part, is generally low land and consists mostly of large hay swamps and tamarack muskegs, alternating with narrow ridges of green and dry timber extending to the north and south. The west half is somewhat higher, the soil is much better in quality and is more heavily covered with green and dry poplar principally in its southerly part where no opening can be seen, but the soil in this part ranks first class whilst it is classified as second class in the east.

The trail before mentioned as crossing township 27 runs through the centre of this township also.

The Mink river, already mentioned, is a beautiful stream 30 links wide and 18 inches deep, with good water, and enters the township on section 19, and runs east-

erly to section 23, where it enters a tamarack swamp from which it runs out into several small creeks, which very likely meet again further to the east.

Township 27, Range 22.

This is a fractional township comprising four miles and a few chains between its north and south boundaries.

It is entirely covered with green or dry timber intermixed with windfalls and a thick second growth about twelve feet in height. The surface is rolling, and is interspersed with numerous tamarack swamps and a few marshes; it is well watered by numerous creeks, two lakes, and by Drifting river. The soil on high land is generally good.

Township 28, Range 22.

The part I surveyed in this township comprises only the eastern tier of sections; it is also timbered with dry and green poplar, alternating with burnt openings. It is watered by swamps and by the Mink river which flows easterly across section 24.

Its soil and other features are about the same as in township 27.

As to the agricultural capabilities of the country herein described I beg to say in conclusion that the whole of township 27, range 22 and the west half of townships 27 and 28, range 21, may be considered good for settlement, the only obstacle to an immediate settlement being the clearing of the land; however, this work can be done in a short time by starting a fire in the windfalls, and by that means a large tract of good land will be readily opened for cultivation.

The east half of townships 27 and 28, range 21, will supply all the hay requisite for any surrounding settlement.

There were no actual settlers as yet on the land surveyed by me this season, but as it lies in the immediate vicinity of the Gilbert plains, so renowned for their fertility, I have no doubt that it will not be long before it will be all taken up.

When I left the place I was informed by the postmaster at Oaknook that two families, numbering twenty-three persons, had already selected land for homesteads in township 27, range 21, and that another family from southern Manitoba had decided to remove to township 27, range 22, near Drifting river, preferring a bush country, with plentiful supply of fuel and good water, to a bare prairie country, where both fuel and water are generally insufficient and of poor quality.

On the 17th November finding that the survey could no longer be continued with advantage, I decided to return home, but in passing through Oaknook I found that the advance asked for to pay off my party had not yet arrived. I therefore waited at this place until the 21st for the next mail, when the long expected advance arrived.

I then proceeded via Binscarth to my destination at Winnipeg.

During my stay at Oaknook I made arrangements with Mr. Don for the wintering of my outfit, which I delivered to him after I had reached Binscarth.

On the 27th November I discharged my party and returned at once to Ottawa, where I reported and resumed office work on the 1st inst.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. R. A. BELANGER.

D. L. S.

No. 6.

REPORT OF J. E. WOODS, D.L.S.

SUBDIVISION OF TOWNSHIPS AND RE-MARKING CORNERS IN LAKE DAUPHIN-DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, 21st December, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my operations during the past season.

For the purpose of carrying out my instructions I left Ottawa on the 5th of June and upon my arrival at Winnipeg I despatched one of my men to Deer creek, 40 miles beyond Yorkton, to take down my outfit to Binscarth on the Manitoba and North-western Railway, whilst I went to Stony mountain and laid out the quarry lots on which I have already reported in my letter of the 30th of June.

Having purchased supplies and hired men in Winnipeg, I proceeded to Binscarth where I found my outfit waiting for me. From Binscarth the trail to the Gilbert plains runs north through a well settled country to a point about five miles east of Assessippi where it turns north-east and enters the Riding mountains. From this point the trail has been cut out through the forest to the plains. A short distance south of the north-east corner of township 23, range 25, it joins a trail running south-east to Birtle; a few miles further it emerges into the Gilbert plains settlement. The trail was almost impassable in the spring, but the expenditure of a few hundred dollars by the Provincial Government last summer has made it the best trail into the Gilbert plains.

I began my field operations on the 25th June, by re-marking according to my instructions the quarter sections in township 24, range 22. I afterwards subdivided that part of township 24, range 24, which I judged was fit for settlement. The soil is a rich clay loam from five to eighteen inches deep with a gravelly clay subsoil; the surface is undulating and rises rapidly to the west and to the south. Three creeks coming down from the mountains supply good clear water; unfortunately they become dry for a few months during the summer, but I was informed by the settlers that water was then to be had by digging a few feet in the bed of the streams. As a rule wells do not supply good water, many had to be abandoned on account of the saline taste of the water. Good water has been found in wells only a few yards distant from other wells containing water unfit for use. There is a large spring on the north-east quarter of section 21 which supplies a good stream of water even in the driest seasons.

The scarcity of hay land obliges settlers to winter their herds at some of the large meadows in the mountains to the south.

The southern part of this township is on the slope of the Riding mountains and is covered with large poplar and spruce containing numerous brulés and windfalls. The northern part is covered with willow scrub and clumps of dry poplar. The two western tiers of sections which I left unsurveyed appeared to be mostly covered with large poplar containing brulé and windfall.

About fifteen squatters had taken up land at the time of the survey. They are all well pleased with the country and claim their crops have never been injured by frost during the last three seasons some have spent in this township. The nearest railway station is Russell, about 35 miles distant.

From the 23rd to the 26th July I re-marked the quarter section corners in township 25, range 22. Afterwards I proceeded to subdivide township 26, range 21, which I found well adapted for settlement. Two parallel gravel ridges about one

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mile apart run in a north-west direction across this township; they average fifteen feet above the surrounding country and are about five chains in width. To the west of these ridges the soil is a clay loam five to ten inches deep with a gravelly clay subsoil; it is covered with willow scrub and thick growth of small poplar partly burnt; there are also belts of large poplar towards the north-west corner. Between the ridges the land is low and mostly covered with spruce and tamarack suitable for fencing and building.

East of the ridges the soil is sandy loam eight to eighteen inches deep covered with poplar bush half killed by fire. The large hay meadows in this part, on account of the porous nature of the soil, grow hay only in very wet seasons; most of them could have been cultivated last season, and with a little drainage they will become good farming land. That part of the township which lies south of the Valley river is all covered with heavy poplar timber containing some brûlé and windfall. There is a good hay meadow extending about three miles along the west side of the gravel ridges. Two or three hundred tons of hay were cut here last season.

The Valley river runs through the south-eastern part of the township in a valley which deepens from 20 feet on section 13 to 60 on section 3. It is a beautiful stream of clear water about one chain wide running swiftly on a gravel bed. The northern part is watered by the Dripping river, a stream about 25 feet wide supplying good clear water the whole year.

Sulphur Spring creek runs through sections 6, 5 and 4, and empties into the Valley river in section 3. The sulphur and salt springs at its intersection with the east boundary of section 5 give the water a very disagreeable taste. It is, however, a favourite watering-place for cattle.

Broken Pipe lake on sections 20 and 29 is about one mile long and contains good water. The east bank is formed by a gravel ridge; the south and west banks are low and marshy.

A very good trail extends across this township along the gravel ridge; another trail runs east to lake Dauphin, and west to Oaknook post-office a few miles distant. Since the survey of this township has been completed most of the land available for settlement has been taken up.

Township 25, range 21, which I subdivided, generally consists of clay loam, with belts of sandy loam overlying a subsoil of stony clay or gravel.

The Valley river runs through sections 30, 32, 33, 34 and 35 in a valley about 70 feet deep and from 10 to 30 chains wide.

The Wilson river flows east in a valley which deepens from 15 feet on section 7 to 80 feet on section 13. It is about 40 feet wide and runs on a bed strewn with boulders. In September very little water was running in the stream, but numerous deep pools of good water were to be found all along its course. In the southern part of section 15 the river runs along the foot of a cut bank, about 60 feet high, of black shale, containing layers of sandstone.

The north boundary of section 16 passes over a spring containing a large quantity of salt, which is deposited on the tufts of grass in a thin coating, resembling frost. The small prairie around the spring is all beaten down by moose and elk, which come here and lick the salt off the grass.

South of the Wilson river, with the exception of sections 5 and 6, the land is all covered with large poplar containing considerable brûlé and windfall, with a heavy undergrowth of small poplar. The western portion is mostly covered with willow scrub and scattered dry poplar; a belt of large spruce and poplar extends across sections 19, 30 and 32.

The eastern part is about half covered with large willows, and large poplar partly burnt. A good trail runs through the eastern and northern part of the township, over which the mail is carried from lake Dauphin to Oaknook.

Owing to uncertainty as to their location the squatters had made few improvements, and only a few were living on their claims. The postmaster of Oaknook informed me that the population of this township had reached 60 souls only a month after the survey had been completed.

Department of the Interior.

On the 23rd October I began the subdivision of township 23, range 17, in which I found a large number of settlers who had made extensive improvements, having previously gone to a great deal of trouble in running and measuring lines to locate their claims. The Ochre river, a beautiful clear stream about 40 feet wide, comes down from the mountains and flows north through the centre of the township; it has a large flow of water even in the dry seasons. A large creek runs through sections 2, 3 and 10. There are also several small streams coming down from the hills in the south-west corner, which spread out into the marshes and muskegs and probably find their way to the river by underground passages. Good water is to be had all through the township by sinking wells from 10 to 20 feet deep.

The ground rises rapidly to the south at the rate of about 40 feet to the mile.

On each side of the Ochre river, for about a mile, the soil is a deep clay loam, which cannot be surpassed in Manitoba. It is mostly covered with oak, elm, ash, poplar and willows; unfortunately, fires have made large clearings in the timber, and killed most of it. The eastern and western sides of this township are cut up by stony ridges and large hay meadows; however, there are several good quarter sections of land between the meadows and the ridges, covered with large willows and bluffs of burnt poplar.

The south-eastern part is covered with brûlé of large poplar, and should another fire pass over it during the dry season it would become a prairie. The south-western part is mostly covered with large poplar and spruce badly damaged by fire. On the south side of section 8 there is a ridge about six chains wide covered with white oak equal to any in the eastern provinces, which extends the whole width of section 8, and partly across section 7. The trees are 6 to 18 inches in diameter, very tall and straight, with only a few limbs at the top.

Wild hops grow in abundance; in the vicinity of the river there are spots resembling cultivated hop yards.

There are good trails all through the township, and a large amount of work has been done to get some of them through the timbered parts of the country. There is a good substantial bridge over the Ochre river on section 22, and another over a deep ravine on section 33. No doubt these trails which were made by the first settlers were a great inducement for others to take up land. Anticipating winter roads before I would be able to complete the survey of this township, I made arrangements to have my horses and carts put into winter quarters on the 17th November. The weather then became severe, the thermometer going down to 24 degrees below zero, and the frost penetrated in places to a depth of 18 inches.

I completed my work on the 28th of November, and left the same evening with two hired teams and sleighs for Arden station, which I reached in time to catch the noon train of the 30th, arriving at Winnipeg the same night. I paid off my men the following day (1st December), and reported at the office in Ottawa on the 4th.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. WOODS.

D. L. S.

No. 7.

REPORT OF T. FAWCETT, D. T. S.

RE-SURVEYS IN PRINCE ALBERT DISTRICT.

OTTAWA, 15th December, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor-General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following general report in reference to my operations while absent from the office during the past season.

Under instructions dated the 2nd day of June I left Ottawa on the evening of the 4th, and proceeded to Toronto, where necessary repairs were made to my instruments, and the day following I proceeded via the lake route to Fort William, and thence by rail to Winnipeg.

At the latter point I organized my party, and purchased the greater part of my supplies for the season, shipping part to Yorkton and the remainder to Prince Albert.

Some delay was occasioned in Winnipeg waiting for a through train to Yorkton, there being but one through train per week. On the morning of the 17th June I reached Yorkton with my party, and the freight arrived by the same train. The two following days were spent in fitting up tools, packing supplies for transport by wagon, and making general preparations for the trip, while the town blacksmith was kept busy shoeing horses, re-setting wagon-tires, repairing buckboards and doing other necessary work.

While waiting at Yorkton, at the earnest solicitation of Mr. R. Insinger, M.L.A., I located a road deviation through the village.

This work not being authorized by my instructions, I made out the bill (\$17.50) against the North-west Council. On the evening of the 19th June two men arrived from Prince Albert with Mr. Bélanger's outfit. I checked over the different articles, and in addition to those brought from Prince Albert I delivered to Mr. Bélanger's men one team of horses, with wagon and harness, out of Mr. Burke's outfit, also one cart-horse and one buckboard, with light harness.

Leaving Yorkton on the 20th June, I reached the part where my first work was located, viz., township 29, range 17 west of the second meridian on the 25th. After spending some time seeking for original land-marks, I found the iron bar marking the south-east corner of the "Poor Man" Indian Reserve, which bounds the township on the west. No one in the locality, not even the Indians, seemed to know anything about the positions of original posts or lines, and as the majority of the posts had been burned, nothing remained but to clear and retrace all the old lines and run others where these could not be found. No difficulty was experienced in following and re-marking the base line on the south boundary, but a great deal of time was spent in searching for the points of posts and other evidences of the positions of original marks in the interior of the township. In many cases no evidence remained to show that the lines had ever been run, and the corners had to be re-established under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act. On chaining the first distance east from the iron bar at the corner of the Indian Reserve to the section corner, the distance found differed by nearly four chains from that shown on a plan I had received from the department. No trace could be found of the line bounding the Indian Reserve on the east, and from the distance shown on the plan it is evident that the boundary had not been determined by the surveyor who subdivided the township in the first place. On the supposition that the reserve boundary would have been run north originally, I took an observation at the south-east corner of the reserve, and ran due north, with the result that when I

reached the north outline of the township my trial line was 5·60 chains, east of the line which would join the iron posts on the Indian reserve boundary, showing the course of the Indian Reserve line to be about N. 0° 39' west. The points for the posts on the west boundary of the township were determined by offsetting from temporary marks left on the trial line, leaving a road allowance of one chain adjoining the east boundary of the reserve.

The outline on the east of the township had to be traced out in the same way, as none of the original marks between the base line on the south boundary and the Indian Reserve on the north, could be found; this outline also was re-established and properly marked. The interior of the township was reposted throughout, the section corners with iron and the quarter section corners with wooden posts. Whitewood lake was traversed—none of the other lakes shown on the plan contained as much as twenty acres in area, and consequently were not traversed. If my returns of survey could be substituted for the original an addition of over five hundred acres would be made to the entire area of the land and that would more than meet the expenses of the re-survey. The north half of the township is mostly covered with poplar timber or brushwood a considerable portion of which has been fire-killed. The surface is hilly and in many of the depressions are ponds of water. The quality of the water is generally bad, but horses and cattle drink it greedily when thirsty. The soil throughout is good and would produce anything and everything adapted to the climate. Owing to the hilly nature of the surface it is more suitable for stock raising than for the plough; a little of both would fill the bill better than either by itself. There are two squatters in the township, one on section four and the other on section ten. Both the principals were absent when I was there but had left men in charge of their stock. Hardyman's claim I found on section ten and McNabb's on section four. On the Indian Reserve near the west boundary of section four is a living spring of excellent water. The position of the spring had been in dispute until we traced out the reserve boundary. It was found on the reserve side of the line. While we were engaged in the survey of the township we hauled our water for camp use from the spring and it proved to be a great boon as the weather was excessively warm. The Indians in the "Poor Man" and "Day Star" reserves are rather a superior class, having an agency near them and a farm instructor resident amongst them; they however still cling to some of their barbarous customs such as holding sun-dances and making braves, as onlookers call the self-inflicted tortures some of them undergo while performing the various ceremonies in connection with the sun-dance. During the month of June, the Indians from far and near gathered at the Touchwood hills to celebrate the occasion, so that a great number had taken part in the performances. A resident clergyman lives in a stone house on section nine, some forty acres of this section having been set apart for church purposes. The weather during the earlier part of the season here was exceedingly dry and the seed which had not been sown or planted early indicated that the crops would be a failure. Seed potatoes dried up in the ground without even sprouting in some of the potato patches. This event was unusual in that part of the territories; as a rule there is plenty of rain.

Having completed the work in this township on the 10th of July we started for the Prince Albert district, following the Qu'Appelle and Prince Albert trail to Hoodoo, at which point we turned north-east entering the valley of the Carrot river at the east end of Crooked lake. From there we followed the trail through to Kenisteno. As we passed through the Birch hills parties were camped near Crooked lake fishing and gathering berries. Several lakes in the hills here contain fish in great quantities; dory and pike are the most plentiful, and are both large and rich in quality. For miles along the trail the woods are full of blueberries; where the country had been recently burnt over the bushes were red with raspberries, and in open spots large strawberries were very plentiful. Nature had provided a liberal supply of rich food and several camps of Indians had lingered there to spend a few weeks where food was to be had with the minimum amount of exertion. Settlers who reside not more than twenty miles away have no idea of the quantities of wild fruit which year after year are gathered only by the birds and wild animals.

Department of the Interior.

From the 10th to the 17th of July the weather was exceedingly warm, the thermometer during the day ranging from 90° to 100° Fahrenheit. This warm weather brought the crops to maturity very rapidly, so that some of the grain in the vicinity of Prince Albert was cut before the end of July, and harvesting was general during the first week in August. On the 17th of July I reached township 47, range 22 west of the 2nd meridian, and began to retrace the lines of the former survey with a view to reposting. It did not take long to ascertain that the work in the first place had been done in a most careless manner. Fully two-thirds of the posts had entirely disappeared; some of the lines had never been cut out, but a little brush slashed in places indicated that some one had gone through with a compass, probably to guide the chainmen.

Taking into account the season of the year and the fact that the surveyor who had the contract was a feeble old man who would not be able to travel through the snow, it is not surprising that the work should have been slighted. The returns show the work to have been done in January, a time of the year when good work is very difficult and permanent marking out of the question. I found from my examination that the only plan to be adopted to make the survey satisfactory would be to re-establish the outlines from end to end, and then the lines in the interior of the township. The original plan shows a large portion of the surface—an area of over three thousand six hundred acres—to be covered with water. Many of the lakes shown never existed: a break shown in the timber had been mistaken for a lake, and all the particulars such as traverse notes had been supplied from memory or imagination when the returns were being prepared. There are many ponds, in some of which the water is good and in others alkaline, but such ponds add value to the land rather than depreciate the value, as the township is more suited for mixed farming than for raising grain. There is an abundance of meadow land and excellent shelter for stock in the numerous thick clumps of timber and brushwood, and the surface is hilly and undulating.

There are no large tracts of open land, but nearly every section contains some land that could be easily cleared. The soil which is a sandy loam underlaid with sand or friable clay is all of good quality. The timber although large enough for ordinary building logs, fuel and fencing, will not more than supply the necessities of the immediate neighbourhood. Timber for the better class of buildings can be obtained at the river some eight or ten miles distant. The only settlers at present are H. Shannon in section 12 and Jas. Tennant in section 30. Both have made considerable improvements and are doing well. Payoonan creek passes through the south-east corner of the township. This stream dries up except in small ponds in a dry season.

Township 47, range 23 west of 2nd meridian, the next township surveyed, is similar in character to that described above. Numerous meadows, ponds of water mostly alkaline, a soil of rich sandy loam, and timber for all practical purposes are found in all parts of the township.

Good water can usually be obtained by digging to a moderate depth. Mr. Roe, a squatter on section 26, found excellent water at a depth of eight feet. The north-west portion of the township is mostly timber with poplar of small size, the average being about five inches in diameter. Good meadows are found here and there in the timbered area. The hay is good and plentiful. Some settlers who reside west of the South Branch come here and cut their winter supply of hay. The only settlers resident are Mr. Roe in section 26 and Mr. Hornsby in section 24. The latter resided for some time at Carrot river and chose the locality where he now is because of the abundance of hay and water. The former is a returned Canadian who had lived more than twenty years in the United States. Somewhat more than half the entire area is covered with timber or brushwood, but patches of nice open prairie are found on nearly every section, so that settlers will find land ready for the plough without spending much time in clearing, and in my opinion people would do much better to settle on such land as this than to make their choice in open prairie. The township offers many inducements to the settler, and the land would be much more in demand if the district were better known.

So far the people who have settled in the Prince Albert district are hopeful, although in the eastern portion of the district the prairie and forest fires were raging for weeks, destroying the hay, grain and fences of the settlers; yet all must feel that by proper organization and effort these calamities might have been avoided. It is only by experience that people learn that to a certain degree each man is his "brother's keeper."

Township 48, Range 22 west of 2nd Meridian.

Complaints had been made to the department about the subdivision of this township, and a little examination showed that it had been done quite as carelessly as those townships to the south of it. The south branch of the Saskatchewan river flows through the township, entering it in section 30 and leaving it in section 34. On the south side of the river a belt of timber, from half a mile to two miles in width, extends across the township. The timber is principally poplar, but some very good spruce still remains in sections 19 and 29, although the largest has been culled over for building logs and part has been over-run and killed by fire. Where the fire has over-run, the underbrush has grown so thick that it is almost impossible for one to make one's way through without first cutting a path. Work in such places necessarily proceeds very slowly. A number of half-breeds and Indians have settled south of the river, built houses, made some improvements and seem in a fair way of making a living. Several had fields of good wheat which will settle the bread question with them. They seem to be awakening to the fact that it is much easier and a great deal surer depending on the soil for a living than depending on the old method of hunting and fishing. Most of these people formerly lived in the regions north of the Saskatchewan, as at Stanley, on the Churchill river, Cumberland, the Pas and other places where constant efforts and great industry were necessary in order to gain a bare sustenance. No doubt they will make a living in this township, as they seem willing to work. The soil along and near the river is a sandy loam rather light for durability but very fertile. No better soil can be found for growing root crops. On section 34 a Mr. Jackson who has been living about ten years beside the river had some of the best vegetables I ever saw. Red carrots three inches in diameter and eighteen inches in length, beets from four to five inches in diameter, tomatoes of good quality and the vines well loaded, turnips of immense size, water melons and citrons, also potatoes of fabulous sizes, corn as fine as can be seen anywhere, in fact everything which goes to make up a first-class garden grows here under favourable circumstances. Mr. Jackson's garden is in the valley of the river elevated very little above the water. What seemed surprising in his case was the statement that he did not plant his garden until the middle of June, having been absent from home at the time when the seed should have been put in. The water in the river here is clear and good during the greater portion of the year. The principal fish in the river are dory, gold-eyes and sturgeon. The fish are taken in nets. Prairie chickens are very numerous in that locality. I never saw them as numerous anywhere before. There are still many vacant sections for homesteads. Water is plentiful in all parts, and hay in large quantities; the timber is sufficient for all purposes, and the soil good. This, together with the townships to the south, makes a very promising field for settlement. The lines have all been well opened out and iron posts planted at the section corners, so that no further difficulty will be experienced in locating the lands by the settler himself. The surface is somewhat hilly but not more so than is required to secure good drainage and produce variety of scenery.

The Prince Albert and Fort à la Corne trail crosses near the centre of the township. This is a surveyed trail and the road is usually good, making the land easy of access. In the south-east corner of the township a large portion of the area is covered with brushwood and small poplar timber; patches, however, are ready for the plough. All the conditions necessary to fit a country for settlement are found in this township.

Department of the Interior.

Township 48, Range 23.

The south branch of the Saskatchewan river enters this township in section 30 and leaves it in section 25. That portion of the township south of the river is pretty equally divided between timber and prairie. A belt of timber about two miles in depth borders the river on the north side.

The north-west part of the township is timbered with jack pine, also some fairly good spruce, but the greater portion of the timber is poplar. A considerable area has been burned over and the wood at present is in prime condition for fuel.

The soil on the north side of the river is sandy and would rate from second to third class; that on the south side is very good, being a sandy loam with sandy or clay subsoil. Good water is easily obtained by digging. More or less meadow land is found on nearly every section, also poles for fencing and fuel.

The surveyed trail from Prince Albert to Fort à la Corne traverses the south bank of the south branch of the Saskatchewan river across the township so that it is easy of access. There are two settlers north of the river and six or seven to the south. They have not made large improvements for fear they might not be on the proper quarter sections. There will be no further trouble in reference to the position of the corners and lines as all have been well opened out and marked, the section corners with iron posts as required by the Manual of Surveys.

There is still room for a number of settlers in this township.

Township 46 A, Range 25 west of 2nd Meridian.

This fractional township, rendered fractional through the north-west part being included in the Chacastapasin Indian Reserve, was reported by Mr. Belanger, D.L.S.—who last year re-surveyed the east outline—as much in need of re-survey. The original survey had been made in winter; fire had passed over several times since and none of the original marks remained to show that the work had ever been done. Places were found in the woods where a little brush had been cut, but the lines could not be followed. Enough however remained to indicate that the lines had been run with a compass and an incorrect *declination of the needle* used in attempting to make the lines astronomical. One man had settled on section 12; others intended to settle but could not find out whether the land they wanted was on an odd or even section. The surface of the township is nearly level and a large portion of it covered with brushwood. The soil is all first-class; meadows are plentiful and water is easily obtained by digging and in some places is found on the surface. A stream runs north-west through sections 5, 8 and 16; water was present in pools only, at the time I made the survey in November, but would be found running the greater part of the summer. The township is well adapted for settlement, being good in every way. The trail from Carrot river to McKenzie's crossing passes through the township and gives access to it.

Having finished the re-survey I proceeded to McKenzie's crossing where I had to traverse a portion of the river and make a connection between the subdivision survey and the survey of the trails, where the information contained in returns of former surveys did not altogether agree as to the position of the trail. When this work was completed I intended to have crossed the river there and to have proceeded to township 49, range 23 west of the second meridian, which township required reposting.

The stream for several days had been blocked with ice and the ferry taken out, so that there was no possibility of getting over there. I then drove down to Isbester's crossing, where I heard the river was still open, but it turned cold very suddenly on the 15th November, and I proceeded to Tennant's in township 47, range 22, where I had decided to winter my horses and outfit. The horses were delivered and outfit stored away, and on Saturday, the 17th, I reached Prince Albert by crossing the river on the ice five hours after it ceased to move. Business delayed me until the next train, which left Prince Albert on the 22nd, and I arrived at Ottawa on the 27th, when I reported to you at the office.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS FAWCETT,
D.T.S.

No. 8.

REPORT OF R. C. LAURIE, D.L.S.

SURVEY OF TRAIL FROM SASKATOON TO ONION LAKE.

BATTLEFORD, SASKATCHEWAN, December 22, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report on my work during the season of 1894. Upon receiving your instructions of June 5th to survey the old trail from Henrietta to Onion lake, following the south side of the Saskatchewan river to Fort Pitt, I proceeded to organize my party and commenced work on June 20. As the horses and carts had not arrived from Prince Albert, I commenced at the Battle river, surveying towards Henrietta, using my own transport. On July 16 I sent one of my men for the horses and carts, who returned on July 25 with three horses and two carts.

An objection having been raised to my locating the trail across the quarter section adjoining South Battleford on account of it being patented, I reported to you for instructions. At the same time I forwarded a sketch of the town plot and vicinity, showing the original trail to Edmonton and the changes that had been made to give a more direct approach to the present town. Whilst awaiting a reply I began locating from the north-east corner of section 9, township 43, range 16 west of 3rd meridian, and completed to Henrietta August 27. Having received your further instructions I continued to Saskatoon, reaching the latter place September 8, a distance of eighty-five miles.

I then returned to Battleford and began working westward. I found the same difficulty here respecting patented lands, as the original trail does not touch the present town of Battleford.

On September 22 I received your telegram to survey the trail on the north side of the Saskatchewan. I at once crossed the river and starting from the ferry landing surveyed as far as Frenchman's Butte. The weather being very severe and the ground frozen to the full depth of the pits, I decided to cease work for the winter. The last seven miles the pits are only outlined through the sod. I closed on the east boundary of range 25, eighty-five miles from Battleford.

I started for Battleford on November 21, reaching there on the night of the 26th. On November 27 I stored the outfit and paid off the men. I have taken steps to have the outfit disposed of as you direct.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. LAURIE,

D.L.S.

Department of the Interior.

No. 9.

REPORT OF ERNEST W. HUBBELL, D.L.S.

SURVEYS IN THE EDMONTON DISTRICT, ALTA.

OTTAWA, December 17, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following general report on my field operations during the past season.

Leaving Ottawa on the 4th day of June I arrived at Edmonton on the evening of the 11th, accompanied by three of my men from Calgary.

The next few days were spent in organizing the balance of my party, collecting my outfit, making necessary repairs and arranging for supplies and their delivery at my camp. I regret to state that my horses were in a deplorable condition, the result of careless wintering; in fact so used up were they that drawing empty wagons was about all they were equal to. I was therefore compelled to hire an extra team to assist in transporting my outfit to where I was to commence operations. Leaving Edmonton on the morning of the 16th I arrived as near as circumstances would permit at my starting point, township 53, range 1 west of the 5th meridian on the 19th, and commenced work the following day. This township is covered with thick heavy timber principally poplar and spruce and interspersed with numerous muskegs.

A few German settlers have taken up homesteads on sections 2, 12 and 14, the only available ones in the township excepting perhaps the south half of section 24. The alluvial soil is a rich black loam varying in depth to 20 inches, and well watered by springs and creeks. Taking into consideration the land fit for cultivation in this township and the amount of work detailed for the season I thought it advisable to survey the lines only that governed lands available for home-teading; I also renewed the eastern and part of the southern boundaries. Whilst engaged in this work we had rain every day with two exceptions, and on the night of the 22nd a severe frost, which although having a disastrous effect upon the surrounding crops did not ultimately ruin them. Again on the 29th there was a violent storm accompanied by hail which covered the ground to a depth of two inches. Leaving here on the 4th of July I proceeded to township 54, range 21 west of the 4th meridian, which I reached on the 7th; here I renewed and re-established all obliterated boundary corners.

There is some fine timber on the southern part of this township fit for lumber, etc. The work of renewing old corners was most difficult owing to heavy windfalls, brulé and muskegs. From here I proceeded to township 54, range 17 west of the 4th meridian, via the trail through the Beaver hills. I had been requested by a number of settlers to inspect and report upon the feasibility of making this a permanent road, and for this reason I took this route which is undesirable at all times and especially so in summer.

The distance saved by travel from Beaver hills lake to Fort Sa-katchewan and return via this trail is about 25 miles; with little expenditure and some manual labour, principally around and east of Dry Grass lake, this trail could soon be put in good order and a great boon conferred on the settlers around Beaver hills lake and the Vermilion valley district. I might here add that there are several direct routes to Edmonton suggested by the settlers from Beaver Hills lake; in fact roads have been cut part of the way by independent settlers and as a matter of course each declares his way the best. However, be that as it may, I strongly recommend

that some road decided upon by the majority of settlers be surveyed from Beaver Hills lake either direct to Edmonton or via Fort Saskatchewan; this would also include the shortest route from the Vermilion valley district which is now being rapidly settled.

Township 54, range 17, is thickly covered with poplar, dense willow, some spruce and much brûlé. The surface is fairly level soil first and second class. When at work here we had considerable rain, myriads of flies and intense heat. There are some fine quarter sections in this township for cultivation, and the wonder is they have not been squatted on before. I might add that here I witnessed an unusual sight for this part of the country, viz., three moose which passed within fifty yards of where I was at work; and on another occasion I also saw a few elk in the same vicinity, both species of game being extremely rare in this region. From this I re-surveyed the meridian between ranges 17 and 18, township 53 and found none of the original posts remaining. From here I went to Victoria to procure iron posts, as well as to find out the nature of survey work required as requested in a vague petition sent to Ottawa last winter. After numerous inquiries I learned that a survey of river lots west of the Hudson's Bay company's reserve was desired. Having no definite instructions for this survey and being urgently required elsewhere I told the Hudson's Bay company's agent that I might return later, but subsequent events rendered this impracticable. I next proceeded to township 52, range 12 west of 4th meridian via a trail that runs from Whiteford lake down the Vermilion valley a distance of about 60 miles. This is a most picturesque valley and bids fair in time to be one of the gardens of Northern Alberta; the alluvial soil is rich and deep, abundantly watered by the Vermilion river and numerous lakes and streams on which myriads of wild fowl make their home. The valley itself averages about a mile in width, well sheltered by timber and hills at one time the resort of thousands of buffalo; luxuriant grasses and pea-vines afford abundant fodder for cattle of which some enterprising Americans have already imported large herds. I venture to prophesy that in a few years this will be one of the finest of mixed farming lands and one of the best populated districts in Northern Alberta.

Township 52, range 12 is covered with thick heavy poplar, spruce and some birch, surface very hilly and rough, with numerous lakes and ponds intervening, nearly all alkaline—in fact I am safe in saying that one-sixth of this township is water. The work, therefore, was necessarily slow and tedious, as on account of the hills the lines had to be cut of unusual width and the peculiar shapes of the lakes necessitated miles of extra walking. Little good can be said of this township as regards settlement; however the soil is first-class and the western tier of sections will undoubtedly in time be occupied by settlers. I next subdivided township 52, range 13, being petitioned to do so by a number of American settlers residing in this vicinity and who assured me that next spring would bring 500 settlers from the state of Kansas into this district. Being a good township for settlement and the only one unsurveyed, I complied with their request. The soil throughout is first class, surface level to undulating, the northern portion heavily timbered, and some fine lakes, one especially, about four miles by two, known as Sick Man's lake situated at the base of an immense hill about 300 feet high and called Sick Man's hill, from which a magnificent view of the country for many miles around may be obtained; however the one drawback to this lake is that the water is alkaline. Undoubtedly this township will be settled upon in short order. From here I moved to Birch lake and completed the unfinished traverse of the shore, about 30 miles. I also surveyed two miles of section line in township 50, range 11. Birch lake, a fine sheet of water with a very irregular shore, is surrounded by high hills, covered with poplar which grows to the water's edge, extending at intervals some distance into it; traversing was difficult owing to the cut banks and the dead and fallen timber along the shore. There are several large islands in this lake not shown on the plans of survey. This water is also alkaline.

Department of the Interior.

From here I proceeded to township 55, range 17, across a beautiful stretch of country known as the western valley of the Vermilion river. Many settlers have already taken up homesteads in this vicinity, principally Americans and French, and they have already some fine farms, especially at the crossing of the Vermilion river and Birch creek. A bridge here would facilitate travelling to a great extent and be of convenience to the surrounding settlers.

On the 8th of November I completed the subdivision of township 55, range 17. This township is covered with heavy timber principally poplar, windfalls, brulé and some fine clumps of large spruce at intervals. Muskegs abound, and a fine creek running north-easterly furnishes a good supply of water. The alluvial soil is generally a rich black loam and the numerous hay swamps make portions of this township very desirable for settlement. Being requested by the local land agent at Beaver lake and a number of settlers who were waiting for entry, I moved camp to township 50, range 19 and completed the subdivision of this township; the settlers residing on the unfinished portion could not obtain entry until survey was completed. From here I proceeded to Fort Saskatchewan, remaining in camp there one day, settling survey accounts, getting horses shod, &c. Not being able to cross the river here, on account of ice, I proceeded to Edmonton via the south trail, and by adopting this, the only alternative route, inadvertently brought about an accident which might have resulted in the most disastrous consequences to my party and outfit. On descending a hill about four miles from Edmonton, known as Fulton's hill, owing to its being covered with ice and snow a horse attached to one of the wagons slipped and falling against his mate caused the wagon to swerve and threw two of the wheels over the embankment. The men who were on the wagon jumped to avoid a probable fatality, but the wagon and its four horses rolled over the steep embankment, and fell a distance of fifty feet. It was marvellous that all four horses were not killed, but strange to say they escaped with a few cuts and bruises, but the wagon, harness and some of my outfit were pretty well demoralized. I remained a day in Edmonton making repairs, &c., and then proceeded by the Hay lakes trail to township 50, range 23, and made the required inspection. From here I proceeded to Wetaskiwin, but owing to the depth of snow I was obliged to hire a sleigh and drive to Bear lake; this I traversed and made the required corrections in township 46, range 25 west of the 4th meridian. It now being impossible to continue at work further, without the use of sleighs, and as I had remained in the field a month later than previous years, and undergoing severe hardships, I was absolutely yet reluctantly compelled to abandon field operations for the season. I sent my outfit by trail to Edmonton, and proceeded myself by train (having contracted a severe cold), arriving there the last day of November. The two following days I was employed storing my outfit, contracting for the wintering of my horses, and paying off my party etc., and on the 4th day of December left Edmonton, en route for Ottawa, where I arrived on the 10th instant. As will be seen by the above report my work for the season was very much scattered, covering a large tract of country and necessitating an enormous amount of travel. The number of days spent in actual travel was forty-one.

TEMPERATURE.

During the months of June and July we had an unusual quantity of rain and an occasional frost. August was extremely hot, the temperature keeping pretty well in the 90's. The maximum temperature registered during the season was 103° in the shade, and the lowest temperature was 29° below zero. September and October were extremely disagreeable months, with rain, hail and several snowstorms; the first half of November was the finest season of the year for surveying, but the latter part extremely cold with much snow.

CROPS.

The crops as a whole this year did not equal those of last year; however, there were very few dissatisfied. In the vicinity of Stony plain, Beaver Hills lake, Whit-

ford lake and Wetaskiwin some fine specimens of vegetables were raised, potatoes, beets, pumpkins and cabbage especially; I saw fine unblemished potatoes that weighed three pounds, pumpkins 49 pounds, beets that measured six inches in diameter. Hay was plentiful, oats and wheat good.

IMMIGRATION.

Over 4,000 settlers came into Northern Alberta during the past season with many car loads of settlers' effects, principally Americans from the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Washington, a number of them driving overland a distance of 1500 miles.

Many Swedes and Germans also settled here. The majority of these settlers have taken up land in the Wetaskiwin, Beaver lake and Vermilion river districts, and from personal inquiries from many I failed to find one dissatisfied party. The majority appear to be fairly well off, and delighted with the country.

Northern Alberta is unquestionably a mixed farming district, and a few remarks concerning this country, gained from three years' personal observation and careful enquiries, corroborated by the best local authorities, may, I trust, be not out of place here.

Edmonton, the principal town of Northern Alberta, with a population of 1000, is situated on the northern bank of the Saskatchewan river; its altitude is 2158 feet above sea level. The yearly rainfall ranges from 10 to 25 inches, exclusive of snowfall in winter.

The average depth of wells is about 20 feet.

About 55 per cent of the country is prairie. In some places the country is heavily timbered, in others lightly wooded, again in other parts beautiful grassy plains—surface generally undulating, except where broken by the Beaver hills, or by the deep valley of the Saskatchewan.

Spring frosts as a rule are not hurtful, merely checking the growth, which owing to the richness of the soil is apt to be too rank.

Crops here as elsewhere sometimes suffer from summer frosts, but chiefly in low-lying localities. Broken native horses of from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds are worth generally about \$65 to \$90. Dressed beef is worth to the farmer 5c. per pound, cows from \$25 to \$40, pork 4c. per pound live weight, chickens, ordinary breed, \$1.00 per pair. Binders cost \$175.00, seeders \$80.00, breaking plough \$20.00, harrows \$15.00, wagon \$75.00, mowers \$65.00, rake \$30.00. Wheat brings 40c. to 50c. per bushel, oats 25c. to 30c., potatoes 25c. per bushel, eggs 20c. to 30c. per dozen, butter 20c. to 30c. per pound, hay \$5.00 per ton, delivered in town. Coal \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton, and gold amalgam from the river yields about \$1.50 to \$3.50 per day, and the gold sells at Edmonton at \$15.00 per ounce. Wheat yields about 20 to 30 bushels per acre, oats 60 to 100, potatoes 400 to 650.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. W. HUBBELL,
D.L.S.

Department of the Interior.

No. 10.

REPORT OF F. W. WILKINS, D.T.S.

SUBDIVISION AND TRAIL SURVEYS IN SOUTH-WESTERN ALBERTA.

OTTAWA, 27th November, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General,
Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report on the work performed by me during the past season (1894) in connection with the Dominion land surveys in the North-west Territories under the direction of the Topographical Surveys Branch, Department of the Interior.

On receipt of instructions from the department, which were dated June 2, 1894, and which directed me to first survey township 4 in the twenty-second range west of the fourth meridian, after which to run out township 5 in the 26th range west of the same meridian and then to employ myself in surveying sundry trails (of which a list was appended) in the district of Alberta, for the balance of the season, I made my way as quickly as possible to the first-mentioned township, reaching there on the 28th of the month, stopping over, however, a few days at Calgary on my way to purchase horses, wagons, provisions, etc., etc., and to make up my party, which I did at that place. I commenced work the next day and completed this first township on the 7th of July. Of this township I have to say that the soil is in general an excellent clay loam on good clay subsoil; surface of a gently rolling to hilly character, moderately hilly on the northern and middle portions of the township and rising to high hilly country in the extreme south where it just touches the northern extremity of the Milk River ridge—Pot Hole coulée, or as it is shown on some maps, Pot Hole river—and ravines running into it break up to some extent the middle part of the township, but the area of land made useless thereby is not great. Quite a number of nice springs exist in the southern part of the township, the waters of which are good and wholesome, and as this western country is now so very dry, these become of increased value thereby. No timber of any kind is found in the township, but as brown shales and other indications of coal exist in the Pot Hole coulée the matter of fuel may be right for all that. Good grass was everywhere abundant at the time of survey, but in the latter part of the summer this was most unfortunately burnt I believe. A number of settlers (Mormons) are already in the township, and all from the conversations I had with them appear to be quite satisfied with their prospects. One and all of them expressed their conviction from their experiences so far that with a sufficient supply of water such as they had in Utah, where they had come from, with which to irrigate the land, this township and district would make even a better agricultural country than any of which they had any knowledge, and all expressed their belief that the whole of this part of the country would at no distant day be irrigated—meaning no doubt thereby that they (the Mormons) would do their part in bringing about so desirable an end. During the past winter, it seems, someone among them ascertained the levels of the St. Mary's river, a large permanent stream flowing right through this district, with the result as they state that there would be no difficulty, considering the large supply of water available from this river, in irrigating every part of this district. They state also from their experiences both here and in Utah that the amount of water that would be requisite to assure a good crop would not be large. For all grain crops, one application, and for meadows and roots and garden

stuff, about as much more would be sufficient. Thus they claim that the supply of water is practically unlimited in this part. Later on in the season when passing through this part of the country again in surveying trails, I had an opportunity of seeing the effects produced by irrigating in a small way as already practised by these people, and judging from results I saw there can be no doubt of the great value of irrigating as an adjunct to the natural supply of water to the soil. I have never seen anywhere better returns, or a better quality of agricultural products.

My next operations consisted in the subdivision of township 5 in the 26th range, west of the 4th meridian, as mentioned. This township is also a prairie township, the only exception being a fringe of brush with some good-sized balsam of Gilead trees found along the banks of the Belly and Waterton (or Kootanie) rivers, and the supply here is not large. The Belly river forms the whole of the south-eastern boundary of this township, and the Waterton runs across its north-west corner, and as these are permanent mountain streams this township is well supplied with water for stock-watering purposes; no other water occurs in the township. The surface is in general gently rolling, with an inclination to hilliness in the western part; some stony land was observed, though I do not think that there is any considerable amount of land in which the stones would be found to be any actual injury. The soil throughout is all that could be desired, being a most excellent clay loam, with clay subsoil, which this year supported a fine growth of grass. As in all this south-western part of Alberta injurious summer frosts are unknown, this township would be an exceptionally good one for farming operations provided the supply of water to the soil was anything like abundant. In common with all this western country, however, the rainfall is light and irrigation will have to be resorted to if this part of the country is to be anything more than a range for cattle or horses. As the supply of water is to all intents and purposes unlimited in this township (as it in general is all over this district), the cost of getting it out of the rivers and up on the benches is the only matter to be considered; and, once carried out, I believe that this southern Alberta would be the most valuable portion of the North-west Territories and an exceptionally fine country in any case. After completing the survey of this township, and in compliance with the order of my instructions, I went to Lethbridge to run out the trail from that place to Macleod, being about 33 miles in length. Save the hills leading down to the river bottoms (the Belly and Old Man rivers), the eastern half of this trail is very level to gently undulating, and the western part, save on approaching Macleod, where it is more level, is more or less of a hilly character. The soil in the eastern part is an excellent clay loam, with clay subsoil; in the western part it is much lighter in character and some gravelly and stony land is met with. Light sandy and gravelly soil also prevails in the "bottoms" along both of the rivers mentioned. However there is a large amount of good land all along, and could water be had in good supply this would be found to be an excellent farming country. The summer heat is all one could wish and this part of the country enjoys an immunity from summer frosts. After completing this trail I next proceeded with the survey of the trail from Macleod to the International Boundary, better known as the "Benton" trail, crossing the Waterton river at "Pace's" crossing and the Belly river at Stand-off and the St. Mary's river about seven miles south-east of Carleton, and about the same distance south from the mouth of Lee creek, at what is now known as the St. Mary's detachment of the North-west Mounted Police. From Macleod to the crossing of the St. Mary's river the surface of the country is easily rolling in character in general with stiff hills leading down to and out of the river valleys. Gravelly and stony land occurs in places all along, but the general average of the land the whole way is quite as good as the average in middle Ontario. From the St. Mary's river crossing to the boundary line the country is much more hilly with a good deal of surface stones on the hill tops. The soil is however very good as an average, with clay and marshy clay sub-soil generally. The country along this trail as well as the Lethbridge trail, is entirely prairie, except a little brush and a few trees at each of the river crossings. Water, except in the rivers (which are

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permanent mountain streams) is very scarce, though at one time in the hilly country south of the St. Mary's river it must have been very abundant, judging from the number of dried up pond bottoms to be seen. Except near the rivers, where a large amount of stock seem to be always feeding, very good grass was to be had anywhere. Of course this condition of "no grass near the rivers" was most inconvenient for us, as the rivers alone contained water and we were thus obliged to camp where the feed for the horses was generally very poor. Dry as the country is some very decent crops were observed in the Blood Indian reserve, at the agency, and again at the crossing of the St. Mary's river in the Mormon settlement. I of course had many conversations with a number of these Mormon settlers, and without an exception they all expressed their entire satisfaction with the results so far obtained since coming into the country, and spoke in the most sanguine way of what they expected to accomplish.

These people are workers and have great confidence in what they undertake to do; they are honest and all their dealings are fair and square—in some of these characteristics being somewhat in contrast to many of the eastern people who have come to this country. They are, in my opinion, the best settlers in the North-west, and they will undoubtedly succeed in making their part of the country prosperous and valuable. As several of them said to me "we have come here to stay and we are going to make this country keep us." I had some conversation also with them on the cultivation of fruit trees, and in this they also stated their belief that, with irrigation, the hardier fruit trees, such as apples, pears, plums, &c., could be successfully cultivated. They say that in the first settlement of Utah conditions were if anything worse, and that now any quantity of these fruits are raised every year in that state. Water, in their opinion, is all that is necessary to make this part of Alberta all that could be desired as a farming country. After completing the above trail to the boundary line I went back to MacLeod, stopping on the way a few days to make a traverse of the Belly river, in township 5, range 2nd, which on account of the high water at the time I surveyed this township I had left over until the last time I would be down this way for the season, and commenced the survey of the trail from Macleod to Pincher creek village. This trail runs in general through a pretty good country, with some very gravelly land near Macleod, and some pretty stony land here and there until Pincher creek is crossed about twenty miles west of Macleod where the land changes to first-class clay loam and a splendid country is entered. After finishing this trail I ran a number of minor trails all radiating from Pincher creek in almost every direction, and finally finished up work in this section by running the trail to the Crow's Nest pass as far as the west boundary of range 3, in township 7. On several of these trails a good deal of Government work has already been done, so that it really was a matter of considerable importance to have them properly located. This part of the country is generally known as the "Pincher Creek country," and consists of a strip lying at the foot of the Rocky mountains and to the south of and partly behind the high range of hills called the "Porcupine hills." The width of this district from east to west is about twenty miles, and length from north to south about sixty, and it comprises in my opinion the very nicest and most fertile portion of the North-west Territories—splendid land with, in general, an easily rolling surface, though of course very hilly close to the mountains, with the very finest clay loam soil, splendid timber (spruce and fir) within easy reach for every purpose, excellent coal (considered good by blacksmiths for their purposes), the best of water in the mountain streams with which the district is traversed in every direction, with good water powers on all the rivers and large creeks, good hunting and fishing, and above all an entire absence of injurious summer frosts, with sufficient rain always to make sure of a reasonable return (quite up to the average in all lines obtained in Ontario) for the labour spent in cultivating and seeding the land. I never saw finer or used nicer garden stuff and potatoes, and never saw reaped in the east at any time better crops of grain. For instance, I was camped by a field of forty acres of oats which were reaped and threshed while I was there (they mostly thresh in the field out here) which turned out twenty-seven hundred bushels, not a bad crop for

any country, and when you consider how very dry this season was all over the west it certainly speaks in high terms of the fertility of the soil on which it grew. This part of the country is peculiarly situated with respect to the rainfall. At the west are the Rocky mountains, and also to the south, close to the boundary line (U. S.) are these same mountains rising to a great elevation, and again to the north are the Porcupine hills (which in any other county would be called mountains) thus enclosing the district in a kind of bay, with the "Crow's Nest pass" (at the lowest elevation known through the mountains) debouching like a river into it. Warm moist air finds its way up the pass from the Pacific, the mountains surrounding discharge the electricity from this air and frequent thunder showers are thus caused during the summer months over the district.

I believe irrigation will never be absolutely needed in this part of the country, but there can be no question that a supply of water at pleasure will greatly enhance the productiveness of even this most favoured part. I was charmed with the Pincher creek district, and believe that it cannot be too highly thought of. After completing my work in this part of the country, I took my way, as per instructions, to the north, in the vicinity of Calgary, where a trail was to be run from Mitford, about twenty miles west of Calgary on the C. P. R., to the north to the settlement on the Dog Pound creek. Going by way of Grand valley, the country through which this trail runs is too high and too subject to summer frosts to ever be a good agricultural country, but as a stock country it is one of the best parts of Alberta. The high hills (Wild Cat hills) and generally hilly country over which the "Chinooks" blow in the winter furnish feeding grounds for herds of horses and cattle, and at the same time the ravines and clumps of timber growing on these hills furnish the necessary shelter during storms. Having completed the survey of the above trail, which had been rendered necessary by reason of the regular road allowances falling frequently in almost inaccessible places in this hilly country, and at the same time my allotment of work for the season, I went into Calgary with my whole outfit and delivered the same up to the government contractor for the wintering of the horses and storing of wagons and other survey plant.

Of the season just ended I may say that for survey operations it was the very finest I have ever experienced in the North-west, with little or no lost time from storms of any kind, and no mosquitoes or flies worthy of mention, and for this country very little high wind. Water except in the mountain streams was however very scarce, as all the ponds and small lakes have long since gone dry, and this is about the only drawback I have to mention. The season was also a very warm one, being in that sense all any one could desire.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

FRED. W. WILKINS,
D.T.S.

Department of the Interior.

No. 11.

REPORT OF J. VICARS, D.L.S.

SUBDIVISION SURVEYS IN THE RAILWAY BELT, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

KAMLOOPS, B.C., 27th December, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my surveying operations in the Kamloops and New Westminster districts during the past season.

Acting under your instructions I left Kamloops on the 19th day of February, accompanied by my assistant, and proceeded to Golden, where we made a small traverse of part of the Columbia river in township 26, range 22 west of 5th meridian. On the 27th of February having completed this traverse, we returned to Kamloops, and from there, having engaged a small party, I proceeded to township 23, range 17 west of the 6th meridian, and traversed a small portion of the North Thompson river. On the 9th of March having completed this traverse, we returned to Kamloops, where on the 15th of March, I engaged a full party and then proceeded to township 19, range 15 west of the 6th meridian and subdivided a considerable portion of that township. From here on the 10th of April we moved back to Kamloops, and from there to township 23, range 17 west of the 6th meridian, a small portion of which township we subdivided. This completed, we moved to Penny's station, where from the 25th of April to the 2nd of June, we were engaged subdividing part of township 20, range 22 west of the 6th meridian. From township 20 I had intended moving down to the New Westminster district, but, owing to the unusually high water at the time in the Fraser river, I concluded to defer work in that district for a short time, and accordingly retraced my steps eastward and made some subdivision surveys in township 19, range 15, township 18, range 9, and township 22, range 11, all west of the 6th meridian. These surveys completed, I set out after a few days delay caused by illness for the New Westminster district on the 10th of August, and there subdivided part of townships 23, 25 and 26, east of the coast meridian. These surveys completed, finding that the wet season had commenced, I returned to the Kamloops district and started to subdivide part of townships 22 and 23, range 6 west of the 6th meridian, operating there until the 13th of December when, winter having set in, I returned to Kamloops, paid off my party, and practically suspended operations in the field, the only remaining work which I intended doing this season being a day or two's work in the vicinity of Kamloops, which I shall perform with the help of my assistants.

The portion of township 23, range 17 west of the 6th meridian surveyed is mostly low bottom land and first-class soil, though occasionally subject to overflow in places during the time of high water in the North Thompson river. Township 19, range 15 west of the 6th meridian is mostly mountainous, the arable land being limited in quantity. These mountains are only sparsely timbered and generally covered with grass, affording good grazing.

In township 20, range 22 west of the 6th meridian, there is practically no arable land, the whole of the part surveyed being open mountainous country only adapted for grazing, for which purpose there is an application in to purchase it.

The part of township 22, range 11 west of the 6th meridian surveyed is mostly fair agricultural land though broken in places. It is well watered and heavily timbered in most parts. Part of this timber is I believe under license.

The parts of townships 23, 25 and 26 east of the coast meridian surveyed this season are mostly first-class land, though broken, mountainous and heavily timbered.

To give an idea of the size of some of the timber there, I may mention that I measured one cedar tree which was 42 feet in circumference—rather a serious obstacle to strike with a survey line.

Those parts of townships 22 and 23, range 6 west of the 6th meridian surveyed are mostly valley land, first-class in places, but somewhat gravelly in others.

All or nearly all the arable land which was surveyed this season was squatted on at the time of survey, or shortly afterwards. Many of the squatters had made considerable improvements and all reported fair crops.

This I may mention has not been a favourable season for surveying here. An unusually warm summer and a wet fall greatly retarded work. It may seem strange to say that a warm summer should retard work, but when the thermometer goes up to 90° or 100° in the shade and that often on virtually a bare hill or mountain side with no water within a mile or more, it takes more push than the average man possesses to move along lively.

One effect of a somewhat tropical summer following as it did a cold and backward spring was to bring on unusually high water in most of the river flats of the country. Many exaggerated reports have been circulated and published in regard to the loss of life and property caused by this flood; but although I was on most of the ground myself, I know of only one case of loss of life, and although considerable damage was done to property still such damage was only a fractional part of what it was reported to be.

As I reported last year there has been a large area of land surveyed in British Columbia, still it is not yet up to the requirements of settlement for I have yet enough work ahead of me on my list to keep me employed for several seasons, even if no further surveys were applied for, which is certain not to be the case. Before closing this report I cannot speak too favourably of the kindness and courtesy shewn me by all the officials of the Canadian Pacific railway. Much of my work lay along their right of way and I was often forced to ask favours of them outside of their regular line of business, and such favours were always cheerfully and willingly granted, even though involving considerable trouble to themselves.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN VICARS,

D.L.S.

Department of the Interior.

No. 12.

REPORT OF A. O. WHEELER, D.L.S.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS BRANCH,
(OTTAWA, 29th December, 1894.

E. DEVILLE, Esq.,
Surveyor General, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to lay before you the following outline report of the operations of Division B of the Canadian irrigation survey during the season of 1894.

A letter from you dated June 4 instructed me to place myself under the direction of Mr. Dennis in connection with this survey. In accordance with his wishes and accompanied by Mr. R. A. Davy, C.E., who had been attached to my party as leveller, I joined him on board the west bound train for Calgary on the night of June 5.

Calgary was reached on Sunday, June 10. On Monday, the 11th, a joint camp ground for the two divisions of the survey was selected on the Bow river about two miles above Calgary and the work of organizing and equipping a party immediately commenced in accordance with instructions.

Division B consisted as follows:—

Surveyor in charge,	One rodman,
One leveller,	One picketman,
One topographer,	One teamster,
Two chainmen,	One cook.

For transport purposes:—

One buckboard,	Seven horses,
Four Campbell carts,	One acme folding canvas boat.

On the morning of June 13, camp being in a fair shape, Mr. Davy, in conjunction with Mr. Green, leveller upon Division A, commenced operations by ascertaining the elevation above sea level of the north-east corner of township 24, range 2 west of 5th meridian, the established elevation of the Canadian Pacific railway bridge over the Elbow river at Calgary being used as a basis. In the initial work the levelling parties checked one another, the object being to carefully establish the elevation of the north-east corner of the said township as a starting point for both divisions of the survey.

Between the 13th and 19th June the organization of the party and all work within reach were completed. On the 20th camp was broken up, Division B moving south to the Weasel Head crossing on the Elbow river.

ORDER OF WORK.

In accordance with instructions, dated 16th June, work was commenced by Division B at the north-east corner of township 24, range 2 west of 5th meridian, where bench mark No. 3 was established. From here levels were carried westerly along the north boundary of the same township to the Bow river; also south along the township outline between ranges 1 and 2 west of 5th meridian to the north boundary of township 16. On this stretch the following streams were cross-sectioned and current meter readings and levels, to obtain fall per mile of water surface at point of cross-section, taken for the purpose of ascertaining the actual discharge at time of measurement, and also approximate discharge at high water and flood.

June 25—Elbow river; June 26, Fish creek; June 28, Pine creek, (no flow); July 3, Sheep creek; July 9, north fork Highwood river; July 10, Highwood river below junction of north and south forks; July 11, Highwood river below junction of south and middle forks. While levels were being carried along these township outlines all topographical features of importance for a distance of three miles on either side were located and a sufficient number of elevations obtained to enable them to be mapped with a fair degree of accuracy. In township 22, range 2, a reservoir site, the dry bed of Red Deer lake, was located and the extent and capacity of same obtained approximately. A number of springs were gauged and two small lakes cross-sectioned.

The country between Pine creek and Sheep creek is broken and hilly, rising to an elevation of 708 feet above Pine creek and 638 feet above Sheep creek, where crossed by township outlines between ranges 1 and 2. The levelling was correspondingly slow.

Levels were next carried west along the north boundary of township 16, range 2 west of 5th meridian. Topographical surveys were made on either side of main levels, a spring gauged in section 35, township 16, and two small lakes in section 36, same township, cross-sectioned; also a third lake about a mile farther south. West of the point to which levels were carried on this line the foot-hills are encountered, and the character of the country is better suited to photo-topographical work than spirit levelling. July 13 the south fork of Highwood river was cross-sectioned above its junction with the middle fork.

From the north-east corner of township 16, range 2, levels were carried easterly along the north boundary of township 16, range 1 west of 5th meridian, and ranges 30, 29 and 28 west of 4th meridian. On this line a cross-section of Mosquito creek (north branch) was taken on July 20, and levels for water slope to obtain approximate high water and flood discharge. There was no flow in the creek, the water lying in stagnant pools. In addition to the topographical work done on either side of the main line of levels seven springs were gauged in this vicinity and a possible reservoir site located in section 32, township 16, and section 5, township 17, range 28, comprising chiefly the dry bed of a lake. Between the south fork of Highwood river and Mosquito creek the country passed over by main line of levels is broken and hilly, rising 745 feet above said south fork where crossed by township outline between ranges 1 and 2 west of 5th meridian, and 1,198 feet above Mosquito creek (north branch). Levelling was slow work.

From the north-east corner of township 16, range 28, levels were next carried south along the township outlines between ranges 27 and 28 west of 4th meridian, to the north boundary of township 12. The following cross-sections were taken:—

July 23—Mosquito creek below the junction of the north and south branches (no flow).

July 25—Willow creek at the North-west Mounted Police outpost.

The necessary levels were obtained to enable high water and flood discharges to be computed. One spring was gauged and an odometer traverse made of Pine coulee, the elevations being taken with an aneroid barometer.

The party having returned to the north-east corner of township 16, range 28 west of 4th meridian, levels were carried easterly along the north boundary of townships 16, ranges 27 and 26. On this line the Little Bow river was cross-sectioned on July 28, (no flow, water lying in stagnant pools), and necessary data obtained for estimation of high water and flood discharges.

From the north-east corner of township 16, range 26, levels were carried south along the township outlines between ranges 25 and 26, west of 4th meridian to the International Boundary, the said outlines having been produced through the Blood Indian Reserve. From the outline levels were carried across the same reserve easterly to the St. Mary's river and westerly to the Belly river along the approximate position of the 2nd base line; also easterly to the St. Mary's river and westerly to the Waterton river along the 1st correction line.

During the conduct of this portion of the work the following rivers and streams were cross-sectioned and data obtained to enable their several discharges at different water stages to be estimated:—

Department of the Interior.

Aug. 1.—Little Bow river and Mosquito creek (no flow in either stream). Aug. 9, Old Man river. Aug. 10, Willow creek. Aug. 16, Waterton river. Aug. 17, Belly river. Aug. 22, Belly river on 2nd base line. Aug. 23, St. Mary's river on 2nd base line. Sept. 3, Mahmees creek and Belly river on 1st correction line. Sept. 4, Waterton river on 1st correction line. Sept. 6, Lee creek.

According to instructions I communicated with the respective Indian agents before entering upon a reserve, and in no case was my work obstructed by Indians.

Throughout this portion of the survey the fullest possible topographical information was obtained on either side of the main line of levels. Six springs were gauged and six small lakes traversed and cross-sectioned.

While at Macleod a day was spent in giving levels to the Superintendent of the Mounted Police post, Major Steele, who desired to know the nearest point from which water could be taken from the Old Man river to the flat immediately below the barracks. Another half day was spent in tying on these levels to the main line passing east of Macleod.

On reaching Macleod, Mr. Davy, the leveller attached to Division B, was called east, and acting upon instructions I placed my topographer, Mr. MacIntyre, in charge of the level.

The country south of the Blood Indian Reserve and west of the St. Mary's river is rough and hilly, and but slow progress was made. Numerous small lakes and ponds are scattered through the more hilly portions and in some of the larger valleys. Two possible reservoir sites and two catchment basins were located.

Having reached the International boundary on the township outline between ranges 25 and 26, levels were carried easterly along the south boundaries of townships 1, ranges 26, 25 and 24. Cross-sections were taken of the St. Mary's river on Sept. 10, Rolph creek on Sept. 14, and Milk river (north branch) on Sept. 17. The customary topographical work was carried on to the north of the International boundary line and three lakes cross-sectioned.

The first snow fell on Sept. 12, the storm lasting two days. From this time on the weather was changeable and high winds almost of daily occurrence, which, added to the rough and hilly character of the country, proved very detrimental to rapid and accurate work with the level.

The south-east corner of township 1, range 23 west of 4th meridian, not having been established, it was necessary to locate it temporarily for the purpose of the work. This was done by measurement along the 49th parallel from the south-east corner of township 1, range 24. At the corner thus established an observation of Polaris was taken and the meridian outline between ranges 22 and 23 produced northwards with the transit to close on the north-east corner of township 3, range 23, previously established.

The line now run carried the levels across the Milk river ridge, a high plateau rising to an elevation of 408 feet above the Milk river, and 1,872 feet above the Belly river at Lethbridge. It is intersected by numerous deep ravines, trending chiefly in an easterly and westerly direction. Numbers of small springs are met with in these ravines and along the Milk river valley. They are of little import for irrigation purposes for the reason that they rise and flow in deep narrow valleys, all of small volume, and have but short runs before reaching the Milk river.

On the crest of the ridge a lake, lying in sections 19, 20, 29 and 30, township 2, range 22, was traversed and cross-sectioned. This lake is 110 chains long by 50 chains wide, and has an average depth of about twelve feet.

From the north-east corner of township 3, range 23, levels were carried to the north-east corner of township 4, range 23. Thence westerly along the second base line to the St. Mary's river, and easterly along the same base line to its intersection with the Lethbridge and Great Falls railway for the purpose of utilizing the levels taken when this line was being constructed. The customary topographical work was extended as far as possible on either side of these lines of levels.

From the north-east corner of township 4 levels were next carried along the township outline between ranges 22 and 23 to the St. Mary's river, and the same line produced northwards across the Blood Indian Reserve and Belly river to the

north-east corner of township 8, range 23. This line crossed the St. Mary's river three times, and the Belly river twice. On October 4 the St. Mary's river was cross-sectioned at the middle crossing, and on October 8 the Belly river a short distance above the first crossing. The Belly river is here 309 feet wide.

From the north-east corner of township 8, range 23, levels were next carried easterly along the second base line through the town of Lethbridge to the intersection of the said base line with the railway line from Lethbridge to Great Falls. On October 10 the Belly river was cross-sectioned opposite the town of Lethbridge. The stream here is 306 feet wide and has a greatest depth on cross-section of 14 feet.

A permanent bench mark was cut upon the north-east corner of the Lethbridge court-house.

A return was then made to the north-east corner of township 8, range 23, and levels carried across the Blood Indian Reserve and Belly river along the third base to intersection with trail from Macleod to Pincher creek as surveyed this year by D. T. S. Wilkins. On October 13 the Belly river was again cross-sectioned on this line in range 24. The river here has a width of 284 feet.

While in this locality, according to instructions, an inspection was made of Smith & Co.'s irrigation ditch on Slide-out bottom. It was found in a state of completion. No water had been used and the owners were, at the time of inspection, busy grading. The ditch will take water from Belly river.

From the intersection of the third base line and trail from Macleod to Pincher creek, village levels were carried south-westerly along said trail as far as Pincher creek crossing, and connection made with the Old Man river to obtain the water elevation at the point reached farthest up on said stream. On October 22 a cross-section of the creek was taken a short distance above the crossing.

Having received instructions from Mr. Dennis to pay off my party in Calgary by the end of October, a move was now made in that direction.

On October 24 an inspection was made of Maunsell Bros. irrigation ditch. It takes water from the Old Man river about three miles above New Macleod. The ditch and dependent system of distributaries are not yet completed; nevertheless, water was run in it last spring, and about fifty acres of oats irrigated most successfully.

While on the road to Calgary a traverse was made from the north-east corner of township 12, range 28 west of fourth meridian, and levels carried along same to tie on the cross-section of Willow creek, made at the North-west Mounted Police outpost on July 25.

This practically ended the season's work. On October 27 I boarded the train at Nanton and arrived in Calgary the same evening. My party arrived on the 31st of same month.

Having paid off the party, stored the outfit and horses, and assisted Mr. Dennis to rate the current meters used on both divisions, I started for Ottawa on the morning of November 2, and reported to you on the 8th of same month.

BENCH MARKS.

Iron bars for the most part were used, chiefly of the same size as those marking township corners in the survey system. Some few were smaller, owing to delay in shipping the supply of large ones. They were placed at all points along the main line of levels indicated in the instructions of June 16, also at the nearest conveniently prominent point of cross-sections of rivers and streams, so that they could be utilized in connection with subsequent levels taken along same. Benches were marked by Division B with a crow's foot (\wp), the letters B.M. and the odd numbers 3, 5, 7, etc., in rotation. Bars were driven, where possible, to within five inches of top. In all cases the elevation of the top of the bar was taken, and of the crow's foot where bench marks were cut on stone.

Forty-three numbered bench marks were established by this division, and several subsidiary ones, which were not numbered.

Department of the Interior.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

Number of miles of main levels	412·27
Number of miles levelled to obtain fall of water surface....	29·00
Number of miles levelled to tie on cross-sections, etc.....	13·04
Number of miles levelled for N.W.M.P. at Macleod.....	2·53
Number of miles levelled for ditch inspection.....	3·86
Total number of miles levelled.....	460·70

Square miles covered by topographical surveys on either side of main line of levels.....	1,000
Number of springs and spring creeks gauged	38
Number of lakes and ponds cross-sectioned and measured for content.....	15
Number of possible reservoir sites located.....	12
Number of catchment areas located.....	4
Number of cross-sections taken for discharge of rivers and streams.....	33

LIST of Rivers and Streams cross-sectioned for discharge.

Date.	Name of Stream.	Where cross-sectioned.
June 25.	Elbow river.....	Tp. 23, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer.
" 26.	Fish creek.....	Tp. 23, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer.
" 28.	Pine creek.....	Tp. 22, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer.
July 3.	Sheep creek.....	Tp. 20, Rge. 2, W. 5th Mer.
" 9.	Highwood river (N. fork).....	Tp. 17, Rge. 1, W. 5th Mer.
" 10.	Highwood river (main stream).....	Tp. 18, Rge. 1, W. 5th Mer.
" 11.	Highwood river (S. fork).....	Sec. 36, Tp. 17, Rge 2, W. 5th Mer.
" 13.	Highwood river (S. fork).....	Sec. 4, Tp. 17, Rge 2, W. 5th Mer.
" 20.	Mosquito creek (north branch).....	Tp. 16, Rge. 29, W. 4th Mer.
" 23.	Mosquito creek (main stream).....	Tp. 16, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer.
" 25.	Willow creek.....	Tp. 13, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer.
" 28.	Little Bow river.....	Tp. 16, Rge. 26, W. 4th Mer.
Aug. 1.	Little Bow river.....	Tp. 15, Rge. 26, W. 4th Mer.
" 1.	Mosquito creek.....	Tp. 15, Rge. 26, W. 4th Mer.
" 9.	Old Man river.....	Tp. 9, Rge. 25, W. 4th Mer.
" 10.	Willow creek.....	Tp. 9, Rge. 26, W. 4th Mer.
" 16.	Waterton river.....	Tp. 6, Rge. 26, W. 4th Mer.
" 17.	Belly river.....	Tp. 5, Rge. 25, W. 4th Mer.
" 18.	Belly river.....	Tp. 5, Rge. 25, W. 4th Mer.
" 22.	Belly river.....	Tp. 5, Rge. 27, W. 4th Mer.
" 23.	St. Mary river.....	Tp. 5, Rge. 24, W. 4th Mer.
Sept. 3.	Mahmee creek.....	Tp. 3, Rge. 27, W. 4th Mer.
" 3.	Belly river.....	Tp. 3, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer.
" 4.	Waterton river.....	Tp. 2, Rge. 29, W. 4th Mer.
" 6.	Lee creek.....	Tp. 2, Rge. 26, W. 4th Mer.
" 10.	St. Mary river.....	Tp. 1, Rge. 25, W. 4th Mer.
" 14.	Rolph creek.....	Tp. 1, Rge. 24, W. 4th Mer.
" 17.	Milk river (N. branch).....	Tp. 1, Rge. 23, W. 4th Mer.
Oct. 4.	St. Mary river.....	Tp. 6, Rge. 23, W. 4th Mer.
" 8.	Belly river.....	Tp. 8, Rge. 23, W. 4th Mer.
" 10.	Belly river.....	Tp. 8, Rge. 22, W. 4th Mer.
" 13.	Belly river.....	Tp. 8, Rge. 24, W. 4th Mer.
" 22.	Pincher creek.....	Tp. 7, Rge. 28, W. 4th Mer.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR O. WHEELER,
D.L.S.

No. 13.

EXAMINATION PAPERS OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR
DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS.*Full examination for admission as Surveyor.*

PLANE GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. Express the side and the surface of an equilateral triangle in function of its height.	14
2. Three equal circles are tangent to each other, find the area of the curvilinear figure they included in terms of their radius.	14
3. Give a method to find π .	14
4. In a triangle the sides are respectively 20, 26 and 35; find the area.	14
5. What is the entire surface of a right prism whose altitude is 15 inches and base a regular triangle each side of which is 3 inches.	14
6. Give formulæ to find the area of the entire surface of a cylinder, a cone and a spheroid.	16
7. What is the area of the entire surface of a tetrahedron whose edge is 10 feet.	14

SOLID GEOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

	Marks.
1. If three straight lines meet all at one point, and a straight line stands at right angles to each of them at that point, the three straight lines shall be in one and the same plane.	16
2. Show that the volume of a pyramid is the product of the area of the base by one third of its height.	17
3. Find the volume generated by the revolution of a regular hexagon upon one of its sides when the side is 3 feet.	17
4. In what ratio shall the height of a pyramid be cut by planes parallel to the base so that it be divided in four solids of equal volume.	16
5. A trough 32 inches deep with a rectangular bottom 40 inches by 25 inches has all its lateral faces inclined 45° to the plane of the bottom; required the capacity.	17
6. Find the volume of a sphere the area of the surface of which is equal to that of a cube whose edge is 25 inches.	17

SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY.

Time, 3 hours.

	No. of Marks.
1. The cosine of any side of a spherical triangle is equal to the product of the cosines of the other sides, plus the product of their sines into the cosine of their included angle.	30
2. Deduce Napier's analogies for the solution of a spherical triangle when two sides and the included angle are given.	30
3. Given $A = 132^\circ 16'$ $B = 139^\circ 44'$ and $b = 127^\circ 30'$; required the remaining parts.	40
4. Discuss the above case as to the species of the parts.	20
5. Given the three sides $a = 100^\circ 49' 30''$, $b = 99^\circ 40' 48''$, $c = 64^\circ 23' 15''$; required the angle A .	30

Department of the Interior.

DIVIDING AND LAYING OFF OF LAND.

Time, 3 hours.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. In a triangular field ABC , the side AB runs N. 50° E., AC runs East DE , running N. 10° W., intersects these lines in D and E , and cuts off $ADE = 10$ acres. Required AD and AE . | 25 |
| 2. A trapezoid whose parallel sides are $AB = 14$ ch. and $DC = 7$ ch. is divided by the line pp' into two parts which are to each other as 3 to 4; $Ap = 4$ ch., find Dp' . | 25 |
| 3. A tract of land whose boundaries are: | 25 |

Sta.	Bearing.	Distance.
1	E	23.24 chs.
2	N. $11\frac{1}{4}^\circ$ W	15.25 "
3	N. $51\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ W.	11.50 "
4	S. 27° W.	24.82 "

is to be divided into four equal parts by two lines, one parallel to the first side, the other intersecting the first and third sides. Required the distances cut off by the parallel from the first and second corners, measured on the fourth and second lines, respectively; also the distances cut off by the other line from the first and fourth corners, measured on the first and third lines, respectively.

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|---|----|
| 4. To embellish the grounds in front of a building, it is required to lay out a segment of a circle; the chord of the segment is 5 chs. and the versed sine 3 chs.: indicate fully how you would proceed to make this survey. | 25 |
|---|----|

MEASUREMENT OF AREAS.

Time, 3 hours.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. An inclosed piece of land was surveyed as follows:— | 40 |
|--|----|
- | Sta. | Bearings. | Distances. |
|------|----------------------------|------------|
| 1 | N. 20° E. | 12.20 |
| 2 | N. 70° E. | 15.50 |
| 3 | E. | 18.25 |
| 4 | S. 45° E. | 20.00 |
| 5 | S. | 20.00 |
| 6 | S. 45° W. | 20.00 |
| 7 | W | 18.25 |
| 8 | N. $30\frac{3}{4}^\circ$ W | 36.66 |

required to find its area.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 2. How would you supply omissions in the following cases:—
(1) When the bearing and length of one side are wanting;
(2) When the length of two sides are wanting;
(3) When the bearings of two sides are wanting;
(4) When the bearing of one side and the length of another are wanting. | 20 |
| 3. In the first question if the 6th course be made a meridian, give the bearings as affected. | 20 |
| 4. How to find the area when offsets are taken from a straight line to either an irregular or a curved boundary. | 20 |

DESCRIPTIONS FOR DEEDS.

Time, 3 hours.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. A man buys the following piece of ground from the S. W. corner of Lot No. 9, of Whitemouth, Sec. 36, Tp. 11, R. 11 E. of 1st Meridian. From the S. W. corner post along the S. boundary the bearing of which is S. $83^\circ 08'$ E. (as appears on the official plan) | 25 |
|---|----|

150 feet, thence N. 120 feet, thence parallel to the S. boundary to the line of division between lots 8 and 9 and finally along this last line to the place of beginning.

The line of division between the lots 8 and 9 is a north and south line.

Make the description for a deed.

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|----|---|----|
| 2. | Make a description by metes and bounds for a deed of the piece of land coloured red in the adjoining sketch. This piece of land is taken from Section 36, Township 11, Range 11, east of first meridian and the numbered lots belong to Whitemouth. | 25 |
| 3. | Describe by metes and bounds a H. B. Co. reserve of 1,500 acres in the form of a quadrilateral, east and west boundaries running due north, the other two parallel to each other, its west boundary being the same as the east boundary of section 17 and the south boundary to coincide with the north boundary of sections 9, 10 and part of 11, township 28, range 6 west of 2nd meridian. | 25 |
| 4. | Write a statutory declaration of a settler as to his occupation of a piece of land. | 25 |

ASTRONOMY.

Time, 3 hours.

- | | Marks. |
|--|--------|
| 1. Define the sensible, rational and celestial horizons, the zenith, the nadir, vertical circles, prime vertical, equinoctial, right ascension, declination and the circle of perpetual apparition. | 20 |
| 2. Find the azimuth of the north star at the greatest elongation July 1st, 1888, in latitude $51^{\circ} 08' 18''$. | 20 |
| 3. In latitude $\phi = 43^{\circ} 57' 18''$ the declination of <i>a ceti</i> is $\delta = + 3^{\circ} 39' 56'' \cdot 51$ and the sidereal time of observation $t = 18^{\text{h}} \cdot 22^{\text{m}} \cdot 15^{\text{s}} \cdot 64$; required the azimuth and the zenith distance of the star. | 20 |
| 4. The longitude of Winnipeg City Hall is $97^{\circ} 7' 55'' \cdot 43$. What is the sidereal time on May 14, 1888, when the correct mean time is 2 p.m.? | 20 |
| 5. At Knee Lake, lat. $55^{\circ} 50' 50''$, long. $106^{\circ} 33'$, the following observation was taken on the 26th Aug., 1888 :—
Mean reading on reference object = $57^{\circ} 48' 40''$
do do sun's centre = $259^{\circ} 57' 30''$
Observed altitude of sun's centre $19^{\circ} 12' 20''$
Approximate mean time of observation, $4^{\text{h}} \cdot 31^{\text{m}} \cdot \text{p.m.}$
Required the azimuth of the reference object. | 20 |

ASTRONOMY (2nd paper).

Time, 3 hours.

- | | Marks. |
|---|--------|
| 6. Give the corrections and the order in which they should be applied to an observation of the sun. | 20 |
| 7. What is meant by the error and rate of a clock? On the 1st July at 9.30 a.m. the error of a mean time chronometer was $0^{\text{m}} \cdot 10^{\text{s}} \cdot 5$ fast. On the 6th of the same month at $6^{\text{h}} \cdot 30^{\text{m}} \cdot \text{p. m.}$ it was found to be slow by $1^{\text{m}} \cdot 16^{\text{s}} \cdot 5$: required the daily and hourly rate. | 20 |
| 8. Give the general effects of refraction. | 20 |
| 9. What is understood by geocentric parallax? show that it is proportional to the sine of the zenith distance. | 20 |
| 10. At Trout Portage, lat. $55^{\circ} 42' 52''$, long. $104^{\circ} 58'$, the following observation was taken on Polaris the 7th of September, 1888, viz.:—
Sidereal time $18^{\text{h}} \cdot 48^{\text{m}} \cdot 22^{\text{s}}$. horizontal circle reading $2^{\circ} 08' 00''$.
do do $18^{\text{h}} \cdot 52^{\text{m}} \cdot 06^{\text{s}}$. do do do $2^{\circ} 05' 20''$.
Mean reference object reading $34^{\circ} 50' 00''$.
Required the azimuth of the reference object. | 20 |

Department of the Interior.

PART III

IMMIGRATION

Department of the Interior.

Part III.

IMMIGRATION.

PREFATORY REPORT OF THE CLERK OF IMMIGRATION, OTTAWA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, 18th February, 1895

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—Following the practice established in 1893, I have the honour to submit a report on the work of the immigration branch of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa which will serve as a preface to Part III. of the departmental blue-book for 1894.

The contents of Part III. taken in conjunction with your own remarks on immigration, and those of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands (in Part I.) constitute a comprehensive review of all that is being done by the department, not only to promote immigration, but, what is almost more important, to receive and take care of immigrants on their arrival in the country; to assist them in securing desirable locations, and temporary employment where required, and, generally speaking, to make them contented and happy, so that they may have no cause to speak otherwise than well of the country in writing to their friends, who may thus perhaps be induced to follow them.

The reader of these portions of the departmental blue-book will also be informed of the condition of affairs in many parts of the North-west, and the progress which the settlers are making.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The attachments to our files numbered 9,582 for the year 1894, as compared with a slightly larger number, 9,808 in the previous year.

We have taken care to send full and adequate replies to all letters of inquiry. We are particularly careful in this respect when dealing with letters in foreign languages, such letters being usually answered in the languages in which they are written.

I am pleased to be able to report that there has been a considerable increase in the number of German letters, and that the Scandinavian correspondence, which, as you are aware, was quite heavy in 1893, has shown no sign of falling off during the past year.

IMMIGRATION LITERATURE.

The only publications brought out under my supervision in 1894 were the following:—

	Pages.	Issue.
Les Belges au Manitoba, pamphlet.....	27	7,500
Le Nord-Ouest Canadien et ses Ressources Agricoles, pamphlet.....	31	5,000
Swedish circulars.....		25,000
Other Scandinavian leaflets.....		50,000

In addition to the above the department has subscribed for a considerable number of copies of special issues of periodicals, containing illustrations and letterpress of value for distribution for immigration purposes, such for example as the panoramic number of the *Winnipeg Commercial*, and the special issue of the *Winnipeg Saturday Night*. These special issues, and the ordinary issues of the papers for which we subscribe regularly, such as the *Western World*, and *Heimskringla*, *Winnipeg*; *Le Colonisateur Canadien*, *Montreal*; *La Colonisation*, *Sherbrooke*, P.Q.; *Das Echo* and *Danebrog*, *Ottawa*, etc., have constituted what might be called our current literature.

The balance of our distribution has been of pamphlets and leaflets published in previous years, of which we had a considerable stock on hand at the beginning of 1894.

We have despatched during the year 2,700 packages of literature to individual addresses, besides 101 cases, containing 168,786 pamphlets and maps, consigned by freight to our own agencies and those of the transportation companies, and a few small lots sent by express, the exact number of which I am at this moment unable to state.

ALLEGED WASTE OF IMMIGRATION LITERATURE.

A statement having appeared in one of the *Winnipeg* papers to the effect that the steamship companies had large supplies of our pamphlets on hand which were not being used, an inquiry on the subject was addressed to Mr. John Dyke, Canadian Government Agent at *Liverpool*, through whom the companies are usually supplied with our literature, and he replied that the statement was entirely without foundation, adding that as a matter of fact the stocks on hand in the various steamship companies' offices were running very low, and that the companies would be glad to have them renewed. We anticipated this answer, knowing as we do the care which is taken to prevent the kind of waste which the newspaper article alleged was being committed.

WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

In my report of last year I remarked that on the withdrawal of the bulk of the regular salaried agents of the department in the United States, on the 1st of November, 1893, I had the honour to lay before the Minister and yourself a plan for securing the co-operation of local men, which, having been approved, was in due course put in operation, and I have great satisfaction in stating after a year's trial that the plan has worked well.

In 1894 we authorized 69 men to act for us in this capacity, but quite a number of them have after a short time ceased to act, for the very satisfactory reason that they have themselves become settlers in the Canadian North-west.

The fact that 47 more heads of families from the United States settled on free grant lands in 1894 than we got from that quarter in the previous year, shows that in spite of the almost total withdrawal of salaried agents the interest in our North-west, which those agents were instrumental in creating, has been kept alive by the expedients we have since adopted, not the least important of which is this "local-man" scheme.

We are also anticipating valuable results from the operations of the exhibition car, in which we are co-operating with the Canadian Pacific Railway company. Two of our agents are connected with the car, one acting as advance agent, and the other, (Captain Holmes, our chief agent in the United States), travelling with the car and assisting in the actual work of inducing people to emigrate.

The Canadian Pacific railway is represented in this undertaking by Mr. L. O. Armstrong, an old and successful hand at the business, and a most able and interesting lecturer.

I make the following extract from one of Mr. Armstrong's weekly reports to the department, about the end of the year:—

Department of the Interior.

"We have everywhere this week met with a cordial reception, and in every place, without exception, we expect to get some settlers. I think I might do well to give you an epitome of each day's work.

"We rise at 6.30 a. m. as we need a good amount of time to get the exhibition car ready, to write the name of the hall and place where the car and lecture are to be on all the small bills, to look after the horses, etc. The car leaves for the next place whenever possible in the morning. The team and advertising van, of which I send you a photo inclosed, leaves about 8.30 a. m., to drive to the next place of showing. On the way an envelope, of which I inclose sample, is thrown out at every door after some occupant has been brought to the window by the blowing of a horn. The team arrives at noon. After dinner the horses are saddled in turn, one goes in one direction, the other in the opposite, so that we have reached the farmers in the four cardinal directions. The result is a good attendance at the car and at the lecture. The car advertises the lecture and the lecture the car.

"I have given the subject much thought and I cannot imagine a more thorough or more economical way of making the country known.

"The lecture begins at 8 p. m., and lasts 1½ hours. At 10.30 we are packed up, and about eleven we begin the sleep of the just. All the American railway people who have happened to speak to us about it pronounce it the best advertising project that they have seen. The steel wheel wagon is a drawing thing of itself, and the van left in the roadway before the hotel proves to be a good ad. with farmers."

EMPLOYMENT REGISTERS.

It is satisfactory to observe that the placing of employment registers in the various agencies of the department in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, which was effected in the early part of 1893, has, on the whole, worked well, and proved a boon to both immigrants and employers of labour, and there is every likelihood that, with increased attention on the part of the agents to this important branch of their work, its usefulness will be even more apparent in another year.

RETURN-MEN.

The employment of return-men for work in Europe was abandoned in 1894. The plan adopted with respect to those sent in 1893 was entirely successful as gauging the actual practical value of this means of doing immigration work, when the parties concerned did their best for us, as the plan in question undoubtedly compelled them to do. Only three out of the total number of 27 return-men for 1893 earned the full quota of ten commissions, and consequently their return passage to Canada. The others succeeded in inducing, all told, only 22 persons to commit themselves to making the \$10 deposit with the department, and signing a distinct statement of their intention of settling in Canada; but in a few further cases persons in the Old Country were influenced by the return-men to declare their intention of coming out, although declining to make the deposit. But, as you are aware, the return-men were, at the outstart, furnished with transportation one way only, and before bringing back those who had failed to accomplish the stipulated results, the department and the transportation companies, through their European agents, were satisfied that they one and all had done their best to carry out their undertaking with us.

Many of them were exceedingly useful, not only in personally canvassing their friends, but by writing letters to the press, and in some cases giving lectures, which attracted a good deal of attention, and there can be no doubt that the sending of these men was worth the cost as an advertisement, although the immediate practical results were certainly not very great.

THE BRITISH FARMER DELEGATES.

The reports of the British tenant farmer delegates who visited Canada in 1893 have been found most useful for circulation amongst our correspondents. It is

satisfactory to observe that one of these delegates has shown his appreciation of the country by coming out himself and becoming a settler in the North-west, and that another of them writes to the High Commissioner as follows:—"As for myself, I advertised my farm, but could not sell except at a very great sacrifice, else I should certainly have gone to the Edmonton district."

CALIFORNIA MID-WINTER EXPOSITION.

The department was able to make a large and useful distribution of advertising matter at the California Mid-Winter Exposition, where a very creditable exhibit was also maintained under the care of two of our temporary employees, Messrs. Anderson and Robertson. Mr. Anderson's report will be found in its proper place.

The exhibit of cereals in sheaf, grasses, forage plants and seeds, which we were able to get together, won for us the award of a gold medal and special diploma; and medals were also awarded for the following exhibits in our section of the Fair, namely:—

Indian Head Experimental farm, exhibit of timothy, flax and millet seed: gold medal and diploma.

North-west Territories, exhibit of timothy, flax and alfalfa seed: gold medal and diploma.

Geological survey, exhibit of minerals and rocks: medal and diploma.

Canadian Pacific Railway company, exhibit of oil paintings: silver medal and diploma.

The opportunity afforded by the Mid-Winter exposition for advertising the resources and advantages of the Canadian North-west, was one which the department could not neglect, and there can be no doubt that the work that we did there was effectively and economically done.

LETTERS FROM SUCCESSFUL SETTLERS.

We have continued the practice of advertising our North-west in the European press, both British and continental, by the publishing of letters from successful settlers. A great many of such letters have been collected and published during the year, and they cannot fail to have a good effect.

EUROPEAN VISITORS.

We had not so many visitors from Europe in 1894 as we were able to record in 1893, but we had some whose influence will, no doubt, be of value to us. Among others I may mention Mr. Thomas W. Timmis, of Shifnal, Shropshire, England, who came out in June last, and afterwards gave his impressions of the country in the form of a paper read before the Agricultural Society of Shropshire, on the evening of the 27th of September.

I also specially mention the visit of Misses Imandt and Maxwell, lady correspondents of the *Dundee Courier*, an account of whose trip is being published in that paper in the form of a series of interesting letters.

GENTEEL IMMIGRANTS.

We had some experience during the year of the arrival of young men of a class totally unfit for pioneer life, and who, moreover, although well dressed, had but a scanty supply of money. The young men I refer to had no special qualifications of any kind. They appeared to have been sent out to Canada, or to have come of their own accord, simply because there was nothing they could get to do at home, and they, or their friends, imagined that somehow or other they would fall on their feet out here.

I have on my desk a little book on the history and resources of New South Wales, from which I make the following extract:—

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"The idea of seeking employment in Australia simply because it is not to be found elsewhere is often a serious mistake. It is as if a cab driver were to seek for work in a cotton mill or factory, or a farm labourer to endeavour to procure a situation behind the counter in a fashionable millinery or tailoring establishment. The openings might exist, but they would not be the right kind of people to fill them. This is exactly what may be said of many who have proceeded to the colonies in the hope of improving their professional or industrial prospects."

These remarks apply equally to Canada, and it would be a good thing if they could be given wide publicity on the other side of the Atlantic.

Fortunately, however, the cases I allude to have not been many, but they have given us some trouble, and the parties concerned have gone home disappointed and ready to cry down the country in public and in private, thus raising another obstacle to the complete success of our immigration propaganda.

VISIT TO THE NORTH-WEST.

The visit which I was permitted to make to Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia in September and October in company with Mr. Colmer, Secretary of the High Commissioner's office, enabled me to bring my knowledge of the older settlements up to date and to become acquainted with the newly developed portions of the country, and the information I thus acquired will be of lasting benefit in the discharge of my official duties.

FREE ADVERTISING.

In my report for 1893 I remarked that we had been exceedingly fortunate in the amount of free advertising we had got in various parts of the world, notably in the Scandinavian countries and in Great Britain, and to show to what extent this was true I mentioned that in Great Britain papers of all sizes and classes, from the *London Times*, in which a series of most able and appreciative articles on Canada had appeared, to the obscure "parish magazine," had shown an unwonted willingness to say a good word for us. The same remarks will apply to the year just past.

There has in fact been exhibited an even greater friendliness on the part of the Scandinavian press, in Europe and in the United States, and the English and French newspapers and magazines have been equally well disposed. You will doubtless remember my bringing to your attention a beautifully illustrated article in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* for November. This is one out of many instances of the kind that might be pointed to.

SUPERVISION OF JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

The system inaugurated in 1893 making it necessary for persons or societies engaged in the work of bringing children to this country, to show by statutory declarations, more fully than had previously been required, the classification of the members of each party brought out, and enforcing a strict medical inspection at the port of embarkation, together with the other safeguards indicated in the paragraph of my report for last year in that behalf, has worked exceedingly well, and has had the effect of reducing to a minimum the possible dangers connected with that class of immigration.

EXTENT OF JUVENILE IMMIGRATION FOR 1894.

During the last year a reduction has taken place in the number of children brought out to Canada by the various charitable organizations engaged in that work, the total being 1891, as compared with 2720 children reported in 1893. The particulars are as follows:—

Rev. Mr. Wallace brought out.....	227
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society.....	23
Mr. W. J. Pady.....	16
Finley Home.....	2
Dr. Stephenson's Homes.....	53
Gordon Boys' Homes.....	6
Miss Macpherson.....	103
Miss Rye.....	121
Mr. Quarrier.....	239
Mrs. Birt.....	130
Fegan's Homes.....	65
Dr. Barnardo.....	612
Salford Catholic Protection Society.....	31
Liverpool Catholic Protection Society.....	78
Hon. Mrs. Joyce.....	11
Self Help Emigration Society.....	36
Rev. Father Seddon.....	61
Children's Aid Society.....	18
Young Colonists Aid Society.....	37
Philanthropic Society, Farm School.....	2
Bristol Immigration Society.....	20
Total.....	1891

The reduction has been due no doubt, to some extent, to the more thorough "weeding out" process which the present regulations have occasioned.

FRENCH CANADIAN REPATRIATION.

The laudable and successful efforts which are being made to repatriate the French Canadians in the United States by *La Société Générale de Colonisation et de Rapatriement*, of Montreal, and the Rev. Fathers Morin and Paradis, will be observed with interest and gratification. I draw your particular attention to the reports of the Repatriation Society and Father Morin, as well as to the report of our own official at Montreal, Mr. Hurteau, who devotes his attention largely to that branch of the work of the department.

I was most favourably impressed by what I saw of Father Morin's colony in the Edmonton district when I was there in the early part of October last.

CO-OPERATION OF THE TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

We have continued during the year to enjoy the hearty co-operation of all of the transportation companies in our immigration work, and our relations with these companies have continued to be of the most cordial character.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. M. FORTIER,
Clerk of Immigration.

P. S.—Although belonging more properly to the transactions of 1895, it has been thought well to insert at the end of Part III. of the present blue-book the report of Mr. C. C. Meyer, Danish Vice-Consul, which came to hand on the eve of our going to press. Mr. Meyer gives an excellent account of his journey to the North-west and of the condition of the Scandinavian settlement there.

L. M. F

Department of the Interior.

REPORTS OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER AND EUROPEAN AGENTS.

No. 1.

REPORT OF SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G., C. B., HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

VICTORIA CHAMBERS, 17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S. W., 23rd January, 1895.

The Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Q.C., M.P.
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith the annual reports of the permanent agents of your department, Messrs Dyke, Grahame and Down, and those of the special agents, Messrs Wood, Stuart, Fleming, Leary and Bodard, on matters relating to emigration for the year ending the 31st December, 1894.

AGENTS' REPORTS AND DUTIES.

You will observe that in these reports the subject in question, particularly as regards emigration from Great Britain to Canada, are discussed at length. The falling off which has taken place is dealt with, and also the causes that have led to it, and I am able to add but very little to the explanations that are given.

I desire, however, to express in the highest terms my appreciation of the assiduous manner in which your agents have discharged their duties; and although the emigration to Canada is less than it has been, and less than we should like it to be, I am satisfied that the decrease is not attributable to any want of activity on their part. Everything possible has been done to keep Canada before the public; and to promulgate the advantages the country offers to certain classes of people; but adverse circumstances, both in Canada and in this country, have operated to bring about the falling off in emigration to which I have referred.

You will be aware that in addition to their duties with regard to the encouragement of emigration, which take up by far the larger portion of their time, several of your agents, particularly Messrs Dyke, Graham and Down, devote considerable attention to trade matters, and that in many other ways advantage is taken of their offices both by Canadians and by those interested in Canada in this country.

THE BRITISH EMIGRATION RETURNS.

I have seen allusions in some of the papers to what is called the "astounding" decrease in emigration to Canada, and the figures for 1893 are given as 50,381 and those for 1894 as 23,731. It should be remembered, however, that of these figures 25,649 and 6,089 respectively represent the foreigners in each year who crossed the Atlantic by way of British ports. Very few of them in either year were for Canadian destinations, and only travelled by way of Canadian ports to reach the United States, most of them being persons who were returning to their homes after visiting friends on the continent. The fall in the movement from the United Kingdom, so far as can be gathered from the figures, is serious enough—about 30 per cent—but there is no object in making the case out to be worse than it is. The decrease in the case of Canada is practically the same as in the United

States, and in the total emigration of the two years compared. It may be mentioned that emigration to Canada is still largely in excess of that of any other country, except the United States; and even there a very much larger share of it consists of persons returning to their homes after visits across the Atlantic, either on business or pleasure, than in the case of emigration to Canada. And, again, although the population of our neighbours is more than twelve times greater than that of Canada, and population is the great magnet for attracting immigration, their immigration is only about six times as large as ours, and the disparity would probably not be as large if there were any means of analysing the figures.

MOVEMENT TO CANADA VIA THE UNITED STATES.

It is right that I should repeat that the direct emigration from Great Britain to Canadian ports is no reliable measure of the actual movement that may be taking place. Owing to the faster service available by way of American ports, the expense being practically the same, it naturally follows that many passengers travel to Canada by way of the United States, but all such persons are credited to the last named country in the returns that are issued by the British Board of Trade.

SUPERIOR CLASS OF EMIGRANTS.

Although the emigration to Canada from Great Britain and Europe has been of a limited character, it is generally admitted that the class of emigrants is superior to that of former years, and to that which finds its way to most other countries. Owing to the condition of the labour market in the Dominion we have not for some time been able to encourage the emigration, in any large numbers, of mechanics, general labourers and navvies, except those who may be going out by the advice of friends. In exercising this discrimination, it naturally follows that we have to advise as many people not to go to Canada, as those we encourage in their intentions to settle in the country. From this point of view, therefore, the falling off in numbers is not altogether a disadvantage, as the emigration of people who are not likely to succeed in the Dominion, or for whom there is no demand, would only cause difficulty in Canada, and perhaps throw back our emigration work for a good many years.

CAUSES OF THE FALLING OFF.

The causes that have led to the restriction of emigration may be found in operation both in Great Britain and Europe, and in Canada. In Great Britain and in Europe there has been considerable stagnation, not only in the industrial, but in the agricultural industries. The men who are employed in the former are not, as a rule, of the class for whom there is a large demand in Canada, at any rate at present; and as regards agriculture, the farmers, whom we desire to reach, are comparatively a limited class, and they are extremely conservative and slow to take any decided step which means such a new departure for them as emigration. Those who have some little means left, and wish to make a new start, are tempted to wait for better times to realize their investments rather than sacrifice them at the present low prices, while others remain on, in spite of adverse years and unfavourable seasons, in the hope that more prosperous times are before them, although not able perhaps to see the quarter from which they are likely to come.

Every Canadian who comes to this country admits that Canada is better known now than ever it was before, and that it is more spoken of as a field for emigration than any other country; but still, in view of the prevailing condition of affairs, it seems impossible to increase our immigration.

In Canada, while the period of depression which is unhappily passing over the world has not been felt so seriously as elsewhere, it is undoubtedly the fact that times have not been so good as they were a few years ago. Prices of agricultural produce have never been lower, and in many quarters a wise economy has un-

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doubtedly been exercised in restraining the employment of labour, and in other ways. That this has been the case is apparent from the letters that have appeared in the press from settlers in Canada, and accompanied, as they often are, by the advice not to emigrate for the present, they naturally affect the work upon which we are all engaged. These letters as they are received, even if not always published, are undoubtedly shown about in various towns and villages in which their recipients reside, and in that way become public property. But more serious than communications of this kind are the letters that have appeared in the press in greater numbers than in any previous year that I remember, from settlers who from some cause or other have been unsuccessful, and who attribute their failures not to themselves but to the country, and consequently give it a bad name. People who read such letters in the press overlook the fact that while one settler in a district may be unsuccessful, there are hundreds who are more or less successful and who do not complain. But, unfortunately, the tendency is for an unfavourable letter to be regarded as truthful, while a favourable letter is sometimes held to be written by a more or less interested person.

CANADIAN FARMERS MUST ASSIST IN IMMIGRATION WORK.

In fact the present position of affairs in regard to immigration emphasizes what I have suggested so often—that we do not receive in our emigration work so much assistance as we ought to do from people who are settled in Canada, in agricultural pursuits, and who are doing fairly well. If they were to take the trouble to write occasionally, especially those who are from the old country or from Europe, to the newspapers in the districts from which they come, setting forth their experiences and giving their advice, it would not only serve in a great measure to counteract or to nullify the unfavourable letters to which I have referred, but to second in an admirable manner the strenuous and continuous efforts I and your agents are making to secure for Canada that prominence, from an emigration point of view, that her great advantages distinctly warrant. Local committees, interested in the satisfactory settlement of new arrivals and willing to help them, are also needed. They exist in some places, but are not so numerous as they ought to be.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER ON IMMIGRATION WORK.

I am afraid that we cannot do very much more than we have been doing on the lines of the present emigration policy of the Government. We must, however, continue our work, keep Canada before the public, and stimulate inquiry and correspondence in every way. If this is done, and it will of course involve a moderate expenditure, there is no doubt that when times begin to improve, and emigration commences to move again, Canada will reap the benefit of our exertions. On the other hand, if we suspend our endeavours and lie dormant for a few years, we shall have so much way to make up again, and will not be in so favourable a position to take advantage of the increased emigration when it begins to take place.

It is right I should mention, in this connection, that our expenditure on emigration work is not only useful for that purpose, but tends to attract more general attention to Canada as a place for the investment of capital, and indirectly assists in the development of trade between Canada and the mother country.

Under the present system the policy of our department as carried out by me and by your agents is largely directed to the dissemination of information about Canada, and to the stimulation of enquiries from persons who are contemplating changing their homes. As already stated, I believe we are doing all that is possible in this direction, and we not only circulate pamphlets and other information in the most widespread manner, but we endeavour to get into personal communication with desirable emigrants in order to do everything that is possible to lead to their comfortable and successful settlement in the Dominion. There is no doubt we could treble or quadruple our immigration if we were in a position to help those who want to emigrate but who are unable to set out in consequence of the lack of funds. This class includes many agricultural labourers who have removed from the country to

the towns, and small farmers who have been engaged in agriculture but who have lost their capital and who are now stranded. It is very evident, however, that merely assisting them to land in Canada would not be very satisfactory from the fact that it would probably lead to a congestion in the labour markets, and to the establishment of an unemployed agitation. If people are to be assisted at all, they must be placed upon the land, and sufficient money loaned to them to enable them to start on their own account. This of course would involve considerable expenditure if the movement were to assume any dimensions; but the matter is one that is surrounded with difficulties, and would require the most careful consideration and organisation, even if the Government and the country were prepared to face the expenditure it would involve.

WHAT IS BEING DONE TO MAKE CANADA KNOWN.

In order that the public may be aware of what is being done, so far as it is desirable to publish our methods, in view of the competition to which we are subjected, I propose to explain the efforts that are made to promote emigration, and I need hardly say that at all times I shall welcome any suggestions which may tend to bring about the object, which we are all working for, of peopling the vacant lands of Canada.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

As you are aware at certain times of the year we advertise freely in the press of the United Kingdom the advantages which Canada offers to emigrants in the different provinces. Pamphlets, maps, and all kinds of information are offered post free to any persons who may apply for them; and the addresses of this office, and of the various agents of your department are given, so that intending emigrants, or persons contemplating emigration, may communicate personally with the agents, and see them and discuss the matter with them, if they are near any of the Government offices.

That this method is effective is proved by the correspondence we receive when the advertisements appear, and the remarkable manner in which the letters decrease when the advertisements are discontinued. This method of distributing pamphlets is especially valuable from the fact that every person who takes the trouble to write for information is probably interested in the subject, and will read the pamphlets and pass them on. On the other hand, the indiscriminate distribution of pamphlets simply means that some of them fall into good hands while the remainder practically do us little or no good.

CANADIAN BILLS IN 23,000 BRITISH POST OFFICES.

Attractive posters are displayed in every post office in the United Kingdom, over 23,000 in number, indicating the special advantages of Canada, and where pamphlets and information can be obtained. This valuable advertisement is obtained through the courtesy and consideration of the Postmaster General.

EMIGRANT'S INFORMATION OFFICE.

Then again similar posters with specially prepared pamphlets about Canada are issued to the press at frequent intervals by the Emigrant's Information Bureau, which is under the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Their posters are exhibited in all the offices under the control of the Government Post Offices, Inland Revenue and Excise Offices, Income Tax Offices and other public departments.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

It is within your knowledge also that the many thousands of steamship agents throughout the United Kingdom are specially interested in encouraging emigration to Canada. They advertise on their own account, and the steamship companies

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spend a large sum of money annually on similar services. By this means a considerable number of pamphlets are distributed every year to persons who, as you know, are directly and specially interested in the encouragement of emigration to Canada over any other country.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

In addition, there are also the various philanthropic societies, which are engaged in the encouragement and assistance of emigration to Canada and to other countries. Their efforts are largely directed to Canada, and, as a rule, I believe, great discrimination is shown in the character and suitability of people they send out. In many cases persons are forwarded to join their friends, and in others they are sent to the care of the society's representative in Canada, who looks after them until they are satisfactorily placed in employment.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND GRAND TRUNK COMPANIES.

The two great railways in Canada, the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railway, are also showing considerable interest in emigration. This remark applies particularly to the Canadian Pacific Railway, in view of the fact of their immense interests in Manitoba and the North-west Territories and in British Columbia. They both advertise more or less freely, issue special pamphlets, and use every means of bringing the advantages of Canada to the front, and of encouraging emigration of a desirable class to the Dominion.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE AND ITS EMIGRATION WORK.

Mr. Dyke specially refers to the valuable work that is being done by the Emigration Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury is the chairman of this committee, and the Rev. John Bridger the secretary. In this way the clergy in the United Kingdom are brought into touch with Canada, and it often means an accession of very desirable emigrants from the country districts to the Dominion. I quite endorse all that Mr. Dyke says as to the value of Mr. Bridger's work.

DELIVERY OF LECTURES.

For the last few years I have been making special endeavours to encourage the delivery of lectures in the United Kingdom on Canada and Canadian subjects. Most of your special agents are doing very useful work in this respect. To stimulate the movement, with your sanction and consent, I arranged for the preparation of lantern slides illustrative of Canadian scenery. As you are aware we started with one set, but we have now eighteen sets, and during the winter, autumn and spring seasons there is hardly an evening on which they are not being utilized. We offer through the medium of the press, and in other ways, to lend the slides to anyone willing to lecture on Canada, and to furnish material for lectures. They have been availed of by the travelling public, by clergymen, and by school masters to a very large extent. Several sets are at the present time being utilized by the technical educational committees of the various county councils, for illustrating the lectures on Canadian agriculture which are being delivered by their lecturers.

CANADA IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A very important work for Canada is being done by the two thousand or more of school-masters of the elementary schools in the United Kingdom, with whom I am in frequent communication. Not only do they often deliver lectures to their day scholars, and to the pupils of more advanced ages who work during the day, and who attend the evening schools, but thousands of our emigration pamphlets are being used as readers under their directions. As the books are read in connection

with the lessons on colonial geography, and the boys and girls are allowed to take them home, it stands to reason that in this way Canada and its resources are introduced into many houses in which the subject would not otherwise become familiar.

I quote specimens of letters received in the last few days from various school-masters bearing on the subject:—

1. "Could you send me some pamphlets as readers about Canada, and also any maps illustrating same? Our Upper Standard girls have Canada to do thoroughly for their next examination. Any expenses attached to the same I shall be pleased to defray."

2. "Previous to a year ago I lived near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, and for several years I attended to Mr. Booth Waddington's, farmer and stoune merchant, Wingerworth, book-keeping. I was with him in 1893 when you honoured him by sending him to Canada as one of the Tenant Farmers' Deputation. Whilst he was away (13 weeks) I entirely managed his affairs, and on his return, at his dictation, I wrote out his report. On several occasions I went out with him and manipulated his lantern to show the views. Since then I have removed to Gloucestershire and have now an evening school of 90 young fellows, and after talking the matter over with Mr. Waddington this Christmas he advised me to write and ask you if you would lend me one of the sets of slides, so that I could give a lecture on Canada and the productions, &c. I have a lantern which I have used several times, and I think a lecture and a distribution of a few reports at the night school would do a lot of good. Mr. Waddington will give you any information respecting me you may desire, and I faithfully promise you the slides shall not go out of my hands."

3. "Will the High Commissioner for Canada kindly send the latest reports, Tenant Farmer and other delegates on Canadian emigration. Mr. ——— is often asked, 'What shall we do with our boys,' and he has to advise on the future of a nice lad now leaving school."

4. "Being a member of the teaching profession, and having large geography classes in my charge, both in day and evening continuation schools, I should be very glad if you could let me have any information relative to Canada and its large provinces. I make this appeal because such information is always reliable and up to date, and, I take it, it is most important that our scholars shall get more than a bare outline of one of our most important colonies. Anything will be acceptable in any form whatever. Trusting to hear favourably from you."

5. "I am much obliged for your favour of the 15th instant, and shall be glad if you can arrange to let me have a set of slides for March 5. The great demand for them shows the appreciation your efforts are receiving, and the great interest taken in this part of the British Empire."

6. "The pupils of the evening continuation schools here take a very great interest in the geography of Canada, and I hear that you are sending out lantern slides descriptive of the Dominion. If possible I should be glad to have the use of the slides at an early date."

SCHOOL ESSAYS ON MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The essay competition which you initiated last year turned out to be very successful. A considerable number of papers were sent in from Great Britain, and much difficulty was found in awarding the prizes, in view of the general excellence of the contributions. I am sure, however, that competitions of this character will do much to bring Canada into greater prominence, and I hope that on some early occasion in the future the experiment may be repeated.

REPRESENTATION OF CANADA AT AGRICULTURAL SHOWS AND FAIRS.

A very valuable means of bringing Canada before the agricultural public is by representation at the great agricultural shows. During the last year we were represented at the Royal Show at Cambridge, at the Highland Show at Aberdeen, and the Lancashire Show at Bolton. At the first and last named we were able to

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make a fairly representative collection of exhibits illustrating the agricultural and other industries of the Dominion, and the shed was also adorned with photographs of scenery lent by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The matter is referred to in Mr. Dyke's report, and it is unnecessary for me to add anything to his remarks except to state that in my opinion the advantages we derive from being present at these shows are very much greater than the small expenditure they involve. At Aberdeen the exhibition van of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company formed the nucleus of the Canadian exhibit, and the agents of your department in Scotland co-operated with the agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, not only in distributing pamphlets, but in affording information to the many inquiries that were received about the different provinces of the Dominion.

Several of your agents also attended many of the smaller fairs, shows, etc., for the purpose of coming into contact with the farmers and others connected with agriculture, and the steamship agents also pay considerable attention to this means of getting into communication with persons who are calculated to make successful settlers in Canada.

EMIGRATION OF CHILDREN.

The new regulations relating to the emigration of children are now working satisfactorily, and I am sure they will be beneficial. It enables us to keep a check upon the operations of the various agencies engaged in the work, and at the same time ensures that all the children sent out are physically and mentally healthy. The matter is receiving and will continue to receive my close attention.

EMIGRATION OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

While I do not recommend any return to assisted emigration in the ordinary acceptance of the term, I think it a matter worthy of consideration whether something could not be done to attract to Canada a greater number of domestic servants. They are wanted all over the country, and under present circumstances it is exceedingly difficult for us to induce any large number to go out. There are certain associations interesting themselves in this work, but their operations are more or less limited. Our chief difficulty arises from the fact that there is a growing disinclination on the part of girls of the lower classes to enter domestic service. They prefer the freedom they obtain in other callings, in shops, in factories, &c. So much is this the case that there is a general complaint here now of the difficulty of getting good servants, and the wages that are paid are quite equal to those given in Canada, except in the western parts of the Dominion. In any case, however, servant girls as a rule do not save much money, and the cost of the passage is a serious consideration to them. I am disposed, therefore, to think that it would be beneficial to the Dominion if in some way or other means could be devised by which, in conjunction with ladies' committees in the chief centres in Canada, arrangements could be made for some help to be given to domestic servants desiring to proceed to Canada, towards the cost of reaching the destinations to which they desire to proceed. You are aware that we have had correspondence on this subject.

SMALL NUMBER OF PASSAGES PREPAID AS COMPARED WITH EMIGRATION TO UNITED STATES.

There is another matter to which I would refer, as representing a serious difficulty we have to encounter in encouraging emigration, especially as compared with the history of the movement in the past to the United States. It is stated by the best authorities that while the emigration to the States was at its height, about 70 per cent of the passengers had their passages paid by friends already settled in the country. They obtained the money either out of their own savings, or on loan from private bankers and others. In Canada, however, this class of the emigration is not more than 5 per cent of the total, and it would be a matter of congratulation to Canada if it could be increased. As will be readily understood, emigration of this class is the most valuable that we could possibly receive.

THE TENANT FARMER DELEGATES.

In my last annual report I referred to the visit of the Tenant Farmer Delegates in 1893, and to the reports that were then in course of preparation. They were ready for distribution early in 1894, and the advance copies which were sent to the newspapers, and the liberal and friendly notices they received, immediately led to a very large demand for copies. The same remark applies to the special reports that were printed of the visits of Professor Wallace and Professor Long, two of the best known agricultural writers in the United Kingdom.

In order to attract the widest possible attention to the reports of the delegates, I caused a copy to be posted direct to every farmer, market gardener and blacksmith in the United Kingdom. Copies were also furnished to the schoolmasters, and to every hotel and inn in places of under 10,000 inhabitants, the latter being accompanied by a special letter asking that the pamphlet might be placed in a prominent position. Supplies were also furnished to the Government agents, to the steamship agents and railway companies. By these and other methods, and especially as the result of the thorough advertisement the pamphlets received, no less than 500,000 pamphlets were distributed in the course of a few months. That most of them reached their destination is proved by the fact that of those distributed by the post less than one half of one per cent were returned.

A very large correspondence resulted from this special distribution of pamphlets, and it has enabled me to comply with your suggestion to modify our expenditure somewhat during the present year. Good results must naturally follow from this work: it may not be this year or next, but certainly good seed has been sown, the fruits of which we are sure to reap bye-and-bye.

THE CLERGY INTERESTED.

In order to specially attract the attention of clergymen to Canada, a special pamphlet was prepared containing papers by two prominent English clergymen and a Canadian clergyman. A copy was sent to every clergyman in the United Kingdom, and has led to correspondence in various ways.

INFLUENCE OF FARM DELEGATES.

Since the return of the delegates many of them have delivered lectures, or communicated an account of their visit to the press in addition to the reports they were good enough to prepare. The publicity given to their views has led to the receipt by all of them of considerable correspondence, and I quote extracts from communications which they have addressed to me recently, upon the subject of emigration, viewed in the light of the experience they have recently had.

As the consequence of the various Tenant Farmers Delegations in the last fourteen years, there are now a number of gentlemen in the United Kingdom with a thorough knowledge of Canada and its agriculture, who take a continual interest in the subject, and whose advice is continually asked by intending emigrants. We endeavour to keep them supplied with pamphlets and up-to-date information, and their co-operation is of the most valuable nature.

Mr. A. J. Davies, (Worcestershire) says:—"Since my return from that country in October 1893, I have answered by letter upwards of one hundred applications for advice, while I have also had interviews with a number of other intending emigrants in my own locality, and other places. While in the majority of cases I have been able to recommend emigration, in others I have strenuously opposed it. A certain class of young men in town would seem to be at once the most eager and in my opinion the least desirable class of emigrants that have come under my notice. Having grown tired of office work or other indoor occupation, while they would scorn the idea of work on an English farm, yet they are most anxious to emigrate, with the idea of becoming Canadian farmers without capital. With not the remotest idea of the drudgery inseparably connected with farm work in any country, they soon become disgusted and return home, giving the country an undeservedly bad name

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I have had three such cases from the town of Kidderminster come under my notice. I am still strongly of the opinion that English emigrants should be directed to the Province of Ontario as a kind of stepping stone to Manitoba and the North-west. In all cases that I have recommended, and of which I have heard, the parties are fairly satisfied. Another point to which I would draw attention when agents are recommending persons as to locality is to try and direct them to such as is nearest in physical features to where they belong in this country. For instance a man from the flat eastern counties would feel most at home on the prairie, while myself, being used to undulating district, vastly preferred the Edmonton district of the North-west. A yearly increasing class of people to which I would recommend your government to give attention to as desirable emigrants are the sons and daughters of English farmers. Owing to the great depression in farming in this country they are not only brought up to work more than formerly, but few farmers are in a position to-day to put their sons on farms in this country owing to the want of capital. Were there some kind of official Registry kept, where farmers' daughters could obtain situations before they left England, I feel sure it would lead to good results for both countries. Parents naturally object to their daughters going abroad without some certainty as to their future. Where young men are directed to farmers in Manitoba some means should be devised if possible of requiring them to fulfil their agreement. Two cases have come under my notice where young men were directed to Manitoba farmers and left home with the full intention of going direct to them, but were persuaded on their arrival to go elsewhere, in both cases with disappointing results. Of six farmers' sons who left this immediate locality last spring four have settled down. Two have returned home but are going out again in April. As I am greatly interested in Canadian emigration I should esteem it a favour if I could be supplied with occasional information regarding that country."

Mr. Reuben Shelton, (Nottingham) says:—"I have much pleasure in informing you that I have received numerous applications, both personal and by letter, since my visit to Canada in the autumn of 1893, for further information and advice respecting emigration to the Dominion. In every case I have endeavoured to the best of my ability to reply favourably as to the inducements Canada has to offer to the notice of intending emigrants. As far as my own observation has reached, I believe there is rather strong feeling in favour of Canada over any other of the British Colonies, especially on the ground of its comparative nearness to the British markets. Canada is at the present time without doubt, in common with the agricultural interests all the world over, suffering somewhat from the depression caused by the extremely low price of her products, and especially of wheat. With a return to even very moderate prices my own impression is that there will be a large increase of emigration to the Dominion. I am afraid I have no suggestion to make which would in any way further the cause of emigration to Canada, but if not considered out of place I would suggest to Canadian farmers that it might be to their interest to direct their attention more to the fattening of their cattle upon their own farms, and less to blaming the British Government for closing our markets against their store stock, as with the abundance of food at their command, and the certainty of the British markets always being open for their beef, this course should in my opinion be to their pecuniary benefit. I beg to express my sincere feeling of regret at the sad and untimely death of Sir John Thompson."

Mr. John Steven, (Ayrshire) says:—"Judging from the matter of correspondence contained in communications received from correspondents interested in Canadian emigration, and judging also from verbal communications held with people I happened to come across, soliciting information as to the suitability of Canada as a place for settlement, I have found invariably the chief objection urged against emigration at present is the low price of agricultural produce obtainable in the Dominion. This state of matters, it seems to me, has disheartened the intending emigrant to such an extent that he rather chooses to remain at home and struggle against known difficulties than risk unknown ones in the shape of falling prices in agricultural commodities which even yet may not have touched bottom. The low prices obtainable for wheat and cattle seem to be the chief item of objection, climatic

and other considerations only ranking as secondary matters. The present state of our own country, generally speaking, is a congested one, however, and I am of opinion that sooner or later matters will reassert themselves and a large flow of emigration must take place to the Dominion ultimately. Most of the questions asked by interested parties concerning Canada were in connection with location. 'Which part of the country is the best to go to?' was a common one; 'What sort of climate prevails generally?' 'Is the cold of winter quite bearable?' 'Has an emigrant the power of selecting his own farm?' were also questions frequently asked since my return from visiting the Dominion. It is my opinion that most of the emigrants to Canada leave this country without capital. In response to an advertisement I inserted at the request of a Canadian farmer wanting a partner, or if such could not be found, a manager, I had out of 40 applicants 38 wanting the latter position, and only two ventured to make enquiries regarding the amount of capital considered necessary to ensure joint tenancy. Nearly all enquiries I received were from ploughmen, a class, I am fully prepared to assert, which is in all respects well adapted to Canadian life, turning out the most successful farmers I had the pleasure of meeting in the capacity of farm delegate during my journey through the country."

Mr. Tom Pitt, (Devon) says:—"In reply to yours of the 31st ultimo I beg to say I have had a good deal of correspondence with various people with a view to their going out to Canada. I believe a good many of them who applied to me have gone, but in no case have I heard of their actual departure. Those who applied to me late in the season I recommended to postpone going till the following spring. I have had various classes of peoples apply; no working men, that is labourers, and hardly any farmers. One farmer's daughter, engaged, applied to me, suggesting that she would go into domestic service, and her young man would work for a farmer, for a year or two until they were acclimatised to the country and its habits. Clergymen's, engineers' and other people's sons were among my applicants, but chiefly from the upper classes. I fancy many were struck with the matter-of-fact style of my report. The feeling very generally expressed was with regard to the climate, which they, one and all, thought almost killing; but I tried to impress on them that, though it may be much colder, it was not much more trying than our damp cold as far as I could gather."

Mr. R. H. Faulks, (Rutland) says:—"In reply to yours of December 31st, 1894, I beg to state that I have had several letters from people who were thinking of making Canada their future home and who were desirous of obtaining fuller information respecting that country. Some of the parties have gone to settle in Manitoba. One has, I believe, chosen the Red Deer district in Alberta. I find there is a growing interest among all classes in England with regard to Canada, its soil, products, and general agricultural prospects. I have been interviewed by a number of farmers. The grain and grasses which I brought from the experimental farm, Indian Head, have been much admired by all, particularly the bright colour of the straw. A sample of soil from the Edmonton district has been examined by several farmers, and they pronounced it to be eminently fertile. I much regret that I did not bring home samples of grain, grasses, etc., from that district and from the district round Prince Albert. I feel the necessity of bringing the above districts more directly under public notice, for people passing along the main line of the C. P. R. between Regina and Calgary are apt to form an erroneous opinion of North-west Canada, being ignorant of the grand agricultural country lying to the north which abounds in natural resources. For certain industries there are good openings, such as malting and brewing. Good wholesome beer appears to be a scarce and expensive beverage. Yet barley and hops of good quality can be universally grown, and could thus be turned to good account. The establishment of pork curing and packing factories in some of the more remote districts is desirable. Farmers would thus be able to put their surplus grain into a more marketable form. I was pleased to find creameries and cheese factories in many parts. Farmers living away from markets will always find these institutions invaluable, good butter and cheese being always in demand. Perhaps it may not be out of place to suggest that

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a branch experimental farm at either Prince Albert or Edmonton would give an impetus to agriculture in these parts."

Mr. Alexander Fraser, (Inverness) says:—"Shortly after my return last year I was entertained at a public dinner in Inverness at which I had the pleasure of expressing my views on the country, and afterwards I delivered a lecture in the town of Inverness, two in the parish, and read a paper at a general meeting of the Inverness Farmers' Society, all of which were listened to with much interest. I found on every occasion there were a number of people in the audience who had friends and relatives in the Dominion, and who were eager to learn their prospects of success from a person who had visited the country. Up till about the middle of summer I had a very considerable correspondence with persons intending to emigrate and wishing to have information respecting the country and the most suitable parts for it to proceed to. I supplied them with any particulars they required respecting the parts they proposed going to, and generally gave all information I thought of value. For particulars I referred them to the agent for the district. This correspondence was not altogether confined to the north of Scotland, I having received several letters from the south and from England. I also had a few interviews with intending emigrants. Last season I was informed by Mr. Grant, agent for transatlantic steamship companies, that he was doing more business than for several seasons previously, and from all the information I have there is a very favourable opinion here in regard to the prospects of emigrants to Canada. The low price of wheat since last harvest, however, has not been in favour of emigration, and the reports just now from the States and America generally about the bad position of farmers is naturally having a depressing effect; this coupled with the restrictions on the cattle trade have to some extent created a temporary unfavourable impression, but it is my opinion from the connection that exists between the people here and there that this impression will not be of long duration."

Mr. Booth Waddington, (Derbyshire) says:—"Since my visit to the Dominion I have had many inquiries from intending emigrants, both by personal interviews and by letters from remote parts of the Kingdom, and even from Ontario and Missouri, asking advice. Most of those who inquire are of the artisan class, or shop assistants, &c., and many of them I should consider unsuitable emigrants or rather unsuited for emigration. A few have gone out from this district, and I have just learned that one neighbouring farmer's son has returned discouraged. Another farmer's son sends rather encouraging reports from the North-west; but there is no doubt the present extremely low prices of wheat discourages settlers, and retards emigration to a wheat growing country, and the North-west is generally thought of as a wheat producing district only. An improvement in the price of that cereal would probably encourage emigration, but it is difficult to make an English farmer believe that there can be any profit on wheat growing anywhere at 2s. or even at 3s. a bushel. In my opinion the most serious obstacle to emigration to the North-west is the climate. This deters many from going out. Exaggerated reports of intense cold and awful blizzards, &c., are brought here by ne'er-do-weel homesick emigrants who return in a few months. Those who have spent any length of time in Canada seldom find much fault either with the climate, the people or the laws of the country. I think British Columbia on account of its mild climate is the most attractive province to Englishmen, and in my opinion a special report on the agricultural and other resources of that province would encourage emigration."

Mr. C. W. Wright, (Lincolnshire) says:—"Regarding the letters I received I concluded that the parties thought Canada a likely country to go to. But the general opinion appears to be that farming is as much depressed in Canada as here on account of the low prices; the freedom of farming their own land and advantages of such light taxation is not taken sufficiently into consideration, and from conversations which I have had with numerous farmers, foremen and labourers, I find the small farmers with £200 or £300 capital do not entertain the idea of emigration if they can just struggle on here; but some of the labourers would be glad of the chance to better their condition, only they have not the capital to emigrate with. As for myself, I advertised my farm but could not sell except at a very great sacrifice, else

I should certainly have gone to the Edmonton district. Therefore, as you will see from the enclosed, I have opened a store, to find employment for my family, as I would not farm any more land, as everything makes such a little money. My impression is that if there is not soon some remedy (which I think is very simple, viz. wheat on a sliding scale) there will be a number of farmers glad to emigrate. I have always thought that emigration is the only remedy for our surplus population."

Mr. William Weeks, (Wilts) says:—"Will you kindly tell Sir Charles Tupper that I want advice from him instead of giving it. I am afraid Canada is feeling the depression in agriculture as well as every country in the world, and it is no use sending men there who never did any good in this country. I get a lot of letters from what the Scotch call "wastrels," or ne'er-do-weels, asking me to lend them money or use my influence with the Canadian Government to get them assisted passages. I understand that sort of thing is not encouraged, and quite right too. The bulk of the boys I have sent out are strong young fellows, 18 years to 22, and to those who are anything near 6 feet I say, if you get on your beam ends go and join the North-west mounted police. I inclose you letters from two who are going to try it. The best men to send to Canada are working farmers who began with a few acres and are getting a little money in England in spite of the bad times; and though I know they could save a dollar in Canada for every shilling they save at home, I have only induced one to go,—they do not like to leave old England. I know several men of repute who say if you can find a home for my boy where he can earn his board he can go and try it, and if he likes the country after he has been there a year I will let him put money in the land. I have either had these boys on a visit to me or I have visited them, and can pick out 20 who would do some good for themselves and the Dominion."

Mr. J. J. Guiry (Ireland) says:—"In consequence of my absence from home I could not reply to your letter of the 1st sooner. My idea with respect to emigration to Canada is that the people from this country are only waiting for a settlement of the land question in Ireland. When this question is decided one way or the other, I have no doubt whatever but a large tide of emigration will set in towards Canada. I am perfectly aware that people who have emigrated to the States and Australia are not doing well. I have seen letters from them to relatives in this country, and they state they wish they were at home again. Now, any of the persons who have emigrated to Canada within the past year state no complaints. Since my return from Canada in December, 1893, I have received over 300 letters of enquiry as to the country. Strange to say, many of the letters are from the descendants of Irish living in England. Most of the enquiries are directed as to the prospect in Alberta."

VIEWES OF THE STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES ON EMIGRATION.

The following extracts from letters from the Messrs. Allan Brothers & Co., Liverpool, and Messrs. J. & A. Allan, Glasgow, and from the representatives in the United Kingdom of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway Companies will be read with interest, as these companies are equally interested with the Government offices in the promotion and encouragement of emigration to Canada:

THE ALLANS.

Messrs. Allan Brothers & Co. write as follows:—"We are favoured with your letter of the 12th instant. Unfortunately there is nothing favourable to report on last year's emigration. The interests of the steamship companies and Canadian railway companies are identical with those of the Government, and all possible steps have been taken to promote a desirable emigration to the Dominion. It has been steadily maintained by parties in Canada that a low rate of passage would bring about an increased emigration. Such is contrary to the fact, and this is well understood here by those who have a knowledge of the business—it has been ex-

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emplified in a marked manner during the year 1894. We have been subjected to a war of rates brought about through misunderstanding with the Continental lines, our normal rate of £5 to £6 being reduced to £2. Notwithstanding this, emigration has not increased, but on the contrary decreased. We cannot hope for much improvement until things are in a more prosperous condition in Canada, as emigration largely depends on the success of those who have already gone out, whose reports have great influence one way or the other.

"With regard to printed matter, we are mainly dependent at present upon our own handbook, as we are almost out of Government pamphlets with the exception of a small supply of last delegates' reports, which we have purposely held over for distribution this spring, and a small quantity of the 24-page pamphlet entitled 'Official Information, 1892.'

"Emigration will sooner or later come again, and we would hope that your Government will not in the meantime relax its efforts to keep Canada well before the public. We practically make no difference in our efforts to cultivate business in slack times as well as in busy times, as by so doing it enables us to reap our full share of the harvest when the current again begins to flow freely."

Messrs. J. & A. Allan, of Glasgow, write as follows:—"We are asked to write to you with regard to last year's Canadian passenger business, and the prospects of the coming season. Of the former we can say little, beyond that it was a most disappointing year, and one of the worst we have ever experienced. We were obliged to reduce our passenger sailings to Canada, owing to the small number of emigrants offering, to eight in 1894, as compared with sixteen in 1893. To the depressed state of trade in Canada, as well as in this country, we attribute the small emigration, for notwithstanding that the rates of passage were lower than they ever were in the existence of our Canadian service, people were not induced to emigrate. In no way did we relax our efforts to secure passengers. We distributed, through our agents and otherwise, large quantities of printed matter relating to the Dominion, throughout the country, but apparently with little result. We hope, however, that during the coming season we will derive some benefit from it. We will certainly continue to keep Canada prominently before the emigrating public by means of advertising, the distribution of printed matter, etc., and if we might be allowed to suggest, the bonus, formerly granted to those taking up land in the North-west, should again be offered as an inducement. We have in stock a number of delegates' reports, but we shall be pleased to receive a large supply of the latest pamphlets."

THE C. P. R.

Mr. Archer Baker, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, writes as follows:—"So far as last year's emigration is concerned, while the result has been confessedly unsatisfactory, it certainly cannot be attributed to any falling off in the efforts of the various parties interested in directing emigration to Canada. The statistics show that emigration to all countries (South Africa excepted) is less than for many years, but although the emigration to Canada nominally shows a larger falling off than the emigration of the United States (as shown in percentage) there are two things to be considered which materially modify these figures.

"In the first place the Board of Trade returns include as emigrants to British North America those passing through Canada to the United States, and in 1893, with which the past year's figures compare so unfavourably, there was an abnormally large number of passengers to the United States who were diverted to the St. Lawrence route from fear of vexatious quarantine regulations existing in New York.

"While on the other hand it is certain that there has been a very much larger number of people returning from the United States to Europe than from Canada; in proof of which I may say that one steamship company alone carried this year 500 more steerage passengers eastward than they carried in the westward direction.

"I do not know that I can suggest anything in the direction of augmentation or extension of the system which has been followed in the past, but I do not think that any reduction should be made in the efforts put forth simply because the result of

1894 has been so discouraging. My experience shows that emigration, like everything else, has its fluctuations; and I am in hopes that we may have reached the lowest point, and that in future the results will show an ever increasing upward tendency."

THE G. T. R.

Mr. R. Quinn, of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, writes:—"The cause of the decrease is chiefly attributed to the very severe depression in trades and industries existing generally, and to the low prices operating in the markets through which the products of Canada are disposed of. The severe falling off in the price realised for wheat has no doubt been the means of preventing many persons settling in Manitoba and the North-west Provinces. The difference in the emigration figures, 1894 against 1893, becomes much more significant when it is borne in mind that for the greater portion of last year abnormally low ocean rates were put into operation by the steamship companies, yet it had little or no effect in stimulating emigration to Canada, thus forcing one to the conclusion that those who were disposed to emigrate were prevented owing to the lack of funds, or preferred to remain where they were until such time as an improvement had set in to enable them to feel that they were emigrating with a brighter and more inviting prospect of success.

At present I regret that the indications of improvement in emigration to Canada for the current year are anything but promising, and to my mind not likely to be, until a general improvement in trade, &c., sets in both here and in Canada. When this takes place, and it must come about ere long, the natural inducements Canada offers to settlers will again have effect in drawing to its lands a share of emigration from all countries. Meantime the advantages Canada possesses for colonists will require to be prominently and continually kept before the classes in Great Britain and on the continent likely to emigrate.

Could not the facilities and advantages offered in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec for dairy farming, stock raising, &c., also the free land grants, be more directly brought under the notice of farmers and agricultural labourers on this side, by the distribution of special literature relating to those provinces—say something on the lines of the pamphlet I send under another cover, which I have prepared and had distributed generally through the steamship companies and their agents, with the object of inducing the classes named to settle in these provinces where they could always find a ready market for their products?"

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

The Imperial Institute is likely to prove a very valuable adjunct to our emigration work. Most of the provinces are represented by exhibits more or less complete, and they will no doubt be improved in course of time and kept up to date. They are particularly interesting to intending emigrants as affording an object lesson which cannot be obtained from the perusal of pamphlets on the resources and capabilities of the different parts of the Dominion. This effect is seen in the considerable and increasing number of visitors to the sections, and in the enquiries that are made of the Curator and Assistant Curator on the subject of emigration. I quote a report I have received from Mr. Harrison Watson, Curator, on the emigration work of the Canadian section as well as some remarks of his on the collections now being exhibited. The expenditure required from the different provinces is comparatively limited, and I trust the importance of keeping up the Canadian section to a proper degree of perfection will be realised. It will, in the near future, form a Canadian museum, the importance of which it is not easy to over-estimate.

MR. WATSON'S REPORT ON EMIGRATION.

"As instructed, I beg to herewith submit report on transactions relating to emigration inquiries received during the year ending 31st December, 1894:—

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"As I have anticipated, it is in respect to emigration to Canada that the gallery at the Institute promises to be of the greatest service to Canada, and despite certain reasons on which I will dwell hereafter, we have received a large number of applications for information regarding the various sections of the Dominion. As the Institute becomes more widely known, inquiries are on the increase, and the publication and circulation of the Journal is considered likely to be of benefit in this direction.

"Inquiries I find as a rule are directed towards the North-western provinces and British Columbia, with a fair proportion for Ontario. This is, however, due mainly to the prominence given in advertisements and pamphlets to these sections of the Dominion, as in many cases applicants have no particular reason for their choice. Did the maritime provinces evince the same desire to obtain settlers and circulate literature, there is no doubt that many desirable persons would be willing to emigrate thither. Several inquiries from agriculturists have been received, but in the absence of encouragement one is obliged to hesitate in advising the persons proceeding to these provinces. The close proximity of Nova Scotia and the lesser expense of transport, compared with the far west, combined with the fertility of the soil in many parts, would undoubtedly attract many desirable settlers. Having, in addition to the handbooks issued by the High Commissioner's office (which deal with every province), a supply of the publications circulated by the provinces of Ontario, British Columbia and Manitoba, and also by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and in some cases maps, I have been able to attend to numerous applications by letter as well as to personal enquiries. In reference to certain provinces, special information regarding the demand for labour is received from time to time, and I propose to now place in the different sections notice boards on which to display current emigration news, crop bulletins, &c. Such information could also be utilized with advantage in the monthly Journal. Since the beginning of the year the Institute has been acting in co-operation with the Broadway office, and we are supplied with their official boards and circulars. During the early part of the year, whilst the galleries were open to the public free of charge, applications were very numerous, and in addition to general enquiries, in March and April over fifty letters of introduction to Government agents were given to persons actually leaving for Canada. In May, however, owing to the holding of a special exhibition, a charge (one shilling) was made for admission to the galleries, except on Fridays, when no fee was imposed. As a consequence, save on Fridays when the attendance was numerous, the galleries were almost deserted until late in the afternoon, and the good work being done up to that time brought to a standstill. This continued until the middle of September, when the exhibition having terminated the entrance fee was removed, and since that time applications have again commenced and many inquiries have been received in anticipation of next spring. I made representations to the secretary on several occasions as to the desirability of allowing the public in free to the galleries, not to the special exhibition and gardens, during business hours, and finally received a memorandum to the effect that he had decided that in the future the collections should always be open to the public during business hours free of charge. This will immensely increase the value of the collections to Canada. My experience is that the people who are willing to pay or can afford to pay an entrance fee come to see the special exhibition and the gardens, and take little or no interest in the collections, whilst this charge excludes the people who really wish to visit the collections and obtain information. In order to be of any benefit to Canada, free admission must be granted up to four or five o'clock in the afternoon, as the majority of the visitors come between noon and closing time. Photographs are, I find, of the greatest value, and views of all sections of Canada should be found in the courts. British Columbia already has a fine collection and Manitoba probably will have shortly, whilst there are a few from Ontario and Quebec. People have as a rule such vague ideas of Canada that photographs appeal to them very strongly. Views of scenery, farms, &c., are most useful; but photographs of the principal cities and their public buildings also give strangers an idea of the wealth and progress of the country, otherwise wanting. I have had several visits from schools and

numerous applications from teachers and others for handbooks and pamphlets to be used for educational purposes.

"In conclusion, I consider that as the Institute and its work gradually become better known the utility of the Canadian section is on the increase and applications are received from people of position and capital considerably above those of the ordinary emigrant. The gradual improvement of the collections will of course be a considerable factor in the progress made, and the assistance of the Dominion authorities in this respect, whereby the whole of the provinces could be adequately represented, would be of immense service."

MR. WATSON'S REPORT ON THE COLLECTIONS AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

"As instructed I beg to submit report on progress made in connection with the Canadian exhibits at the Imperial Institute during the year ending 31st December, 1894.

"The continued delay in the arrival of exhibits belonging to certain of the provinces which had already been displayed at Chicago, has only enabled me to commence the work of reconstructing the gallery at a recent date, viz., in November, and at the present moment only the section belonging to Ontario has been put in order.

"Additional exhibits have during the year been received from Ontario, British Columbia, Quebec and Manitoba, whilst word has just come to hand of the despatch of thirteen cases of minerals and photographs from Nova Scotia. Whilst still far from complete the installation of these various exhibits in their respective courts will enormously increase the value of the gallery, which when completed should give people a fair idea of the resources and products of the Dominion. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island unfortunately have not moved at all, and until each portion of Canada takes action the gallery cannot possibly be thoroughly representative of the Dominion. The North-west Territories will possibly defer the transmission of a collection until after the holding of the proposed exhibition at Regina. As matters now stand *Ontario* has a fine collection of fruits, cereals and minerals and numerous samples of woods. There is still, however, a regrettable absence of indications of the industrial features of the province, whilst a series of views of the leading cities and towns with their principal buildings is highly desirable.

"*Quebec* now contains, in addition to the complete collections of birds and furs, a few minerals, some grain samples and interesting evidences of the progress made in the cotton and woollen, boot and shoe, and iron manufactures. Although we have samples of pulp, it is to be regretted that an adequate collection of the manufactures from the raw material is not at hand. Various efforts made to obtain such an exhibit have so far been unsuccessful. Exhibits of leather, paper, wooden-ware (turnery) should all find a place in the section. Maps, a few photographs and some samples of native Indian work are displayed.

"*British Columbia* has sent a very fine collection of photographs, which should be of great service as regards immigration. We have several fine samples of the native woods and a fairly good mineral collection. A large exhibit of birds has also been received, and when the fruit and fish exhibits, which it is now proposed to forward, arrive, the section should be fairly representative.

"*Manitoba* has supplemented its previous collection with additional specimens of grain, stuffed heads and animals. When the necessary funds for the provision of further cases, the mounting and framing of additional photographs, &c., come to hand the court will look very well. The absence of any representative on the governing body actually residing in this country is rather inconvenient in the case of this province, about which there are so many enquiries.

"*New Brunswick* has sent no exhibits and is practically represented by its wood trophy alone from the Colonial Exhibition of 1886.

"*Nova Scotia* has not so far sent any new exhibits, but advice has just come to hand of the transmission of a comprehensive mineral collection and some photographs. At the request of the Hon. Hiram Black, I drew up a report suggesting

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that exhibits illustrative of the agricultural and fruit growing resources of the province should be sent, whilst the important fishing industry is still quite unrepresented.

"On the whole distinct signs of improvement are visible in the galleries."

EMIGRATION FROM UNITED STATES TO CANADA.

One of the most hopeful features of Canadian immigration the last few years has been the movement from the United States. Formerly it was the custom of the America railroads, and others interested in American immigration, to decry the advantages of Canada and to discourage people from taking up their homes in the Dominion. The fact, therefore, that there is now a movement from the Western States to Manitoba and the North-west is conclusive proof of a change of opinion in regard to Canada on the part of settlers in the Republic, and I have no doubt that this circumstance, which has been widely commented upon in the United Kingdom, will have its effect when emigration begins to move again.

THE PROVINCIAL AGENTS GENERAL.

As you are aware, several of the provinces have agents or agents general in the United Kingdom, among them Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and British Columbia. Until quite recently, Manitoba was also represented, but the office was closed at the end of the last year. I am in frequent communication with these gentlemen on matters connected with emigration, &c., and am very glad to have their co-operation in the work of disseminating information about the different provinces of the Dominion.

EMIGRATION FROM THE CONTINENT TO CANADA.

You will have gathered from the reports I have sent you, at various times, the efforts that are being made to attract continental emigration in the direction of Canada. Our operations are naturally somewhat restricted by the nature of the laws in existence which are intended to discourage emigration, but everything is being done so far as the laws permit to disseminate information about Canada, and to give prominence to the advantages it offers.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion let me say that I regard the encouragement of emigration to Canada as one of the most important subjects that can engage the attention of the government and people of the Dominion, but the work must be done with judgment and discrimination. I give the matter my personal and continual attention, and, as already stated, cordially welcome any suggestions that may be sent to me which may tend to increase the movement of desirable and suitable settlers in the direction of Canada.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES TUPPER,
High Commissioner.

No. 2.

REPORT OF LIVERPOOL AGENT, MR. JOHN DYKE.

HON. T. MAYNE DALY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on emigration matters, my nineteenth annual statement from this agency.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

It is interesting to record the fact that of the 227,179 persons who left the United Kingdom during the past twelve months for places out of Europe, no fewer than 106,301 sailed from Liverpool. Of these 79,643 went to the United States, and 21,743 to British North America. The total shows a large falling off compared with the previous year, when there were no fewer than 307,633 emigrants. Of those who left the United Kingdom last year 100,663 were English, 14,213 Scotch, and 41,930 Irish. A considerable number of Scotch and Irish emigrants passed through Liverpool. The decrease has affected the Dominion and the United States, the two great fields to which emigrants are most attracted, in about the same ratio, and has been brought about by circumstances which are only too patent and well understood. It was thought twelve months ago that the year then closed had seen the lowest depth in the period of depression, but a still lower stagnation level has been reached, and 1894 will be remembered here as a year of intense stagnation and distress.

CAUSES OF FALLING OFF.

The financial crisis and the labour troubles in the United States alone would be sufficient to make the year a memorable one. The result so far as emigration is concerned has of course been disastrous, as it is not in times of universal depression that any great movement takes place; it is at such times that the desire, or necessity, for a change makes itself felt, but it is not until later, when the revival takes place, and it is possible to realise effects and securities, that the actual movement is made. Hence the necessity for continuous effort in keeping Canada to the fore, and for combatting the erroneous reports and ideas which are specially apt at times like these to be circulated.

ATTACKS ON CANADA.

Not for many years past has there been such a series of letters and articles in the British press attacking Canada as a field for emigrants, and as a place for the investment of capital, and your agents will be well occupied in neutralizing the effect these have made and are making.

REVIVAL LOOKED FOR.

With regard to this country, there are those who see hopeful signs in the Board of Trade returns recently published, but in any case it is recognised that these crises and depressions occur periodically, and are invariably followed by times of more or less prosperity. The revival must come, and then the benefit of the work done will become apparent.

Department of the Interior.

GOOD CLASS OF EMIGRANTS FOR CANADA.

The emigrants whom we have secured have been of a very superior class, calculated to make successful settlers; it has been my special aim to secure those with sufficient money to make a start for themselves, and not to induce the emigration of a class which would simply flood the Canadian labour market.

JUVENILE EMIGRATION.

The regulations made by your department to control the emigration of children have worked satisfactorily, though some trouble and anxiety is caused when two lots of children to be inspected are sailing by ships situated in different docks but leaving by the same tide. The various societies which send out these children seem very anxious to carry out the wishes of your department and very willingly comply with any suggestions that may be made.

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

In my last report I gave some agricultural statistics showing the acreage under various crops in Great Britain, the number of cattle and sheep, &c., and I have no doubt it will be of interest to your department if I add the figures for 1894, and so bring the tables up to date.

ACREAGE of Land in Great Britain under wheat, barley, &c.

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hops.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1890.....	2,386,336	2,111,178	2,902,998	529,661	53,961
1891.....	2,307,277	2,112,798	2,899,129	532,794	56,142
1892.....	2,219,839	2,036,810	2,997,545	525,361	56,263
1893.....	1,897,524	2,075,097	3,171,756	527,821	57,564
1894.....	1,927,962	2,095,771	3,253,401	504,454	59,535
1894 compared with 1893—					
Increase.....	30,438 or 1·6 p. ct.	20,674 or ·9 p. ct.	81,645 or 2·5 p. ct.	23,367 or 4·4 p. ct.	1,971 or 3·4 p. ct.
Decrease.....					
1894 compared with 1890—					
Increase.....			350,403 or 12·07 p. c.		5,574 or 10·3 p. ct.
Decrease.....	458,374 or 19·2 p. ct.	15,407 or 7 p. ct.		25,207 or 4·5 p. ct.	

NUMBER of Cattle, Sheep and Pigs in Great Britain.

Year.	CATTLE.				SHEEP AND LAMBS.			Pigs.
	Cows and Heifers in Milk or in Calf	2 Years Old and above	Under 2 Years. Old.	Total.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	N	No.	No.	No.
1890.....	2,537,990	1,439,119	2,531,523	6,508,632	16,756,568	10,515,891	27,272,459	2,773,609
1891.....	2,657,054	1,504,649	2,691,118	6,852,821	17,786,941	10,945,617	28,732,558	2,888,773
1892.....	2,650,891	1,666,706	2,627,186	6,944,783	17,957,049	10,777,655	28,734,704	2,137,859
1893.....	2,554,624	1,580,242	2,565,810	6,700,676	17,039,739	10,240,595	27,280,334	2,113,530
1894.....	2,460,086	1,516,672	2,370,355	6,347,113	16,010,732	9,850,768	25,861,500	2,390,026
1894 compared with 1893—								
Increase.....								276,496
Decrease.....	94,538 or 3·7 p.c.	63,570 or 4·02 p.c.	195,455 or 7·6 p.c.	353,963 or 5·2 p.c.	1,029,007 or 6·03 p.c.	389,827 or 3·8 p.c.	1,418,834 or 5·2 p.c.	or 13·08 p.c.
1894 compared with 1890—								
Increase.....		77,553 or 5·3 p.c.						
Decrease.....	77,904 or 3·07 p.c.		161,168 or 6·8 p.c.	161,519 or 2·4 p.c.	745,836 or 4·4 p.c.	665,123 or 6·3 p.c.	1,410,959 or 5·1 p.c.	383,583 or 13·8 p.c.

AGRICULTURAL Produce Statistics (Wheat, Barley and Oats) in Great Britain for the years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894.

WHEAT.

Year.	Estimated Total Produce.	Acreage.	Estimated average yield per acre.
1891.....	72,127,263	2,307,277	31·26
1892.....	58,560,932	2,219,839	26·38
1893.....	49,247,297	1,897,524	25·95
1894.....	59,172,801	1,927,962	30·69

BARLEY.

1891.....	72,129,095	2,112,798	34·13
1892.....	70,501,562	2,036,810	34·61
1893.....	59,535,377	2,075,097	28·69
1894.....	72,295,066	2,095,771	34·50

OATS.

1891.....	112,386,261	2,899,129	39·11
1892.....	116,294,989	2,997,545	38·79
1893.....	112,887,379	3,171,756	35·59
1894.....	135,462,931	3,253,401	41·64

Department of the Interior.

DECREASE IN CATTLE AND SHEEP.

It will be noticed that there is an enormous decrease in the number of cattle and sheep as compared with 1893; in each case England has been the heaviest loser, both absolutely and relatively, the decline in Scotland and Wales being small in comparison.

DECAY OF AGRICULTURE.

The close connection which exists between emigration and the state of agriculture leads me to refer to the inquiry into the agricultural depression recently held by a Royal Commission. The evidence discloses a most distressing state of things; the capital value of land has been reduced by one-half in twenty years; land has gone out of cultivation, labour has degenerated in efficiency, and capital has drifted rapidly away from investment in land to other uses. There seems to be little doubt that men who have been working hard for twenty years at all times of the year have scarcely earned a penny by their unremitting toil. Reductions of rent since 1879 have been general, and the following table compiled from the Assistant Commissioner's report shows the extent to which landlords have had to assist their tenants.

REDUCTIONS OF RENT.

County.	Reduction per cent.	County.	Reduction per cent.
Northumberland.....	20 to 25 (average)	Hereford.....	20 to 30
Cumberland.....	30 to 40	Somerset.....	20 to 40
York.....	10 to 50	Oxford.....	25 to 50
Lancaster.....	5 to 30	Berks.....	90 (one estate)
Stafford.....	10 to 25	Suffolk.....	Up to 70
Leicester.....	40 (average)	Essex.....	25 to 100
Nottingham.....	14 to 50	Kent.....	15 to 100
Warwick.....	25 to 60	Sussex.....	42½ (one estate)
Northampton.....	50 (one estate)	Hants.....	25 to 100
Huntingdon.....	40 to 50 (average)	Wilts.....	10 to 75
Derby.....	14 to 25	Devon.....	10 to 25
Gloucester.....	50 (one estate)	Cornwall.....	10 to 100

The cases in which a reduction of 100 per cent is given are those in which there is more or less land let rent free on condition of the tenant paying the tithe and the rates.

ON THE CONTINENT.

Other countries in Europe are suffering in a similar way; from the state of agriculture in Germany has arisen an agitation that is causing much uneasiness to the authorities, while the small farmers in Norway are in a very pitiable condition. The debts of the agriculturists there amount to between £36,000,000 and £39,000,000 while the value of all the land in the country with the buildings that stand thereon, and the timber in the forests, is estimated officially at only £40,000,000, and the total stock of cattle at £7,200,000.

NORWAY A GOOD FIELD.

There are in Norway 96,000 peasant proprietors, and the great majority of them are precisely the sort of people of whom successful farmers are made. They work from early morning until late at night, but in spite of all their industry and thrift these people are face to face with starvation.

FRANCE.

In France the Minister of Agriculture recently delivered a speech in which he dwelt upon the severity of the agricultural crisis in that country, and he

pointed out the necessity of further changes of a fiscal or administrative character to enable the cultivators of the soil to meet the serious difficulties of the times. This is a state of things which is not realized I fancy in Canada, where the conditions of life, notwithstanding the low prices and general depression, are in comparison easy and comfortable.

CANADIANS IN ENGLAND.

One of the unpleasant features of the year, which I must note, is the fact that a number of persons from the Dominion, some Canadian born, came over to England under the impression that things were better here, but they were quickly and painfully undeceived. They have been in my office bitterly regretting their mistake and begging to be returned. Where possible I have assisted them out of my own pocket, as there are no funds for such a purpose, but I fear many have become a charge on the English authorities.

PRICE OF LAND IN ENGLAND.

The price of agricultural land has not improved, as it was hoped it would do; but, taken all round, it may be stated to have maintained last year's standard, though the quantity changing hands has been less than for any year since 1889.

THE LABOUR MARKET AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

During the latter part of the year skilled labour has been in somewhat better demand, but the distress among the unskilled has been very great.

A very influential commission of inquiry on the subject of the unemployed in the city of Liverpool was held under the presidency of the Lord Mayor.

One of the gentlemen giving evidence made the following statement:—"There is also reason to believe that room may be found for able men in some of the colonies. A gentleman able to speak with authority has assured me that in ordinary times there would be no difficulty in placing several hundred men and their families in self-supporting work in Canada, if the matter were gone about quietly and judiciously, and under the guidance of responsible persons in the colony; and though the prospects for emigration to Canada are not very good at present, no doubt matters will again improve there." If anything comes of this suggestion I shall of course watch the action taken very closely, and will, if necessary, report on the proceedings.

LORD DERBY'S CONTINUED INTEREST IN CANADA.

Like previous Governors General, Lord Derby, since his return, has continued to take a lively interest in the Dominion, and has given several valuable addresses on the country, which I have attended, before Chambers of Commerce, Geographical Societies, &c. These have attracted much attention, and I have no doubt will influence a large number of people in the choice of a new home.

REV. DR. BENSON'S LECTURES.

Among the many visitors from Canada who arrived here during the year with the intention of doing something to promote emigration I may specially mention the Rev. Manly Benson, D. D., of Ottawa, whose genial presence charmed all who had the pleasure of making his acquaintance. He held a number of meetings in this neighbourhood, which were very well attended, and which elicited very favourable notices from the newspaper press.

GENERAL WORK OF THE AGENCY.

The general work of the office, which I have described in detail in so many former reports, has been pursued with the same vigour as in previous years. The

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correspondence, while perhaps not so large as during last year, has not fallen off to any great extent, certainly not in anything like the same degree as the actual emigration, and this goes to prove my contention that the desire to emigrate exists, or is created, in times like these, although the movement does not take place until a return to prosperity. There has been little or no diminution at this agency in the number of callers seeking information for themselves or their friends; in a large centre of population like Liverpool there are friends and relations of people in all parts of the country, and these friends are very often requested to see me personally on points of interest.

DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLETS.

A very large number of pamphlets has been distributed in response to applications both personal and through the post, and liberal supplies have been sent to meetings, schools, &c.; they have also been placed in the emigrants' boarding houses and on the steamers, so that those destined for places other than the Dominion may learn something of our country. Many thousands have in this way been carried into the United States.

THE S. P. C. K.

The emigration work of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been carried on with great energy under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Bridger, and a clergyman representing the society sailed for Canada each week during the spring and summer. Particulars regarding this work were given in the reports of the High Commissioner and myself last year, and I need only add that during the last twelve months it has occupied a good deal of my time and attention.

MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES.

The sets of magic lantern slides continue in very great demand by clergymen, school teachers and others, and the reports received concerning their use speak very highly of their value as an educational and enlightening medium.

NEWSPAPER NOTICES.

Whenever possible I have had short notices inserted in the press in my district, and have neglected no opportunity to draw attention to the advantages Canada offers to settlers and for the investment of capital.

REACHING THE FARMERS.

Large numbers of farmers from Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire visit Liverpool on business, and by frequenting their places of meeting I extend my acquaintance among them and increase my influence, which is exerted as occasion offers.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.

The annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society was held this year at Cambridge, and in accordance with the High Commissioner's instructions I prepared the usual exhibit and was in personal attendance at it during the week. It was not expected that the attendance would be so great as that at previous shows, which are confined entirely to breeding, stock, dairying and agricultural implements, and are not industrial, such as are similar shows in Canada. The numbers of visitors at Canadian shows are attracted as much by the industrial portion as by the agricultural. There being no large centres of population in the immediate neighbourhood—the district surrounding Cambridge is purely agricultural—and there being no manufactories whatever, the success attained was the more remarkable and satisfactory. The total number of persons who paid for admission at the gates was 110,311. On the shilling day, when the small farmers and the agricultural labourers

attend, the number reached 63,981. Although the visitors to our exhibit were very numerous all the week, on this particular day the stand was crowded from morning until night with persons anxious to obtain information and printed matter. By six o'clock on this, the Thursday evening, we had not a single pamphlet left, and though we sent into Cambridge to the steamship companies and got all they had, we had not any printed matter for distribution on Friday. I was compelled to be economical in furnishing the supplies, and regret that the supply of pamphlets on hand did not permit of the demand being satisfied. In addition to the 110,000 who paid for admission, there are upwards of 11,000 members of the society—nine-tenths of whom are land-owners or agriculturists—and the majority of these are in attendance most of the week; and, further, there were the attendants accompanying the exhibits of live stock and implements, probably two or three thousand in number. These attendants come from all parts of the British Isles, and during the progress of the show they usually pay a visit to the Canadian Government stand, and obtain information and pamphlets which they take to their respective villages throughout the country. Again, there are deputations from the leading agricultural societies all over the continent, and I always arrange that these shall visit the Canadian exhibit. I am sure it is safe to assert that no more efficient or economical propaganda could possibly be made to reach the classes most required, that is tenant-farmers and agricultural labourers of the better class possessed of some capital.

FARMERS INTERESTED IN CANADA.

I found that an immense amount of interest was taken in the Dominion in the Cambridge and adjacent districts of the eastern counties, and this is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that they have been actively canvassed for Canada during the last 20 years.

WHAT WAS DONE 20 YEARS AGO.

In 1874 I was engaged in the district during the memorable lockout of the agricultural labourers, and in 1874 and 1875 was fortunate enough to secure some 14,000 or 15,000 of the pick of the agricultural labourers and small farmers from Cambridge, Essex and Suffolk. In one week we had three special trains from Cambridge to Liverpool to catch steamers. We offered at that time absolutely free passages, the Dominion Government joining the Ontario Government in defraying the expense. Most of these people settled in the province of Ontario at points between Ottawa and Chatham.

THE STREAM STILL KEPT UP.

I was glad to hear from the numbers of friends who called upon me during the show week that a steady stream of emigrants still proceeds from these districts to the province of Ontario, to join the friends and relatives who have almost without exception done so remarkably well. A few go to the North-west, but naturally the tendency is to go to their own people in Ontario.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

On Tuesday, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Prince Christian inspected the exhibits, and among other distinguished visitors were the Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Earl of Ravensworth, the Earl of Feversham, Earl Cathcart, Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Lathom, the Earl of Sefton, Lord Brougham and Vaux, Lord Moreton, the Honourable Cecil T. Parker, and Sir Jacob Wilson.

All were much interested, more especially with a very fine and perfect sample of the 10-ton cheese which was exhibited at Chicago and sent afterwards to this country by the Dominion Government. The cheese was in remarkably good condition and attracted great attention from a large number of dairy experts and

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others, delegates from several agricultural societies in Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. There were also several visitors from the United States and from South America, some also from Australia, including the Hon. Duncan Gillis and the Hon. J. H. Abbott, of Victoria, and of the Tenant-Farmers' Delegates who have been invited to Canada by the Government from time to time there were Messrs. Simmonds, Daniels, Wood, Edwards and Stevens and Dr. Fream, Professor Sheldon, Professor Long, and Mr. Thomas Moore of *Land and Water*.

NOT MANY CANADIANS PRESENT.

Unfortunately there were not so many Canadian buyers present as is usual at the Royal Society's show, but probably this is in some measure accounted for by the prevailing universal depression.

PRESS NOTICES.

The notices which appeared in the British press must be of great service to us. I have not copies of all the newspapers, but I can safely say that in the aggregate some 30 columns of notices were given in the local, other provincial, London and agricultural and sporting papers, some giving also an illustration of the front of the stand. The following is taken from the *Cambridge Daily News*:

"THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

"The Government of Canada, with characteristic enterprise, are well represented. Mr. John Dyke, the Canadian Government Agent, of 15 Water street, Liverpool, is in charge, and will give to visitors any information they may desire. Mr. Dyke's name is well known through the Eastern Counties, where he resided 20 years ago and took an active part in the great lock-out. An exhibit which reflects the greatest credit on all connected with it, is that made by the High Commissioner for Canada on behalf of the Dominion Government, at stand No. 4, immediately to the left of the main entrance. It is got up in a very artistic manner, and the various articles displayed are of a most interesting character. There are specimens of grain—in the straw and in bulk—in very great variety, part of them being from the experimental farms established by the Canadian Department of Agriculture at different points between Quebec and British Columbia, and a very fine collection has been sent by the Minister of Agriculture for the province of Ontario, from the Government farm school at Guelph. The districts to which so much attention has been drawn during the last few years, and more especially through the agency of the reports of the British Tenant Farmers' Delegates in 1890 and 1893, viz., Manitoba and the North-west Territories, are represented by magnificent specimens of grains and grasses. The photographs are both numerous and striking, views being given of farm scenes, homesteads and ranches, and there are some remarkable views of mountain and forest scenery. There is also a unique collection of minerals, sent over by the Minister of the Interior, the Hon. T. M. Daly, very suggestive of the wealth of the country in this department. The specimens of elk, deer, and buffalo heads, and the stuffed salmon, trout, and lake whitefish will attract the attention of all sportsmen. There are many other things of special and general interest to agriculturists and to business men, and to all concerned in the progress of the Empire which this Colony forms so important a part. Illustrated pamphlets, and full information respecting the resources of the country, can be obtained from the agents of the Government, who will be in attendance during the week."

The *Bury Free Press*, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, writes as follows:—

"Among other features of an exceedingly miscellaneous assortment of stands I may note those devoted to the interests of certain of the flourishing colonies and their resources, in connection with the promotion of emigration. I visited that section which was organized by Sir Charles Tupper, the high commissioner for the Canadian Government, and which I found to be under the superintendence of Mr. John Dyke, a genial man of much resource and versatility, whose close association

with the Eastern Counties, and more particularly with Bury St. Edmunds, where he resided for about eighteen months in the memorable days of the great agricultural lock-out some twenty years ago, will probably be within the recollection of many of your readers. I found Mr. Dyke as earnest and energetic as ever in his work of the promotion of emigration, and in pointing out to those who manifest an interest in the movement the resources and capabilities of the great Canadian agricultural field. I was received with great cordiality by Mr. Dyke and his confreres in the business of the great emigration agency, and had a pleasant chat with them concerning the vicissitudes of the past and the probabilities of the future. The stand displayed a remarkable assortment of the products of the great Canadian territory which suggested the future opening up of vast fields of enterprise and labour in both the agricultural and mining world."

INVESTORS INTERESTED.

I may here point out that at our stand at these agricultural shows the inquiries are by no means confined to emigration matters. As you are aware large numbers of small capitalists throughout the country have invested money in the Dominion and Provincial Government securities as well as Canadian municipal and railway stocks, and they are naturally anxious to see the produce of the country in which they are pecuniarily interested. I feel sure that the visits so made have tended in no small degree to strengthen the financial position of our country.

AUSTRALIANS FOLLOW OUR EXAMPLE.

The Australian colonies have undoubtedly become alive to our success in this connection and have seen the advisability of making similar exhibitions. They have had small exhibits on previous occasions, but at Cambridge they have excelled all previous efforts. The exhibit made by Queensland was not anything extraordinary, but that made by the colony of Victoria was of a very fine character. The material was very varied and was fresh, being sent over specially for this show.

THANKS TO MR. BAKER.

I must take this opportunity to express my indebtedness to Mr. Archer Baker of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for his assistance in the shape of the loan of specimens of grain, and also some magnificent sets of photographs, which greatly added to the attractiveness of our stand.

THE LANCASHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Special circumstances tended to make the meeting of the Royal Lancashire Agricultural Society of more than ordinary importance this year, and it was deemed advisable to send the exhibit at the close of the Cambridge show direct to Bolton. Lord Derby, the ex-Governor-General of Canada, assumed the position of president of the society, and took a great personal interest in the show, which was held in the centre of his vast estates. It was a most successful exhibition, between 50,000 and 60,000 being in attendance during the three days, and a continuous stream of visitors passed through our stand. I was particularly struck with the number of farmers and others who called, who had been out in Manitoba and the North-west, but who had returned for one reason or another. Not one of them but had a word to say in favour of our country, and as scarcely any of them were satisfied with their position and prospects here, they almost unanimously assured me of their intention to return as soon as circumstances permitted. Some thousands of pamphlets were distributed most advantageously, and in the press notices we received a valuable advertisement. The following short paragraph had a very wide circulation:—

"Not a few visitors gave a great part of their time to the fine stand furnished by the Canadian Government, who were represented by Mr. John Dyke, of Water street, Liverpool. Besides inspecting the collection of grain, fruits and minerals of

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Canada, and the albums showing the scenery on the Canadian Pacific Railway and in other parts of the Dominion, visitors were presented with official literature and afforded a variety of information by Mr. Dyke and his assistants. Many connoisseurs tasted and pronounced excellent a section of the mammoth cheese made two years ago for the Chicago exhibition. It was originally as large as 400 ordinary cheeses, absorbed 24,370 gallons of milk, weighed 10 tons, stood 6 feet high, and measured 28 feet in circumference. This novelty in cheese excited general interest."

CONTINENTAL EMIGRATION.

With regard to continental emigration, matters stand in much the same position as before. A large number of pamphlets in various languages was prepared here under the direction of the High Commissioner, and distributed from this agency in the usual manner. The emigration from the continent has fallen off from the same causes and to about the same extent as emigration from Great Britain. I anticipate, however, that the recovery there will be sooner and more complete than in England, and no effort should now be spared to make a favourable impression concerning our country, so that when the decision to emigrate is at last taken the movement may be directed towards Canada.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding I must thank the High Commissioner, and all those engaged with me in the service, both in this country and in the Dominion, and the representatives of the steamship and railway companies, for their willing and able assistance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DYKE,

Canadian Government Agent.

No. 3.

REPORT OF GLASGOW AGENT.

(MR. THOMAS GRAHAME.)

40, ST. ENOCH SQUARE,
GLASGOW, 28th December, 1894.

To the Honourable
SIR CHARLES TUPPER, Bart.,
&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit this my twenty-third annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

During the winter months I as usual took all the opportunities for disseminating information regarding the various provinces of the Dominion which occurred. I met with large numbers of people at markets, fairs, shows, &c., who had the intention of going to some new country, and I advised them to the best of my ability as to the course they should pursue in going to any of our provinces, and the advantages which they possessed. It was, of course, only those who would make suitable settlers that I advised as to going out, and more especially those who had knowledge of agricultural pursuits and more or less capital as well.

On several occasions, at meetings of various descriptions which I attended, I had the opportunity of making some reference to our country, of which I took advantage in a manner that I think produced very good results, and on all occasions when it was practicable I saw to the distribution of our literature to the best advantage. I had great numbers of engagements, as in the past, to meet people at this office who thought of going to some part of our country, and gave them all the information that lay in my power, as well as suggesting in each particular case the most advisable course to be pursued to get satisfactorily to their various destinations. Most of those with whom I consulted went in the spring or early summer, though some went later on. The great majority of inquiries were concerning Manitoba, the Rocky Mountain district and British Columbia, though there was also a considerable desire for information regarding the older provinces, more particularly Ontario. By correspondence, which continues as usual, I gave a great variety of information to those seeking it. In very many cases, both as regards those calling here and by correspondence, it was not only on emigration matters that inquiries were made, but on all sorts of subjects otherwise, such as shooting, fishing and matters pertaining to almost all descriptions of trade affairs, and the inquiries on those subjects, I may say, are constantly increasing.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.

As in the past, it is a very difficult matter to get good female domestics to go out, from the high wages continuing to be paid here and the great amount of employment in cities and towns now of women who formerly were, to a large extent, accustomed only to country pursuits.

ADVERTISING.

Under your instructions I advertised in 178 papers in Scotland regarding the various classes of people who would prove suitable to go out and settle in our country, which resulted in a large amount of correspondence.

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DISTRIBUTION OF PAMPHLETS.

The pamphlets of various descriptions which have been sent to me for distribution have been of great utility in letting the advantages of our country be well known throughout Scotland, and especially among the better educated people, and those with capital, the last series of Tenant Farmer Delegates, and other reports, being especially sought after all over this country.

As formerly I continue to have large quantities of our literature distributed at the chief agricultural shows, through schoolmasters, steamship agents, mechanics institutes, free libraries &c. I also as in the past have seen to the distribution of large quantities of our literature in conjunction with Messrs. J. & A. Allan, and their various agents throughout the country, at hiring fairs, shows, &c.

MR. BOYCE'S VISIT.

In the early part of the month of March through correspondence which I had with yourself I made arrangements for any people who were interested in New Brunswick to meet with Mr. Boyce at this office, who was in this country acting for that province. He had a number of callers and some correspondence on the subject of emigration to that province, and I think good results will flow from the effect of his visit.

HON. HIRAM BLACK'S VISIT.

In a similar manner I made arrangements for the Hon. Hiram Black, who was acting for Nova Scotia, towards the end of March. He also had a number of callers here upon him and correspondence with people who were interested in his province. I think beneficial results will flow from his visit. There were leaflets written by both these gentlemen regarding their respective provinces, which were distributed to a considerable extent.

REV. MANLY BENSON.

As a result of the correspondence I had with you, and the Rev. Dr. Manly Benson, I made arrangements for the latter to give two lectures on Canada in the early part of July, one in St. John's church in this city, and the other in Albert Hall in Edinburgh. Though the season of the year was rather late there was a very good and appreciative audience at the Glasgow meeting, and Dr. Benson's address which was a very able one, was well received. He had religious services as well both in Glasgow and Edinburgh. I saw to the distribution of literature at both places.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY'S SHOW.

Under your instructions, as in former years, I attended the Highland Society's show which was held in Aberdeen, on this occasion, in the end of July, and took charge of the Canadian exhibit.

PRESS OPINIONS.

I herewith insert the report of the *North British Agriculturist*, of 8th August, 1894, upon this exhibit."

"CANADA AT THE HIGHLAND.

"At the Highland Society's show, the Dominion was very well represented by a conjoint exhibit of the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who very heartily responded to the wish of Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner, to that effect. Mr. Grahame, agent of the Dominion in Glasgow, represented the government under the instructions of the High Commissioner, and Mr. Haslett had charge of the exhibition car of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which proved particularly attractive, as it was the first occasion upon which it had been seen in Scotland,

though, for the last three years, it has been exhibited in many market towns and agricultural shows in England by Mr. Haslett with great success. Messrs. Stuart of Inverness, and Fleming of Dundee, agents of the government, assisted at the stand. It was visited by large numbers of people during the whole week of the exhibition, very many of them being interested in various respects in Canada, and large quantities of literature were distributed, for which there was a very great demand, especially on the later days of the show. All connected with agricultural pursuits showed an especial interest in the display of the produce of all descriptions exhibited, of which many very fine specimens were to be seen. The Royal President of the Society visited the stand of the Government of Canada during the week. He was received by Mr. Grahame, who had before met with the Prince, and showed him round the exhibit. The Duke expressed great pleasure in viewing the various specimens of Canadian produce, and was especially interested in the bituminous coal from Alberta, various descriptions of grain, and the view of the city of Toronto, of which he had many pleasant recollections. Mr. Grahame introduced Mr. Haslett to the Prince, by whom he was very affably received, and he was presented by Mr. Grahame with a volume of 'Canada Illustrated,' in which he was much interested. He was accompanied by Sir James Gibson-Craig, Sir Allan Mackenzie, Sir Francis De Winton, Lord Provost Stewart, &c. Among the other visitors to the stand during the week were Major Rose, of Kilravock, Lord Lieutenant of Nairnshire; Colonel Warrant, of Bught, Inverness; Mr. Inglis, of Newmore; Mr. George Brown, Watten Mains; Mr. Brown, factor for the Earl of Moray; Mr. Smith, factor for Countess of Seaforth; Mr. Duthie, of Collynie; Mr. Skinner, factor for the Duke of Richmond; Mr. Wilken, Waterside; Mr. Speir, of Newton; Mr. Walter Elliot, Hollybush, &c."

The *Aberdeen Journal* of 27th July, 1894, said in regard to the Canadian exhibit (similar references being made in almost all the Scotch papers):—

"THE CANADIAN STALL.

"The first stall visited by His Royal Highness was that of the Government of Canada and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, where there are exhibited samples of the products, both mineral and agricultural, of the Dominion. The purpose of the exhibition is to show the extraordinary fertility of the country, and it is got up under the direction of the Dominion agent at Glasgow. The prince was received by Mr. Grahame, the agent of the Government of Canada in Scotland, and conducted over the exhibition, and in the course of his visit he was introduced to Mr. Haslett, the representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway. His Royal Highness evinced much interest in the contents of the stall, and on leaving was made the recipient of a volume illustrative of Canada."

MANY VISITORS TO THE CANADIAN EXHIBIT.

A very great deal of attention was given to the exhibit by the visitors to the show grounds, and it was plainly apparent to those on the spot the great amount of good that is done by having our country represented at the more important shows, especially one so well known all over as that of the Highland Society.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH S.S. AGENTS.

I continue as in the past to keep on the most friendly relations with the various steamship companies connected with Canada, we mutually affording information to each other, which is for the benefit of all concerned; and I as usual keep them supplied with our various pamphlets to the best of my ability, whenever they may require them.

TENANT FARMER DELEGATES.

As in former years I frequently come in contact with many of the Tenant Farmer delegates, who went out at various times, and always take the opportunity

Department of the Interior.

to have a talk over Canadian affairs, in which they are all very much interested. Numbers of them have done a great amount of good in the earnest manner in which they have given information regarding our various provinces.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway as usual attracts a great deal of attention in this country, so many Scotch people being connected with the control of it, or people of Scotch extraction, that there are many inducements for the people of this country to take an interest in its progress. The line of route to the east or west as the case may be for a passage round the world, seems to be more patronized, for the portion of it across the American continent, from year to year, via that railway.

MANY INQUIRIES.

I have as usual had a large number of Canadian visitors calling upon me and wishing for information on all sorts of subjects, the number continually increasing, and this office being more extensively used from year to year by such people for the purpose of making arrangements for the various objects they have in view. Of course questions pertaining to emigration are those which chiefly come up in conversation.

THE PROSPECTS.

As regards the prospects for the ensuing season I have had a very large number of inquiries from suitable people, and think that if there is any considerable improvement in the value of the chief articles of production in Canada, there will be a very fair amount of emigration next year, and of the classes best suited to our country.

There can be no doubt the low prices of many articles this last season, and more particularly wheat, has had a deterrent effect in regard to the numbers who have gone out, and this undoubtedly is being considered by some who are contemplating emigration. There appears now, however, to be a strong tendency to considerably increased prices, those for wheat in British markets having gone steadily and a good deal up within the last month, and besides that the thoughtful settlers in parts of Canada are not trusting to wheat as much as they used to do, but are going more now into mixed farming, stock, dairying, &c., &c. Indeed in speaking of low prices they would appear to have been prevalent all over the world.

THE COAL STRIKE.

One thing that has considerably interfered with emigration from Glasgow during the summer months was the coal strike in Scotland, which, commencing in June, lasted for four months, and many steamers were thus prevented from sailing from this port. In consequence a large number of people who would otherwise have gone from here have gone out via Liverpool.

STATE OF TRADE.

Trade in this country continues as a rule to be in a depressed condition, and from an agricultural point of view there has been a considerable decrease in the prices of most productions.

FLOCKING TO THE TOWNS.

The flocking of people from the country districts to the towns still continues, and it is a puzzle to many people how they all manage to exist. It is from this concentration in the cities chiefly that really experienced farm labourers are getting much more scarce.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER'S SPEECHES.

The admirable addresses you gave last month, in connection with the Royal Geographical Society of Scotland, in Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen, are calculated to be of great benefit to our country, as you so clearly pointed out the advantages which our various provinces possess, and the immense development in the industrial growth of Canada of late years. You also made full and effective reference to the desire of Canada to discriminate in favour of British imports, as was exemplified in the recent Canadian tariff changes, as well as to the immense mineral resources in various parts of the Dominion.

CHARACTER OF EMIGRANTS.

In every way that lies in my power I do my utmost to prevent any people of an unsuitable character from going out to our various provinces, more particularly such as are connected with sedentary pursuits, or such as are not in good health. Of course those who have plenty of capital, or who are going out to situations, are in a different position.

OUTLOOK FOR NEXT SEASON.

On the whole, as slightly referred to before, I think after giving full consideration to all sides of the question, we may fairly anticipate a very considerable extent of emigration from the Clyde to our various provinces next season; and I have strong hopes that, from the position of agriculture in this country at the present time, there should be a large number of the very best class for settlement in our country.

EMIGRANTS VIA LIVERPOOL.

As usual, large numbers of emigrants from Scotland continue to go via Liverpool, and this is particularly the case in regard to people with means, as there being no competition from this port to Canada, and many of the vessels not taking cabin passengers, persons are induced on account of the greater amount of choice in the way of accommodation to take this course. As before referred to, the coal strike in Scotland had a very considerable effect as regards the number who went from Liverpool who would have otherwise gone from the Clyde.

The Allan line continue to send vessels to Halifax during the winter months, and this route is, it is easy to be seen, of particular advantage to those intending to settle in the Maritime Provinces.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP LINE.

As a result of the Ottawa conference, and the proposition to have a fast line of steamships to go to Canada, a good deal of favourable comment has taken place in the press on this subject, and I am happy to see that the indications are turning out satisfactorily towards having this accomplished, as there can be no doubt of the immense benefit that would accrue to our country from such a line being an established fact. It would have a tendency also in my opinion to have an increase in the speed of vessels from other ports, besides those carrying the mails.

CONCLUSION.

As in the past I continue to be under great obligations to yourself and staff for affording me information on all kinds of subjects which may be of use to me in the performance of my duties.

I also continue to have the greatest courtesy accorded to me by the press of this country in regard to all matters affecting the interests of Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GRAHAME,

Canadian Government Agent.

Department of the Interior.

No. 4.

REPORT OF BRISTOL AGENT.

(MR. JOHN W. DOWN.)

BATH BRIDGE,
BRISTOL, 31st December, 1894.

To the Honourable
Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart.,

SIR,—I have the honour to present you with my annual report for the year 1894.

DECREASE IN EMIGRATION.

There has been a decrease in emigration this year, I am sorry to say, from the western counties of England, and, in fact, emigration from all parts of England has fallen off very considerably during the present year. But I have many reasons to believe that through my exertions Canada has been kept well in favour with the agricultural classes, and has certainly secured a very satisfactory proportion of the better class of tenant farmers who have emigrated from this district this season.

ADVERTISING CANADA.

I have paid the greatest attention during the year to this important branch of work, and have attended during the spring and summer months some 50 fairs, markets, agricultural shows, sales, etc., with a stock of pamphlets, which I distributed to farmers direct, and at the same time I took advantage of every opportunity to get into conversation upon agricultural subjects with farmers visiting these markets, and to lay before them a few of the advantages offered by the Dominion.

This did much good and many first-class farmers with capital, from Devonshire, Somersetshire, Wiltshire and Gloucestershire went to the Canadian North-west as the result, and at the commencement of the emigration business next spring I feel confident I shall be able to send to the maritime provinces, Ontario, British Columbia and the North-west several more large families of the right stamp.

THE FALLING OFF FOR 1894.

My numbers have fallen away this year, but this is entirely in the steerage class. The numbers going first and second cabin have actually increased, and many emigrants to Canada being of a superior class have undoubtedly gone that way. Money being so scarce labourers could not raise sufficient to defray their passage. Work being dull and wages low have been the main causes of the great decline in the usual class of emigration.

COLONISTS VISITING THE MOTHER LAND.

I have a great many visits from old emigrants returning to this country this year on business, or to see friends in this neighbourhood, and I am pleased to report all were entirely satisfied with their prospects in the Dominion. Many farmers from the North-west called at my office and reported well of Manitoba and other North-west provinces, and in all cases were very willing when calling upon me on market days to go with me round the Bristol market and chat with farmers.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR INFORMATION.

There has been an increasing demand for information respecting the Dominion, and I have distributed many thousands of pamphlets through the post, and very good results have followed by correspondence. I have great hope of seeing larger numbers leave their homes for Canada during the ensuing season, more especially from the counties of Wiltshire, Hampshire, and Dorsetshire, which have suffered severely from agricultural distress during the past five years.

LETTERS FROM SUCCESSFUL SETTLERS.

I have had some good letters from settlers during the year, which have been printed and well circulated, both by myself and also by several of the steamship companies in leaflet shape.

I find that information relating to Canada is more widely and eagerly sought after year by year. I have received letters from farmers in almost every county in England, and occasional letters from Scotland, Ireland, etc.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

The western counties of England are now nearly all laid down to grass, and farms are thus worked by one-half the labour formerly employed. In fact a large number of farmers employ labour only just during the hay harvest, and there are many farms laid down to grass, without cattle or sheep, the farmers depending on the sale of hay alone.

STEADY CORRESPONDENCE.

I have to report a steady correspondence with farmers during this year, whom I have kept well supplied with the latest pamphlets, maps, papers, etc., supplied to me either direct from the department at Ottawa, or through your office, and I trust to see good results therefrom next year.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

This season has again proved a failure to large numbers of the farming community, and will certainly lead many farmers to decide next year upon selling out their farms and leaving England for either Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand or the Cape of Good Hope, and if the advantages offered by Canada are still kept well before the farming classes, I feel assured that the bulk of the better class of tenant farmers leaving this country next year will settle in the Dominion of Canada.

MANY WANT TO COME TO CANADA.

Again this year the steamship agents report, all through these western counties, a great increase in the number of people of the poorer classes endeavoring to get a passage out to Canada, and I have received numerous applications of late since the reduced steerage rate of £2 from Liverpool has been in vogue, from tradesmen, clerks, general labourers, and a host of low class unemployed, anxious to get out to Canada, even if they landed penniless. I have exercised my discretion, but in almost every instance I felt it my duty to strongly dissuade and in fact to do my utmost to prevent the applicant from trying to get to Canada.

UNDESIRABLE APPLICANTS.

Notably in the early summer months there seemed to be a great rush of the unemployed to emigrate, and the majority being an utterly worthless and undesir-

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able class to be allowed to get to Canada. I spoke strongly and firmly on the matter to all callers, and by so doing undoubtedly turned hundreds of an utterly bad character from attempting to get to the Dominion, where they would soon have become a great trouble and nuisance, and on returning to England would have certainly done a great deal to spread a false report of the country.

PREPAIDS.

I have had through my hands again this year a goodly number of passengers going to Canada on what are known as prepaid tickets, which are sent over to people in this country by their friends and relations in Canada. The increase in these prepaids is conclusive evidence that the settlers from the western counties of England are prospering in Canada.

GOOD PEOPLE, BUT POOR.

There are in these western counties large numbers of sturdy agricultural labourers who would be of great service to many Canadian farmers and who would gladly emigrate had they only the means to do so. I find many good families who have applied at this office really cannot raise the cash to emigrate, even at the present low rates, and farmers having experienced such heavy losses for several seasons in succession can only afford to pay a bare living wage to their farm hands.

THE FARMER DELEGATES' REPORTS.

The good reports from the Farmer Delegates who visited Canada last year are now in almost every household in the country districts of the United Kingdom, and I am continually receiving evidence of the interest in Canada these pamphlets are awakening among the rural population throughout this district.

LETTERS FROM CANADA.

Numbers of people have written me from various towns in Canada on questions of trade, etc., and in all such cases I have given every information obtainable.

OUR LITERATURE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Through your exertions maps of Canada are now to be found throughout the country, and pamphlets on Canada are daily read in our schools. Large numbers of school masters, teachers, etc., have during the year written me for a supply of maps, pamphlets, etc., for their scholars, and I have duly forwarded same.

U. S. IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

I would like to mention with regard to emigration of this year, 1894, that the emigration returns showing the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States for the latter part of the present year will, I fear, be very misleading. Throughout the autumn and winter, in fact since this low £2 rate has been in vogue, or £4 return, thousands of citizens and residents of the U. S. A. have taken the advantage of these rates and visited England. Also hundreds of Ontario people have visited England this fall, nearly all taking advantage of the low rates, via New York and Southampton, staying in this country from four to six weeks and returning by the same route. No doubt all these returning Canadians will be classed as emigrants to the U. S. A.

THE OUTLOOK.

During the next three months I shall do my utmost to get amongst farmers attending the surrounding agricultural markets, and in every possible way en-

deavour to bring Canada before the classes needed to cultivate her rich lands and to otherwise develop her natural resources. My opinion at present is that we shall in all probability see a very fair emigration next spring, as a revival of trade generally is expected in the neighbourhood; and it is my experience that when trade is good and money is being made and saved, then also is the emigration business brisk.

CONCLUSION.

I have been well supplied with departmental reports from Ottawa from time to time throughout the year, and beg to express my appreciation of same.

My best thanks are also due to yourself and staff for the kind assistance rendered me at all times.

I beg to remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOWN.

Department of the Interior.

No. 5.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN THE MIDLAND COUNTIES OF ENGLAND.

(MR. ERNEST J. WOOD.)

78, BEAUFORT ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, December, 1894.

The Honourable

The High Commissioner for Canada.

17, Victoria Chambers, London, S. W.

SIR,—As a preface to my report, I feel I may be pardoned, as one who has been engaged in public affairs in one of the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, in taking this opportunity of bearing my humble tribute to the memory of the late Right Honourable Sir John Thompson, Prime Minister of Canada, whose sad death on the 12th of this month has plunged the Dominion from one end to the other into sorrowful mourning, and whose loss will be regarded as a national calamity.

I have the honour to submit my second annual report dealing with my work in connection with emigration from the midlands to Canada during the year 1894.

My work has been carried out under the following directions, viz:—

1. VISITS TO MARKET TOWNS, FAIRS, STOCK SALES, ETC.

The following list gives 74 fairs, etc., visited by me, viz.: Leicester (2), Ludlow, Burton-on-Trent, Aldridge, Bridgworth (2), Derby, Dudley, Lichfield (4), Wolverhampton (4), Birmingham, Sutton, Coldfield (3), Bromsgrove (4), Water-Orton (4), Worcester, Rugeley, Solihull, Hampton-in-Arden (2), Great Bar, Knowle, Market, Drayton, Stafford, Stourbridge (3), Warwick (2), Stratford-on-Avon (2), Tenbury, Atherstone, Tamworth, Rugby (3), Bromyard, Leonmister, Redditchy, Coventry, Kidderminster, Hagley (2), Stone (Staffs Agricultural Society), Erdington, Nuneaton (2), Leamington, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Studley, Henley-in-Arden (2), Evesham, Cleobury (2), Gloucester, Leck (2), the Cattle Show, (Birmingham.)

On these occasions I have conversed with agriculturists and others regarding the advantages of Canada and have explained the facilities by which land can be obtained from the Government, giving all information in my power; I have exhibited samples of cereals and distributed the pamphlets of the Government at the same time.

2. A COURSE OF ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON CANADA.

The following list gives 76 lectures delivered by me, viz.:—Leicester, Tewkesbury, Newnham, Burton-on-Trent, Birmingham Sunday Lecture Society (2), Rock, Witley, (Farmers' Club), Deeping St. James, Stamford, South Luffenham, Richards Castle, Henley-in-Arden, Ludlow, Gresley, Tutbury, Nottingham, Barton, Malvern, (Young Men's Christian Association,) Wednesbury (3), Birmingham, (Evening Continuation School for Adults) (3), Swindon, Derby (2), Salisbury, Wilton, Tisbury, Twyford, Reading, Worcester (4), the School (Uppingham,) Fazeley, (the Institute,) Cottenham, Cambridge, Bedford, Norwich, Yarmouth, Grundisburgh, Ipswich, Knivor, Saltley, (Training College,) Halesowen, (Grammar School,) Acocks Green, (The Institute), Bromsgrove, (The Institute), Leck, (The Nicholson Institute), Colehill, (Grammar School), Coventry, (King Henry VIII School,) Leamington, (The College,) Smithwick, (The Institute,) Leicester, (Chamber of Agriculture), Aston, (Evening Continuation Schools for Adults) (3), Bewdley, (Grammar School), Nuneaton, (Grammar School), The School (Oakham,) King

Edwards School, (Birmingham), Handsworth (Grammar School), Solihull, Bearwood, (The Institute), Smithwick, (School-Masters' and Pupil Teachers' Association), Coventry, (Young Men's Improvement Society), Hockley Heath, (Young Men's Christian Association), Birmingham School Board, (Evening Schools for elder boys and girls (6.)

All these lectures have been illustrated with lime-light views and have had the advantage of the cooperation of the steamship companies, (Allan, Dominion, and Beaver lines,) as well as of various head masters of schools and others.

All my lectures have been public in their nature, parents of the boys and friends of schools being invited in most cases in connection with the lectures at the schools.

I am indebted to the steamship companies for their help, and to the representative gentlemen in the various districts for their kind assistance and interest in my work. I am also glad to be able to say that the press has been good enough to send representatives to give reports, of which I have received 56, and which I have enclosed in my monthly reports from time to time.

3. INTERVIEWS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

To this branch of my work I have paid the closest attention. Interviews have been steady and generally of a satisfactory nature. My correspondence has been large and appears to be steadily increasing. A great deal of correspondence arises from my endeavours to locate desirable settlers in Canada prior to their leaving England, or as soon as possible on their arrival, to which I attach much importance.

SETTLERS WHO HAVE EMIGRATED TO CANADA.

I have from time to time inclosed in my monthly reports lists of names of settlers, together with their approximate capital, who have gone out through my efforts to my personal knowledge. It is impossible for me to give a thoroughly accurate estimate as to the total number, but to my personal knowledge 250 have gone to Canada, with an approximate capital of £30,000 at the least. I have no doubt that others have gone of whom I have lost all trace.

In connection with this I inclose a letter from Mr. Brame, shipping agent in Birmingham, which is of a most satisfactory nature. I may also add that the travelling agents of the Allan and Dominion Lines have assured me that Birmingham and the midlands generally have supplied in proportion the most emigrants during this year. I mention this fact to point out in what a splendid centre I am stationed, and that I have endeavoured to do all in my power to turn to good use the exceptionally fine opportunities presented to me under such circumstances.

REASON FOR DECREASE IN EMIGRATION.

By your request I had the honour to submit a special report, dated May 9th, 1894, giving my opinion as to the causes which led to the decrease of emigration for the 4 months up to that date, as compared with the corresponding months of 1893, and the causes then assigned I think are equally applicable up to the present date.

They are briefly enumerated as follows, viz. :—Low prices of wheat and agricultural products generally; adverse reports in the press from settlers, etc.; depression in the United States; allotments and efforts to keep population in the rural districts. In the special report I entered into detail in connection with these causes.

SUGGESTIONS TO ASSIST IN THE PROMOTION OF EMIGRATION.

I beg to submit the following suggestions having in view the promotion of emigration, viz. :—

I. That the most strenuous efforts be made by agents of the Government both in Great Britain and in Canada to locate desirable settlers, anxious to work on farms prior to farming for themselves, with good farmers, either before leaving the mother country, or as soon as is practicable after their arrival in Canada.

Department of the Interior.

II. That coloured plates of the principal prize stock, together with small pamphlets giving facts about them, be issued for the purpose of pointing out the advantages of stock raising, so as to dispel the too prevalent idea that nothing but wheat farming is in vogue especially in the North-west.

III. That lantern-views giving illustrations of the principal awards gained by Canada for her exhibits at the World's Fair, 1893, as practical evidence of her success in open competition with the whole world, be obtained.

IV. That means should be taken, if practicable, to have Canadian products, such as cheese, fruit, meat, etc., labelled in retail shops as "Canadian," instead of "American," so that full credit might be awarded to the excellence of Canadian products, instead of such being monopolized by the United States, as so many of the inhabitants of Great Britain seem to misapply the term "American."

SCHOOL ESSAYS ON MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The prizes given by the Hon. the Minister of the Interior for the best essays on Manitoba and the North-west Territories have done much in interesting school masters and elder scholars in my district in western Canada, the results of which, in the near future, will undoubtedly be of a very satisfactory nature.

I have endeavoured to follow this up by giving illustrated lectures in connection with school masters associations, evening classes for adults, and for elder scholars in elementary and secondary schools, to all of which I know you attach much importance.

REPORTS OF TENANT-FARMER DELEGATES AND DISPOSAL OF LITERATURE GENERALLY.

The reports of the tenant-farmer delegates to Canada for the year 1893 have been and are in great demand, and cannot fail to promote interest in Canada, especially in the agricultural districts.

Regarding the disposal of literature, I have endeavoured to distribute such with due regard to economy, and in nearly every case I have done so personally.

CONCLUSION.

I am indebted to the various steamship agents in the Midlands for their assistance. I cannot thank you, sir, enough for all the kind interest you have evinced in my efforts since my arrival in England, which has been a source of much encouragement to me. I must also thank your secretary (Mr. Colmer) and assistant-secretary (Mr. Reynolds) for many valuable suggestions and much useful advice, which have done so much to make my work more effective than it otherwise would have been. My thanks are also due to the Department of the Interior for statistical and other information sent to me from time to time.

I trust my report will meet with your approval.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ERNEST J. WOOD.

MR. J. FRANCIS BRAME, STEAMSHIP BOOKING AGENT, TO
MR. ERNEST J. WOOD.

BIRMINGHAM, 27th December, 1894.

MY DEAR MR. WOOD,—The evening of 1894 has almost passed away, and as the dawn of a new year breaks in it is pleasant sometimes to review the work and results of the year just expiring. You are so deeply interested in the prosperity of Canada and especially in that part of the work I am engaged in, which has for its object the selection and booking of the most eligible people for Canada and par-

ticularly the North-west, your sympathy has always been so ready, and your assistance so prompt whenever I have sought your advice, that I thought you would be glad to know how far the Midlands have contributed to the increase of Canada's population so far as my own experience enables me to judge. You know I was absent two months on a visit to Canada in March and April, yet, notwithstanding that fact and the fact of the general depression which has affected Canada, I am proud and rejoiced to be able to tell you that my total list of bookings exceeds that of last year. I can also say what is of greater importance and of greater satisfaction that, looking back over my business experience dating away back to 1862, I can point to no previous year that has afforded me the same reasons for gratification arising from the pleasing reports received from so many of the settlers who have gone out. It would be ungenerous on my part and an injustice were I not to attribute these results very largely to the help and advice you have rendered me at all times during the season just closing. Until you came here I had no knowledge as to the means for effecting the location of settlers, especially young men, and it is to you I am so indebted for the success of this year, of which I am so greatly pleased. You are doing a great service now by educating the people of these Midlands on the question of Canada's importance as a colony and as a field for emigration, and I feel confident that my anticipations for next year's business, growing out of your present efforts, will not be misplaced. Let me thank you for your past kindness, and in wishing you a prosperous New Year, believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

J. FRANCIS BRAME.

Department of the Interior.

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL AGENT IN THE LOWLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

(MR. PETER FLEMING.)

44, HIGH STREET, DUNDEE, 31st December, 1894.

The Hon. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., G.C.M. G., C.B.,
High Commissioner for Canada,
London.

SIR,—Undernoted I have the honour to submit a report of my work on behalf of emigration to Canada for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

METHODS OF WORKING.

Finding the method in which I had hitherto announced and conducted my meetings so successful I have, with some slight variations which have suggested themselves to me, continued to follow the same course during the year just passed, viz. sending by post to each farm in the neighborhood of the place to be visited some attractive literature on Canada, accompanied by a special hand bill containing a list of the places and the hours during which I was to be in attendance; also an invitation to agriculturists, female domestic servants, and any of their interested acquaintances to meet me, when I would give them a short account of my visit to Canada; state what I learned there of the prospects of those accustomed to agricultural pursuits, and explain fully the methods of taking up land and commencing farming, horse and cattle ranching.

During the year you were good enough to sanction a proposal which I made to you, viz., that I be authorized to procure the valuation rolls of some of the north-eastern counties, and consequently I purchased those of Aberdeenshire, Kincardineshire and Forfarshire. With the aid of these I have been able to get into more direct personal contact with that class of agriculturists so much desiderated in Canada—the working farmer with some capital. I have got from these rolls the names and addresses of all the farmers whose rents are under £70 per annum, and have got them tabulated into districts, which I have visited and at which I have held meeting at the most convenient centres. Previous to the meetings I sent a circular letter (copy of which is sent herewith for the information of the department) and an invitation addressed to each farmer personally, and in this way large numbers of them have attended my meetings and have expressed themselves as very favourably impressed with what I had to say regarding the advantages which Canada offers to their class. I have no doubt that as a result of these efforts numbers will by and by find their way to Canada, where success is practically assured to those possessing the necessary qualifications, viz. self-reliance, energy, pluck, and sufficient capital to enable them to commence farming on their own homesteads.

In the early part of the year I obtained your sanction to print on gummed paper a supply of attractive bills enumerating in five short paragraphs what it is possible to do in Canada by taking up a 160 acre homestead. One of these, with a gummed hand bill on which was printed the names of places and the hours I was to be in attendance in the neighbourhood, was posted to each country blacksmith, joiner, cartwright, etc., with a request to kindly exhibit them on the doors of their work-shops so that interested parties might be made aware of my intended visit. In the course of my journeys through these districts I occupied my spare time in looking through the neighbourhood to ascertain whether the placards sent to these tradesmen had been put up as requested, and was much gratified to find that in almost every case they were exhibited on the doors of their work-shops, and besides num

bers of these country tradesmen, (who in addition to their work shops have small holdings of land which they work themselves) have written me for pamphlets and fuller information.

NEW FIELDS OF OPERATION.

In my last annual report (which embraced 11 months' work) I mentioned that the counties of Kirkcubright and Wigtown, also part of Dumfries and Ayr had yet to be overtaken. These were visited in January so that by the end of that month (one year from the date of my appointment) every important agricultural centre in my district had been visited.

OLD GROUND RE-COVERED.

During the present year I have held 161 meetings at the under-mentioned places; from this you will see that every county from Aberdeenshire to the south of Scotland has been well worked up. My efforts at every place (unless in a few instances in which there were counter attractions in the shape of concerts, social gatherings, &c.) have been very successful in bringing out to my meetings the right stamp of men, and the effect of the information which I have imparted to them will I trust be seen in increased numbers of the agricultural classes making Canada their home.

The following are the places visited:—

New Pitsligo,	Brucklay,	Lonmay,	Strichen,
Fraserburg,	New Machar,	Mintlaw,	Longside,
Peterhead,	Ellon,	Methlie,	Udny,
Maud,	Kemnay,	Alford,	Strathdon,
Lumsden,	Kildrummy,	Rhynie,	Gartly,
Kintore,	Inverurie,	Inveramsay,	Old Meldrum,
Auchnagatt,	Ballater,	Aboyne,	Tarland,
Lumphanan,	Banchory,	Culter,	Johnshaven,
St. Cyrus,	Montrose,	Bervie,	Stonehaven,
Muchals,	Drumlithie,	Largo,	Anstruther,
Leven,	Cowdenbeath,	Kelty,	East Grange,
Dunfermline,	Falkland,	Ladybank,	Leslie,
Markinch,	Dysart,	Kirkcaldy,	Kirkmichael,
Bridge of Cally,	Persie,	Glenshee,	Blairstown,
Dunkeld,	Murthly,	Ballinluig,	Dalguise,
Pitlochry,	Glamis,	Alyth,	Coupar Angus,
Stanley,	Perth,	Bowling,	Dumbarton,
Cardross,	Dalmuir,	Dunoon,	Rothsey,
Campbeltown,	Kippen,	Bucklyvie,	Balfron,
Drymen,	Balloch,	Alexandria,	Renton,
Muthill,	Comrie,	Crieff,	Methven,
Errol,	Glencarse,	Newburgh,	Abernethy,
Bridge of Earn	Denny,	Larbert,	Stirling,
Bannockburn,	Dunblane,	Greenloaning,	Blackford,
Auchterarder,	Forteviot,	Marykirk,	Auchinblae,
Laurencekirk,	Kirriemuir,	Frickheim,	Lethan,
Carnoustie,	Hillside,	Inverkeillor,	Arbroath,
Elie,	Pittenween,	Crail,	Culross,
Kincardine on Forth,	Tillicoultry,	Dollar,	Kinross,
Rumbling Bridge,	Milnathort,	Mawcarse,	Strathmiglo,
Auchtermuchty,	Dairsie,	Springfield,	Cupar,
Creetown,	Parton,	Dalry,	Dalbeattie,
Kirkcubright,	Castle Douglas,	Dumfries,	Closeburn,
Lochmaben,	Maybole,	Ballantrae,	Pinwherry,
Girvan,	Dunraggit,	Portpatrick,	Drummore,
Stranraer,	Glenluce,	Port William,	Whauphill,
Whithorn,	Newton Stewart,		

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THE FARMING CLASSES AIMED AT.

My meetings are not advertised in the newspapers, my aim being to get at the purely agricultural classes, and to get at these in the places enumerated above I have addressed and mailed 14,160 circular letters, with invitations to attend my meetings. This method, although it entails an enormous amount of work, I find to be much more effective in drawing out the proper classes than promiscuous advertising in the local newspapers.

SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

In addition to the above I have had a large correspondence with parties making special inquiries about Canada, from various parts of the country.

DECREASED EMIGRATION.

The emigration returns will this year unfortunately show a large decrease on former years; but the explanation is, I think, not far to seek.

The great proportion of those leaving this country are labourers, farm servants, tradesmen and factory operatives, and the demand for each class of labour and the wages paid to such abroad, as compared with those paid at home, are the sole determining elements in those cases.

The condition of the skilled labour and textile workers abroad, especially in the United States, has not been such as to induce people to emigrate. In fact since the beginning of October, 1893, large numbers have returned from the United States in consequence of the stagnation of trade there.

IT IS ALL "AMERICA."

The word "America" is usually regarded by people in this country as including both the United States and Canada; and although the general depression in Canada has not been nearly so severe as in the United States, still the bad reports which came from there naturally tended to injure Canada; for the two countries lying contiguous to each other, the unfavourable trade conditions prevailing in the United States affected Canada adversely in the minds of many people who had practically resolved to leave for the latter during the spring and early summer months.

Even the unprecedentedly low rates for second cabin and steerage passengers quoted by the various steamship lines have done very little to swell the volume of these classes of passengers.

REVIVAL IN PROSPECT.

There are indications, however, that this cloud of depression which has overshadowed the commercial world for so long a time is disappearing, and I anticipate that next season will witness a revival and a gradual return of things to their normal condition.

THE ROYAL HIGHLAND SHOW.

Along with Mr. Grahame of Glasgow and Mr. Stuart of Inverness, I attended the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Aberdeen, where we met many of the very class of men most suitable for Canada, viz., working farmers accustomed to work their 40, 50 or 60 acres of land with little or no outside help.

These appeared in large numbers—I should think more than double the number of the same class at the exhibition at Edinburgh last year, and not only were the numbers large, but their anxiety for information and for pamphlets descriptive of Canadian life was to my mind one of the most gratifying features of the exhibition.

OUR PAMPHLETS NOT WASTED.

We had several thousands of assorted pamphlets and reports with us at the show, every copy of which was required for distribution.

So great indeed was the demand for these pamphlets that I feared they were only being asked for out of curiosity, and that they might afterwards be thrown away.

Several times I went through the grounds to satisfy myself as to this; but while I found any quantity of circulars descriptive of agricultural machinery, price-lists of articles of merchandise, &c., strewn about the grounds, there was not a single copy of any of our pamphlets to be seen going to waste.

THE FARM LABOURER CLASS.

With regard to farm help. The period of exceptionally high wages which farm servants have enjoyed for several years is now evidently drawing to a close. In the early spring of the present year there were only some very slight indications of any approaching change in the circumstances. The rate of wages, although scarcely reaching the "high water mark" of 1890, still continued high as compared with the average of the previous six years. Farm servants had no difficulty in securing engagements in most cases without any reduction in the rate for the previous six months, and judging from the frequent advertisements for farm servants which appeared in our local newspapers after the spring term it would appear that farmers then experienced some difficulty in getting the necessary help.

Now, however, a very marked change has taken place. During the fall hiring season (unless in the case of a few exceptionally good men who were re-engaged at former rates) a very substantial reduction of from £1 to £3 in the wages for the ensuing six months has taken place, and a very large number of men failed to find situations altogether. In Aberdeenshire, where I have been from 12th to 22nd of the present month, I was informed that about two-fifths of the farm servants in that county are at present idle.

The special feature of my meetings during the months of November and December has been the exceptionally large proportion of the working farmer class who composed the audiences. From them I learned that owing to the continued decline in the values of farm products, the recent marked fall in the price of stock, and the partial failure of the turnip crop, the present year has been the worst and most unprofitable they have ever experienced. From the conversations I had with the same class at the Canadian exhibit at the Highland Society's exhibition in Aberdeen at the end of July last I was quite prepared for this information, and also for the further statement that many of them are losing, or have already lost, all hope of profitable farming in this country, and that if they could only get clear of their leases would abandon their farms.

CONDITION OF WORKING FARMERS.

Some of these holdings are taken from year to year; others, and by far the largest number, are under leases varying from five to seven or ten years, with optional breaks at the end of three, five or seven years on giving a year's notice. If a break is wanted at any other time by the tenant he loses his right to compensation for any improvements made by him on his farm. This is a very serious matter for many of them, as the following will show. A fortnight ago, at an out-of-the-way railway station in Aberdeenshire, where I had announced my intention of remaining for two hours *during the day*, I had, among others, no fewer than seven working farmers awaiting my arrival; three of these had each four years of their leases to run, and one—an excellent specimen of his class—informed me that he had to face the alternative of occupying his holding for another two years, at a probable loss of from £20 to £30 each year, or of giving up at once and thereby losing all claim to compensation for improvements which he valued at nearly £200. This is by no

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means an isolated case. Too many small farmers and crofters, especially in the north of Scotland, are in a like condition, having similar problems to face in the near future, and to this circumstance I attribute the increased interest now shown by them in regard to the prospects of working farmers in Canada. To take advantage of this was my object in issuing the special circular, already referred to, addressed to this class, and which has proved so successful in bringing them out to my meetings.

PROBABLE EXODUS.

Upon a review of the circumstances referred to, it seems highly probable that we will shortly witness at least the commencement of an exodus from this country of the two classes referred to, viz., farm servants and working farmers, and that, judging by what has usually been a marked feature of such movements in the past, the stream will most likely continue for a period of years.

OUR OPPORTUNITY.

Where will they go? At present there seems little outlet for them except in the direction of Canada. None of the Australian colonies appear to have recovered sufficiently from the recent financial crisis to render it likely that they will do much to promote emigration. New Zealand offers little inducement, seeing that practically all her public land capable of cultivation and within reach of market or railway has already been disposed of. The South African colonies, at least the parts already occupied, are not suitable for farming, and the outlying districts, although capable of cultivation are not likely to prove attractive to the present generation. I am therefore inclined to think that a great opportunity is about opening for emigration and that if properly taken advantage of Canada will secure the best share.

LECTURE BEFORE THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The interesting and instructive lecture which you delivered in the Kinnaird Hall, Dundee, on 14th November, under the auspices of the Geographical Society, was very highly appreciated by the large and representative audience which assembled on that occasion. Your interesting presentment of facts, bearing upon the economic development of Canada and its wonderful resources, has been the means of securing the attention of large numbers of representative men, who do not usually give much attention to such matters, and to whom most of the facts were previously unknown. As suggested by Mr. Reynolds I had several hundred pamphlets, selected as the most suitable for such an audience, distributed on the seats and on the platform previous to the lecture, and these were all taken up by the occupants.

Next day I had applications for pamphlets from several gentlemen who had failed to secure copies, and who for the first time realized the greatness and extent of Britain's premier colony, and the marvellous energy and enterprise of those statesmen who have done so much to push it forward to its present high position.

EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE.

Your weighty and telling protest against the prohibition of the import of live Canadian cattle at the meeting of Forfarshire, Perthshire and Fifeshire farmers held on the second day of your visit, has done much to arouse public feeling against this measure, which is most unpopular amongst the farming community here. The agitation against these restrictive measures is still being vigorously continued, and petitions have last week been sent for the signatures of agriculturists to the markets held in the principal towns of the three counties named. As our local press says, the case put forward by you is an unanswerable one; and seeing the agriculturists have the hearty and valuable co-operation of Sir John Long, our local member

of Parliament, everything that determination and agitation can do will be done to induce the Board of Agriculture to reconsider the position it has unfortunately maintained during the past two years.

CANADIANS IN SCOTLAND.

I have had visits from a few Canadians during the year, amongst them being the Hon. Hiram Black, M.L.A., Nova Scotia, Mr. W. H. Boyce, of New Brunswick, and Mr. D. Jamieson, of Manitoba, who had been sent here in the interests of their respective provinces, to all of whom I gave every assistance in my power to further the work with which they were identified, and have since distributed the supply of circular letters which Messrs. Black and Boyce left with me.

CONCLUSION.

I have as formerly to express my best thanks to the officials in your office (especially Mr. Colmer and Mr. Reynolds) for their unvarying courtesy, and for keeping me supplied with all the latest information relating to the Dominion. With my fellow agents, Mr. Grahame, Glasgow, and Mr. Stuart, Inverness, I continue to work cordially in the interests of Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

PETER FLEMING.

Department of the Interior.

No 7.

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.

(MR. W. G. STUART.)

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AGENCY,
INVERNESS, 31st December, 1894.

To the Honourable

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart.,
High Commissioner for Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting my annual report on the work done in connection with this agency during the year 1894.

LECTURES.

I have lectured 166 times, and in different places, during the year, and an encouraging feature of the meetings held was the large increase in attendance; the total being about 26,830 (see Appendix A).

As the rural districts supply the best class of emigrants the majority of the meetings were held in the country schools, and under the auspices of farming societies, church guilds, and good templar lodges.

I have, however, availed myself of many invitations to lecture to the members of literary and scientific associations, and in this connection I had opportunities of making the resources of Canada known in most of the principal towns in the north.

All the lectures delivered during the early spring, autumn, and winter were accompanied by magic lantern illustrations.

The meetings held were successful in some cases in convincing those who were half inclined to emigrate, and in all cases they were successful in stimulating an interest in those who otherwise would not take the trouble of reading about the country, while at the same time they have been the means of bringing thousands into touch and sympathy with my work who before were cold and indifferent.

CATTLE SHOWS, MARKETS AND FAIRS.

I have been in attendance at a large number of shows and markets during the year, and, besides personally distributing hand-books of information, I have, through the kindness of Mr. Baker of the Canadian Pacific Railway, been able to exhibit samples of cereals. These samples proved very attractive and useful, for they formed the basis of many conversations about Canada with people who otherwise would have accepted a pamphlet and passed on. For shows and markets visited see Appendix B.

DISTRIBUTION OF HAND-BOOKS AND DELEGATES' REPORTS.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Fraser of Balloch, one of the tenant farmers chosen to report on the agricultural resources of Canada, was selected from the north of Scotland, great interest was taken in the issue of the Scotch pamphlet.

The result of Mr. Fraser's observations justified the high opinion many entertained of his literary ability and knowledge of agricultural subjects, and his report was popular from the first, and continues to be very much in demand.

I have been distributing, as judiciously as possible, at markets, and at the close of my lectures, copies of all the reports and handbooks, while applications come daily through the post for pamphlets in English and Gaelic.

I still continue to supply a number of schools with the Special Delegates' Report, and just the other day it was adopted in the West End School, Elgin, one of the largest in the city.

NEWSPAPER NOTICES AND ARTICLES.

I have contributed articles, letters and paragraphs which have appeared from time to time in the following, viz.:—The *Moray and Nairn Express* (Elgin), the *Elgin Courant*, *Inverness Courier*, *Highland News*, *North Star*, *John O'Groats Journal*, *Orkney Herald*, *Orcadian* and *Shetland Times*.

Very full and exhaustive reports of most of my lectures have appeared in all the newspapers circulating in the north, and Canada is in this way advertised amongst thousands who never attend my meetings.

For example, the *Rothsay Express* of last week devotes a column to the meetings held in the Island of Bute; the *Caithness Courier*, *Northern Ensign* and *John O'Groats Journal*, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a column each to the meetings held in Caithness; and for the lectures held during the present month, publicity has been given in 18 different reports. The press cuttings sent to your office with my monthly report make up about three columns of newspaper space.

VALUABLE ASSISTANCE OF REV. GAVIN LANG AND OTHERS.

In the early spring I had the assistance of the Rev. Gavin Lang of Inverness at a number of meetings in Banffshire and Aberdeenshire. Mr. Lang, who speaks with the authority and experience of a twelve years' residence in Canada, is a most enthusiastic and convincing exponent of the claims of the Dominion as a field for emigration, and his addresses made a powerful impression wherever they were delivered.

I was also assisted in different places in Morayshire by the Rev. Mr. McCowan, Cromdale. Mr. McCowan, who visited Canada last year, has published in the newspapers, and also in book form, the result of his observations, and having come fresh from the other side his addresses awakened considerable interest.

VISIT OF SPECIAL DELEGATE FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

The Honourable Hiram Black, special delegate from Nova Scotia, paid a visit to the north of Scotland in April. Mr. Black addressed a very large meeting in Elgin, and he also accompanied me to Fortroy, Whitehills and Deskford in Banffshire. Mr. Black, much to my regret, had to curtail his visit, owing to family bereavement. In his addresses, which were fully reported in the local newspapers, Mr. Black brought the claims of Nova Scotia before his audience in a very clear and convincing manner, and his visit did good in stimulating an interest in that province.

RESULTS.

I have from time to time in my monthly reports to the High Commissioner enclosed the names of those who had gone out with the intention of settling in Canada.

The numbers given cannot be accepted as being at all complete. Many that I do not come in contact with have left during the year, and it is satisfactory to learn on the authority of the steamship agents that nearly all the emigrants who have sailed this year have gone to Canada. Mr. Grant of Inverness, one of the oldest and most experienced of the steamship agents in the north of Scotland, reports that the bulk of the passengers booked have gone to Canada, and he further expresses the opinion that had it not been for the energy displayed by the Canadian Government the numbers this year would have been very few indeed. Messrs. Teace & Co., Kirkwall, write on the 27th instant: "Of those who have gone, either directly or indirectly, through our agency, nearly the whole of those belonging to the agricultural classes have gone to Canada, and a large proportion, probably about two-thirds, of other classes." Mr. Morgan, agent for the Cunard, White Star, Beaver and Dominion lines, Kirkwall, writes on the 21st instant: "I was handi-

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capped by the Beaver Line giving up, and many passengers are of the opinion that by waiting until they arrive in Liverpool they can book cheaper. The fast lines to New York from Liverpool have been an incentive to many travelling to Canada to book to New York instead of Quebec and Montreal. There seem to be many enquiries for next year, and there are indications of many emigrations for 1895." Mr. Rae of Stromness reports that he has booked about forty to Canada during the year and about half a dozen to other places.

During my visit to other parts of Orkney two months ago I was gratified to hear of good results from my previous visit. Mr. Taul of Sanday, one of the largest and best known farmers in that island, gave up his farm at the May term and with his grown up family, numbering five, went to British Columbia. Mr. Miall of Stronsay, who emigrated last year, sent for his brother, uncle and aunt this year, and reports very favourably of the country and his own success. The great majority of emigrants leaving Orkney at the present time go to the North-west and British Columbia.

Since I first visited the Shetland islands in the interests of emigration I find that there has been a marked increase in the numbers going to Canada, and this fact was commented upon by the Lerwick newspapers, when referring to my return visit some time ago.

It is also worthy of note that though the quantity of emigration may be disappointing, the quality is of a better class than usual.

Besides the Munro Party of 18, who left Inverness last April, Mr. Campbell, son of the editor of the *Northern Chronicle*, has since left to join his brother who went out two years ago and who has been farming successfully in the North-west.

At present, with high rents, high taxes, and prices languishing, many of the farmers are realizing, while a remnant of their capital remains, and the great majority of the emigrants who went to Canada this year were people of experience and capital.

In reference to farm servants it would be natural, looking at the depressed condition of farming, to reckon on a marked reduction in their wages, and a consequent desire on their part to emigrate. The opposite, however, is the case, and on the authority of the Labor Commission Report the increase in the earnings of the Scottish agricultural labourers has been as much as 30 per cent in the 20 years from 1871 to 1891. It is also important to notice that their numbers have been steadily decreasing. In 1871 there were in Scotland 165,096; in 1881, 149,765; and in 1891, only 120,770, showing a decrease for the decade of 19.4 per cent, or nearly double the rate of the similar falling off in the wage earning agricultural class in England.

This decrease can be explained by the tendency of the rural population to drift towards the large towns. At present in the north of Scotland railways are being constructed, Government roads &c., and many ploughmen have forsaken their ordinary employment to work on them, so that in some districts farmers have the greatest difficulty in getting agricultural labourers of any kind.

There is a tendency however amongst the more enterprising and intelligent members of this class to emigrate, and this feeling I have tried to encourage whenever I have had the opportunity.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

While the new delegates' reports have done a little to stimulate emigration in the north, higher prices for farming produce in Canada itself would do a great deal more.

Many intending emigrants are waiting for things to improve.

When that improvement comes, and when more hopeful news is heard, the response will be prompt and ready.

Judging from the number of inquiries that are made, I am inclined to take on the whole a very hopeful view of the prospects for the coming season.

CONCLUSION.

I have to express my thanks to the provosts, sheriffs, clergymen and other leading men, for the interest they continue to take in my work, and for presiding at my meetings.

I would also like to pay a tribute to the splendid services of the teachers in advertising my meetings, and rendering every assistance in making them successful.

My special thanks are also due to Mr. Brown Watten Main for his efforts to promote the very successful meetings held in Caithness.

I have also to express my indebtedness to the Highland Railway Company for furnishing me with first-class travelling facilities at a nominal charge; to Mr. Steen, of the *Commercial*, Winnipeg, for sending me a copy of his valuable paper every week free; and to yourself, Mr. Colmer, and Mr. Reynolds, for hearty support and prompt guidance in everything I have undertaken to further the interest of emigration to Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. G. STUART,
Canadian Government Agent.

APPENDIX A.

Places where Lectures were delivered.

Parish or District.	County.	Place of Meeting.	Attendance.
Ardgay	Ross-shire	Public Hall	150
Abernoethy	Invernesshire	Volunteer Hall	400
Alvie	do	School	120
Aviemore	do	do	80
Abertaff	do	do	100
Ardersie	do	do	100
Advie	Morayshire	do	180
Auchmaharrow	do	do	160
Archestown	do	Volunteer Hall	260
Alvah	Banffshire	School	200
Assynt	Sutherlandshire	do	60
Balcladdish	Argyllshire	do	120
Ballygrant	do	do	150
Brigurd	do	do	160
Ballachullish	do	do	150
Bowmore	do	Free Church Hall	80
Braecoddan	Banffshire	School	300
Botriphnie	do	do	120
Brubster	Caithness	do	150
Braes (Tortue)	Invernesshire	do	250
Broadford	do	do	250
Bunchrae	do	do	100
Brackish	do	do	75
Braecdale	do	do	60
Birnie	Morayshire	do	200
Bognmoor	do	Hall	250
Boharn	do	School	200
Bragar	Ross-shire	do	150
Breasclett	do	do	120
Barvas	do	do	100
Balnagown	do	do	150
Ballenlay	Bute	do	180
Burness	Orkney	do	200
Brodick	Bute and Arran	do	200
Brova	Sutherlandshire	Temperance Hall	260
Cabrach (Upper)	Banffshire	School	60
do (Lower)	do	do	80

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APPENDIX A—Continued.

Places where Lectures were delivered.

Parish or District.	County.	Place of Meeting.	Attendance.
Crossroads (Grange)	Banffshire	School	150
Currie	Bute and Arran	do	160
Cunbrae	do	do	80
Culloden	Invernesshire	do	200
Carrbridge	do	Public Hall	260
Clackmanas	Morayshire	School	150
Cromdale	do	Church	600
Carloway	Ross-shire	School	150
Clyne	Sutherlandshire	do	120
Central (Sanday)	Orkney	do	220
Clousta	Shetland	do	100
Dores	Invernesshire	do	200
Deshar	do	do	250
Duthil	do	do	150
Duinish	do	do	150
Dunvegan	do	do	100
Downly	Orkney	do	160
Dummet	Caithness	do	80
Delting	Shetland	do	150
Deskford	Banffshire	do	200
Enzie	do	do	200
Elgin (New)	Morayshire	do	300
Eddenkillie	do	do	200
Edderton	Ross-shire	do	250
Eddrachillis	Sutherlandshire	do	200
Forglen	Banffshire	do	250
Farr	Invernesshire	do	200
Freeburn	do	do	150
Fochabers	Morayshire	do	150
Findhorn	do	do	160
Foss	Caithness	do	60
Mornish	Banffshire	do	200
Maggyknocker	do	do	150
Miltonbrae	Morayshire	do	150
Mossbank	Shetland	do	70
Midwalls	do	do	80
Moy	Invernesshire	do	120
Millport	Bute	Hall	260
Nigg	Ross-shire	School	150
Ness	do	do	160
Nesting	Shetland	do	120
Nairnside	Invernesshire	do	200
Olrig	Caithness	do	150
Olmafirth	Shetland	do	60
Portnahaven	Argyllshire	do	120
Port Charlotte	do	do	200
Port Ellen	do	Church	250
Port Gordon	Banffshire	School	260
Portsoy	do	Hall	150
Port Bannatyne	Bute	School	200
Pluscarden	Morayshire	do	250
Portru	Invernesshire	do	250
Reay	Caithness	do	200
Raasay	Invernesshire	do	60
Rothiemurdus	do	Reading Room	100
Rothies	Morayshire	Masonic Hall	400
Rothesay	Bute	Tower St Hall	100
Raewick	Shetland	School	150
Sand	do	do	40
Skild	do	do	50
Sandness	do	do	45
Sandsting	do	do	70
Shapinsay	Orkney	Church	150
Sanday	do	School	200
Stromness	do	Volunteer Hall	150
Small Isles	Argyllshire	School	200

APPENDIX A—Continued.

Places where Lectures were delivered.

Parish or District.	County.	Place of Meeting.	Attendance.
Firth	Orkney	do	200
Firmstown	do	do	160
Flotta	do	do	250
Grange	Banffshire	do	200
Garmouth	Morayshire	Free Church Hall	220
Guntown	do	Hall	250
Glenhorn	Invernesshire	School	70
Huntley	Aberdeenshire	do	100
Harray	Orkney	Hall	120
Happy hansel	Shetland	School	100
Inverness	Invernesshire	Royal Hotel	60
Inverness	do	Church St Hall	200
Isle Ornsay	do	School	160
Inverkethny	Banffshire	do	200
Inveravon	do	do	200
Inra	Argyllshire	do	150
Kennethmont	Aberdeenshire	do	200
Kirkmichael	Banffshire	do	180
Knock	do	do	150
Knockando	Morayshire	do	200
Kyle Aiken	Invernesshire	do	150
Kirkhill	do	do	250
Kirkwall	Orkney	do	350
Kirkbuster	do	do	50
Kiggarth	Bute	Volunteer Hall	200
Lamlash	do	School	250
Lochranza	do	do	100
Larmergill	Caithness	do	150
Lossiemouth	Morayshire	Town Hall	600
Lhanbyde	do	Volunteer Hall	350
Laxdale	Invernesshire	School	100
Lothead	do	do	60
Lochcarron	Ross-shire	do	250
Logie	do	do	160
Lunnastry	Shetland	do	70
Sillyran (Grange)	Banffshire	School	150
Shelster	Caithness	do	50
Strathalladale	do	do	150
Sliderry	Bute (Arran)	do	75
Shiskine	do	do	100
Strome	Ross-shire	do	30
Strathcarron	do	do	150
Sheabost	do	do	75
Shader	do	do	90
Strathnairn	Invernesshire	do	100
Strathdearn	do	do	120
Scanifort	do	do	70
Speymouth	Morayshire	Church Hall	150
Thurso	Caithness	Town Hall	250
Tomintrul	Banffshire	Richmond Hall	250
Tomnavoulin	do	School	150
Twatt	Shetland	do	60
Urquhart	Morayshire	do	150
Virden	Shetland	do	50
Watten	Caithness	do	100
Wick	do	Volunteer Hall	200
Whiteness	Shetland	School	60
Walls (South)	Orkney	do	150
Walls (North)	do	do	100
Westray	do	do	120
Westside	Argyllshire (Islay)	do	100
Whiting Bay	Buteshire (Arran)	do	120
Whitehills	Banffshire	Temperance Hall	120
Total meetings.....166		Total Attendance.....	28,830

Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX B.

In connection with Cattle shows, Markets and Fairs I was in attendance at the following places, distributing pamphlets and exhibiting samples of Canadian grain :—

Aberdeen Highland Society Show
Inverness Wool Fair
Inverness Markets
Inverness Cattle Show
Elgin Markets
Banff Show
Banff Market
Keith Show and Markets
Aberdeen Show
Balleddalloch Show
Grantown Shows and Markets
Tomintrul Market
Kingussie Market

Forres Markets, etc
Nairn do and Show
Dingwall do do
Invergordon Market
Tain Market and Show
Bonar Bridge Market and Show
Wick Market
Thurso Market and Show
Dyke Flower Show
Kinloss do do
Fortrose Cattle and Flower Show
Cawdor Cattle Show

No. 8.

REPORT OF AGENT IN IRELAND.

(MR. GEORGE LEARY.)

ST. MICHAEL'S, SANDY COVE,
DUBLIN, 31st December, 1894.

To the HON. SIR CHARLES TUPPER, Bart.,
High Commissioner for Canada,
17, Victoria Chambers, London.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit a report of my work on behalf of emigration from Ireland to Canada during the year ending 31st December, 1894.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Under instructions from the Department of the Interior I first, after landing, visited some of the principal cities and farming centres to familiarize myself with current methods in Ireland; and afterwards, in December, 1893, reported personally to your office in London, where I obtained the necessary supplies to enable me to take up active work. During the remaining winter and early spring months I worked unceasingly to bring the advantages of Canada before the Irish people; and I am gratified to be able to report that my work and consequent expenditure therewith are amply justified in a widely increased knowledge of our splendid resources and the importance of Canada to the empire, with a much more tolerant spirit amongst all classes towards emigration, besides the more practical result of inducing a number of substantial Irish farmers to settle at points throughout Canada, and from some of whom flattering reports of their new homes and surroundings have been received and published in local newspapers here.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.

For emigration work the population may be roughly divided into three grades, the very poor, the wealthy, and the middle classes. Until the adoption of the principle of assisted passages and advances on security of land, or some broad colonization scheme, no present results may be expected among the poor, who are debarred by want of means from taking advantage of the liberal offers of the Government. Representing as this class does about 60 per cent of the total population of 5,000,000, it is an open question if a policy of selection and assistance might not be beneficial to Canada, and enquiries are often made pointing in that direction.

The wealthy class only number a few thousands, and it is only occasionally that inquiries are made about investments or anything of that nature. The middle class is divided between the shop-keepers and the tenant farmers, most of the latter of whom on parting with their belongings could command a capital of from £300 to £1,500, and it is to this class, representing about 150,000 heads of families, that an agent is largely restricted at present. Amongst these farmers, who are chiefly confined to the counties of Antrim, Down, Derry, Tyrone, Armagh and Fermanagh in the North, and Meath, King's and Queen's in the East and Centre, there is much anxiety regarding the future, as falling prices and increasing competition are gradually reducing their profits to zero, and their attention is fixed on Western Canada as furnishing the solution of the farming problem here.

Should the markets remain as they are, or continue to show a downward tendency during the present and succeeding years, there is no question that many of

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these men will transfer their families and capital to points west of Winnipeg, in the hope of reaping a reasonable reward for their industry.

LECTURES.

The most effective means at my disposal of giving information is by illustrated lectures, and I have spoken at all points where arrangements could be made consistent with reasonable economy.

Lectures without views are less expensive and productive of good, but only comparatively so, as the public assume that the best features of the country are presented by the speaker, and its drawbacks withheld.

Natural, uncoloured photographs, enlarged under lime light, attract attention, and impress the truth of the lecturer's words more forcibly on his audience.

As direct evidence of a growing interest in Canada I may mention that while, during the early months of the year, after notice of a lecture had been posted for a week or more, I often had but a small audience, during the closing months a free meeting was undesirable from overcrowding; and I sometimes had to resort to admission by ticket, and in a few cases to a small charge at the door, the proceeds being handed the chairman for the poor of the locality.

MARKETS AND FAIRS.

During the summer I attended a number of fairs and markets, having pamphlets and fly sheets distributed, and whenever possible introducing the subject of Canada.

I do not, however, attach much value to this course, beyond doing a little to keep interest alive during the dull months.

At Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Ballinasloe extensive annual shows are held, each lasting a week and attracting great numbers of the best people. We should have a stall at these places, displaying our products and distributing literature, and if this course was followed the smaller fairs might safely be neglected.

NEWSPAPERS.

With few exceptions I have found the press of Ireland indisposed to give gratuitous information about Canada, or to take favourable notice of any efforts pointing towards emigration.

The editors of both sections of the nationalist press, while most courteous personally, inform me that anything tending towards the further reduction of the population and especially of the class that we are most anxious to secure, is averse to their principles, and I have had therefore only a limited field during the summer months to bring Canada before the public by newspaper articles. Where possible, however, I have availed myself of the exceptions, and some of the articles I contributed to the *Belfast News Letter*, *Belfast Weekly News*, *The Irish Farming World*, Dublin, and other papers, were commented on freely here and copied in full in some of our Canadian papers and journals.

Voluntary writers also contributed a share in keeping up interest, the most noticeable of whom was a Roman Catholic clergyman of Coleraine, who had travelled extensively in the United States and Canada, and whose impressions, given in a series of letters which appeared in the *Weekly Irish News* of Belfast, were decidedly favourable to Canada as compared with the United States, and his evidence in this behalf is more valuable as being independent, unlooked for and unsought.

A few unfavourable and anonymous letters appeared during last winter in the leading newspapers, one writer giving his address as Regina, Assa., another Red

Deer, Alberta, which did much to counteract the improved feeling towards Western Canada.

In these letters our winters were described as almost intolerable, and painfully long, and prospective settlers were warned away from a country in which nothing need be expected but certain failure. Notwithstanding prompt contradiction in each case, both on my part and also from settlers in the West, there can be but little question that such letters have a deterrent effect, as in my experience of prospective settlers they change their location in fear and trembling about the future, and if any suspicion arises that everything is not as they had expected, the doubt is invariably settled in favour of staying at home rather than run the risk of emigrating.

PAMPHLETS AND FOLDERS.

My first supply of pamphlets received from your office consisted principally of reports of the delegates of 1890, and these to the number of several thousand I distributed at fairs and lectures. I received 8,000 folders direct from Ottawa, a large proportion of which I have handed out. Thousands of the reports of the 1893 delegates reached me from the printers, under your directions, and were also distributed, as well as literature from the Canadian Pacific Railway offices, London, the various shipping companies, and other sources.

On the whole, up to date, I consider the supply of printed matter has been ample for all purposes, and many of the reports contain within themselves everything necessary to give an inquirer a fair idea of the country.

While from a strictly Irish point of view the report of Mr. Jerome J. Guiry, the Irish delegate of 1893, is very valuable and of which I have given out almost my entire stock, yet I cannot refrain from referring to pamphlet No. 1 of the 1893 reports, containing the impressions of Mr. Smith, as the most effective for our work, inasmuch as amongst the many tenant farmers who have reported favourably, he is the only one who has as yet shown the courage of his convictions and become himself a farmer in Western Canada.

ADVERTISING.

During the early part of my work, and at my request, your office advertised my address in some of the leading newspapers. Subsequently, in March, April and May, a similar advertisement appeared for a few insertions in almost all papers in Ireland, bringing in many inquiries.

I would suggest the advisability of the annual advertisement appearing in January and February, as during these months farm work is slack and the farmer has more time to read. Seeding is in operation here in March, and little attention is then paid to newspapers or any other reading matter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

As before stated, the newspaper advertisements brought many inquiries, and these formed the bulk of my correspondence.

On receiving an inquiry I sent a full supply of pamphlets, and also a letter inviting questions and further correspondence; and in some cases, where the letters elicited that the party was in every way desirable, I have either had him come to me for a personal interview or I have gone to him.

In most cases personal interviews brought satisfactory results.

During the year I have written about 1,500 letters bearing on emigration, about 500 of which were in the nature of circulars to steamship agents, and correspondence about halls, etc.

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RETURN MEN.

Early in the year I was notified by your office of the appointment of a number of return men for Ireland.

These I attempted to get into communication with, but was unsuccessful, except in the case of Mr. Geo. Beatty, of Butler's Bridge, Co. Cavan, whom I supplied with pamphlets, and to whom I otherwise gave all the assistance in my power. The Hon. Hiram Black, of Nova Scotia, also visited me in the interests of his province, and for him I arranged two meetings and distributed leaflets. I also gave Mr. James Somerville, of Armagh, any assistance he desired, as I understood he was classed as a return man; but I have no reason to believe that the efforts of any of those mentioned were markedly successful, except possibly in the case of Mr. Beatty, who, I believe, secured some settlers on his return.

STEAMSHIP AGENTS.

The Allan, Dominion and Beaver lines have conjointly about 800 agents in Ireland, the former company having by far the largest number; and in some of even the smaller towns as many as three or four of the Allan line agencies can be found.

This cuts up the work so much amongst them as in many cases to make them indifferent to make any effort to get business, in the fear that if they exert themselves some other may get the benefit.

I am of the opinion that too many agents have been appointed, and that a single agent in a fair-sized centre would have more interest in the work, and do it more effectively than the multitude as at present.

The companies no doubt do not care who sells their tickets, but it is certainly not an advantage to us to find so many working adversely to each other, and few doing anything to earn their commission on what tickets they may chance to sell.

On my arrival here I placed myself in communication with some hundreds of these agents, expressing a desire to work in harmony with them in directing attention to Canada, and pointing out that my work would assist and not in any way conflict with theirs, and on the whole this met with a favourable response.

OBSTACLES TO OVERCOME.

In general the opposition to emigration in Ireland arises from sentimental motives, and the desire to retain the present population, and although our opponents are possibly erroneous, they are at any rate conscientious, and entitled to respect.

From such causes landlords have occasionally refused the use of town halls and court houses, and clergymen of various denominations the school rooms under their control.

On the other hand I have in many cases received both from landlords and clergymen the utmost assistance, and where they found it impossible to overcome their objections and my application for these accommodations was refused, it was almost always done in a spirit that left little to complain of.

I see and hear less of this opposition during the present winter than last season, and am thus induced to believe that it will eventually disappear.

The chief difficulty to contend with is a deep rooted belief in the minds of Irishmen that our winters are too severe for any degree of comfort, and many tales are current of the hardships suffered by the settlers in Upper Canada a century ago.

These prejudices can only be successfully met by absolute confidence in the statements of the lecturer or agent, and those I have induced to go over have taken my word more as a matter of faith than from any solid reasons I could advance about dry atmosphere, and isothermal lines.

I believe in exhibiting myself as an object lesson, as having passed 10 years in Upper Canada or Ontario, and 20 years in Manitoba, and preferring the cold dry winter of the West to the damp one of Ireland, and I am looked on by many as a *rara avis*, impervious to cold and frost.

PROSPECTS FOR 1895.

While I have no reason to expect any unusual activity in emigration movements for the coming year, I am confident that a fair number will leave Ireland for Canada during the spring and summer.

A number have already intimated their intention of going over in April and May, and I have no doubt that in a subsequent report I will be able to give you a satisfactory list of names and sailings.

Of those who correspond with me I do not think more than one in five, or perhaps a lesser ratio, finally notify me of their action. And of those who promise to correspond after their arrival in Canada not more than one in twenty do so. This is to be regretted, as, whether they at first succeed or fail, whether they like or dislike the country, the agent is in an improved position by knowing their impressions, and more in touch with his work.

THE CREAM OF THE EMIGRANTS GO TO CANADA.

It is especially noticeable, and a subject of frequent remark, that passengers to Canada take more capital than those going elsewhere.

This feature was forcibly apparent to me last spring in Lough Foyle, where an American liner was taking on passengers for New York and Boston, and a Canadian liner was at the same time taking passengers for Montreal and the West. The American steamer had by far the greater number of passengers, but the Canadian had the greatest bulk of personal luggage, and the difference in appearance and conversation in favour of the passengers to Canada was apparent to every one.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER EXPENSES.

It is generally conceded by the press that Ireland is a most expensive country to travel and live in.

I am informed that government officials and commercial travellers have a more liberal allowance here than elsewhere. Those interested in tourist traffic wage a constant war in the newspapers against railway companies, hotels and carmen. The three latter classes appear to assume that as they may not probably see you again their harvest lies in the present opportunity.

Whether or not these conditions may improve, it is evident to me that in order to carry out our work efficiently a considerably increased expenditure must be incurred.

If an agent stays at home and simply attends to the correspondence arising from advertising, his salary might as well be saved, and the work done from your office. If on the other hand he does the work properly his expenses may be expected to total a considerable sum.

I am firmly convinced after a year's experience here that Ireland offers a profitable field for emigration work, and that increased expenditure in keeping our advantages before the Irish farmers will be well rewarded.

CLOSER TRADE RELATIONS.

I wish also to point out that closer trade relations might profitably be cultivated between Canadian merchants and those of Belfast or Dublin.

Belfast especially is a wonderfully active commercial city, one of the first in the United Kingdom.

A permanent Canadian commercial agency, if established there, would be productive of great benefit to Canada, and could be made to work conjointly and in harmony with the emigration branch.

I will be glad, if required, to prepare a statement for the Department of Trade and Commerce, showing the volume and other details of the trade of Belfast and Dublin.

Department of the Interior.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding my report for 1894 I desire to thank you, sir, for your invariable courtesy, and through you, your secretary and accountant for the prompt and efficient manner in which correspondence was attended to and accounts adjusted throughout the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. A. J. McMillan, the Agent General for the Manitoba Government, for pamphlets and assistance; to Mr. John Ennis, Manager of the Allan Line Co., Liverpool, and others.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. LEARY,
Irish Agent.

No. 9.

REPORT OF MR. A. BODARD, AGENT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

PARIS, 31st December, 1894.

To the Hon.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

&c., &c., &c.

SIR,—At the beginning of the year 1894, from January to March, I travelled in some departments of the west and north of France, but principally in Belgium, where a large number of pamphlets on Canada were distributed under my direction among the farmers.

At the end of March and in April I was at Paris and at St. Malo, giving information to all those leaving for Canada during these months.

From May to July I travelled in the French departments of Loiret, Nièvre, Cher, Indre, Haute Loire, Lozère, Cantal, Ardèche, Drôme and Isère, and saw in those departments and talked with nearly all those who wrote me to come and give them verbally information on Canada, and I think settlers will leave for Canada from all the villages where I went personally.

Having nothing to do with the booking of the emigrants it is difficult for me to give the exact number of the French and Belgians who left for Canada in 1894, but I am sure the reports of the emigration agents in Canada will show an increase of those emigrants, especially farmers, compared with 1893, proving that my work is conscientiously done in the interests of Canada.

My attention is principally given to farmers. In the towns and cities good settlers for Canada are scarce, and it is lost time to work there.

I induced people to go and settle principally in Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and I am proud to say that all the French and Belgians who followed my advice are satisfied with the country, and no one of them complained of having been deceived by me.

I received in 1894 about 1,900 letters asking information on Canada.

The prospects for 1895 are good. I know many farmers who are selling their properties to leave and settle in Canada.

If the cost of the voyage were not so high, (from \$250 to \$300 per family) a greater number would be obtained, and I think that a certain amount spent in advertisements at the beginning of each year would have a good effect. It would make Canada better known, and would increase trade relations between France and Canada. Money spent in that way cannot be better employed.

Your respectful and obedient servant,

A. BODARD.

Department of the Interior.

OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

No. 1.

REPORT OF MR. A. F. HOLMES (CHIEF AGENT).

WITH EXHIBITION CAR.

NEW YORK STATE, December, 1894

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The following is a synopsis of the work done by me during the season of 1894 in connection with the different agencies in the United States.

IOWA AND NEBRASKA.

I received instructions in Ottawa on the 8th January to go to Chicago; Woolstock, Iowa; Schuyler, Nebraska; and Brookfield, Missouri; and there give information to parties who had been making inquiries and appoint local agents to carry on the work, when such could be found, who would do the necessary work on commission.

Accordingly I left Ottawa reaching Chicago on the 11th January, where I remained until the 14th of the same month transacting business with Mr. J. Francis Lee, District Freight and Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and others. Leaving Chicago on the 14th, I proceeded to Woolstock, Iowa, where I met Mr. J. W. Reid, who had been corresponding with the department, and who placed me in communication with several parties who wanted information.

SCHUYLER AND OTHER NEBRASKA POINTS.

After doing what I could in that neighbourhood I appointed Mr. Reid as "local man" to carry on the work, and left for Schuyler, Nebraska, where I met Mr. Gadsden and several others who had been at Oids, Alberta, during the preceding summer, and had stayed there until about the 10th January. I found them all very well pleased with the country. They had returned for their families and effects and were going back as soon as they could get ready. The department having had inquiries from Chadron and other Nebraska points, I arranged with Mr. Gadsden to go to these places and make up as large a party of desirable settlers as possible. The result was that about one hundred heads of families went to the Canadian North-west during the season. I left Schuyler on the 20th January, arriving in Brookfield on the 21st. Here I met several parties who wanted information, which I gave them. I did not find a suitable man for agent. This, and the fact that crops were good last season, accounts for our not getting many settlers from that vicinity.

I left Brookfield on the 24th, arriving in Chicago on the 26th, where I had some further business to transact with Mr. Lee regarding settlers' rates and transportation, and then left for Ottawa, where I arrived on the 29th of January, arranging, through you, certain details with the Departments of Agriculture and Customs in regard to settlers' cattle and personal effects.

WITH EXHIBITION CAR IN MICHIGAN.

On 3rd February I received instructions to join the exhibition car in Michigan, and left the same night, joining the car at Big Rapids.

THE FAR WESTERN STATES.

I stayed with the car one week, giving information, &c., when I received instructions to go to Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, taking in the various agencies.

I stayed in Chicago four days awaiting instructions and answering correspondence from various states.

AGENTS MUNSON AND DALY.

Leaving Chicago the night of 15th February, for Spokane, via St. Paul, I arrived there the night of the 18th, and met agents Munson and Daly. I found they had covered the territory in Idaho and Washington, and had promise of a large party in the spring. But it being deemed necessary that I should see several parties in the Talouse country and Southern Idaho, I left Spokane with Mr. Daly and went to Caldwell, Idaho, stopping at Umatilla and other points on the way, arriving at Caldwell on the 24th February.

WORK IN IDAHO.

At Caldwell I met Mr. Alfred Rollo, who had been in correspondence with the department. I found him well acquainted in the country, and arranged with him to carry on our work there. I next went to Boise City, where I put an advertisement in the paper and arranged for Mr. Daly to return and open an office as soon as he and Mr. Munson had sent off their spring party.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

I then returned to Spokane, arriving on 1st March, where I arranged to get out a bill descriptive of our country, and announcing an excursion as soon as spring opened at reduced rates on C. P. R. lines. This bill was distributed by Messrs. Munson and Daly on lines of Union Pacific, Great Northern and Northern Pacific, and, coupled with their personal work, the result was a good party of settlers, who went into our North-west accompanied by Mr. Munson. Further parties, organized by Mr. Daly, drove over from Idaho and Washington points, and others followed later on.

AGENT SHAW.

From Spokane I went to Seattle, where I met agent R. F. Shaw. I found that he had done good work during the preceding fall and winter. I instructed Mr. Shaw to correspond with Mr. Munson and co-operate with him until ready to leave with his party.

I left Seattle on the 3rd March for Tacoma and Portland. Left literature with Mr. Evans in Tacoma and Messrs. Foster and Gregory in Portland, who agreed to distribute it, but could not arrange with any of these gentlemen to take a local agency.

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER FAIR.

On the 5th of March I left for San Francisco, arriving on the 7th, and met Mr. James Anderson the same day at our exhibit at the midwinter fair. Here I met several parties who were then living in the western states but wanted information regarding the Canadian North-west. As a result of these inquiries several parties were afterwards sent up by Mr. Anderson.

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RETURN EASTWARD.

Having received instructions from the department to return east I left San Francisco on the 16th March. Stopped over at Salt Lake City, where I met several parties who wanted information, which I gave, and appointed Mr. James E. Perry to act as local agent.

COLORADO.

From Salt Lake I went to Idaho Springs, Colorado, and saw several there who had written for information; gave them literature and information how to reach the North-west, and left for Chicago, where I arrived on the 23rd, and left the same day for Ottawa, where I arrived on the 24th March.

MICHIGAN.

Here I was ordered to join the exhibition car at Port Huron, which I did on the 27th, giving information and assisting agent Code to get off with his party, until the 13th April, when I was called to Ottawa on departmental business; returning to the car on April 20th, and accompanying it until 14th May, when I went to the Upper Peninsula to give information and literature.

KANSAS.

At Detour, Michigan, I got word to return to Ottawa, where I arrived on the 21st May and received instructions to go to Kansas, via Chicago, where I could get names of parties who had made inquiries.

I arrived in Chicago on the 28th May. Got Kansas names from local agent and Mr. Lee and left May 30th, arriving June 1st in Kansas City.

I called at Topeka, Riverside and Junction City, giving information and rates to parties who had asked for them, and arrived at Wakefield on the 4th June. Here I saw several parties who have since gone up to Alberta, and appointed Mr. Buckell to act as our agent on commission.

LOCAL COMMISSION AGENTS APPOINTED.

On the 5th I went to Clay Centre, which I made my headquarters, and put advertisements in local papers. My instructions being to appoint local agents I went to Colby, Paola, Victoria and Highland and secured a good man in each district. I also appointed Mr. Morgan in Clay Centre, as I had received instructions in the meantime to return to Saginaw and take up the work Mr. Code was doing, in order to set him free to take up a party of settlers from Michigan on the 26th June.

BACK IN MICHIGAN.

I arrived at Saginaw on June 22nd, according to instructions, and took over the office, &c., and assisted agent Code to get off with his party, returning to Ottawa on 28th June, pursuant to telegram of that date, when I received orders to lay off for the time being.

On August 7th I received instructions to go to Saginaw and make up and take charge of a party who wanted to leave Michigan for the North-west about the 6th September.

I went to Saginaw accordingly, and got out bills announcing a cheap excursion via Beatty Line and C. P. R., to start from Port Huron on the 7th September.

These bills I personally distributed on lines of F. & P. M., C. & G. T., Mich. Cen. and G. R., and I mailed information wherever required. I left Port Huron on the 7th, arriving at Sault Ste. Marie on the 9th, where I received instructions from

the department to go to Morristown, N. Y., and open an office and give information &c., preparatory to the coming of the exhibition car, which would arrive about the middle of October, to go over lines of R. W. & O., calling at all stations north of N. Y. Central.

NORTHERN NEW YORK.

I went to Morristown on the 14th September, where I put advertisements in the local papers and mailed out literature.

WORK OF THE EXHIBITION CAR.

The car arrived at Morristown on the 22nd October, and has called at all points between Ogdensburgh, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester and Oswego, exhibiting the products during the day, and Mr. Armstrong, C. P. R. colonization agent, has lectured and exhibited his splendid lime-light views each evening.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK.

The indications are that as a result of the work we are now doing with the car, we shall have a large party from the northern counties of New York state next spring; and, speaking generally, I have no hesitation in saying that the number of good settlers going to the Canadian North-west from the United States will only be limited by the extent of our ability to spread information about the country.

We are listened to everywhere with avidity, and our task is becoming easier every day, as nearly every man who has located in our country from the United States has written back to his friends most favourably about our North-west.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALFRED F. HOLMES.

Department of the Interior.

No. 2.

IMMIGRATION EXHIBIT AT THE CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER EXPOSITION.

(REPORT OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE, MR. JAMES ANDERSON.)

OTTAWA, 31st December, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the exhibits sent under the auspices of your department to the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, Cal., of which I was in charge.

The exhibits were principally cereals, grain in straw, grasses and other products of the farm.

The provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia and the North-west Territories supplied the above exhibits. The experimental farms at Brandon, Manitoba, Indian Head and Agassiz were the principal sources from which they came.

The following exhibits were sent by British Columbia: In straw, 28 of oats, 28 wheat, 24 barley, and threshed grain, 104 spring wheat, 31 fall wheat, 60 oats, 51 barley, 18 pease, 4 rye, 2 clover, 11 timothy, cheese, deer and Rocky Mountain goat heads, slate, coal, and other minerals; North-west Territories and Manitoba, 39 wheat, 16 oats, 31 barley, 30 peas, buckwheat, flax, fall and spring rye, 20 wild grasses, grey millet and timothy, also a large quantity of the above grains in straw which were principally used for decorating the space. We also had two exhibits of coal from Lethbridge and Edmonton. The coal exhibit from British Columbia was fully equal to the exhibit at the World's Fair.

The new Vancouver Coal company had one piece weighing 9,300 lbs. The Dunsmuir Coal company had three exhibits weighing 4,000, 6,300 and 7,000 lbs. The coal from the above mines is used largely in California; the only other coal used in that market is from Australia and England.

The agricultural space was decorated with the wild grasses, grain in straw, deer and Rocky Mountain goat heads, and the paintings of farming and ranching scenes supplied to us by the Canadian Pacific railway. Our exhibit as a whole was very attractive and drew a great deal of attention. The large paintings were of particular value as they gave our visitors a true idea of the mode of farming and ranching in Western Canada.

We distributed a large quantity of literature and maps:

13 cases of North-west maps and pamphlets,
8 " Canadian Pacific folders,
2 " British Columbia maps and pamphlets.

The above were not given about indiscriminately, but with great care to those who required information. We also distributed a large quantity of Red Fife wheat in small sacks, on which was printed: "No. 1 Hard Red Fife wheat—Canadian North-west. Free farms, 160 acres."

A number of shields were placed about the exhibits, with the following on them: "Free farms of 160 acres to actual settlers, etc.;" this was a means of drawing attention to our free lands.

The attendance at the fair was principally from the following states: California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

I found from the reports of the visitors that there was a general agricultural depression throughout the above states. High taxation and railway rates and low prices of produce were the principal reasons given for this condition of affairs.

I found that California has suffered a great deal from low prices and failure of crops. The raising of fruit is being carried on at a loss, caused by over production. Grapes have sold as low as \$7 per ton; in some cases hogs were turned into the vineyards.

I was informed by reliable farmers that in many of the counties where it is necessary to irrigate the water is controlled by large corporations, and in many instances as high as \$100 per acre has been paid for the right to use the water for a space of twenty years.

The emigration from California to the Canadian West would be very large were it possible for the farmers to dispose of their lands, but they cannot do so at present. The wish of a great many is to leave as soon as circumstances will permit them to do so, and our exhibit and work at the Midwinter Fair did much to keep this feeling alive, and bring it to a culmination in many cases.

While at the fair I sent out fifty persons to the Alberta district; many of these had families and friends to follow.

The rate charged for each emigrant from San Francisco to Calgary is about \$30.00; this includes meals on the boats from San Francisco to Victoria. The class of emigrants is largely foreign and do not show that anti-British feeling so common in the eastern states. I have no doubt but that California and the states adjoining will be in time one of our chief sources of emigration to the Alberta district.

The following statement shows the awards gained by our exhibits. The highest individual points that could be obtained was 90, and all obtaining 80 points or over were entitled to a first award. One hundred points were only given to large collections, such as our general exhibit, for which we were awarded that number and a gold medal.

CANADIAN EXHIBIT CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER FAIR.

Awards made by Jurors.

WHEAT.....	Leo Gaetz, Red Deer, Alberta.....	90	points.
Red Fife	Arthur Perley, Woolsey, Assa.....	87	do
“ “	Major Bell, Indian Head, Assa.....	80	do
White Fife... ..	Brown Bros., Regina, Assa.....	90	do
“ “	John McPhee, Whitewood, Assa	85	do
Red Fife	Shields & Ford, Spallumcheen, B.C.....	90	do
W. Australia..	John Thompson, “ “	85	do
Barley, 2 rwd.	Thomas Daly, Ed'monton, Al.....	90	do
“ “	John Graham “ “	85	do
Barley, 6 rwd.	Price Ellison, Vernon, B. C	90	do
“ “	Exl. Farm. Indian Head, Assa.....	85	do
OATS.			
Any Variety...	Robt. Osler, Woolsey, Assa	90	do
	Wm. Watson, Moose Jaw, Assa.....	87	do
	Leo. Gaetz, Red Deer Alberta	85	do
PEASE.....	Donald McKay, Indian Head, Assa.....	90	do
Blk. Mar. fat..	Exper. Farm “ “	85	do
Wht. “	Levi Soper, Cartwright, Man.....	90	do
“ “	Wm. Watson, Moose Jaw, Assa.	85	do
Prus. Blue... ..	Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Assa.	90	do
Garden Pease.	Ex. Farm, Brandon, Man.....	90	do
“ “	Chas. Reeve, Grenfield, Assa.....	85	do
Blk. Eye Sus..	Experimental Farm, Indian Head, Assa.	90	do
“ “	Wm. Bouchier, Innisfail, Alberta	85	do
Grey Pease... ..	Wm. De Wolf, Chillawack, B. C.....	90	do
Mummie.....	Levi Soper, Cartwright, Man.....	90	do
“	Y. D. Woodworth, Nicola, B. C.....	85	do

Department of the Interior.

Rye, Spring... Ex. Farm, Indian Head, Assa.....	90	points
Fall..... " " "	85	do
Buckwheat.... " " "	90	do
Millet and } Collection, " "	90	do
Grass Seeds. }		
Gr. in Straw... Collection, Edmonton District.....	90	do
Wild grasses... " " "	90	do

General Exhibit, 100 points, Gold Medal.

The following is a letter received from the jurors:—

CALIFORNIA MIDWINTER INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION,
SAN FRANCISCO, 25th June, 1894.

JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Canadian Exhibit,
Midwinter Fair.

DEAR SIR,—The examination of the Canadian exhibit of cereals, grain in straw and grass was to us a great pleasure. From our official report you will the better learn of the opinion formed as to the most excellent quality of your grains, and as a "general exhibit" we feel we cannot speak too highly, both as to the quality of the material and the excellent taste and judgment shewn by you in arranging the display.

With every good wish,
We are, dear sir, yours very truly,

WM. DRESBACK,
Chairman of Jurors,
A. O. LEASK,
Vice Chairman,
P. K. GORDON,
Juror.

T. M. WASTIE,
Secretary.

The markets of California could be used to the great advantage of the Northwest. I found that the products of the farm were very high, and there is no doubt that butter, cheese, poultry and eggs could be exported into that country and sold at a fair profit.

In conclusion, I desire to state that the decorations of our space, made so attractive, was the work of my able assistant, Mr. Stephen Robertson.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES ANDERSON.

No. 3.

REPORT OF MR. C. O. SWANSON.

(SPECIAL SCANDINAVIAN AGENT IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.)

WATERVILLE, P. Q., 1st November, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my work since 1st November, 1893:—

I have made two trips to Alberta with settlers and delegates, and through my agency 76 homesteads have been taken up. Sixty-nine of these have been taken by people from the States, and seven by people who came direct from Sweden.

I have the names of 293 persons, men, women and children, who have gone to the North-west to settle from different states. Also 105 direct from Sweden. Forty-seven of these are servant-girls, to whom I have sent prepaid tickets, and they are mostly in service with families in the province of Quebec.

I have received and answered about 900 letters of inquiry.

The prospect for emigration among the Scandinavians of the United States is promising. There are a good many more who would have gone this year, but they could not dispose of their property on account of the hard times.

All who have gone, with two or three exceptions, are well satisfied with both the land and the climate, and have written favourably of the country to their friends.

In reference to emigration from Sweden, the prospect is not very promising, as the most of those who come out are in poor circumstances and not able to take up homesteads, but have to look for work, and as work seems scarce at present there does not seem much to encourage them to come out.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. O. SWANSON.

Department of the Interior.

No. 4.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COLONIZATION WORK PERFORMED BY REV FATHER MORIN.

(TRANSLATION.)

MORINVILLE, ALTA., 1st December, 1894.

To the Hon. T. MAYNE DALY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my fourth annual report on my colonization work in Northern Alberta.

PROSPEROUS SETTLEMENTS.

The accompanying schedule is proof, I think, that our French-Canadian colonies are in a very prosperous condition, and that we have just cause to rejoice at our success.

STEADY STREAM OF IMMIGRANTS.

Immigration is going its way, each train bringing in some new families. Almost every week parties of delegates visit the colonies and return home with a good impression of the country. The Western States, Washington, Kansas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas continue to furnish us with a good class of settlers. We are so favourably impressed with those that have come so far that we are most anxious indeed to see others joining them soon.

CANADIANS RETURNING.

Many of the old Canadians who left the province of Quebec years ago and have brought up large families in a foreign land are anxious to-day to return to their native country in order to end their days on Canadian soil. Some have come in already, bringing with them their horses, wagons, agricultural implements, household effects, etc., besides sufficient capital to enable them to start farming operations with every possible chance of success.

SETTLERS' CATTLE.

The Government in admitting settlers' cattle free of duty has inaugurated a wise policy which cannot fail to help immigration to this side.

NEW COLONIES.

Two new colonies have been founded since last spring, namely, Granger and Vegreville. Considerable work is being done in these centres, and there is, of course, much activity. Granger has already 375 acres of prairie land under cultivation, and over 4,000 bushels of grain were harvested last year. This colony is composed of 27 families, consisting of 121 souls in all.

Vegreville is of a more recent date. The colonists have not been able to sow this year; but they have broken and prepared for crop about one hundred acres, erected seven houses with appurtenances, and opened up a road. The colony is situated 15 miles west of Beaver lake, at the junction of the Vermilion river and Willow creek. The site is really magnificent, water is abundant, the soil rich, and timber and fuel are within easy range of the settlers. Next spring we expect about forty families for this colony.

PROGRESS IN THE OLDER SETTLEMENTS.

I had the pleasure last fall of visiting the older colonies, that is to say those that have been in existence from two to three years, and I must say that I was delighted with the feeling of satisfaction prevailing amongst them. Everywhere I found work, progress and ease.

GOOD CROPS.

The crop, about which we had felt so anxious, turned out well. The average yield will be over twenty-four bushels per acre. Vegetables, which are reported a failure in other provinces, have come out splendidly here. Wheat sown in small quantities gives satisfaction. Oats and barley are our favourite grains. Owing to the scanty development of our lands and the high freight rates our settlers rightly prefer to grow cereals which they can utilize at home to fatten their cattle.

BUILDING TIMBER.

In certain places in the colony, notably at Morinville, timber for building purposes is becoming somewhat scarce, and the settlers have petitioned the Government for permission to cut down on the timber reserves such wood as they are really in need of, taking, however, only such trees as have already fallen, or those standing but dead and dry. This request, which appears to be a just one, would if granted enable the settlers to substitute neat frame houses for their present temporary shanties, and to clear the limits of all dry and inflammable stumps and branches, thus preventing the great forest fires from which the county has suffered so much in the past. No doubt, if a spark were to fall through carelessness in these limits, strewn as they are with dry wood, a disastrous conflagration would be sure to result.

The Government would have to appoint a forest-ranger, who would superintend the cutting down of wood, acting under the immediate instructions of the Homestead Inspector or Land Agent.

MORE POST OFFICES WANTED.

The necessity for opening out new post offices is being much felt and petitions to that effect have been sent to the Postmaster General, which it is hoped will be entertained.

WASHING FOR GOLD.

The Great Saskatchewan continues to carry in its waters a gold-dust which our settlers hasten to collect. Nearly \$20,000 worth was realized in this manner last year; this sum does not include the whole amount of gain as several miners have not yet disposed of their precious metal. The gold-dust, made into small ingots, is sold to the banks and merchants at a price of \$15 per ounce. Some miners in their first year's experience have collected thirty-four dollars in seven days work. Many of our settlers, after their spring work is done, while waiting for the haying and harvesting to begin, spend the interval on the river and bring back handsome sums. The process is very simple; is easily learnt; the tools cost almost nothing—a shovel, a pick, a wheel-barrow, a few planks and a little quicksilver, such is the outfit our miner requires to gather up a fortune, provided, of course, he is lucky enough to strike a good vein.

THE PROPOSED SASKATCHEWAN BRIDGE.

We were well pleased last spring at the news that the Government had granted a certain amount of money to aid in the construction of a bridge across the Saskatchewan at Edmonton. Unhappily, as is generally the case, too much time elapses between the vote of appropriation and the commencement of the work to be done. As yet nothing has been done and the delay causes much hardship, as we are unable for weeks together to cross the river in the spring and fall; even the mail only reaches us with great difficulty and much danger.

Department of the Interior.

All are agreed as to the importance and usefulness of placing the whole district within direct and easy communication with the terminus of the railway, as this bridge will do.

ROADS.

There is much work to be done in connection with the opening up of roads. They were laid out in all directions and generally follow a straight line, without regard to surveys. As matters are at present, in order to pass round the enclosures and cultivated fields it is necessary to follow the lines from south to north and from east to west, and thus undergo the difficulties of opening roads across woods, ponds and swamps, which sometimes involves heavy expenses for the settlers. The local government, it is true, makes some small allowance for these public works, but such a grant is altogether out of proportion to the cost of the work. It would perhaps have been more advisable to follow the example of the government by making the road allowance one chain wide, and to let the interested owners of adjacent lands determine for themselves as to the most convenient location, without following the survey-lines exactly.

THE DEMAND FOR LANDS.

The free homesteads are almost all taken up within a radius of 40 to 50 miles from Edmonton, and we find farmers and ranchers located on lands 50 to 60 miles from that place. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has already sold a fair proportion of its lands: the price therefor varies from three to four dollars an acre. It is certainly a great advantage to be able to settle on good land, fit for agriculture, in close proximity to markets, churches, schools, post offices, etc. under such easy conditions as the company now offers.

PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENT EVERYWHERE VISIBLE.

The general aspect of the country is visibly changing; the clumps of willows are fast disappearing under the settler's axe; the prairies are being converted into magnificent cultivated fields, where large herds of cattle and sheep graze; new roads are being opened up; rivers are being dammed to obtain water-power; in the valleys, along the shores of rivers and lakes, can be seen pretty little houses, modest in appearance it is true, but suggestive of the ease and happiness of the settlers whom they shelter. A tourist who had visited the Edmonton district before the construction of the railway would at the present day scarcely recognize the country, so great has been the progress of agriculture and the increase of population.

PROSPECTING FOR COAL OIL.

The explorations made at Egg lake with the object of finding coal oil have not so far given any practical result. The work was suspended last winter, and will not probably be continued till the report of the engineers, who are at present in the Athabaska district, is made known. Beds of bitumen lead to the belief in the probable existence at that place of rich deposits. If the government consent to follow up the work of exploration there is no doubt as to the successful result, and this new resource will be added to the numerous other natural advantages already possessed by this district.

PROSPECTIVE RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The distance from Edmonton to Egg lake is 25 miles, and as soon as a bridge is constructed across the river Saskatchewan the C. & E. Railway Company will extend its line to Egg lake and probably as far as the "Landing," and thus place all the settlements of the far North in direct communication with other parts of the Dominion.

THANKS TO THE C. P. R.

I make it my duty to express my appreciation of the kindness shewn on our behalf by the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.; in my continued relations with them I have ever found them polite, affable and kind. With such agents

difficulties are always easily surmounted, and the exception in this matter, as in every other, only helps to confirm the general rule. The railway authorities have shewn themselves generous and liberal in granting free transportation to the delegates or others who came to visit the country with a view of settling in it.

APPROXIMATE PRICES IN EDMONTON MARKET.

The following are (approximately) the market prices now prevailing at Edmonton:—

One team of horses (2000 lbs.).....	\$150.00 to \$200.00
One team of native horses.....	\$40.00 to \$60.00
One yoke of oxen.....	\$80.00 to \$100.00
Good milch cows.....	\$25.00 to \$30.00 each
Yearling heifers.....	\$10.00 to \$13.00 do
Sheep.....	\$3.00 to \$4.00 do
Lard.....	\$5.00 to \$6.00 per cwt
Lard.....	6 to 7 cts. per lb
Beef.....	\$5.00 to \$8.00 per cwt
Beef.....	7 to 12 cts. per lb
Butter.....	25 to 30 do do
Tea.....	30 to 50 do do
Coffee.....	40 to 50 do do
Rice.....	6 to 8 do do
Sugar.....	6 to 8 do do
Flour.....	\$1.75 to \$2.25 per cwt
Wheat.....	40 to 50 cts. per bushel
Barley.....	25 to 26 do do
Oats.....	19 to 22 do do
Potatoes.....	25 to 30 do do
Tobacco.....	50 cts. to \$1.00 per lb
Coal oil.....	50 to 60 cts. per gal
Hay.....	\$5.00 to \$6.00 per ton
Double wagon.....	\$80.00
Buckboard.....	\$40.00 to \$60.00
Double harness.....	\$25.00 to \$30.00
Single harness.....	\$15.00 to \$18.00
Plough.....	\$16.00
Combined plough.....	\$25.00 to \$28.00
Harrow (per section).....	\$5.00
Lumber.....	\$15.00 to \$25.00 per M
Lumber (dressed).....	\$22.00 to \$30.00 per M

* These prices rise in the spring from 25 to 30 per cent. for grain, cattle and farm products.

THE OUTLOOK FOR IMMIGRATION.

If one may judge from the numerous delegations coming in from Kansas and the Dakotas, we have good grounds for expecting a large immigration of our fellow-countrymen from those places next spring.

Acting under special instructions received from your department I shall leave shortly for the Western States to work actively at the repatriation of our Canadian compatriots, inducing them to emigrate to the large and fertile fields of the Canadian North-west.

I have the honour to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

J. BTE. MORIN, Priest,
N. W. Colonization Agent.

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE

Of French Canadian colonies in the Edmonton District, appended to Rev. Father Morin's annual report for 1894.

No.	Colonies.	Tps.	Rgs.	Date of Foundation.	Families.	Souls.	Acres Ploughed this Summer.	Acres sown.	Yield in Grain.	Yield in Vegetables.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
									Bush.	Bush.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	Morinville.....	55-56	24-25	1891	102	510	1,425	3,175	60,100	14,000	650	1,000	450	2,900
2	St. Albert.....	53-54	24-25	1860	76	456	806	1,794	44,200	11,500	436	2,000	500	1,600
3	Fort Saskatchewan.....	54-55	22-23	1874	71	355	537	1,171	14,320	9,400	400	1,800	180	1,650
4	St. Pierre.....	53-54	26-27	1875	45	135	248	552	12,000	1,780	130	400	80	900
5	Stony Plain.....	52-53	26-27	1891	88	80	146	624	16,040	1,000	40	105	.....	280
6	Granger.....	55-56	26-27	1893	27	121	117	258	4,040	1,000	88	70	.....	100
7	Sandy Lake.....	51-52	23-24	1892	41	79	184	184	6,900	1,020	48	82	.....	220
8	Vegreville.....	51-52	14-15	1894	11	56	75	.....	.....	100	37	20	.....	44
9	Edmonton.....	53	24	1880	45	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10	.....	10
10	South Edmonton.....	52	24	1891	10	60	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
					466	1,987	3,538	8,758	157,600	40,000	1,849	5,547	1,210	7,774

This statement has been prepared with all possible care; notwithstanding which I cannot guarantee the perfect accuracy of the figures on account of the difficulty of procuring information and verifying it in the sparsely settled and varied district of Edmonton. I affirm, nevertheless, that the results given are below rather than above the actual ones.

MORINVILLE, Alta., 1st December, 1894.

J. BTE. MORIN, Priest.

N. W. Colonization Agent.

No. 5.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT BY REV. FATHER MORIN.

(TRANSLATION.)

To the Honourable
T. MAYNE DALY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my report on the journeys which you authorized me to take to Kansas and Minnesota, with the object of visiting my compatriots and persuading them to come and settle in our North-west Territories.

To make my work more efficacious I felt that I ought to inform myself thoroughly of the actual condition of our western colonies and get the most precise data of their progress since they were established.

I thought myself authorized to devote to this object part of the grant which your department has been pleased to allot to me. The detailed report, for 1894, which I have submitted to the department will prove to you that our colonies are in a prosperous state, that much work has been done there, that the farmers are content with their position, and that the government is justified in spending a little money in the creation and for the maintenance of such colonies.

I left Montreal on the 17th of last October and arrived at Edmonton on the 23rd of the same month. My first care was to visit the Beaver Lake colony, named Vegreville, three-fourths of which is made up of Canadians who came last spring from Kansas and Washington.

I visited in succession the colonies of Morinville, Granger, St. Pierre, Fort Saskatchewan, Stony Plain, Edmonton and Sandy Lake. I repeat with pleasure that everywhere I found the colonies satisfied; everywhere I remarked work and progress; the 157,000 bushels of grain as well as the 40,000 bushels of vegetables which have been harvested this year prove this sufficiently.

These visits to the dwelling places and the information gained kept me in the west till the end of November, but I thought that an account of the work done in each of these centres since their establishment would make my annual report more interesting and supply your department with statistics which have a certain utility.

I left Edmonton in the first days of December and went directly to St. Joseph, Missouri, stopping at St. Paul's, Minn., to inquire into the different ticket and freight tariffs on the various railway lines.

I visited successively Atchison, Palmer, Washington, Clyde, St. Joseph, Kansas, Aurora and Concordia; I found a numerous population in all these places which had partly come from the province of Quebec and arrived in Kansas about fifteen or twenty years ago.

The greater part of them had lived for some time in Illinois and Kentucky, and came here by wagon, bringing their households as far as Kansas, when that state was opened for colonization. They lived happily and prosperously until within the last three years, when the bad harvests came.

There exists at present a general discontent caused by the excessive droughts which destroy the harvests; every one speaks of leaving; a large number has already taken the road to Oklahoma, Wyoming, and the other neighbouring states. This emigration takes place in wagons and little caravans.

I spent 14 days in going about in the country giving lectures and holding small meetings. All would be glad to come and settle in the North-west if they had the means to pay the expenses of removal. The ticket and freight tariff is very high, and the people, although well-to-do in the sense of having plenty of effects, are not able to realize the required amount of ready money.

Department of the Interior.

The ticket tariff from St. Joe, Mo., to Edmonton by the Soo Line is from \$33.60; that of freight for the same distance and by the same lines is from \$134.00 per car of 20,000 lbs.

Almost all own from 160, 320 to 400 acres of land and more. To cultivate farms of such a size they have machinery valued at \$1,000 to \$1,500, four or five teams of working horses, vehicles for summer and winter, ploughs and machines for sowing, harrowing, weeding, reaping and threshing.

The farms are nearly all mortgaged up to their actual value; the colonists pay very high money interest, without income, and the loan companies are inexorable. The colonists have decided to abandon their properties, to take their stock of animals and machines, and to seek elsewhere an amelioration of their condition.

In the spring about fifteen of these families will come to us at Edmonton. It would be a great advantage to us if the horses could be sold at a reasonable price, and if the colonists had the means of raising the money necessary to pay their passage.

I shall direct these families towards the Beaver Lake colony. They will form a contingent of a hundred, and will serve as a nucleus to tempt others to follow them.

Returning to Winnipeg I learned that a group of families was preparing to leave Minnesota, and wished for information on the Canadian North-west. I obtained an authorization to visit these families, and I am happy to say that, as in Kansas, there is a great agitation in favour of our rich North-west Territory.

I visited the Canadian colonies of Benson, Appleton, Glencoe, Winsted, Silver Lake, Plato and Dayton, in the counties of Swift, McLeod and Hennepin.

I met more than two hundred Canadian families who are settled in these centres. I have given lectures everywhere, distributed leaflets and pamphlets, and visited several families at their homes.

I hope that a dozen families will come to us next spring from these places. Five have already left to try the winter climate of Edmonton. They are the families of:—

Ed. Boutin.....	man, wife and	8	children.
O. Goudreau.....	“ “ “	8	“
B. Charest	“ “ “	10	“
H. Mercier.....	“ “ “	3	“
Ch. Dumont.....	“ “ “	10	“

A total of.....5 men, 5 women and 39 “

This beginning is satisfactory enough.

These families wish to spend the winter in Edmonton. They have rented houses in South Edmonton, and intend to buy land from the C. P. R., or from the government in the Paspaschase reserve.

At Glencoe I strengthened and encouraged future colonists who had bought lands from the C. P. R. by letters of attorney and had made two annual payments, but intended to give up everything, having been alarmed by the ridiculous calumnies which are spread against our North-west country.

I can affirm that my journey has been very useful to a large number of colonists who will come as settlers either in the spring or later.

It has been useful to the cause that I uphold, colonization, in making known the real advantages which the North-west offers to fathers of large families.

It has been useful to the country which we are colonizing by enabling me to shew the people the inanity and absurdity of the objections brought forward by those who wish to oppose emigration to our country.

To recapitulate, I am content with my journey, and before two months have passed we shall see its practical results.

The above respectfully submitted,

J. BTE. MORIN, Priest.

No. 6.

TRANSLATION OF REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT OF *LA SOCIÉTÉ
GÉNÉRALE DE COLONISATION ET DE RAPATRIEMENT*
OF MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, 2nd January, 1895.

To the Hon. T. MAYNE DALY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In the capacity of immigration agent, attached to the “General Society of Colonization and Repatriation of the Province of Quebec,” I have the honour to report on the operations of this society during the first nine months of its existence, that is to say, since its official recognition by letters patent issued in Quebec on the 3rd of March, 1894, till the closing of the proceedings of the general meeting on the 29th December.

SCOPE OF THE SOCIETY.

Notwithstanding its name and its place of origin, the character of the society is as general as possible, and its operations extend to all parts of the Dominion as well as beyond the boundaries. Having fixed its centre of action in the heart of the commercial metropolis of Canada, it has not delayed to put itself in relation with, not only the different classes of citizens of this country who are disposed to establish themselves on our vast domains, but as well with those of the great American Republic, dispersed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and those of Europe, more particularly in France, Belgium and Switzerland. In proof of this I am happy to mention the establishment on Lake Superior, in the township of Wolfe (Labelle district), of a colony of French-Canadians, who emigrated many years ago to California, and the expected arrival in the township of Boyer (the same district), of a Belgian colony, of whom an advance guard is already in the township of Marchand

ENCOURAGEMENT OF COLONIZATION.

The first care of the society, after opening its office in Montreal, was to distribute everywhere, but more especially among the population of Canada and the United States, thousands and thousands of pamphlets treating of agriculture and colonization, furnished by the federal and local governments as well as by the society. The result of this propagandism had not to be long waited for. The offices of the society were crowded by persons anxious for information on the subject of colonization, and the ceaseless demand for these documents demonstrates superabundantly the lively interest which has been everywhere awakened in the opening out of our boundless territory.

INFLUENCE OF “LE COLONISATEUR.”

The newspaper *Le Colonisateur Canadien*, which has been so graciously put at the disposition of the society by your department, should be credited with a large share in obtaining these satisfactory results. The press, (is it necessary to repeat it?) has an extraordinary power for good, and it is a great satisfaction to me to be able to recognise here that, without any distinction of nationalities and political parties, it has furnished the society with an infinitely valuable assistance. With new resources, useful improvements could be effected in the publication of the organ

Department of the Interior.

of the society, as for example by the reproduction of engravings calculated to give a correct idea of the different regions suitable for colonization and the progress of the settlements. A picture, whatever may be said to the contrary, will for a long time yet remain the best means of advertisement. By collecting a number of interesting views of this kind the officers of the society will soon be in a position to give, with excellent results, lectures illustrated by oxyhydrogen light views. In my humble opinion a double advantage will thus be gained, for the journal as well as the work accomplished by the society.

A FOLDER MAP.

Taking advantage of the benevolent offer of the Department of the Interior in that behalf, the society has prepared an advertisement map, an edition of 12,000 copies being issued. This map includes the regions of the Ottawa and of the St. Maurice, and on the reverse information is given as to the regions of lake St. John and Temiscamingue. The demand for this publication is considerable. In time, if the favour already mentioned is not withdrawn, the society could extend this work to other parts of the country.

LECTURES.

Being occupied by the organization of the bureau of the society, the editing of the *Colonisateur Canadien*, and the many other occupations which daily present themselves, it has been quite impossible for me to realize the project formed at the commencement of the society to lecture in the manufacturing centres, as well as in the Western American States, on behalf of the cause of colonization and repatriation. Nevertheless I hope, during the coming year, to carry out this important part of our programme. It has been carried out, in part, by Mr. L. E. Carufel, the zealous secretary, who has visited the Eastern States, and by the Rev. Father C. A. M. Paradis, who directed himself towards the Central and Western States, where he obtained a signal success.

VISITS TO SUITABLE FIELDS FOR COLONIZATION.

For my part I have traversed the valley of the Ottawa at different times, particularly the Labelle region, where I have led a good number of colonists; also the region of lake St. John in such a manner that in directing people to these places I can speak of them in a pertinent manner.

PREVENTIVE WORK.

Yet, as an additional explanation of the fact that I have not as yet reached the line of 45°, I owe it to truth to say that the society, though desirous of engaging actively in the repatriation of the Canadian emigrants to the United States, has above all at heart to prevent and arrest, if possible, the departure of our people to foreign parts. It seems to me that it is the most rational conduct on its part to begin there. Profiting by the favourable circumstances which presented themselves, notably in the direction of agriculture, in this country, it has undertaken an active campaign to engage our population to turn in this direction as to a haven of safety. Its appeal was addressed largely to the labouring classes of the large city of Montreal, of whom the greater part belonged originally to the farming community, and it proposes during the present winter to give lectures in the city and suburbs when work becomes more and more scarce and want grows proportionately.

GENERAL OPERATIONS.

In order to avoid unnecessary length in the preparation of this report, I will now give a succinct summary of the principal operations of the society up to date.

Since the 11th April, 1894, 1,140 colonists have registered at the offices of the society in Montreal, with the object of obtaining reduced rates to visit the regions to be colonized, and it is probable that more than double the number have come to obtain information of all kinds. About 717 persons have definitely settled on the

lots in the districts north of Montreal, of lake St. John, of the St. Maurice, of lake Temiscamingue and in the great Canadian West. Besides, the society has, at the same time, procured employment for more than 500 persons.

RESULTS.

It would be rash to claim that these figures represent in its entirety the work accomplished by the society. In fact certain results of its propagandism will not be visible for several months, perhaps not for some years. One cannot hope to gather in the harvest as soon as the seed is in the ground. Without doubt the future will confirm the views I have brought forward in this respect.

However it may be, I can affirm fearlessly, that by its perservering labour the society has powerfully contributed to the work of colonization, and to revived confidence in the definite success of this great cause; lastly, that the society has, from its first year, given tangible proofs of the necessity for its existence and its usefulness.

OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

This report would remain incomplete if, in conclusion, I did not briefly indicate the means which, in the opinion of the society, are the most suitable to accelerate the progress of its chosen enterprise.

I must mention :

1st. The immediate extension of the "Montreal and Western Railway" from its actual terminus at Labelle to lake Nominigüe, a distance of 20 miles. The extraordinary number of colonists going to this district makes this a necessity;

2nd. The grant of efficacious aid for opening the numerous highways of the new township. The Dominion Government having admitted the principle of granting pecuniary aid to the railway companies for colonization purposes, would only act logically in agreeing to the opening, within a certain radius of these railways, of these colonization routes. There has never been a more favourable concurrence of circumstances to justify such an act.

3rd. The grant of reduced rates to *bona fide* settlers going to the Matapedia, Baie des Chaleurs and Gaspé by way of the Intercolonial Railway. The Dominion controlling this railway could easily do this without damage to its receipts, and at the same time by these means help our brave pioneers and show a noble example to the railway companies interested in the development of the country by colonization.

4th. Sending some agents into the Western American States. Repeated requests come to us from this direction, where there is without doubt a large harvest to be reaped. In opposition to what is observed in the Eastern States, where a large proportion of the Canadian element in the population is employed in the factories, and one has to be very prudent in the choice of eligible colonists, one finds in Michigan and the other Western States a population of woodmen and farmers whom the destruction of the forests and the present crisis obliges to change their place of abode. These are the colonists who are armed at all points for the work of clearing our territory, which calls for thousands to attempt the enterprise.

These are some of the most important points to be brought forward; but I do not claim to have made a complete study of the subject. Time and experience will not fail to instruct us further in this respect. Only I am content to have communicated to you the summary of the representations which come to us daily. Perhaps it will be useful for you to know them.

CONCLUSION.

Nothing remains, sir, but to thank you for the generous assistance which you have been pleased to accord to the Colonization Society of Montreal. Thanks to this support, it can show for the first year sure results, the importance of which cannot fail to increase in the future if the assistance is not withdrawn.

The above respectfully submitted.

Your very obedient servant,

T. A. BRISSON,

General Agent of the Society.

Department of the Interior.

No. 7.

REPORT OF MR. H. HURTEAU ON FRENCH-CANADIAN REPATRIATION.

(TRANSLATION.)

DOMINION IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you my report regarding repatriation for the year ending the 31st December, 1894.

During the past year a large number of French-Canadians have returned to their early homes. In the last half of the year 720 families, coming from the United States, arrived at Montreal, en route, for the most part, to the farms which they had abandoned in former years in the delusive hope of doing better in the factories across the border. The disastrous events which have so seriously disturbed the commerce and industries of the United States in recent times have tended to make these people realize their mistake as they never did before, and they are coming back to the soil of Canada in ever increasing numbers.

In the present report I can only speak of what has been observed in Montreal. The accompanying schedule shows that more than seven thousand souls arrived here during the last twelve months. More have not returned because they delayed too long and unhappily found themselves without the means of paying the expenses of the journey. Every day I receive letters and correspondence on this subject. Many say that a reduction of railway rates would enable them to return.

It is not astonishing that such a large number of Canadians return to their country. Among our neighbours across the line there still exists a feeling of discomfort, and it is impossible to say how long it will last. Doubtless the movement towards repatriation will continue, and the French-Canadians who left their farms, which supported them, for the sole pleasure of emigrating, will return to their proper homes.

Some years' experience of life in manufactories will have proved to them that farm life produces a strong and healthy generation, while life in a factory exhausts the worker. And, since they have found out that other industries are subject to unforeseen and sudden disastrous shocks, this lesson will be profitable to them and their compatriots for the future, and they will find the plough and harrow less irksome, and more certain of reward for their labour than either lathe or loom.

I am, unfortunately, obliged to admit that some Canadians from the province of Quebec have emigrated to the United States in the course of the present year; but happily their number has been small, notwithstanding anything the American customs officials may say to the contrary in their reports.

I close my report by saying that in the course of the approaching year I anticipate welcoming an even larger number of our expatriated compatriots, if the Honourable Minister of the Interior continues to exhibit the same interest in the cause, which is at the same time noble, patriotic and national.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. HURTEAU.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of the number of repatriated Canadians arriving at the Bonaventure Station, G.T.R. (Montreal) during the year 1894.

Months.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
January	72	71	158	301	6,300 00
February	101	92	180	373	7,770 00
March	82	85	190	357	8,100 00
April	125	121	195	441	12,700 00
May	147	153	318	618	15,825 00
June	104	190	215	419	9,815 00
July	89	97	198	384	8,950 00
August	88	87	202	377	8,725 00
September	75	74	184	333	8,265 00
October	86	87	161	335	7,065 00
November	49	55	111	215	3,330 00
December	47	51	114	212	3,425 00
	1,065	1,074	2,226	4,365	899,910 00

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of the number of repatriated Canadians arriving at the Windsor Station, C.P.R. (Montreal) during the year 1894.

Months.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Value of Effects.
					\$ cts.
January	41	38	123	192	2,975 00
February	49	52	129	230	4,241 00
March	53	51	127	231	3,550 00
April	69	70	165	304	5,125 00
May	76	74	248	398	8,350 00
June	52	55	137	244	3,775 00
July	46	48	131	225	4,125 00
August	47	51	128	226	3,935 00
September	35	34	105	174	3,550 00
October	44	43	126	213	4,135 00
November	27	28	98	153	2,050 00
December	32	31	103	166	2,250 00
	571	575	1,620	2,766	848,061 00

Department of the Interior.

REPORTS OF CANADIAN AGENTS.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT ST. JOHN, N. B.

(MR. S. GARDNER.)

ST. JOHN, N. B., 31st December, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR—I have the honour to submit my report showing the operations of this agency during 1894.

INCREASED ARRIVALS.

The numbers reported at this agency via St. Lawrence, Halifax, Quebec and United States, and not otherwise reported, are 141 English, 6 Irish, 4 Scotch, 1 German—total 152 immigrants. Of these 16 were farmers, 35 farm labourers, 1 general labourer, 6 mechanics, 2 clerks and traders, 24 female domestics, 61 miscellaneous. 4 went to Quebec, 3 to the United States.

DISPOSAL OF IMMIGRANTS.

The farmers bought farms and settled on them. The farm labourers were at once forwarded to the different counties and to the parties who had applied at this agency for them, also the female domestics and the miscellaneous. The demand for all classes of workers on the soil and domestic servants still exceeds the supply.

SATISFIED SETTLERS.

All who have become settlers through my agency this year are well satisfied with their present position, and pleased with the country, their only regret being that they had not come before.

PLENTY OF ENQUIRIES.

As usual, I am getting applications from all parts of Europe and the United States for information about the country, and these receive my prompt and careful attention.

FORMER NEW BRUNSWICKERS RETURNING HOME.

I am pleased to report the return during the year 1894, to their old homes in this province, of a still greater number of former residents than I was able to report last year. These people, for the most part, have been trying their fortunes in the United States, but with indifferent success.

VALUE OF IMMIGRANTS' EFFECTS.

The immigrants passing through this agency brought in cash \$9,700, and effects \$7,725. These figures show an advance on those of last year.

The customs records at the port of St. John shows 260 entries and 800 persons, having effects valued at \$37,000.

STATISTICS OF TRAVEL.

The travel by the international line between Boston and St John shows an increase on last year's figures, viz. :—Ins 22,572, outs 7,940.

REPORTS FROM THE COUNTIES.

During the year there settled in :—

Albert county.....	96
Queen's do	60
St. John do	6
Charlotte do	175
Westmoreland county.....	740
York county.....	222
Carleton do	310
Victoria do	326
Madawaska county.....	94
Northumberland county.....	224
Restigouche county.....	71
Gloucester do	16
Kent county.....	98
Total number of persons.....	2,438

ALBERT COUNTY.

Those who came into this county were Canadians returning from the United States, and to remain.

My correspondent says:—"Immigrants would do well to settle in this county. Our soil is excellent, our meadows are extensive and very productive, capable of producing the best quality of hay. At present there are some farms for sale, which can be purchased at reasonable prices. Lumbering is carried on extensively. We have stone quarries. Our plaster quarries are being worked largely."

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Fifteen families came in during the year. Ten took up lands under the Labour Act. Five bought and paid for farms and settled. All Canadians, except one, a United States citizen who paid for his farm.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Quite a number of the emigrants who came into this county bought lands for farming purposes, others came to seek work. Agricultural pursuits are better attended to than formerly. Crops have been good, especially hay, which has turned out better than for years past. A dairy has now been established within a few miles from St. Stephen which is proving a great benefit to the farmers in that locality. Among those who came during the year were 29 United States citizens, 7 Danes, 3 Irish, 2 Scotch, the others Canadians, all from the United States. The Canadians express themselves glad to get home again.

WESTMORELAND.

All who came into this county during the year were, without exception, returned Canadians, and they brought with them all they could scrape together, after a hard earned experience across the border.

YORK COUNTY.

My informant in this county says: "We have good land for settlement at Little lake and Beaver ridge. Good roads 16 miles from Tracey station. Well suited for dairying and beef raising, as there is plenty wild grass affording good pasture and an abundant supply of water." Of the arrivals during the year 9 families were Canadians, 2 United States citizens, and 1 English.

Department of the Interior.

CARLETON COUNTY.

My correspondent in this county states that the settlers who arrived during the year brought with them \$12,600 worth of effects.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

There were in this county 35 applications for Crown lands under the Act received and granted in 1894. 69 Canadians returned from the United States, some from the state of Maine, where they had gone to better their condition but returned poorer but wiser. My correspondent in this county mentions, "Several Crown land lots and improved farms for sale at very reasonable prices." "There is also," he says, "a large tract of land owned by the railway company which would make superior farms."

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

The report from this county says that a number of families have come back and applied for lands under the Labour Act. One who left this county 7 or 8 years ago returned and brought \$4,000 cash, repurchased a lot of land and paid \$2,800 cash for it.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Chatham. Those who came into this district are all Canadians except three English, three United States citizens, and two Italians, out of 224. The Canadians were glad to reach home again.

RESTIGOUCHE.

My correspondent says all the immigrants that came into this county during 1894 were returned Canadians from the United States, with their effects which are very considerable.

GLOUCESTER.

Settlers principally returned Canadians from the United States.

KENT.

The depression in the lumber trade has had the effect of driving many to agricultural pursuits.

The dairying establishments now being erected throughout the county are having a wonderful effect in stimulating our farmers, and are proving a great boon.

The hay crop last season was above the average; grain below, particularly oats; potatoes up to the usual mark.

Settlers principally returned Canadians from United States, one coming all the way from Minnesota.

KING'S.

I learn that in this county there are several desirable improved farms for sale on reasonable terms, as well as unimproved land.

CONCLUSION.

Those entering the province by other routes than Halifax and Quebec, so far reported as actually entered were 2,438. Of these 2,385 were Canadians returning from the United States, 35 United States citizens, 7 Danes, 3 Irish, 2 Scotch, 2 Italians and 4 English, bringing with them cash \$53,904, and effects worth \$64,523. Total number of immigrant arrivals, including those entered at this agency, 2,490.

The reports from the counties given above were from most reliable persons.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. GARDNER.

Dominion Immigration Agent, St. John, N. B.

List of Retail Prices of the ordinary Articles of Food required by the Working Classes for 1894.

Provisions.	PRICES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.	0 11	0 16
Bread, best wheat, 2 lbs. loaf	0 5	0 6
do brown do	0 5	0 6
Butter, salt, per lb.	0 16	0 20
do fresh do roll	0 20	0 25
Beef, fresh do when cut	0 8	0 12
do do per quarter	0 4	0 7
Beer, per quart	0 10	
Candles, per lb. mould	0 12	
Coal oil, per gallon	0 15	0 25
Cheese, per lb.	0 12	0 16
Coffee, ground, per lb.	0 24	0 36
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.	1 25	1 30
Eggs, per doz. (according to season)	0 12	0 30
Flour, per barrel 196 lbs., best	3 60	4 00
do do do 2nd	3 00	3 50
Fish, dry cod, per 100 lbs.	3 40	4 00
Firewood, per cord, city measure, which is larger by $\frac{1}{16}$ than ordinary	5 00	6 00
Ham, per lb.	0 10	0 12
Shoulders, per lb.	0 9	0 12
Herring, per barrel	3 50	4 00
Mustard, per lb.	0 25	0 35
Milk, per quart	0 5	0 6
Mutton, per lb.	0 5	0 6
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.	3 00	3 50
Pepper, per lb.	0 12	0 15
Potatoes, per bushel	0 40	0 50
Pork, fresh, per lb.	0 07	0 10
Rice, arracan, per lb.	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4
Soap, yellow do		0 6
Sugar, yellow do	0 3	0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salt, per lb.		0 1
Tea, black, per lb.	0 20	0 25
do green do	0 30	0 40
Tobacco do	0 35	0 45
Veal do	0 5	0 8

S. GARDNER,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

LIST of Retail Prices of Raiment required by the Working Classes for 1894.

Clothing.	PRICES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Coats, under, tweed.....	3 00	3 50
do over do	3 50	5 00
Trowsers do	2 00	3 00
Vests do	1 00	2 00
Shirts, flannel, all wool.....	1 00	1 50
do cotton	50	75
do under, all wool.....	75	1 00
Hats, felt, hard.....	60	75
Socks, woollen.....	25	30
do cotton	12	20
Blankets, all wool, per pair.....	2 00	3 00
Rugs, do each.....	75	1 40
Flannel, do per yard.....	20	30
Cotton, shirting do	12	20
do sheeting do	25	30
Canadian cloth, tweed do	40	60
Shoes, men's do	1 50	2 00
do women's do	75	1 00
Boots, men's do	2 00	3 00
do women's do	90	1 00
India rubber overshoes, men's, per pair.....	60	70
do do women's do	50	75

S. GARDNER.

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

ST. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1894.

Average Rate of Wages for the year 1894.

EMPLOYMENT.	WAGES.	
	From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Farm labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 50
do do with board.....	4 00	6 00
Female farm servants, per month, with board.....	5 00	6 00
Masons, per day, without board, union prices.....	3 00	3 00
Bricklayers do do do.....	3 00	3 00
Carpenters do do do.....	2 00	2 50
Lumbermen, per month, with board.....	15 00	20 00
Shipwrights, per day, without board.....	3 00	3 00
Blacksmiths do do.....	1 50	2 00
Wheelwrights do do.....	3 00	4 00
Gardeners, per month, with board.....	15 00	20 00
do do without board.....	20 00	25 00
Female cooks, per month.....	8 00	12 00
Laundresses do.....	8 00	12 00
Female domestics, per month.....	6 00	10 00
General labourers, per day, without board.....	1 00	1 50
Miners do do.....	1 50	2 00
Mill hands do do.....	1 50	2 00
Engine drivers, per month do.....	60 00	90 00
Saddlers, per week do.....	9 00	12 00
Boot makers do do.....	9 00	12 00
Tailors do do.....	9 00	12 00

S. GARDNER,

Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

St. JOHN, N.B., 31st December, 1894.

No. 2.

REPORT OF HALIFAX AGENT.

(MR. E. M. CLAY.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, 31st December, 1894.A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa, Canada.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit for your information a report of the arrival and departure of immigrants at this agency for the twelve months ending December 31, 1894.

ARRIVALS FOR THE YEAR.

The arrivals for the year have been as follows:—

Cabin—	Males.....	4,159	
	Females.....	3,861	
	Children.....	523	
	Total.....		8,543
Steerage—	Males.....	3,854	
	Females.....	1,571	
	Children.....	1,721	
	Total.....		7,146
	Grand total.....		15,689

which shows a decrease from the grand total of 1893 of 3,800, as follows:—

Grand total, 1893.....	19,489
do do 1894.....	15,689
Decrease.....	3,800

This large decrease is without doubt largely due to the world-wide depression that has been with us for some time past; but it must also be noticed that the large decrease shown in the arrival of steerage passengers does not affect Canada so much after all, as the decrease is largely in those passing through to the United States, as follows:—

Steerage—	States, 1893.....	10,368
	do 1894.....	1,809
	Decrease.....	8,459
	Canada, 1893.....	7,864
	do 1894.....	5,337
	Decrease.....	2,527

or a decrease in those for the States of 82½ per cent, while only 32 per cent for Canada.

Department of the Interior.

The large increase in the statistics of cabin passenger arrivals is due to the instructions of the department in the spring to meet all steamers arriving at this port, and as most of these smaller steamers from the States, West Indies, Newfoundland, &c., carry cabin passengers only this increase has been the result.

During the year we have attended and received passenger lists from 187 steamers. Of these 34 arrived previous to June 1, and 153 since that date, when the new passenger list and instructions came into force.

I experienced considerable trouble at first in securing lists from the smaller lines; but with the assistance of the customs officials they have all been brought to comply, and the regulation lists are furnished by all steamers arriving.

CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS.

The immigrants arriving for Canada for the year at this port have been about the average class of former years. The number of young single men I think has been above the average. It will be seen by referring to statement "C" that the Irish and Scotch furnish the largest number of farmers and farm labourers in proportion.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

I have received during the year thirteen parties of children from the various homes and institutions, as per statement "H," and I am pleased to be able to report them up to, if not above, the average of former years. Mr. Middlemore's party of 71, brought out in June, were all distributed in the lower provinces.

HEALTH OF IMMIGRANTS.

The health of the immigrants has been unusually good, and I have to report little or no sickness.

I have to report but two deaths among the steerage and one from the saloon; both the former were male children, the first of Swedish parents going to Winnipeg, two years of age, died seven hours after landing from steamer "Laurentian," March 20, buried here. The other an infant, English, going to Hamilton, Ont., died at sea, on the steamer "Carthaginian," March 29, taken to Hamilton for burial. Mrs. Leigh a saloon passenger died at sea April 5 on steamer "Numidian;" body landed and buried here.

DESTINATIONS.

By reference to statement "C" it will be noticed that the majority of foreigners staying in Canada have gone into the western provinces and Ontario, while the English-speaking people have gone into Ontario and Quebec.

My cabin returns show a large number of Canadians and United States citizens as arriving, and I am pleased to be able to report that while doubtless a number will eventually drift back again to the States, a large majority are here to stay, having discovered Canada to be not so bad after all.

EUROPEAN FARMERS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The European farmers who have settled in Nova Scotia during late years all report perfect satisfaction with past results and future prospects.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PROVINCE.

And here I would draw your attention to a few inducements this province holds out to intending immigrants.

Farmers with small means can secure the best of partly improved farms at reasonable prices and terms convenient to markets and shipping, with all the

conveniences of farm life. These farms are not on the market through lack of paying qualities but in most cases are offered for sale through owners being too old to work them, some by those who have too much land to work themselves, and some by those who having made a little have gone into some business which requires all their attention and capital. A few farm and general labourers can always find work here in the early spring, and domestic servants are always in demand, while those of other trades and callings need seek elsewhere, unless previously engaged.

IMMIGRANTS ACCOMMODATED AT HALIFAX AGENCY.

During the year we have housed at the immigration buildings 87 males, 44 females and 55 children, or a total of 186 souls, the majority of whom were foreigners waiting for money or tickets to take them on, remaining in sheds from one day to two weeks.

APPENDICES.

For your further information I have attached the usual statements as follows:—

Statement A. Monthly arrivals and departures of cabin.

“ B. “ “ “ “ steerage.

“ C. Sexes, occupations and destinations of nationalities for Canada.

“ D. Comparative statement of nationalities for years 1893 and 1894.

“ E. Comparative immigration since 1869.

“ F. Steamship lines and ports of embarkation.

“ G. Sexes, nationalities, destinations and steamship lines.

“ H. Juvenile immigration.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I have again to thank the customs and railway officials and others with whom I have to deal, for many acts of kindness in assisting us with the work of looking after the newly arrived immigrants.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT A.

CABIN PASSENGERS.—Statement showing monthly arrivals and departures at the Halifax (N. S.) Agency for the twelve months ending December 31, 1894.

MONTHS.	SEXES.						NATIONALITIES.															
	Via Ocean Travel.			Adults.			Children.			Totals.			English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other countries.	Totals.		
	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Totals.										
January.....	89	27	89	3	6	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
February.....	84	23	84	3	5	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
March.....	140	36	140	2	7	140	139	140	139	140	139	140	139	140	139	140	139	140	139	140	139	140
April.....	261	70	261	7	15	261	256	261	256	261	256	261	256	261	256	261	256	261	256	261	256	261
May.....	25	4	25	1	1	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
June.....	898	495	898	25	29	898	76	898	76	898	76	898	76	898	76	898	76	898	76	898	76	898
July.....	2,562	949	2,562	76	80	2,562	120	2,562	120	2,562	120	2,562	120	2,562	120	2,562	120	2,562	120	2,562	120	2,562
August.....	2,076	1,075	2,076	57	70	2,076	178	2,076	178	2,076	178	2,076	178	2,076	178	2,076	178	2,076	178	2,076	178	2,076
September.....	1,102	600	1,102	38	22	1,102	197	1,102	197	1,102	197	1,102	197	1,102	197	1,102	197	1,102	197	1,102	197	1,102
October.....	501	228	501	14	18	501	129	501	129	501	129	501	129	501	129	501	129	501	129	501	129	501
November.....	418	228	418	15	15	418	154	418	154	418	154	418	154	418	154	418	154	418	154	418	154	418
December.....	387	92	387	6	9	387	165	387	165	387	165	387	165	387	165	387	165	387	165	387	165	387
Totals.....	8,543	4,159	8,543	247	276	8,543	1,612	8,543	1,612	8,543	1,612	8,543	1,612	8,543	1,612	8,543	1,612	8,543	1,612	8,543	1,612	8,543

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N. S., December 31, 1894.

STATEMENT B.

STORAGE PASSENGERS.—Monthly Statement of Immigrant arrivals and departures at the Halifax, N.S., Agency for the twelve months ending December 31, 1894.

Months.	SEXES.						DECLARED DESTINATIONS.										NATIONALITIES, "CANADA."										OCCUPATIONS, "CANADA."					
	Via Ocean Travel.		Adults.		Children		Lower Provinces.		Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Ter-ritories.	British Columbia.	United States.	Totals.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Totals.	Farmers.	Farm labourers.	General labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks, &c.	Domestics.	Not classed.	Totals.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
January	356	192	82	35	47	354	64	49	88	31	4	17	103	356	191	2	16	21	4	19	253	3	3	116	81	6	19	91	253			
February	483	281	109	45	48	483	71	60	89	78	28	22	135	483	266	4	1	22	19	11	25	348	15	3	162	30	7	21	110	348		
March	1159	703	247	105	104	1159	124	118	164	305	65	49	334	1159	576	28	53	62	44	21	41	825	38	18	372	57	25	71	244	825		
April	2838	1622	498	467	251	2838	220	350	857	647	183	51	530	2838	1473	53	177	85	47	140	333	2308	83	21	1118	76	54	101	853	2308		
May	70	59	11	1	1	70	64	4	4	4	2	2	2	70	67	1	1	1	1	1	1	68	3	1	53	3	1	2	9	68		
June	247	95	66	54	32	247	218	7	2	2	2	2	20	247	227	1	1	1	1	1	1	72	1	1	60	12	7	31	117	227		
July	97	47	36	9	5	97	70	7	7	3	2	2	25	97	66	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	24	8	4	10	25	72		
August	369	116	140	54	59	369	73	5	2	3	3	3	286	369	62	1	1	1	9	1	10	83	3	1	27	8	3	14	28	83		
September	82	38	35	5	4	82	54	3	3	3	3	2	25	82	47	3	2	1	1	1	4	57	3	1	23	6	4	8	16	57		
October	93	36	37	9	11	93	64	1	2	2	2	2	24	93	63	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	69	2	2	23	3	4	9	30	69	
November	632	246	145	97	144	632	192	68	219	9	10	24	110	632	389	16	25	11	17	15	40	522	23	20	102	47	17	44	269	522		
December	720	419	165	81	55	720	150	116	152	59	4	24	215	720	372	14	14	27	12	4	62	505	28	2	245	45	19	38	130	505		
Totals	7146	3854	1571	961	760	7146	1364	774	1582	1132	296	189	1809	7146	3739	120	274	226	173	196	549	5337	194	62	2325	313	151	368	1924	5337		

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT C.
Showing Sexes, Occupations and Destinations of the different nationalities remaining in Canada.

Nationalities.	SEXES.				OCCUPATIONS "CANADA."								DESTINATIONS.									
	Adults.		Children.		Totals.	Farm labourers.	General labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.	Domestics.	Not classed.	Totals.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	Totals.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.																		
English.....	2,252	730	447	370	3,799	146	24	1716	253	113	289	1258	3,799	637	159	39	537	1255	490	219	163	3,799
Irish.....	80	32	4	4	120	12	17	32	4	15	16	24	120	27	7	...	18	41	7	15	5	120
Scottish.....	156	30	75	13	274	20	14	103	10	9	7	111	274	36	8	...	14	106	22	23	5	274
Germans.....	95	49	50	32	226	2	3	84	4	2	9	122	226	13	3	...	20	39	142	6	3	226
Scandinavians.....	104	40	16	13	173	101	2	1	2	1	26	43	173	8	4	...	24	39	85	6	7	173
French and Belgians.....	127	38	15	16	196	9	...	109	4	5	8	61	196	14	...	...	37	1	99	24	1	196
Russians.....	78	59	53	51	241	...	76	2	...	...	3	100	241	2	...	...	14	8	217	...	...	241
Russian Jews.....	41	46	47	30	173	40	1	...	1	...	7	125	173	8	17	...	58	25	58	3	4	173
Russian Poles.....	2	2	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	4	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
Austrians.....	6	5	2	2	15	1	5	...	...	...	9	15	15	...	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	15
Italians.....	17	...	1	2	20	16	1	...	...	...	3	20	13	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	1	20
Chinese.....	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	3
U. S. citizens.....	7	1	...	...	8	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	8	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	8
Canadians.....	72	6	1	1	80	4	4	30	29	5	2	6	80	44	12	1	16	7	...	...	...	80
West Indians.....	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Totals.....	3,045	1,038	711	543	5,337	194	62	2325	313	151	368	1924	5,337	1112	212	40	774	1562	1132	4296	189	5,337

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., December 31, 1894.

D.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Nationalities for 1893 and 1894, showing percentage of Decrease and Increase.

Nationalities "for Canada."	1893.	1894.	Decrease.	Increase.	Per Cent.
English.....	4,883	3,799	1,084		22
Irish.....	184	120	64		35
Scotch.....	350	274	76		22
German.....	713	226	487		68
Scandinavians.....	897	173	724		81
French and Belgians.....	431	196	235		55
Other Countries.....	406	549		143	35

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1894.

E.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Immigration at the Halifax, N.S., Agency, from January 1, 1869, to December 31, 1894, by years.

YEAR.	SEXES.				NATIONALITIES.					Remarks.
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Others.	Total.	
1869....	289	73	74	436					436	No records of nationalities.
1870....	258	101	78	437	214	93	102	28	437	
1871....	317	132	101	550	339	40	72	99	550	
1872....	639	396	347	1,432	1,187	88	137	20	1,432	
1873....	1,037	414	202	1,653	972	22	117	542	1,653	
1874....	1,037	321	423	1,525	889	78	167	391	1,525	
1875....	374	136	233	743	551	44	21	127	743	
1876....	320	90	106	516	409	18	21	68	516	
1877....	607	200	124	931	580	99	35	217	931	
1878....	1,256	429	366	2,051	1,280	329	133	309	2,051	
1879....	2,503	751	701	3,955	2,516	706	67	666	3,955	
1880....	1,921	626	548	3,095	1,754	681	165	495	3,095	11 months. 13 do
1881....	2,028	801	817	3,646	2,248	766	223	409	3,646	
1882....	4,970	2,086	1,667	8,723	5,597	999	514	1,613	8,723	
1883....	4,589	2,029	1,857	8,475	5,435	1,178	237	1,625	8,475	
1884....	3,033	1,193	1,378	5,604	4,097	637	190	680	5,604	
1885....	2,440	958	1,029	4,427	2,906	539	262	720	4,427	
1886....	3,305	1,302	1,049	5,656	4,336	488	511	321	5,656	
1887....	6,305	2,532	1,837	10,674	7,261	839	694	1,880	10,674	This statement does not include cabin passengers.
1888....	9,030	3,410	2,613	15,053	9,785	750	1,327	3,191	15,053	
1889....	7,430	3,054	1,844	12,328	6,303	370	1,027	4,628	12,328	
1890....	5,817	2,130	1,440	9,437	5,952	259	588	2,638	9,437	
1891....	5,996	2,555	1,567	10,118	6,203	181	602	3,132	10,118	
1892....	7,256	2,635	1,958	11,849	6,357	190	431	4,871	11,849	
1893....	10,611	3,929	3,592	18,132	6,160	224	371	11,377	18,132	
1894....	3,854	1,571	1,721	7,146	4,159	142	275	2,570	7,146	
Gr'd to'l									148,592	

EDWIN M. CLAY,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December 1894.

Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT F.

IMMIGRANT Arrivals at Halifax, N.S., Agency for twelve months ending 31st December, 1894, giving Steamship Lines by which arrived, and Port of embarkation.

STEAMSHIP LINE.	SERVICE.	ENGLISH PORTS.		SCOTCH PORTS.		IRISH PORTS.		SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.		NEWFOUNDLAND PORTS.	
		Liverpool.	Other Ports in England.	Glasgow.	Other Ports in Scotland.	Londonderry.	Queenstown.	Gottenburgh.	Other Scandinavian Ports.	St. Johns.	Other Ports in Newfoundland.
Allan	Weekly mail	1,788				99				341	
do	Fortnightly	404									
do	Extra	722		228							
Dominion	Weekly mail	2,188				22					
Hansa											
Beaver		721						100	158		
Totals		5,823		228		121		100	158	341	

RECAPITULATION.

English ports	5,823
Scotch do	228
Irish do	121
Scandinavian ports	258
Newfoundland do	341
Other do	375
Total	7,146

EDWIN M. CLAY.
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1894.

STATEMENT G.

SEXES, Nationalities, and Destinations of Steerage Passengers landed at the Halifax, N. S., Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1894, by the Allan, Dominion, Hansa and Beaver Steamship Companies.

LINE	SEXES.				NATIONALITIES.								DESTINATIONS.								REMARKS.			
	Adults.		Children.		English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Totals.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	P. E. Island.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.		States.	Totals.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.																				Totals.	Totals.
Allan—Weekly.....	1,085	352	216	234	1,887	1,284	106	32	83	216	24	142	1,887	194	55	307	554	246	133	66	332	1,887	The fortnightly boats of the Allan Line call at St. John's, Newfoundland.
Allan—Fortnightly	392	205	81	67	745	661	4	6	17	30	3	24	745	458	56	39	30	62	15	4	8	73	745	
Allan—Extra.....	517	178	154	101	950	340	.....	231	55	113	1	210	950	100	8	.....	41	278	320	47	11	145	950
Dominion.....	1,254	450	318	188	2,210	1,237	32	5	168	247	175	346	2,210	117	65	.....	239	590	395	96	89	619	2,210
Hansa.....	67	91	47	53	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	.....	.....	258	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	251	258
Beaver.....	357	164	116	84	721	330	.....	.....	149	26	48	168	721	35	19	.....	148	89	153	16	10	251	721
Totals.....	3,672	1,440	932	727	6,771	3,852	142	274	472	890	251	890	6,771	904	203	39	763	1,573	1,132	296	184	1,071	6,771	

Total..... 6,771
By other boats..... 375
7,146

EDWIN M. CLAY
Dominion Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

H.—STATEMENT showing the number of Juvenile Immigrants landed at the Halifax, N.S., Agency for the twelve months ending December 31, 1894.

Steamers.	Date of Arrival.	By whom Sent.	SEXES.				Totals.	Destinations.
			Over 18.		Under 18.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.		
Carthaginian	Mar. 29.	Miss Rye		1		42	43	Niagara.
Parisian	April 1.	Mrs. Birt		3	50	48	101	Knowlton.
do	do 1.	Miss Macpherson			42		49	Stratford.
Sarnia	do 9.	Mr. Wallace	7		159	13	178	Belleville and Grenfell.
do	do 9.	Dr. Barnardo	33		17		50	Toronto.
Buenos Ayrean	do 16.	Mr. Quarrier	11		128		139	Brockville.
Labrador	do 23.	Bristol Em. Society	3		15	1	19	St. John, N.B.
do	do 23.	Mr. Fegan	21		65		86	Toronto.
do	do 23.	Dr. Stephenson	3		30	1	34	Hamilton.
Siberian	June 15.	Mr. Middlemore			49	22	71	Lower Provinces.
Labrador	Nov. 18.	Mrs. Foster	1		5		6	St. John, N.B.
Laurentian	do 26.	Miss Stirling			6	5	11	Aylesford, N.S.
do	do 26.	Dr. Barnardo	3		55	87	145	Toronto.
Numidian	Dec. 9.	Can. Cath. Em. Com.			1		1	Montreal.
Totals			88	4	622	219	933	

EDWIN M. CLAY,
 Dominion Immigration Agent.

HALIFAX, N.S., 31st December, 1894.

No. 3.

REPORT OF QUEBEC AGENT.

(MR. P. DOYLE.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st December, 1894.A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you herewith my annual report for the calendar year ending 31st December, 1894, with tables giving the number of cabin and steerage passengers arrived, the nationalities, trades and callings, and general destinations of the steerage passengers:

The arrivals compared with those of 1893 were as follows:

	1893.		1894.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Cabin.	Steerage.	Cabin.	Steerage.		
England.....	4,297	29,331	3,849	12,391		17,388
Ireland.....	48	825	52	582		239
Scotland.....	83	1,589	18	608		1,046
Germany.....		5,340	5	1,605		3,730
Belgium.....	9	4,560	1	1,186		3,382
Netherlands.....				113	113	
France.....	12	263				275
St. Pierre Miquelon.....	7					7
Iceland.....		524				524
Norway.....				232	232	
Sweden.....				347	347	
	4,456	42,432	3,925	17,064	692	26,591
		4,456		3,925		692
Grand Total.....		46,888		20,989		25,899

showing a decrease of 25,899.

The total number of steamships arrived with passengers was 107; tonnage 283,389.

The average passage of the Allan line was: Weekly steamers from Liverpool, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ days; Londonderry, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ days. Glasgow steamers, from Glasgow, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ days. Dominion Line, weekly steamers from Liverpool, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ days; Londonderry, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ days. Beaver Line, weekly steamers from Liverpool, 10 days. Hansa Line, weekly steamers from Hamburg, 16 days; Antwerp, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ days; Flushing, 13 days; Gottenburg, 15 days; Christiania, 14 days.

Department of the Interior.

The number of cabin and steerage by each line was as follows : —

	Cabin.	Steerage.	Total.
<i>Allan Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool.....	1,618	5,554	7,172
" Londonderry.....	52	551	603
Glasgow steamers from Glasgow.....	18	608	626
	1,688	6,713	8,401
<i>Dominion Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool.....	1,476	3,825	5,301
" Londonderry.....		31	31
	1,476	3,856	5,332
<i>Beaver Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Liverpool.....	755	3,012	3,767
<i>Hansa Line.</i>			
Weekly steamers from Hamburg.....	5	1,605	1,610
" Antwerp.....	1	1,186	1,187
" Flushing.....		113	113
" Gottenburg.....		347	347
" Christiania.....		232	232
	6	3,483	3,489
Grand totals.....	3,925	17,064	20,989

The nationalities of the passengers brought out by each line were as follows:—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	Germans.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgians.	Icelanders.	RUSSIANS.				Swiss.	Hollanders.	Bohemians.	Hungarians.	Assyrians.	Romanians.	Turks.	Egyptians.	Persians.	Greeks.	Americans.	Canadians.	Total.
								Russians.	Jews.	Poles.	Fins.														Italians.	Austrians.
<i>Allan Line.</i>																								
Weekly Liverpool.....	5,315	83	248	151	748	148	234	1	34	58	3	39	24	2	7	2	2	2	15	60	15	60	7,172	
do Londonderry.....	5	565	2	1	3	26	69	2														1	603	
Glasgow, Glasgow.....	3	543	1																			8	626	
<i>Dominion Line.</i>																								
Weekly Liverpool.....	3,488	25	25	321	469	218	36	97	24	45	3	102	4	2	8	8	8	2	10	10	10	7	5,301	
do Londonderry.....	5	26																					31	
<i>Beaver Line.</i>																								
Weekly Liverpool.....	3,493	51	25	321	469	218	36	97	24	45	3	102	4	2	8	8	8	2	10	10	10	7	5,332	
<i>Hansa Line.</i>																								
Weekly Hamburg.....	1			1,069				211	4			127	20	24	9	9	9	1	21	21	21	2	1,610	
do Antwerp.....	673	1		195	8	92	86	62			9	22	6	14	3	2	2	2	10	10	10	4	1,187	
do Flushing.....	67			8	16		2	5			6	7	2										113	
do Gottenburg.....					344				3														347	
do Christiania.....					282																		232	
Totals.....	11,792	753	910	2,119	1,936	549	166	773	821	176	111	45	416	12	83	7	63	7	21	1	6	2	3	20,989

Department of the Interior.

The following table gives the number of male and female adults and the sexes of children and infants of each nationality arrived in 1894:—

	Adults.		Children.		Infants.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
English	6,079	3,627	1,003	853	135	95	11,792
Irish	368	293	43	43	2	4	753
Scotch	387	258	160	86	8	11	910
Germans	786	667	276	274	61	55	2,119
Scandinavians	840	661	190	181	37	27	1,936
French and Belgians	297	139	58	41	3	11	549
Icelanders	54	61	20	18	6	7	166
Russians	218	238	140	128	27	22	773
do Jews	159	279	192	157	21	13	821
do Fins	41	34	14	12	6	4	111
do Poles	45	52	37	33	3	6	176
Italians	29	8	4	2	.....	2	45
Austrians	129	120	70	71	12	14	416
Swiss	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	12
Hollanders	24	20	17	16	2	4	83
Bohemians	1	3	2	.....	.....	1	7
Hungarians	27	16	9	9	.....	2	63
Assyrians	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	7
Roumanians	5	3	8	5	.....	.....	21
Turks	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Egyptians	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	6
Persians .....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Greeks	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Americans	55	20	6	5	.....	3	89
Canadians	87	30	5	4	1	1	128
Total.....	9,647	6,536	2,258	1,942	324	282	20,989

The trades and callings of the male steerage passengers, as per passenger lists, were as follows:—

Farmers.....	757
Farm labourers and labourers.....	5,577
Mechanics.....	1,016
Clerks, traders, &c.....	299
Total.....	7,649

TABLE showing the numbers of Immigrants landed at Quebec, assisted to emigrate by various Societies, during the year 1894.

By whom sent.	Adults.		Children		Infants.		Total.	Destination.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
East End London Industrial School	4							4 Lynn, Ont.
East End London Emigration Society	9	6	1	3		1		20 General.
Dr. Barnardo, London, Eng.	95		216					311 General.
Hon. Mrs. Joyce.								
United British Women's Emigration Association, London, Eng.	24	140	6	4	1	1		176 General.
Self Help Emigration Society, London, Eng.	187	37	9	12	8	6		259 General.
W. J. Pady, London, Eng.	10		6					16 Montreal & Man.
Red Hill Reformatory Surrey	6							6 Wapella
Orphan Boys Home of Scotland, Mr. Quarrier		18	15	83				116 Brockville.
T. J. Middlemore, Birmingham	2							2 Winnipeg, Man.
Birkdale Farm School, Southport	4							4 Toronto.
Miss Macpherson	4	7	22	31				64 Stratford.
Canadian Catholic Emigration Committee, London, England	6		40	15				61 Montreal.
Liverpool Catholic Children's Protective Society	4		44	31				79 Montreal.
Salford Catholic Protection and Rescue Society	4		11	16				31 Montreal.
All Saints Orphanage, Kent, Eng.	2							2 Tilsonburg, Ont.
Glansmorganshire Reformatory, South Wales	2							2 Richmond, P.Q.
Stonebridge Reformatory, Staffordshire	1							1 Thorold, Ont.
Bristol Emigration Society	9	9	6	6		3		33 St. John, N.B., &c
Waifs and Strays Association, London, Eng.	9	2	11	1				23 Sherbrooke.
Miss Rye	1	16		66				82 Niagara.
Rev. Mr. Wallace, Belleville	1		4	6				11 Belleville, Ont.
Stanley Boys Home, Liverpool	10							10 Brantford, Ont.
Church Emigration Society, London	22	4	2	5	1	1		35 General.
Gordon Boys Home, London	3							3 Kingston.
Wellington Farm School, By Penecuk, Scotland	3							3 St. John, N.B.
St. Swithen's Industrial School, Winchester	3							3 Montreal.
Working Boys Home, Liverpool	3							3 Lennoxville, P.Q.
Children's Aid Society, London	18							18 Winnipeg.
The Girls Training Home, Manchester		10		24				34 Belleville, Ont.
Croydon Union, London, Eng.	2							2 Quebec.
Fish Reformatory, Hertfordshire	1							1 Richmond, P.Q.
Sytley Industrial School, Birmingham	1							1 Richmond, P.Q.
East Birnet Industrial School, Hertfordshire	3							3 Indian Head.
The Young Colonist Aid Incorporation, London	22	8	7	2				39 Winnipeg.
Children's Home and Orphanage, London		4		18				22 Hamilton.
Rev. Dr. Stephenson	3							3 Wapella.
Philanthropic Society Farm School, London	2							2 Richmond, P.Q.
Almond Rock Farm School, Birmingham	2							
	479	261	400	323	10	12	1,485	

Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec, distinguishing the countries from whence they sailed, during the seasons 1893 and 1894.

	1893.	1894.
England—		
Liverpool	33,628	16,240
Ireland		
Londonderry	873	634
Scotland—		
Glasgow	1,672	626
Germany—		
Hamburg	5,340	1,610
Belgium—		
Antwerp	4,569	1,187
Netherlands—		
Flushing		113
France—		
Rouen	158	
Larochelle	117	
St. Pierre Miquelon	7	
Iceland	524	
Norway—		
Christiania		232
Sweden—		
Gottenburg		347

RECAPITULATION.

England	33,628	16,240
Ireland	873	634
Scotland	1,672	626
Germany	5,340	1,610
Belgium	4,569	1,187
Netherlands		113
France	275	
St. Pierre Miquelon	7	
Iceland	524	
Norway		232
Sweden		347
	46,888	20,989

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Immigrants arrived at the Port of Quebec since the year 1829 to 1894, inclusive.

Years.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany and Norway.	Other Countries.	Total.
1829 to 1833	43,386	102,266	20,143	15	1,889	167,699
1834 to 1838	28,561	54,904	11,061	485	1,346	96,357
1839 to 1843	30,791	74,981	16,311		1,777	123,860
1844 to 1848	60,458	112,192	12,797	9,728	1,219	196,394
1849	8,980	23,126	4,984	436	968	38,494
1850	9,887	17,976	2,879	849		32,292
1851	9,677	22,381	7,042	870	1,106	41,076
1852	9,276	15,983	5,477	7,256	1,184	39,176
1853	9,585	14,417	4,745	7,456	496	36,699
1854	18,175	16,165	6,446	11,537	857	53,180
1855	6,754	4,106	4,859	4,864	691	21,274
1856	10,353	1,688	2,794	7,343	261	22,439
1857	15,471	2,016	3,218	11,368	24	32,097
1858	6,441	1,153	1,424	3,578	214	12,810
1859	4,846	417	793	2,722		8,778
1860	6,481	376	979	2,314		10,150
1861	7,780	413	1,112	10,618		19,923
1862	6,877	4,545	2,979	7,728	47	22,176
1863	6,317	4,949	3,959	4,182	12	19,419
1864	5,013	3,767	2,914	7,453		19,147
1865	9,296	4,682	2,601	4,770	6	21,355
1866	7,235	2,230	2,222	16,958	3	28,648
1867	9,509	2,997	1,793	16,453	5	30,757
1868	16,173	2,585	1,924	13,607	11	34,300
1869	27,876	2,743	2,867	9,626	2	43,114
1870	27,183	2,534	5,356	9,396	6	44,475
1871	23,710	2,893	4,984	5,391	42	37,020
1872	21,712	3,274	5,022	4,414	321	34,743
1873	25,129	4,236	4,803	2,010	723	36,901
1874	17,631	2,503	2,491	857	412	23,894
1875	12,456	1,252	1,768		562	16,038
1876	7,720	688	2,131		362	10,901
1877	5,927	663	829		324	7,743
1878	7,500	913	1,425		457	10,295
1879	14,113	1,088	1,602		448	17,251
1880	18,647	2,485	2,845		1,020	24,997
1881	24,426	2,480	2,861		471	30,238
1882	33,650	5,992	4,476		732	44,850
1883	29,003	10,638	5,460		865	45,966
1884	24,035	3,590	3,075		829	31,529
1885	13,178	1,632	1,942		278	17,030
1886	17,626	2,148	2,766		242	22,782
1887	25,100	2,436	4,874		339	32,749
1888	22,377	1,631	4,375		147	28,530
1889	17,784	1,344	2,906		57	22,091
1890	17,675	1,170	2,320			21,165
1891	20,327	903	2,177	28		23,435
1892	24,500	925	1,762	181	54	27,422
1893	33,628	873	1,672	5,340	5,375	46,888
1894	16,240	634	626	2,189	1,300	20,989
	876,475	551,983	202,871	192,022	28,185	1,851,536

Yearly average 28,053.

GOOD CLASS OF SETTLERS.

The class of immigrants who arrived here this year was of a very satisfactory character. Although there has been a large decrease in numbers, the majority of the new comers were made up of very good settlers, equal to any of preceding seasons, and bringing with them considerable capital.

It is pleasing to notice that nearly all from the British Isles remained in Canada, and found employment at good wages.

Department of the Interior.

SCANDINAVIANS.

As will be seen from the table of nationalities, quite a number of Scandinavians have this year settled in Canada. It would be desirable to encourage as much as possible this class of thrifty settlers, for they may be regarded as pioneers, whose reports of their reception and success will do much to determine the movements of their countrymen who contemplate emigrating.

GERMANS.

The Germans were chiefly agriculturists, the very class much needed in Canada; in them we have a new source of supply which, in a few years, will add materially to the wealth of the country.

FRENCH AND BELGIANS.

Of the 469 French and Belgians who remained in Canada, a considerable number had been sent for by relatives. Their steady and industrious habits will essentially aid in developing the resources of the country, and at the same time their own future interests will be served.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

During the season there has been an active demand for agricultural labourers, especially single men and female domestics. I may mention that the demand in the summer season for good farm hands, well versed in agricultural pursuits, far exceeds the supply of this class, and extends to such ordinary labourers as were disposed to devote their attention to farm work. The latter could find employment in the rural districts; but many, especially the single men, go to cities seeking employment in preference to earning their livelihood in the country.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.

For female domestic servants the demand during the year has been largely in excess of the supply. Though the tables appended show 1,170 of this class arriving, yet the large majority of these were on their way to join friends, and it has been impossible to fill the applications. Good cooks, general servants and housemaids, having a thorough knowledge of their business, are the only class of females in demand, and these only should be encouraged to come to Canada, where they could procure higher wages than they could possibly obtain in the old country.

JUVENILE IMMIGRANTS.

The juvenile immigrants arrived this year have been carefully selected, and compare very favourably with any brought out in any previous year.

CLERKS AND SHOPMEN NOT IN DEMAND.

Clerks, shopmen, and others of such classes, are not in demand here, and should be advised not to emigrate, as it is almost impossible to procure employment for them.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

STEREAGE PASSENGERS.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1894.

MONTHS.	SEXES.			Total number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.								NATIONALITIES.										OCCUPATIONS.						For Canada, not reported elsewhere.	For United States, not reported elsewhere.
	Arrived via Ocean Travel.	Males.	Females.		Children under 12 yrs.	Lower Provinces	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	United States.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavians.	French and Belgians.	United States Citizens.	Canadians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Traders.	Female Domestic.	Not Classified.		
January	5021	2498	1359	1164	29	1369	667	798	194	118	1916	2057	187	274	791	1100	186	4	426	199	298	1613	284	104	514	1979	3105	1916		
February	2726	1171	726	829	21	665	579	470	99	80	812	1190	66	240	338	255	103	4	526	121	125	668	184	73	284	1271	1914	812		
March	2700	1114	727	839	32	721	554	583	71	59	680	1235	78	36	288	263	79	7	26	634	148	157	690	135	74	257	1329	2020		
April	1772	850	590	332	26	606	434	191	74	40	401	1025	114	116	147	103	44	14	46	163	114	141	481	161	13	225	697	1371		
May	2346	981	707	598	32	794	632	174	50	71	593	1424	161	196	130	89	43	18	16	369	73	155	603	131	17	262	1103	1753		
June	1972	798	625	549	38	519	355	118	48	70	844	764	59	58	316	83	78	35	33	546	82	116	421	165	14	183	991	1128		
July	527	237	170	120	3	161	106	45	17	19	176	247	36	18	105	43	16	2	57	18	48	151	16	4	68	222	351	176		
August	17064	7649	4964	4451	181	4835	3307	2309	553	457	5422	7942	701	892	2115	1936	549	80	128	2721	757	1040	4537	1016	289	1823	7592	11642	5422	
September																														
October																														
November																														
December																														

P. DOYLI,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC 31st December, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT of Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Agency for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1894.

MONTHS.	SEXES.		Total number of Souls.	DECLARED DESTINATIONS.							NATIONALITIES.							OCCUPATIONS.						Total.				
	Males.	Females.		Lower Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	North-west Territories.	British Columbia.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	German.	Scandinavian.	French and Belgians.	United States Citizens.	Canadians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Farm Labourers.	Labourers.	Mechanics.	Clerks.		Female Domestics.	Not classified.		
January	3105	1722	734	649	291	369	657	728	194	118	1941	176	258	249	170	146	2	4	253	108	107	455	149	67	183	845	1914	
February	1914	886	453	575	21	665	579	470	99	80	1150	61	228	60	61	95	2	4	293	400	128	143	456	112	68	170	943	2020
March	2020	907	476	637	32	721	554	583	71	59	1194	74	87	85	83	71	6	26	40	40	98	126	383	81	11	168	504	1371
April	1371	699	440	232	26	606	434	191	74	40	972	106	109	32	22	38	6	46	40	98	126	383	81	11	168	504	1371	
May	1753	790	560	403	32	794	632	174	50	71	1300	152	92	28	30	37	4	14	96	62	147	472	96	13	211	732	1753	
June	1128	518	338	252	38	519	335	118	48	70	710	55	57	90	17	67	2	33	97	57	96	250	102	13	118	492	1128	
July	351	187	109	55	3	161	106	45	17	19	234	33	18	21	15	15	1	3	11	14	43	114	12	4	49	115	351	
August	11642	5709	3130	2803	11642	181	4835	3307	2309	553	457	7501	657	849	565	308	469	15	126	1062	509	914	3136	787	273	1170	4763	11642
September																												
October																												
November																												
December																												

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1894.

P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

Department of the Interior.

CABIN PASSENGERS.

STATEMENT of Immigrant Arrivals and Departures at Quebec Immigration Agency
for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1894.

MONTHS.	Arrived via Ocean Travel.	SEXES.			Total Number of Souls.	NATIONALITIES REMAINING IN CANADA.					OCCUPATIONS REMAINING IN CANADA.				For Canada not Reported Elsewhere.		
		Males.	Females.	Children under 12 years.		English.	Irish	Scotch.	French and Belgians.	Other Countries.	Farmers.	Mechanics.	Clerks and Trad-ers.	Female Domestic.		Not Classified.	
January.....																	
February.....																	
March.....																	
April.....																	
May.....	572	332	187	53	572	556	10	6							572	572	
June.....	382	186	150	46	382	369	3	6	4						382	382	
July.....	463	262	174	27	463	460		3							463	463	
August.....	915	470	355	90	915	900	12	3							915	915	
September.....	1,014	493	449	72	1,014	994	19		1						1,014	1,014	
October.....	450	200	197	53	450	447	3								450	450	
November.....	129	55	60	14	129	124	5								129	129	
December.....																	
	3,925	1,998	1,572	355	3,925	3,850	52	18	5						3,925	3,925	

P. DOYLE,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1894.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE IMMIGRATION AGENT AT MONTREAL.

(MR. JOHN HOOLAHAN.)

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1894.A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the annual report of this agency for the year ending the 31st December, 1894.

STATEMENT A

Shows the number of immigrant arrivals and departures via United States, together with their nationalities, destinations, &c.

STATEMENT B

Shows the number of immigrant children arrived and their destinations.

STATEMENT C

Report of applications received at the agency for help.

STATEMENT D

The average rates of wages for mechanics, labourers and domestic servants.

STATEMENT E

The list of retail prices of food, fuel and clothing.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

A record is kept at this agency of the immigrant arrivals at Montreal via the United States. Statement A, annexed to this report, gives full details of the same.

No record is, however, kept here of European immigrants via the St. Lawrence route, as all such immigrants now land at Quebec, and are taken account of there.

STEAMSHIP RATES.

The Allan, Dominion and Beaver Line steamship companies have, during the past year, reduced the rates to and from Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast and Londonderry, to Quebec and Halifax, to \$12.50, and the Hamburg-American Packet Company (Hansa Line) has reduced its rate from Hamburg to Quebec to \$12.00.

In addition to these substantial reductions, another boon has been conferred on steerage passengers which ought to be mentioned. Formerly these passengers had to provide their own outfit, but now they are supplied with all the necessaries for the voyage free of charge, the outfit consisting of bed, pillow, blanket, plate, drinking cup, knife, fork and spoon, the only stipulation being that passengers shall take proper care of these articles and deliver them up at the port of landing.

FARM HELP.

The demand for good farm hands of both sexes during the season exceeded the supply, consequently the new arrivals experienced no difficulty in getting suitable situations with the farmers in this district.

Department of the Interior.

GARDENERS.

There is a growing demand for competent men who understand gardening in this city and neighbourhood.
For rates of wages see Statement D, annexed.

JUVENILE IMMIGRATION.

There was a large immigration of orphan children in 1894.

An official visit of inspection of those children arriving here was made by me, which I am pleased to say proved satisfactory.

The children were of a desirable class, being apparently healthy, vigorous and intelligent, and in due course of time they will doubtless become useful citizens.

Reliable guardians accompany each party of children from the homes in England and Scotland to their final destinations in Canada.

A branch home of the Catholic Protection and Rescue Society of London and Liverpool was established last spring in this city, of which the Rev. J. M. Godts, of St. Ann's Church, is the director.

The majority of the children consigned to this home are being placed out with the farmers in the country districts.

Mr. A. Robert, lay secretary of His Grace the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal, also received about 35 children from the same society, and placed them out with farmers.

THE WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE IMMIGRATION SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

I am pleased to state that this society has during the year faithfully and efficiently performed the good work for which it was established.

The society was organized in 1882.

Its object is to afford protection to respectable women. The society's home, 84 Osborne street, is conducted by a competent matron, under the supervision of the board of management.

Suitable employment is provided for the immigrants through the society.

The immigrants may remain at the home during the first 24 hours free; after that a charge of ten shillings a week is made for board and lodging.

The society is strictly non-sectarian.

Admission was cheerfully given to all the female immigrants forwarded by me to the home during the current year.

The officials discharge their duties in a conscientious and courteous manner, and the newly arrived immigrants receive at their hands a cordial welcome to the home and good treatment during their sojourn there.

The board of management is composed of ladies of the city of Montreal, of the highest respectability.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

The general depression which prevailed in this city during the present year was doubtless responsible for the dull labour market and the decline in the wages of the workmen.

The immigrants who arrived in Montreal for actual settlement within the city or the surrounding country districts were assisted to get work.

The majority of them were agriculturists, for whose services there was a steady demand.

The general labourer class experienced much difficulty in getting work, owing to the fact that the local labour market was overcrowded. Yet many succeeded in obtaining suitable work in the city, whilst others had farm and navy work provided for them.

Then there was the clerk and salesmen class, and men not accustomed to manual labour. Warnings have steadily been given to this class against coming

here, unless proceeding to appointments already assured or to join friends, as any demand for labour of this kind is met on the spot. Yet it can be said that the majority who came this year, being young men of temperate and industrious habits, able and willing to work, were successful in getting employment of some kind.

The demand for mechanics and men of that class has been very limited, and amongst those who failed in their efforts to secure work may be included the men mentioned in the statement made by Mr. Joseph Richard, vice-president of the St. George's Society, which is annexed hereto.

It is a great pity that people of this class do not consult the publications of the department, and take proper advice before coming out.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Two sick immigrant lads were admitted into the hospital as indoor patients upon certificates issued by me, and I am pleased to say that after a brief course of treatment they were both discharged cured.

MAN-O-WAR'S MEN.

The Allan Royal mail steamship "Numidian" which arrived at this port on the 27th of October last brought out among her passengers 6 officers and 150 men of H. M. Royal Navy. Captain Garforth was in command of the party. They were nearly all from Plymouth, England, and were draughted for H. M. S. "Pheasant," "Royal Arthur" and "Hyacinth" on the Pacific coast. The party embarked the same day on the regular military train of the Canadian Pacific Railway for Vancouver, B. C.

THE PARRY SOUND RAILWAY.

About 150 immigrant navvies were hired at this office last summer by a contractor's agent for work on the Parry Sound railway.

THE HEALTH OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

The general health of the immigrants of the year was good. There were only a few cases which called for medical treatment and hospital accommodation. These cases were of a mild form of indisposition caused no doubt by the fatigue and worry of travel.

No contagious or infectious disease was apparent. But there was one death, the particulars of which are given elsewhere in this report.

AN INSANE MAN.

Ernest Bayles, an insane man returning from Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Birmingham, England, was carefully looked after on arrival here and placed on the ss. "Mongolian" homeward bound. Instructions were given the ship's steward to pay special attention to him during the voyage.

DEATH.

I have to report the death of a female immigrant named Anna Maria Andersen, aged 74 years, from Sweden, and bound for Winnipeg, Manitoba, who died on the 12th of August last, on the Canadian Pacific immigrant special, en route from Halifax to Montreal.

She died at or near Dewforth, Maine. The deceased was accompanied by her daughter, a married woman going to join her husband at Winnipeg. Upon the arrival of the train at Montreal the coroner was notified. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered that the deceased had died from natural causes.

The Canadian Pacific and the Hansa Line officials rendered good service in this sad case, paying all expenses in connection therewith.

Department of the Interior.

FEMALE DOMESTICS.

There is a large and ever increasing demand in this city and district for this class of immigrants.

The applications made at this agency for domestic servants were vastly in excess of the arrivals.

Those coming therefore have had no difficulty in obtaining immediate employment at good wages.

Women of this class may come here at any season of the year, as their services are in request all the year round.

It is well to mention however that intending immigrants of this class should be women of good moral character, strictly temperate and of robust health.

A GOOD CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS.

There is no doubt but that the immigration of the year is as regards numbers not up to the average of the last few years.

But there is this good feature in it that the immigrants this year, of all nationalities, who have selected Canada as their adopted country, are of a good class.

The farming community seem to have the advantage of the immigration this season.

And it may be added in evidence of the superior class we are getting that we have had very few coming back on our hands.

It is only the town class that give us trouble and this is directly attributed to the dull times, which makes it hard to find employment for people who prefer a city life. In proof of the foregoing statement I desire to produce the evidence of certain well known and highly respectable gentlemen of this city who hold official positions in the various national and benevolent societies here.

That such evidence is of the most valuable and reliable character is self evident.

I have had personal interviews with and submitted the following questions to these officials:—

Please state for the information of the Department of the Interior:—

1. Were the immigrants of the year 1894 a suitable or unsuitable class for Canada?
2. How many immigrants received admission into the home of the society which you represent?
3. What was the amount of money disbursed by your society in aid of immigrants in 1894?
4. Were the expenses on account of immigration work in excess or less than those of the preceding year?

THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

Mr. D. Campbell, manager of the St. Andrew's Society's home of this city, being seen and the questions read to him replied:—

"As regards the class of Scotch immigrants with whom we have to do, during the current year, I can truly say that they were a good lot of people, who have given us very little trouble whilst in the home.

"Many remained only a day or two at the home as they merely needed rest and a change of clothing after the voyage prior to continuing the journey westward to their destinations.

"Among those remaining in the city I notice that many were of the mechanical class, and others who got employment almost immediately. They were a healthy, intelligent lot of men, willing and able to work, and accepted the first work that presented itself.

"There were also several respectable families who came out to better their worldly condition, and received the hospitality of the home.

"These are now settled in the city and are respectable law-abiding citizens who are thankful for the assistance rendered by the society. The number of admissions to the home in 1894 up to date, 19th December, was 147. Last year the number was 145.

"There was about the same amount of money spent in immigration work this year as was expended in 1893 for the same purpose."

The foregoing statement was corroborated by Mrs. Campbell, the matron, who was also present at the interview.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Mr. Joseph Richards, first vice-president of the St. George's Society, said in answer to the questions, "In my opinion the immigrants of the year 1894 were a superior class of people.

"There were 800 applications by immigrants for admission to the St. George's Home, all of whom were admitted and accommodated therein.

"Their sojourn in the home was on an average three days for each individual. Compared with last year the number of admissions was about the same.

"In regard to the expenses under the heading "Aid to Immigrants" there was a considerable excess in expenditure, which was caused by the general depression of trade, necessitating the giving of outdoor relief to a number of immigrant families during the summer months. The heads of those families, good men, able and willing to work, were unsuccessful in obtaining employment, owing to the cause before referred to—dull times. It may be mentioned that many of these people were mechanics for whose services there was no demand. And being unable to do any other sort of work outside their own special trade our society was called upon to assist them.

"Thirty families consisting of 90 souls were assisted by the society to return to England during the summer. Apart from this, as I have said before, the immigrants of the year were a good class."

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Mr. B. Campbell, chairman of the Charitable Committee of the society said:—

"I think the immigration this year has been a success judging by those of our people with whom we had anything to do.

"Those of our nationality and creed who applied to our committee for assistance to get employment or money to pay railway fares to the west or board in the city whilst waiting for work, were easily disposed of. The applicants for railway fares were few, and the money cheerfully paid. In regard to those remaining in the city and seeking our patronage to get employment I may say the work was easily accomplished. The men were just the right kind, able and willing to take hold of the first job which presented itself in the labour and mechanical lines, and so had places procured for them in a short time.

"The St. Patrick's Society has no home for the reception of immigrants.

"The disbursements for immigration work were about the same as last year."

THE IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Mr. Moses Parker, the president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of this city, being seen and the questions read to him, said, "The immigrants of the year were an excellent class of people, mostly mechanics, with whom the society had very little trouble, except in getting work for them. This we do cheerfully. Moreover friendly advice is given and gratefully received by the strangers. Yes, our co-religionists and fellow countrymen coming here, who may want our assistance financially or otherwise, will receive both at the hands of our officers.

"The society has no home for the reception of immigrants, such not being necessary.

"As regards expenses I think we spent about the same amount of money in immigration work this year as was spent last year."

Department of the Interior.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.

Mr. D. McMillan, superintendent of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, said:—

"I am of opinion that the immigrants of the year about to close were a fairly good class of people, self reliant and self supporting.

"The applications for admittance to the house by the genuine immigrant class, that is those who arrived here within the present year, were indeed few and far between.

"There were a few families of Polanders admitted who gave us some trouble.

"The head of one of the families remains with us yet, but the others have left the house."

ADVICE TO IMMIGRANTS.

The immigrants upon arrival here should apply to the Government immigration agent for all such information as they may be in need of.

THE HOSPITALS.

The medical staff of the Montreal General Hospital, the Royal Victoria Hospital, and the Notre Dame Hospital have expressed their readiness and willingness to receive and admit for medical treatment such sick or injured immigrants as may be brought to those institutions.

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

I beg to present herewith reports which I trust will meet with your approval, from the following:—

Mr. H. Hurteau, repatriation agent; Mr. E. Marquette, province of Quebec immigration agent; Miss Sadler, secretary Womens Immigration Protective Society; Mr. A. B. Owen, Dr. Barnardo's Canadian agent; Mr. Chas. Helms, interpreter and travelling immigration agent, Allan Line SS.; Mr. Robt. Dawson, interpreter and travelling immigration agent, Dominion Line SS.; statement of German consul.

GOVERNMENT PAMPHLETS.

Large numbers of the pamphlets and maps issued by the department have been distributed among the immigrants both at the wharfs and railway stations; also to parties making personal application at the office; and sent by mail to those who applied by letter.

THE REV. J. FREDERICK RENAUD.

The Reverend J. Frederick Renaud the resident Protestant Immigration Chaplain has, as usual, been devoting a great deal of time and attention to the work of immigration, his services being cheerfully rendered to those of his co-religionists among the immigrants who may require them in advising, directing and finding employment for them.

CORRESPONDENCE.

There has been a large amount of correspondence received during the year from intending emigrants in Great Britain and Ireland, the continent of Europe, and the United States, asking for government pamphlets, maps and information relating to Manitoba the North-west Territories and British Columbia, land regulations, rates of wages, cost of living, railway fares, the value of improved and unimproved farms in Quebec and Ontario, the amount of capital required to settle in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, and various other matters pertaining

to emigration. Letters in reply giving the necessary information have been duly mailed to my correspondents, together with government pamphlets.

EUROPEAN EMIGRANT RATES.

Several applications have been made to me by the newly arrived immigrants going to points west for certificates which would entitle the holders thereof to obtain from the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific railways the European emigrant rates, and these certificates were issued to all *bona fide* immigrants.

AN ITALIAN SOCIETY.

L'Agence Italo-Canadienne, a society composed of Italians living in Montreal, and for the purpose of helping immigrant Italians to procure work, was inaugurated in this city last summer.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I desire to tender my thanks to all those who have kindly co-operated with me in the discharge of my duties during the past year. In this connection I may mention clergymen of various denominations who have voluntarily bestowed much time and labour in promoting the prosperity and advancement of immigration work, the officers of national and benevolent societies, the city press, the province of Quebec resident immigration agent, and those private ladies and gentlemen who have devoted much time and attention to the promotion of immigration work and the good of immigrants.

The whole of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

STATEMENT B.—Showing the Number of Children received at this Agency, whom in charge of, and destination, for the Year ending 31st December, 1894.

Date.	Name of person in charge.	Number of Children.	Destination.	By whom sent.
1894.				
March 30.	Miss Sofa.....	43	Niagara Home.....	Miss Rye.
April 3.	Mr. Mery.....	52	Stratford.....	Miss McPherson.
do 3.	Mrs. Birt.....	108	Knowlton.....	Mrs. Birt.
do 11.	Mr. Lee.....	14	Grenfell, Manitoba.....	Rev. Wallace.
do 11.	Mr. Hicks.....	61	Winnipeg.....	Dr. Barnardo.
do 11.	Mr. Owen.....	186	Toronto.....	do
do 11.	Rev. Wallace.....	165	Belleville.....	Rev. Wallace.
do 17.	Mr. Burgess.....	130	Brockville.....	Mr. Quarrier,
do 25.	Mr. Butland.....	86	Toronto.....	Mr. Fegan.
do 25.	do.....	4	do.....	Dr. Barnardo.
do 25.	do.....	8	Winnipeg.....	Self help Immigration.
do 25.	Mr. Pendlebury.....	34	Hamilton.....	Dr. Stevenson.
May 1.	Mr. Pady.....	8	Montreal.....	Mr. Pady.
do 1.	do.....	8	Winnipeg.....	do
do 6.	Miss Turnbull.....	16	Montreal.....	Hon. Mrs. Joyce.
do 6.	do.....	19	Manitoba.....	do
do 21.	Mrs. Rosenhold.....	34	Belleville.....	Rev. Wallace.
June 9.	Miss Monk.....	11	Montreal.....	Hon. Mrs. Joyce.
do 9.	do.....	6	do.....	do
do 9.	Miss Smith.....	11	Belleville.....	Marchmont Home.
do 13.	Mr. and Mrs. Burgess.....	116	Brockville.....	Mr. Quarrier.
do 18.	Mrs. Birt.....	34	Knowlton Home.....	Mrs. Birt.
do 25.	Miss McPherson & Mery.....	67	Stratford.....	Miss McPherson.
do 25.	Miss Sofa.....	38	Niagara Home.....	Miss Rye.
do 25.	Father Seddon.....	17	Montreal.....	Rev. St. Johns.
do 25.	do.....	50	do.....	Father Seddon.
do 26.	Rev. Jones.....	8	Manitoba.....	Rev. Jones.
July 3.	Miss Yates.....	27	Montreal.....	Miss Brennan.
do 9.	Mr. Smart.....	25	do.....	do
do 9.	Mr. Owen.....	202	Toronto.....	Dr. Barnardo.
do 9.	do.....	22	Manitoba.....	do
do 15.	Miss Turnbull.....	6	Montreal.....	Hon. Mrs. Joyce.
do 15.	do.....	6	Manitoba.....	do
August 18.	do.....	19	do.....	do
do 18.	Mr. Carrington.....	53	do.....	Colonist Aid Society.
Sept. 8.	Mr. Owen.....	85	Toronto.....	Dr. Barnardo.
do 9.	Mr. Ridout.....	24	Russell.....	do
do 22.	Miss Davis.....	9	Montreal.....	Hon. Mrs. Joyce.
do 22.	do.....	7	Windsor and Hamilton.....	do
do 22.	do.....	7	Winnipeg.....	do
do 23.	Miss Yates.....	54	Montreal.....	Catholic Prot. Rescue Socy.
do 23.	Miss Sofa.....	45	Niagara Home.....	Miss Rye.
October 27.	Miss Monk.....	14	Montreal.....	Hon. Mrs. Joyce.
do 27.	do.....	4	Manitoba.....	do
Nov. 27.	Mr. Owen.....	145	Toronto and Peterboro.....	Dr. Barnardo.
		2,088		

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

MONTREAL AGENCY,
31st December, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT C.—Annual report of Immigrants wanted at the Montreal Agency from January 1st to 31st December, 1894.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Remarks.
Blacksmiths	2	1	1	1	1	1	1						9	Local supply sufficient.
Bakers			1	2				1					4	do do
Butchers		1	2	1	3	1	1						9	do do
Bricklayers			6	6	2	1	1						10	do do
Carpenters	2	3	6	7	10	4	2	1	2	1			36	Demand limited.
Express drivers	2	3	1	2	1		1		1				11	Local supply sufficient.
Female cooks	9	7	8	10	11	15	10	11	7	9	7	9	109	Large demand.
do house maids	5	9	4	7	10	14	15	12	5	8	6	4	96	do
do laundry maids	5	2	4	5	6	3	2	1	2	3	1	2	33	do
do general servants	15	16	18	26	36	45	40	39	15	12	7	5	274	do
do waitresses	3	4	6	7	5	3	2	2	3	2	1		40	do
Grooms and coachmen	4	2	4	3	1	1	2	1	1				16	Fair demand.
Gardeners			4	3	3	4	1	2					16	Fair demand in season.
Farm labourers	4	8	15	40	50	45	26	30	20	3	4	5	250	Good demand in season.
Common labourers	6	20	40	75	25	50	160	40	36	5	2	3	462	Fair demand in season.
Stonemasons				3	2	1	1	1	2				10	Local supply sufficient.
Painters	1	1	2	6	7	5	2	1	1				24	do do
Printers			2		1								4	do do
Tailors	2	1	1	1	1	2		1		1			9	do do
Quarrymen	3	2	1	1	1	2		1	2				11	do do
Waiters	3	2	1	1	2	1		1		1			14	Occasionally asked for.
Men and wives for farm work		3	5	3	10	12	7	3	4	3	1	1	58	Fair demand in season.
Message boys	1	4	3	6	7	5	2	2	3	1	2	1	37	Local supply sufficient.
Hotel bell boys	2	3	1	3	5	4	2	1	2	1	3		27	do do
Boys for farm work	3	4	6	9	12	13	7	6	8	4	2	1	75	Fair demand in season.
Storemen	1		2	3	2	1	3	2	3	2	1	2	22	Local supply sufficient.

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1894.

STATEMENT D.—Average rate of Wages at the Montreal Agency, 1894.

Employment.	WAGES.		Remarks.
	From.	To.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Farm labourers, per day, without board..	1 00	1 25	The average cost of board and lodging for workingmen is \$3.00 to \$3.50 per week.
do per month, and board.....	10 00	15 00	
Female farm servants, with board.....	7 00	9 00	The rent of workingmen's dwellings, say three or four rooms, is from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per month; in the suburbs cheaper rents can be had.
Masons per day, without board.....	2 00	2 50	
Bricklayers do do	2 50	3 00	
Carpenters do do	1 50	2 00	
Lumbermen, per month, with board.....	18 00	22 00	
Shipwrights, per day, without board.....	1 50	2 00	
Smiths do do	1 50	2 00	
Wheelwrights do do	1 50	2 00	
Gardeners, with board, per month.....	12 00	20 00	
do without board, per day.....	1 25	1 50	
Female cooks, per month, and board.....	10 00	12 00	
Laundresses, per day.....	0 75	1 00	
Female domestics, per month.....	6 00	12 00	
General labourers, per day, without board	1 00	1 25	
Miners do do	1 00	1 25	
Mill hands do do	1 00	1 50	
Engine drivers do do	1 75	2 50	
Saddlers do do	1 25	2 00	
Bootmakers do do	1 00	1 25	
Tailors do do	1 50	2 00	
Tinsmiths and plumbers, do	1 50	2 00	
Machinists do do	1 75	2 25	
Electricians do	1 50	2 00	

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Government Immigration Agent.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
 MONTREAL, 31st December, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

STATEMENT E.—List of Retail Prices of the Ordinary Articles of Food and Raiment required by the Working Classes at Montreal Agency.

Provisions.	PRICES.		Clothing, &c.	PRICES.	
	From	To		From	To
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bacon, per lb.....	0 12	0 15	Coats, under, tweed.....	4 00	6 50
Bread, best white, 13c. 4 lbs			do over do	8 00	12 00
brown, 6lbs.....		0 12	Trousers do	2 00	3 50
Butter, salt, per lb.....	0 18	0 27	Vests do	1 00	1 50
do fresh, per lb.....	0 20	0 30	Shirts, flannel.....	0 50	1 00
Beef, 7c. to 12c., mutton, 10c.,			do cotton.....	0 50	0 75
veal, 10c., pork, per lb.....	0 10	0 12	do under, "wove".....	0 40	0 75
Beer, per quart.....		0 10	Drawers, woollen, "wove".....	0 40	0 75
Candles, per lb.....		0 10	Hats, felt.....	1 25	1 75
Cheese, per lb.....		0 14	Socks, worsted.....	0 20	0 35
Coffee, do	0 20	0 40	do cotton.....	0 15	0 25
Corn meal, per 100 lbs.....		2 50	Blankets.....	2 00	4 00
Eggs, per doz.....	0 12	0 25	Rugs.....	0 75	1 50
Flour, per barrel, 1st quality.....		3 75	Flannel, per yard.....	0 20	0 40
do do 2nd do		3 00	Cotton shirting, per yard.....	0 8	0 10
do buckwheat, per 100 lbs....	2 00	2 25	Sheeting do	0 8	0 15
Fish, dry or green cod, per cwt ..	2 50	2 75	Canadian cloth do	0 40	0 75
Firewood, per cord.....	5 00	6 00	Shoes, men's, \$2.50 per pair, wo-		
Ham, per lb.....	0 12	0 15	men's.....	1 50	2 00
do shoulders, per lb.....	0 8	0 10	Boots, men's, \$3.00 per pair, wo-		
Herrings, per barrel.....	4 00	4 25	men's.....	1 50	2 00
Mustard, per lb.....	0 20	0 25	India-rubber overshoes, men's...	0 75	1 25
Milk, per quart.....		0 6	do do women's...	0 75	1 25
Oatmeal, per 100 lbs.....	2 00	2 50			
Pepper, per lb.....	0 15	0 20			
Potatoes, per bushel.....	0 30	0 40			
Rice, per lb.....		0 4			
Soap, yellow, per lb.....	0 3½	0 6			
Sugar, brown do	0 3	0 4			
Salt, per lb.....		0 1			
Tea, black, per lb.....	0 25	0 40			
do green do	0 30	0 40			
Tobacco, per lb.....	0 30	0 50			
Coal, per ton.....	6 00	6 50			
Coal oil, per gallon.....	0 20	0 30			

JOHN HOOLAHAN,
Dominion Immigration Agent.

DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENCY,
MONTREAL, 31st December, 1894.

LETTER FROM MR. E. MARQUETTE, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
AGENT.*(Appended to Report of Montreal Agent.)*

MONTREAL, 27th December, 1894.

To JOHN HOOLAHAN, Esq.,
Dominion Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

DEAR SIR,—I am very happy to comply with your request for information concerning the class of immigrants received at this office this year.

There has been a slight diminution in the number of immigrants received compared with previous years; but the people, as a whole, have been of a decidedly better class. The different emigration societies have sent out from England some very good people this year.

The East End Emigration Fund and the Self-Help societies of England sent over several small parties of young men of respectable parents, whom I placed with farmers in the Eastern Townships to learn farming. Lately I wrote to all of them asking for information concerning their well-doing, and have received answers from nearly all of them and also from their employers. All from whom I have heard are doing well and giving satisfaction.

A dozen families were sent over last spring by Rev. Bolton Smart, secretary for the Mansion House Committee. Five of these families were of the most undesirable class and not at all suitable for Canada. They have, however, returned to England, the men in cattle ships, the wives and children's passages being paid by subscriptions and help from the different charitable institutions here. The families who remained here are doing fairly well, considering the bad times. In regard to those families I wish to state that every man, without exception, was provided with work on arrival and given a sum of money to start housekeeping with and buy provisions until the first wages should be received. Those who did not succeed have only themselves to blame.

A small number of young men, tempted by the low rates of travel, came over last spring on their own account. I offered them employment in the country and work on the railway. These offers they repeatedly refused, preferring to hang around the office, abusing Canada and every one in it, and writing letters home to friends in England that they were starving and could not obtain employment in Canada. Such people should not come here, and I am delighted to say they have all returned to England on cattle ships. I have written repeatedly to the secretaries of the different societies in England, and I have told every delegate or gentleman in charge of parties that agricultural labourers, or men who wish to go into the country and become such, are the only people wanted at present.

I am always in communication with the leading farmers in the townships, and I never have any difficulty in placing any man willing and able to work on a farm; in fact, I have not been able to fill all the applications I received for help from that part of the country, and have at present some good places for farm hands. Since the farmers have gone in so much for dairy work they require much more help than before.

The French and Belgian immigration was comparatively small this year, and the people were all of a respectable, thrifty class. I find they succeed better in the old parishes than on new land, and as many as possible were thus placed.

A party of seventeen orphans (boys) from Rev. Father St. John, of Southwark, England, were left in my care by Rev. Father Sedden, last June, and were all placed in comfortable homes. I have made close enquiries concerning these lads and have visited them lately and I am pleased to say they are all doing well in every instance, master and child being both well satisfied.

In August last a young man, George Jenkins, arrived here by the Beaver Line SS. "Lake Winnipeg" and was placed on a farm. A few days later he became a maniac. At my request the Beaver Line officials returned him to England free of charge.

Department of the Interior.

I am very well satisfied with the year's work. Although employment is scarce there will not be as much destitution as I expected. For a time the outlook was very bad indeed.

In conclusion allow me to thank you and the members of your staff for the many courtesies extended me during the season, and believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

E. MARQUETTE.

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE IMMIGRATION SOCIETY.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

THE WOMEN'S PROTECTIVE IMMIGRATION SOCIETY,

84, OSBORNE STREET, MONTREAL, 31st Dec., 1894.

To JOHN HOOLAHAN, Esq.,
Dom. Immigration Agent, Montreal.

The managers of the Women's Protective Immigration Society have much pleasure in presenting to their friends and the public their thirteenth annual report.

The number of immigrants registered for the year has been less than formerly, but this is accounted for by the large decrease in general immigration from Great Britain, which is shown in the official returns. It is hoped that the prospects of better times in Canada may be an inducement to immigration during the coming season. It is however to be noticed that there is much greater difficulty than formerly in finding desirable situations for young women and much care has to be exercised by the matron in the performance of this part of her duties.

180 immigrants have been received at the home during the season.

144 English, 19 Irish, 11 Scotch, 1 Welsh, 1 German, 2 Swedes, 1 French, 1 Belgian.

139 Church of England, 14 Roman Catholics, 8 Scotch Presbyterians, 6 Wesleyans, 6 Congregationalists, 4 Baptists, 3 Lutherans.

72 immigrants of former years returned to the home, and were replaced by the society.

7 parties under the charge of competent matrons were sent out by the Honourable Mrs. Joyce, St. John's Croft, Winchester, from the United British Women's Association.

1 party from Mrs. Foster of Bristol.

The committee, composed as it is of members of many different sects of religion; but actuated by the same christian motives, has continued to work together most harmoniously, and they believe that under the blessing of God their work has been useful. While there is nothing eventful to report during the past season, the amount of work increases as it becomes more and more extended in its nature and influence over the large number of former inmates.

The receiving and placing newly arrived immigrants is now only a small part of the duties of the secretary and matron, and constant attention and concentration of mind are required to follow up the internal working of the home.

Loans have to be collected, sometimes with great difficulty, from former immigrants in all parts of the country, and the money transferred to England.

Cases of illness have to be visited, complaints both on the part of mistresses and servants to be investigated, and if possible smoothed over, and scarcely a day or an evening passes without a long visit from some former inmate seeking advice in their her troubles, and encouragement to fight against the inevitable home-sickness which often seems insupportable. These naturally turn to the society, as being their first home in a new country, sure of finding ready sympathy; and

many are the instances of girls being prevented from returning to the old country in despondency during the first year of their immigration.

It may well be understood that both tact and patience are required to deal with the different varieties of character and disposition, and the managers have reason to be perfectly satisfied that both these qualities are exercised with discrimination.

It is also necessary in a few unfortunate cases to receive and care for young women who have been led astray by undesirable acquaintances formed before emigrating or on board ship, and provision has to be made for their future safety and guidance. Many of these have been induced to lead a respectable life and are now doing well in different parts of the country.

There are also a few sad cases of disappearance to trace, which entail much correspondence and trouble; and among other cases which do not come into the society's recognized work may be mentioned the following:—

A young woman returning to her home in Brandon, Manitoba, to join her husband, with a baby of six weeks old, suffering from pneumonia, and a boy of five years arrived by ss. "Mongolian." The doctor on board tried to find shelter for her, but for different reasons this could not be found, and although she was not an immigrant the home received her. In spite of the best medical attention and the matron's careful nursing, the infant died in a few days of acute bronchitis. The St. George's Society kindly undertook the funeral expenses.

Four women with little children were sheltered in the home until the latter could be placed in the Ladies' Benevolent Institution and Harvey Institute; work was found for the mothers.

A delightful evening was spent on February 28th, when 47 girls met at the home and were entertained with music and refreshments by the members of the committee and their friends. Mrs. Ashley-Carns-Wilson kindly addressed the girls, encouraging them in their new life and work; her cheering and sympathetic words were much appreciated by those present.

In view of some misleading statements in the report on immigration furnished to the Annual Diocesan Synod in January last regarding the management and organization of the Women's Protective Immigration Society, the committee think it well to quote the following paragraph published by the Dominion Government Immigration Agent in the official blue book of last session:—

"The management of the Women's Protective Immigration Society has certainly done good work during the year 1893.

"The friendless female immigrants arriving here, and wishing to avail themselves of the accommodation of the home, go there and receive a kindly greeting and good treatment. The matron, secretary and other officials, are to be found always at their posts; are courteous and obliging, and spare no pains and trouble in making things agreeable for the new-comers.

"Frequent visits to the home were made by me in my official capacity to obtain admission for parties of immigrants, and I am pleased to say that in every case the application was granted.

"I may be permitted to say that this society is non-sectarian in character, that respectable female immigrants, irrespective of creed or nationality, are admitted.

"The board of management is composed of Protestant and Catholic ladies of the first families in the city."

It is to be regretted that as the work of the Women's Protective Immigration Society is conducted on broader lines than those marked out by the Church of England it should meet with such disapproval, but being supported almost entirely by government and therefore pledged to non-sectarian principles, these cannot be altered in favour of the members of any particular church, even though they exceed in numbers those of other denominations.

It may be mentioned that although so large a proportion of those receiving the care of the society belong to the Church of England, that community has never contributed to its support, nor has it been asked to do so.

The Rev. J. F. Renaud and the Rev. J. Patterson have regularly met the different parties for the purpose of conducting a short service of prayer with them.

Department of the Interior.

The Rev. E. McManus receives at intervals a list of immigrant women with their addresses, in order that he may place each under the care of the clergyman or minister of the church to which she wishes to belong. This system has been adopted at the request of the city missionary, in preference to that of sending cards by post to the clergy, which was done formerly.

The committee desire to express their sorrow at the death of their friend and former fellow-worker, Mrs. Houghton; her clear and far-seeing judgment has been already much missed by them.

The committee desire to tender their sincere thanks to Dr. Kirkpatrick for his unflinching attention to those of the inmates who needed his advice.

Thanks are due to yourself, Mr. Marquette, and the officials in the Dominion Immigration Department for their invaluable assistance.

The managers also wish to acknowledge the courtesy and aid rendered to them by the different railway and steamship companies and their officials, among whom they beg to mention Mr. Dawson, the interpreter of the Dominion Steamship Line, who has greatly aided the secretary in the management of foreign immigrants.

Respectfully submitted,

EVA SADLER,
Secretary.

MONTREAL, 10th December, 1894.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

LETTER FROM MR. ALFRED B. OWEN.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

214, FARLEY AVENUE,
TORONTO, 27th December, 1894.

JOHN HOOLAHAN, Esq.,
Dominion Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

SIR,—As your agency is the one with which we are most in communication, it occurs to me that it may be desirable we shall submit to the department through yourself some details of Dr. Barnardo's operations throughout the year, in the work of placing out in this country young people who have been trained in his English institutions. The institutions, which comprise 55 branches situated in various parts of England, have, during the past year, educated and provided for nearly 5,000 inmates. Of this number 716 have been sent to the Dominion during the past season, each young immigrant having passed through a period of careful training and having, in the judgment of the managers of the homes, proved himself, or herself, an eligible subject for immigration by being of good moral character and of sound physical and mental health. The 716 immigrated during the past year makes a total of 5,862 boys and girls sent to the Dominion and placed out under Dr. Barnardo's auspices since he first engaged actively in immigration work in the year 1882. The young people have come over in four detachments. The first, consisting of 235 boys, left Liverpool by the "Sarnia," of the Dominion line, and landed at Portland on the 11th of April. These were followed by 227 boys, who crossed on the "Sardinian" in June; 109 boys sailing from Liverpool in the "Laurentian" on the 30th of August; and finally a party of 87 girls and 58 boys, who landed in Halifax from the "Laurentian" on the 26th November. On landing, the young immigrants have proceeded to one or other of the three distributing agencies established by Dr. Barnardo in the Dominion. Of these the one for girls is at Peterboro', Ontario; for boys in Toronto; and for older lads and young men at Russell, Manitoba, where there is a large farm

on which the new arrivals are employed until they have acquired some practical knowledge of Canadian farm life and work. Of the 716 immigrated during the past season 87 have been destined to the Girls' Home at Peterboro', 92 to Russell, and 537 to Toronto, where the bulk of the work of distribution is carried on. The demand at the Toronto institution throughout the season has been very satisfactory, and, in spite of hard times and the depression that has rested so severely upon the agricultural community, will compare favourably with that of past years. For boys over 13 or 14 years of age, who are able to make themselves useful, the demand has been three or four times in excess of the supply, and even for smaller boys who have to attend school there has been no difficulty in providing.

Wages are not on the increase, and throughout the coming year it is anticipated that, owing to the existing low prices, farmers will not be able to pay as high wages as hitherto. At the same time young boys, quite without experience, can earn, in addition to their board and lodging, enough to keep themselves respectably clothed and to save a little at the year's end; while those who have been in the country for a year or two and have gained experience in the work of the farm can readily command from \$10.00 to \$15.00 a month, and even in some cases as high as \$17.00 and \$18.00. No boy is ever placed without an agreement being signed by the employer, under which he pledges himself to furnish sufficient and proper food, lodging, &c., to pay wages at the specified rate, to promote the boy's attendance at a place of worship on Sundays, and to co-operate generally with the agents of the homes in promoting the boy's interests and well-being. The agreement reserves to the agent of the homes the right to remove any child summarily and without notice should there be occasion to do so from any ill-treatment to which the child shall be exposed, or from any failure in fulfilment of the stipulation of the agreement. After being placed out the children are regularly and systematically visited by experienced agents of the homes for the first four or five years or until they are able to manage their own affairs, and each visit that is paid is made the subject of a careful and detailed report, which is kept on file at the office of the institutions. During the past year nearly 3,400 visits have been paid by the agents of the homes to the children that have been placed out, besides which a large correspondence is kept up with them and their guardians, amounting at the three offices to very nearly 20,000 letters in the course of the twelve months. Every effort is made to safeguard the interests of the children and to look after their welfare, and that these efforts are not unattended with successful results is proved by the extremely small percentage that have failed to do well, and also by the almost entire absence of cases of ill-treatment on the part of the employers or guardians. Of the total number who have been brought to Canada considerably less than one per cent have been convicted of any species of crime, and undoubtedly a figure representing two per cent of the whole would cover all cases of grave moral failure or serious breaches of the law. Such statistics are not compiled at random, but can be verified by the complete and careful records that are kept of the careers of all the children that are placed out, and in which are entered every report or item of information that is received regarding them. Quite a number of the older boys who have had several years' experience on Ontario farms have migrated to the North-west, with the object of taking up land. Many are already well established on homesteads, and there is every indication that in future years there will be a steady movement of them in this direction, a movement which we are always eager to encourage. A few are renting farms in Ontario and, though the past year has been a trying one for new beginners, we have not had to hear of any serious collapses.

I am pleased to bear grateful testimony to the unflinching kindness and courtesy which we have received during the past season at the hands of the Dominion immigration agents at Liverpool, Quebec, Halifax and Montreal. Nothing has been left undone that could assist us in the task of embarking and disembarking our detachments of young people; and, while there has been no lack of vigilance in scrutinizing the general appearance, health, and physique of the children, every possible disposition has been shown to facilitate our movements and to render help wherever it might be required. Having been personally in charge of the four parties during the past season, I may add that I am much gratified at having this opportunity of express-

Department of the Interior.

ing to the department our cordial appreciation of the kindness and attention that has been shown us.

It may perhaps be presumptuous of us to offer any remarks upon branches of immigration with which I am not officially connected, but I venture to express my opinion that the department is to be congratulated upon the class of people generally who have immigrated during the past year. Although very few in number the immigrants as I have observed them on the various ships by which I have crossed, have been of an unmistakably superior class and those people who "leave their country for their country's good" have appeared conspicuous by their absence.

Thanking you in anticipation for permitting me through yourself to submit the foregoing to the department,

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED B. OWEN.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER FROM MR. CHARLES HELMS, TRAVELLING AGENT AND INTERPRETER ALLAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

"In my capacity as interpreter and travelling agent for the Allan line of steamships, I met all the passengers steamships of that line at the port of landing at Quebec during the season of the St. Lawrence navigation, and at Halifax in the winter months. I travelled with the immigrants on the railway trains via the Grand Trunk railway and Canadian Pacific railway from the points of landing to points in Western Ontario.

"From my long experience in this service, now extending over 24 years, I think I am in a position to form an opinion as to the numbers and class of immigrants who have arrived here during this season. I can speak of those coming out by the Allan line especially. I think the number of immigrants arriving was somewhat less than that of last year, but will say that they were a superior class of people in every way, possessing some means wherewith to start housekeeping in their adopted country.

"With reference to the foreigners, those coming from Norway, Sweden and Germany were people of the right sort, and should make excellent settlers. They went to Ontario, Manitoba and the North-west. They came here to take up and work the land, having considerable means to start with. Canada wants many more of such people."

LETTER FROM MR. ROBERT A. DAWSON, DOMINION STEAMSHIP LINE INTERPRETER, Etc.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

MONTREAL, 31st December, 1894.

To JOHN HOOLAHAN, Esq.,
Dominion Immigration Agent,
Montreal.

SIR,—As you are desirous of obtaining my opinion of the class of immigrants brought out to Canada by the Dominion line of steamers, and a brief statement of facts in connection with immigration work during the year 1894, I am pleased to submit the following:—

That in my humble opinion the immigrants brought out by the Dominion line of steamships in 1894, of whom in my official capacity I have had charge, were really a superior class of people, being healthy and self-reliant, having sufficient means to pay the expenses of travel, and a surplus wherewith to start housekeeping or keep them comfortably while looking for work.

Meeting those immigrants at the points of landing and accompanying them on the journey westward on the railway trains, travelling with them thus for a trip lasting from 24 to 36 hours, gave me an opportunity to become acquainted with them, and naturally I have had conversations with them as to their future plans and projects, By this means I am able to form an opinion as to the character of those people which as I have above stated is favourable. Those ticketed to Manitoba, the North-west and British Columbia were principally of the agricultural class, many of whom were foreigners. I think there was a decrease in the arrivals as compared with last year. The officials and employees of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways deserve praise for the good accommodation and train service given the immigrants of 1894.

I am sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT A. DAWSON,

*Interpreter and Special Conductor
Dominion Line Steamers.*

GERMAN CONSUL'S STATEMENT.

(Appended to Agent Hoolahan's Report.)

MONTREAL, 17th January, 1895.

The German Society of Montreal from May to November, 1894, has supported new immigrants with the sum of \$128, which partly was paid in cash to the applicants and partly spent for payment of board to different boarding houses. The same society also met the funeral expenses (\$14) for an immigrant's child who died two days after arrival at Montreal. Several newly immigrated families were provided with clothes, beds and furniture by some members of the above mentioned society; some of the families during the winter are also receiving assistance in cash as well as fuel, tools, etc. Owing to the endeavours of the minister of the German Lutheran church of this city work has been procured for 27 immigrants, and all applicants were assisted as far as possible.

The German-English evening school at Montreal, founded in 1893, gratuitously offers to all immigrants, no matter of what age, sex or religion, the opportunity of learning the English language, and is now frequented by 19 grown up persons; 41 children being instructed at the day school, with which the evening classes are connected. The expenses to maintain the school during the last year amounted to about \$700; the income only to \$550; (school money about \$180; contributions from members of the school community, \$120; from the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, \$200; and from the German society, \$50.) The deficiency of 1894 was covered by the results of a bazaar held in favour of the school.

Whether the income of the German-English school will meet the expenses this year is very doubtful, and thus the further existence of the institution is questionable. As I am told, the board of trustees, with regard to this, intends making an application to the Dominion Government for an annual assistance for the school and hopes to succeed in consideration of the lively interest the government has always shown in immigration matters, and the benefit which the school has been already to many immigrants

Department of the Interior.

No. 5.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN H. COOK,

(*Travelling Immigration Officer.*)

COOKSHIRE, P. Q., 31st December, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my first annual report as travelling immigration officer.

In accordance with letter of instructions of 16th May last, I have, in company with Mr. Bliss, met all the mail steamers arriving at Quebec and Point Lévis from 1st June to 31st October, and I have also met a considerable number of the other passenger steamers. I have divided with Mr. Bliss the work of travelling with the passengers to Montreal, and also to many points in the Eastern Townships.

I have taken a number of immigrants to the townships and found employment for them, including several whose fares I had to pay. This part of the work is occasionally unprofitable, but the most of them turned out well.

I had no difficulty in finding employment for these, and I propose in future (should your department require my services) to place myself in communication with employers of labour so as to provide employment at once, if possible, for as many good labouring men as wish to make their homes in the townships.

I would respectfully suggest that travelling agents should wear a badge by which they may be recognized as officers of the immigration department, and which would invest them with some authority. I once had a car load of immigrants in which were a few who were slightly intoxicated, and a quarrel at one time seemed imminent. Nothing serious occurred, however; but had I found it necessary to interfere, as I wore neither uniform nor badge of any description and was a total stranger to all of them, it is quite possible they might question my right to interfere. I have noticed the travelling agents of the Allan line wear small badges to identify them.

Of the railway officials with whom I have come in contact I can speak in terms of the highest praise. I have invariably found them courteous and kind, sparing no pains for the comfort and safety of the passengers, and I am not aware that a single piece of baggage has been lost.

In conclusion, permit me to tender my sincere thanks to Mr. Doyle, Mr. Bliss, and members of the staff at Quebec for their kindness in instructing me in my duties and assisting me in every possible way.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. COOK,
Travelling Immigration Officer.

No. 6.

REPORT OF MR. QUARTUS BLISS.

(Travelling Immigration Officer.)

COMPTON, P.Q., 24th January, 1895.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith submit for your approval my report, and beg to state that in accordance with instructions I met the mail steamers and other ships bringing immigrants to Quebec, from the first of June until the last of October.

The work performed by me during that time was of the same kind as in former years.

The immigrants that have arrived the past season have been of a good class, but less in number than in former years.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

Q. BLISS,
Travelling Immigration Officer.

Department of the Interior.

No. 7.

REPORT OF MR. C. A. L. AKERLINDH.

(*Scandinavian Officer.*)

IMMIGRATION BRANCH, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

OTTAWA, 5th January, 1895.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to report that in reply to circulars sent out at Mr. Fortier's suggestion in 1894, I received twenty-four good letters from successful Scandinavian settlers in the North-west, and I was able to have these inserted in the Scandinavian papers subscribed for by the department for circulation at home, in addition to sending copies of the letters to Mr. Swanson and Mr. Dyke, and to certain other quarters where I thought they would do most good.

In the month of May I was authorized to have 10,000 copies of a Swedish circular printed, and I have distributed to good advantage nearly 9,000 in Scandinavia and in the Swedish settlements in the United States.

In October the department had printed a similar supply of a Danish-Norwegian circular, 3,000 copies of which I have already sent out.

From my own observation I am able to state that a very considerable movement of Swedes and Finlanders is going on from the United States to Canada, and quite a number of these people have given me the addresses of their friends in the mother countries, to whom I have sent literature.

I have sent away about 2,000 copies of the *Handy Interpreter*.

A good many Scandinavians who came into this district in 1893 and 1894 have formed a colony near Warren Station, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. These are principally people who either were unable or unwilling to go to the North-west.

The demand for domestic servants in this city and district has been very great, and, as usual, has greatly exceeded the supply.

There was also during the past year a very considerable demand for common labourers, greater, in fact, than for many previous years, but this was readily filled by the large numbers from the United States.

There is always in this district a large and growing demand for male and female farm servants in the spring and during the summer.

It is with pleasure I say that the immigrants I observed during the past year, who intended settling within the boundaries of the Dominion, were of a superior class, and well adapted to the work required of them.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. A. L. AKERLINDH

No. 8.

REPORT OF MR. J. M. MCGOVERN.

(Travelling Immigration Agent.)

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., 31st December, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a brief report and some explanations in connection with my duties during the past year.

GENERAL DUTIES.

The general instructions received were to examine all west bound trains, travel with the immigrants as far as possible, arrange for them to procure meals and provisions at suitable times and places at a reasonable rate, see that the cars were kept clean and in good sanitary condition, and if sickness was discovered to arrange for patients, to receive proper attention, and in case of contagious disease to take every precaution to prevent the spreading of same, also to assist the people about exchanging tickets, attending to baggage etc., in short to let the immigrants understand that the department desired to give them all possible assistance and advice. The most careful attention was given to all these duties and the people were grateful for the attention shown them, particularly the foreigners, who have as a rule a very limited knowledge of the ways and customs of the country.

OUTBREAKS OF DISEASES.

In the early part of the season the Provincial Government of Manitoba placed a physician at Fort William to examine the trains and report to them any case or outbreak of contagious disease. This occasioned some friction in the matter of a supposed case of diphtheria. I took charge of the patient here, isolated the passengers who might have been endangered by being in the same car, and accompanied the train to Winnipeg. The health authorities there acting on the advice received from the doctor at Fort William detained the train outside the city, but after examining the patient decided to let the train proceed, and took charge of the case at the Winnipeg station.

PROPOSED ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

I briefly referred in my last year's report to the difficulties experienced with the outbreak of small-pox on train, and now mention this case of diphtheria to again show the necessity of some arrangements being made to properly care for cases of contagious disease that may develop amongst the immigrants while en route. The municipalities refuse to assume any responsibility, the people cannot be removed from the trains without their sanction, and if they, the immigrants, were prevented from reaching their destination it would be quite possible that at any time during the summer months a large number of people might be detained, causing most serious difficulties and unpleasantness. I am informed that the Ontario Government and the municipalities of Port Arthur and Fort William would be willing to enter into an arrangement with the Dominion Government and the C. P. R. for the erection and maintenance of an isolation hospital at or near this point, which would accommodate arrivals by either trains or steamers, and if such a proposition is submitted would respectfully recommend that it receive favourable consideration. If it is desired I can obtain full particulars and forward a report in this relation.

Department of the Interior.

THE HEALTH RECORD FOR THE YEAR.

The case of diphtheria referred to, a limited number of cases of measles, and the case of an immigrant woman whose mind became deranged while en route, which necessitated my going through with the family to Winnipeg, were matters that received special attention and were reported on at the time to the commissioner at Winnipeg.

The general health of the immigrants was good and the large majority were able to procure any medicine or attendance required, the few exceptional cases necessitating an expenditure of less than \$10.00.

ECONOMY.

The most careful economy was practised in all matters of expenditure, the amount for travelling expenses, the principal item, being less than might fairly be considered a reasonable allowance.

GOOD CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS.

It would undoubtedly have been more satisfactory if there had been a larger number of immigrant arrivals, but I am pleased to state that in my experience for the past thirteen years I have not seen so large a proportion of first class immigrants; in fact the great majority of arrivals during the past year were of the most desirable class, and there is the best of indications that our western provinces are now receiving far more favourable consideration from the class of immigrants who will make the best settlers.

MANY INQUIRIES.

Although the agency formerly maintained here has been closed for the past two years I continue to receive a large number of letters, asking for information, which I have answered fully, sending maps and pamphlets, and have endeavoured to perform all the duties devolving upon me to the satisfaction of the department and in the best interests of immigration.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. McGOVERN,

Immigration Officer.

No. 9.

REPORT OF MR. C. F. HERBERT.

(Travelling Immigration Agent.)

NORTH BAY, ONT., 31st December, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister, Department of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1894. I also append hereto a table giving the number of immigrants who have passed through Sudbury, en route to settle in the North-west, during the current year.

I have been most careful to omit in my figures all passengers returning to the North-west, or holding return tickets; for instance, on the 18th July last, one train carried 436 passengers all holding tickets to points in the North-west. Out of that number only 149 are entered in my figures.

I have boarded every passenger train going west, with the exception of two, from 1st January up to 1st November, and from 17th November up to date, therefore my figures given on the appended table can be relied upon as being accurate.

On the 10th of April last the Right Honourable Earl Kintore, Governor of South Australia, while travelling en route to the West, alighted from his car at North Bay, and expressed his desire to walk through the colonist car attached to the train he had been travelling on, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the class of railway accommodation the immigrants received. I had the honour to accompany him into the said colonist car, which was occupied with Russians and Scandinavians. After answering the governor's questions, he expressed his pleasure in seeing for himself the excellent railway accommodation afforded the immigrants while travelling on their long journeys in Canada. I have from time to time conversed with Ontario excursionists returning east, and they all have spoken of the North-west (with the exception of the low price of wheat) in the most glowing terms.

The health of the immigrants has been first class, only about two cases of sickness requiring medical aid during the current year, which certainly is proof that a strict inspection of the immigrants is made at the seaboard. The cars running west have been kept clean, and abundantly supplied with ice, and good water, and hot water is supplied to the immigrants by the dining-car conductors free of charge.

I may assure you that the Canadian Pacific Railway officials have rendered every assistance possible to ensure the comfort of the immigrant passengers. Therefore, if any of the immigrants have in any way been neglected while travelling through this division, I alone am to blame. Trusting that the above will meet with your approval,

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. HERBERT,
Travelling Immigration Agent.

Department of the Interior.

MONTHLY Return, showing the number, also the destinations of Immigrants passing North Bay, destined to points along the Main and Branch lines, in Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia, during the year ending 31st December, 1894.

MONTHS.	Main Line, Winnipeg to Victoria.	Calgary and Edmonton Branch.	Pembina Branch.	Manitoba and North-western Branch.	Prince Albert Branch.	South-western and Souris Branch.	Dunmore and Leth-bridge Branch.	Calgary and McLeod Branch.	Emerson Branch.	Okanagan Branch.	G. N. W. Central Branch.	West Selkirk Branch.	Stonewall Branch.	Morris and Brandon Branch.	Total number of Souls for each month.
1894.															
January	336	7	36	19	13	4	6	11	3		2			1	411
February	372	30	28	18	49	12	10	11	18					2	499
March	1,150	130	225	70	68	64	5	12	7	10	2		5		1,738
April	1,528	684	144	126	68	64	11	11	7	5	11				2,659
May	1,329	138	124	66	37	20	3	9	12	13	5			2	1,778
June	1,018	84	97	42	15	53	6	6							1,321
July	985	150	115	64	35	11					4	15			1,389
August	930	60	61	46	16	16	4		7	4					1,384
September	763	36	75	44	26	15	2	1		1					963
October	834	85	38	44	29	14	11	6			6	5			1,039
November	542	34	29	9	11	3	8			1					637
December	287	12	28	11	9	14	12						5		375
Total	10,084	1,470	1,001	526	305	297	78	56	47	34	30	20	10	5	13,963

CHARLES F. HERBERT,
Travelling Immigration Agent.

NORTH BAY, ONT., 31st December, 1894.

No. 10.

REPORT OF MR. B. L. BALDWINSON,

(Icelandic Agent.)

WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1894.

H. H. SMITH, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands and Immigration,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to submit my annual report on Icelandic immigration and colonization.

FEW ICELANDIC IMMIGRANTS.

As you are aware there have not been any special efforts made by the Dominion Government during the past year to promote Icelandic immigration to this country. No one has been sent to that country, and the paper, *Landneminn*, which was published there for the promotion of the work, has been discontinued. The result is that the immigration from that country to Canada has been much smaller during the past year than in any year since 1883, when I was first connected with the department.

The provincial government has, however, had two immigration agents in Iceland during the greater part of the year, in the persons of Capt. S. Jonassen and Mr. Magnus Paulsen. These men left this country in November of last year and returned in September last; but their efforts do not appear to have been attended with any degree of success.

CAUSES OF FALLING OFF.

One reason for this, no doubt, is that times are now good in Iceland, and the people there more prosperous than they have been for many years; and therefore, of course, less inclined to emigrate. It must be stated also that those who came out to Canada last year have not met with the same success since their arrival in this country as was experienced by the vast majority of their countrymen who came in former years. The result is that the unsuccessful immigrants have written to their friends in Iceland discouraging them from emigrating.

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF ICELANDIC IMMIGRANTS.

The total Icelandic immigration to Canada during the past year has been but 166. These came out by the Allan, Dominion and Beaver Line ships, and were distributed approximately as follows:—

To Baldur and Glenboro.....	19
Brandon.....	4
West Selkirk and Gimli.....	37
Situations with farmers.....	20
Swan Lake Settlement.....	8
Situations in Winnipeg.....	17
Friends in Winnipeg.....	42
Friends in the United States.....	19
Total.....	<u>166</u>

Department of the Interior.

EMPLOYMENT EASILY FOUND.

While work has neither been so plentiful nor wages so high during the past year as in former years, I am pleased to say that I experienced no difficulty in finding employment for these people at satisfactory wages. Farm labourers were placed at \$20 to \$30 a month during the harvest and threshing season, while female servants just arrived received in some cases as high as \$10 per month. It is understood that board and lodgings are always included with the above wages.

HEALTHY AND INDUSTRIOUS, BUT POOR.

This year's arrivals have been of the usual healthy, industrious, hard-working class, but were possessed of little pecuniary means.

In this connection I may state that I have been credibly informed that at least half the number of this year's arrivals came out on tickets sent to them by their friends in this country.

The Canadian Pacific Railway officials have as usual carried my immigrants from Winnipeg to their destinations either at the ordinary reduced rates or on passes as occasion demanded.

ICELANDERS FROM THE STATES.

I stated above that out of the total immigration from Iceland 19 persons had gone to the United States. This number however is more than offset by the number of settlers this province has received during the past summer. We have received nearly 30 Icelandic immigrants from North Dakota since the 1st of June last. These have located in the Swan lake settlement and also on the west shore of lake Manitoba.

There is in my opinion a good chance of getting some desirable settlers from North Dakota. The Icelandic settlement there is already over-populated and some of the settlers who have inferior lands would gladly come to Canada if they could sell out. The live stock quarantine of 90 days at the boundary line is also preventing many from coming who otherwise would have settled here years ago.

ICELANDIC SETTLERS PROSPERING.

The various settlements of Icelanders throughout the country are on the whole in a satisfactory and prosperous condition.

Those who reside in the cities and towns are also doing fairly well. Their progress is perhaps somewhat slow, but none the less steady and substantial. Their children are attending the public schools and are fast becoming naturalized. Their settlements in the North-west are well supplied with schools, all of which are managed by teachers of their own nationality. This statement is the more significant and gratifying because the same cannot be truthfully said of any other foreign nationality in Canada.

THE AGENT'S WORK.

The correspondence of this branch of the office has been 400 letters received and 600 letters written. Since I have been connected with this department I have always considered it my duty to do anything and everything within my power for the advancement of my people in this country, and I believe these efforts have not been without a measure of success.

I intend to continue on these lines as long as I may be trusted with this branch of the service.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

B. L. BALDWINSON,
Icelandic Agent.

No. 11.

REPORT OF HUGO CARSTENS.

(German Officer.)

WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1894.

H H SMITH, Esq.,

Commissioner of Dominion Lands and Immigration.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report on German immigration.

Although there has been a great falling off in the number of German immigrants from Austria and Galicia, from which many came in former years, there has been a marked increase in the numbers arriving from Germany proper, and these, as well as those coming from Russia, were of a good class, mostly agriculturists, the greater proportion of whom were well provided with money.

There has also been the beginning of a movement of Germans from the United States into our North-west, which movement, I trust, will greatly expand during the next season.

SETTLING ON THE SOIL.

From records kept I can say that fully 75 per cent of the arrivals during the last twelve months have settled on land in the colonies, as well as a large number of families that were provisionally engaged as labourers in this city and throughout southern Manitoba, so that the number of Germans taking up and settling on land of their own has been larger than in previous years.

HOLLANDERS.

The number of immigrants from Holland were seventeen souls, comprising two families, and several women joining their husbands. Here there has also been quite a falling off. Last year there came from Holland quite a number of single men looking for employment, a number of whom got dissatisfied and returned home or went to the United States, which may have caused this decline.

DEPARTURE OF ROLLING STONES.

I regret also to say that some few parties depending on work have returned to their old homes this fall, among whom were about half-a-dozen Hungarians from the neighbourhood of Buda-Pesth, who found the winters too cold here, and the country unfit for fruit and grape growing; none of them, however, had been settled on the land but worked with farmers in Manitoba.

CORRESPONDENCE.

There was a considerable number of German letters received and sent. Besides these, numbers of packages containing literature have been sent out.

GOOD CROPS.

The reports as to this year's crop seem to have been very favourable in all the colonies, excepting those around Regina, Balgonie, Wolseley and the Strasburg settlement, comprising in all about 600 families, where they were seriously affected by the drought.

Department of the Interior.

I am glad to be able to state that the Government well-borer has done some good work at Langenburg this season, and that a complaint about scarcity of water has only been made in one case north of Wolseley.

The Langenburg settlements have had another prosperous year; a number of those who left in 1892 have now returned and settled again on their former homesteads. There were some eight carloads of fat cattle exported to England this season from there.

The colonies along the Edmonton and Prince Albert branches have made the largest increase in numbers; and these as well as the settlements at Neudorf, Ebenezer and Gladstone, had a good season.

During the summer six new colonies have been added, viz., one at Fort Qu'Appelle (a Roman Catholic settlement); one near Edmonton, on the Indian reserve thrown open by the Government; one at Leech lake near Yorkton (a Hungarian settlement); one north of Gladstone; one at Lacombe; and the Moravian settlement in townships 55 and 56, range 20 west of 4th meridian.

The beginning has also been made of a settlement directly north of Winnipeg and east of Shoal lake.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HUGO CARSTENS.

No. 12.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN W. WENDELBO.

*(Scandinavian Immigration Officer.)*DOMINION GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
WINNIPEG, 31st October, 1894.To H. H. SMITH, Esq.,
Commissioner of Dominion Lands,
Winnipeg.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report on Scandinavian immigration to the Canadian North-west, through Winnipeg, for the twelve months ending October 31st, 1894.

A FALLING OFF AND ITS CAUSES.

It will be observed with regret that Scandinavian immigration for the last twelve months has fallen short as compared with the average of the two previous seasons. I beg to say that this is not so much owing to the conditions in the Canadian North-west, as to the general depression in the United States, from which country an enormous number of Scandinavians have returned to their native country the last ten or twelve months, thus preventing others from attempting to emigrate, either to the United States or to Canada.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

Emigration from Europe has therefore considerably decreased this season, both from Scandinavia and other countries. This will certainly have the effect of over-populating many districts and give our agents in Europe a good opportunity to work with success in the interest of Canada amongst the farming classes, thousands of whom will be obliged to return to America next spring.

SCANDINAVIANS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Though the emigration from Scandinavian countries has decreased during last season, the same class of immigration to Canada from the United States has wonderfully improved; and we may congratulate ourselves on the inauguration and continual increase of this movement, as well as on the quality of the people we are getting from the States, the Norwegians especially being all first class farmers, moving into Canada in numbers and drawing their friends after them.

DESTINATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS.

It can be safely stated that of those passing through Winnipeg about 500 persons have settled on land in the North-west Territories, 80 in British Columbia, and 30 in Manitoba. The balance of the Scandinavians arriving here have been farm labourers, general labourers, domestic servants, and some families for Winnipeg.

Scarcity of employment this season has also induced a number of former Winnipeg residents to settle on land by taking homesteads or renting farms in various districts, but mostly in English speaking communities rather than in the settlements of their own nationality.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SETTLEMENTS.

The older settlements, especially New Stockholm, Fleming, and the settlers near Estevan in their reports complained of a very poor harvest owing to drought. Hail also visited New Stockholm, destroying a number of fields.

Department of the Interior.

The other settlements have had a fairly good harvest and write encouragingly of their prospects.

In the newly organized settlements in Alberta but little progress has yet been made, and a definite statement of their condition would be almost impossible without my visiting them.

In addition to the number of immigrants shown in the report to have settled in Alberta, entries have been made for about 120 more families, who may be expected to make settlement early in the spring. Considerable land has also been taken up by Scandinavians outside the recognized Scandinavian colonies.

Present indications are that the Scandinavians settling in Canada will more effectually test its resources and climate, as, instead of huddling together in colonies, they now show a disposition to spread over the whole country, mingling with the general population and exhibiting more self reliance than they have hitherto done.

CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

During the twelve months ending 31st October, 1894, 276 letters in the Scandinavian languages have reached this agency, and 510 letters and 270 packages of pamphlets have been sent away, the greater number of these being to Norwegians in the United States. I am confident the correspondence and pamphlets have done much good.

NORWEGIANS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.

On the 17th October there passed through Winnipeg 75 Norwegians, under the guidance of the Rev. C. Sangstad, from Crookston, Minnesota, destined for Bella Coola valley, B.C., where they intend to establish a very large settlement. I am sorry to say that their time in Winnipeg was very limited, and during their stay here they were all very busily engaged making purchases in the city of various kinds of clothing and provisions, so that it was impossible for me to procure their names correctly. I, however, found out that there were the Rev. Mr. Sangstad and 62 men, 3 wives, 3 young girls (14, 16 and 17 years of age), 4 boys and 3 small girls under 12.

I managed to get a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Sangstad and others, and was informed that a mountainous, wooded country near the sea coast, like their old home in Norway, was what they were looking for; that Mr. Sangstad had visited the Bella Coola valley, and that if his friends would be as well satisfied as he seemed to be then, by next spring the stream of immigration thereto would be a continuous one, as Mr. Sangstad intended (so he said) to help empty Minnesota, Wisconsin and Dakota of Norwegians.

The British Columbia Government is aiding them in the way of road making, for which the colonists will receive pay; but none without a certain sum of money are permitted to join the party. I do not know the amount, but a good many in the party were in possession of considerable money, and the enterprise as a whole gave promise of being a great success.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. WENDELBO.

No. 13.

REPORT OF MR. R. L. ALEXANDER.

(Travelling Immigration Agent on Calgary and Edmonton Railway.)

CALGARY, 31st December, 1894.

To A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1894.

DISTANCE TRAVELLED BY RAIL.

During the year I made 97 round trips between Edmonton and Calgary, and thus travelled 37,248 miles by train.

DRIVING TOURS.

At different points along the line of railway I drove about 500 miles, at such points, that is, as I had not been able to reach during the previous year.

During these drives I not only met with many of the new settlers, but I reached beyond the settlers into lands not yet homesteaded, and thereby, besides making myself personally acquainted with many of the late arrivals, I gained much useful knowledge regarding the yet unsettled lands, and I can therefore describe what I have seen to those coming in, whom I meet from time to time on the trains and elsewhere.

THE CROPS IN ALBERTA.

The crops, taken as a whole, throughout the county were excellent. In some localities the yield of straw was not so heavy as that of 1893, yet the yield per acre on an average was fully up to that year.

Very little of the grain was hurt by frost, and where it was thus damaged it had been sowed late and on new breaking.

The oat crop yield was large, in several instances exceeding 100 bushels to the acre, some having 120 to the acre.

The root crop all over the country was excellent, the yield being larger than any previous year.

MIXED FARMING THE RULE.

I was much pleased while driving amongst the settlers to learn that mixed farming is the main object aimed at by them. Everywhere one goes there are to be seen upon the homesteads horses, cattle, pigs and poultry, and in quite a few cases sheep are being raised. It is rare to see a settler who is making grain-raising his principal industry. Creameries and cheese factories are being established in many places throughout the country.

VISIT OF DAIRY INSTRUCTORS.

The Government dairy instructors who visited this portion of Alberta last summer did much to encourage and stimulate the settlers to pay greater attention to dairying; and while as yet in many places owing to the scattered state of settlement it is not considered wise to establish creameries, much good has resulted to the individual farmer from the practical lessons given by the instructors during their visit.

Department of the Interior.

HORSES THRIVE.

In January, under instructions from the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, I drove east of Leduc to investigate some difficulty regarding homestead entries amongst the German settlers.

While in that locality I visited amongst others a Mr. Brodner who came from the state of Washington and brought with him a small band of horses.

He assured me that up to the date of my visit (16th January) not one of his horses had been stabled, and they were in prime condition. They consisted principally of heavy horses, many of them being thoroughbred Percherons.

THE DOG POND COUNTRY.

During the last week of August I drove into what is known as the "Dog Pond" country west of Olds, townships 32 and 33, ranges 1, 2 and 3 west of 5th principal meridian.

OTHER JOURNEYS.

On September 4th, 5th and 6th I made a long trip east of Edmonton and south of Fort Saskatchewan into the Beaver lake country and called on many settlers on the way, driving in some places beyond where there were any settlements.

After spending two days about the Beaver lake settlement, and east thereof, I drove to Wetaskiwin, through the Bittern and south Beaver lake country. While on this trip I drove through ranges 16 to 23 and townships 46 to 54, west 4th meridian.

FINE SPECIMENS OF VEGETABLES.

On this trip I stayed over night with a Mr. Logan, who is located on the west side of Beaver lake. Before starting off next morning Mr. Logan showed me his garden, in which there were many kinds of vegetables growing, amongst which there were fine pumpkins, tomatoes, indian corn, several specimens of squash, and also sorgum measuring 7 feet 9 inches in height.

In his granary he had several ripe pumpkins, one of which weighed 43 lbs. All of his vegetable seeds he had planted in the open air just where I saw them growing.

THE BEAVER LAKE SUB-AGENCY.

The sub-agency of the Dominion land office opened at Beaver lake proved a great convenience to those homesteading in that locality, and was much appreciated by the new comers, as many of them told me.

RABBIT HILL SETTLEMENT.

On October 12th I drove into the Rabbit hill settlement, south-west of Edmonton, and called upon several of the settlers in townships 49, 50 and 51, range 25 west of 4th meridian.

BEE-KEEPING IN NORTHERN ALBERTA.

On this trip I was pleased to see what I had not as yet seen in that part of Alberta, a farmer who has gone extensively into the bee industry. Mr. Thomas Henderson who lives on section 2, township 52, range 25 west 4th meridian, has 72 hives of bees, and Mrs. Henderson, her husband being away from home, informed me that they had taken 3,000 lbs. of honey from them during the season, and that all the hives were doing well.

WHITE MUD COAL MINES.

I also visited the coal mines on the White Mud creek, out of which coal was being taken for shipment to Calgary.

FURTHER EXPLORATIONS.

I spent October 23rd, 24th and 25th in exploring the country east and west of Lacombe, going west to and beyond Gull lake, into and across townships 40 and 41 in ranges 27 and 28, west of 4th meridian, and across the 5th meridian into range one.

I also went east as far as range 22 west 4th meridian into the Buffalo lake country.

UNLIMITED FUEL.

The last trip I made by buckboard during the season was to the country lying east of Red Deer town. This was on the 19th and 20th of December. I drove across ranges 27, 26, 25 and 24 into 23, in township 39, to the famous coal seams on the Red Deer river. To say that coal is there in abundance would convey no idea of its extent. Seams of coal rising from the river's edge are to be seen for miles upon miles along the river, some of which are at least 60 feet in thickness, rising like a huge wall on both sides of the river and forming the banks thereof. I reached the coal fields at noon and found there some 6 or 7 settlers busily loading their wagons with coal for the purpose of taking it to their homes.

A SPECIMEN SETTLER.

I stopped over night with Mr. E. Code, a settler who came from Beckwith township, Ontario, and to show what a practical farmer and his family have been able to do within the short space of two years, I will give a brief statement of Mr. Code's improvements.

He went on to his homestead in December, 1892, and during that winter built a one and-a-half story frame house, 16x24 ft.; a log stable, 1½ story, 18x28; and took out 2,000 fence poles. He broke 50 acres of land during the summer of 1893 and back-set it. Cropped the 50 acres, thus prepared in 1894, and threshed 1,750 bushels of grain therefrom. In addition to the 50 acres cropped he has broke and back-set 60 additional acres during the season of 1894, and has now 110 acres all ready for the seeder next spring. During the past year in addition to his other buildings he has put up cattle stable and sheds, 54x24; and a piggery, 24x30; and has all his half section fenced about with a rail fence, having used 9,000 rails to do so.

His eldest son has upon his homestead a small log house and stable and eight acres ready for crop.

All this work and the improvements have been done by Mr. Code and his family, without having hired any help, his eldest son being now nineteen years of age.

In the fall of 1893 Mr. Code sowed an acre of fall wheat, which yielded 40 bushels, and was a good sample, and he feels confident that winter wheat can be grown in that locality with success. He has a nice lot of stock on his farm consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, RED DEER.

Having nothing to do the forenoon of 20th December while waiting for the train to come from Calgary I visited the Indian industrial school, beautifully situated on the west bank of the river some two and a half miles from Red Deer town.

It was a pleasant sight to see some 40 or 50 Indian children, all busily engaged with their lessons and making such progress as they have done under the able management of Rev. A. Nelson.

Department of the Interior.

ALBERTA SETTLERS WELL SATISFIED.

During these drives I met and had many conversations with the settlers; asked them as to how they were satisfied, what their prospects were, and if they liked the country; and the universal reply was that they were much pleased with the outlook and thoroughly satisfied with the country. As one of them said to me, "it is our own fault if we don't succeed. What," said he, "with such rich soil, abundance of hay, wood and water, a plentiful supply of rich and most nutritious grass, to say nothing of abundance of coal to be had for the taking, why should we not be hopeful of success!"

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

I attended the agricultural shows at Innisfail, Lacombe and Edmonton. At each of these it would be hard to decide which had the better exhibit so far as the size of vegetables and quality of grain was concerned.

At Edmonton show there were exhibited three heads of cabbage, their united weight being 126 lbs.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

In reaching the outlying settlements during my drives I had to go over some of the ground that I had visited last year, and was much pleased in being able to report that marked progress was to be seen on every hand, new houses being erected: the settler's "shack," at one time to be seen almost everywhere, is fast disappearing and giving place to more permanent and comfortable abodes. School-houses have been built, boards formed, and in almost every locality which is at all fairly well settled the children of the new settlers are being educated in their own neighbourhood and within easy reach of their homes.

Olds, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Wetaskiwin and Leduc, the principal towns along the line of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway, are growing rapidly, and incoming settlers can purchase their requirements at these places at prices as low and in many cases even lower than at the larger towns.

CONTENTS OF APPENDICES.

Accompanying this I send you four schedules or statements:

Schedule "A" gives the number of cars of stock and effects which arrived during each month, where from, and destination.

Schedule "B" shows the number of cars coming from the various states and from the eastern provinces of Canada, the number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, together with their values. Out of the 284 cars 195 cars came from the United States. Minnesota contributed 57, Dakota 48, Nebraska 33, Kansas 29 and Washington 14; the remaining 89 came from Canadian points.

Schedule "C" gives the number of individuals arriving each month, and from where they came; the number of adults, males and females, and the number under the age of 12, males and females.

Schedule "D" shows the number coming from each state, the number from the British Isles, Europe and the other provinces of the Dominion.

ARRIVALS BY TRAIL.

In addition to those reported in above statements, quite a number of people drove in and brought along with them a great many horses and cattle and other effects. Of these I have not been able to obtain any record, but from such information as I have been able to gather I feel safe in saying that the number thus arriving, added to those recorded in my books, would make the number of arrivals for the year in the Calgary and Edmonton country about 5,000, and the value of stock and effects driven in would add very considerably to the aggregate values given in my statement.

TRAVELLING AGENTS' USEFULNESS TO SETTLERS.

During the year I have been able to render considerable service in the matter of passing settlers' effects through the customs. Being a justice of the peace for the territories I am in a position to take their declarations to their papers, filling them out for them and passing their goods through the customs here, thus saving them expense and considerable trouble. I have thus passed about fifty consignments during the year.

THE CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Although many of the settlers from the United States think it a hardship to have their cattle quarantined, yet those who have brought their stock are loud in their praise as to how well their cattle look and how much care and attention was given to them while in the quarantine grounds, and some of those bringing in good stock think it is essential to the safety of the cattle already here as well as for those they bring in that the quarantine should be adhered to.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY.

I am constantly receiving letters from residents of the United States asking for information about the Alberta country, all of which I have answered, giving them the information wanted.

THE OPINION OF AN AMERICAN VISITOR.

Here is an extract from a letter I received from Mr. Luther Burbank, who is a horticulturist and keeps a horticultural and experimental farm in Santa Rosa, Sonoma Co., California. Mr. Burbank paid a visit to Edmonton in July last and after his return home wrote me as follows:—

“As we proceeded on from Calgary I was more than surprised, simply delighted, as we went north, at the evidences of wonderful fertility of the soil. I had not the least idea that such a country could be found north of Calgary. Was also very much surprised to find so many native plants of so many species, and especially by the great abundance of native wild berries and flowers. From what I saw I must think that for a poor man, with a family especially, there cannot be found a place where he could make a start so easily.”

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I beg to say that I am firm in the belief, judging from the reports of settlers from the United States who have come in during the latter part of the year now closed, that the immigration from that country for next year will be much larger than this.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. L. ALEXANDER,
Dom. Govt. Travelling Immigration Agent.

SCHEDULE B.

RETURN Showing Number of Cars of Stock and Settlers' Effects arriving between Calgary and Edmonton for 12 months ending 31st December, 1894.

1894.	No. of Cars.	Where From.	Live Stock.				Value of car lots. \$ cts.	Value of lots other than car loads. \$ cts.	Total value. \$ cts.	Remarks.
			Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.				
	48	Dakota, U. S.	232	89		37	46,550 00	1,750 00	48,300 00	
	3	Illinois do	12				3,100 00		3,100 00	
	6	Iowa do	40			17	6,600 00		6,600 00	
	1	Idaho do	29				1,000 00		2,200 00	
	29	Kansas do	225			24	32,000 00		32,500 00	
	57	Minnesota do	206	205	9	47	50,550 00		54,470 00	
	1	Montana do	112	27			800 00		4,800 00	
	2	Michigan do	8				1,900 00		1,900 00	
	33	Nebraska do	257	73		104	32,350 00		38,850 00	
	1	Oregon do	29				1,100 00		3,000 00	
	14	Washington U. S.	369			2	15,300 00		29,200 00	
		Small lots do							34,630 00	
	195	Total United States	1,549	394	9	231	191,250 00	68,360 00	259,610 00	
	44	Ontario	125	180	15	61	43,200 00			
	3	Quebec	7	11		1	2,900 00			
	39	Manitoba	55	439		11	29,300 00			
	1	Nova Scotia	2	7			900 00			
	2	British Columbia	3	12		4	1,650 00			
	89	Total Dominion of Canada	192	649	15	77	77,950 00		77,950 00	
	195	United States total	1,549	394	9	231	191,250 00	68,360 00	259,610 00	
	89	Dominion of Canada total	192	649	15	77	77,950 00		77,950 00	
			1,741	1,043	24	308	269,200 00	68,360 00	337,560 00	

R. L. ALEXANDER,
Dominion Government Travelling Immigration Agent.

CALGARY, 5th January, 1895.

SCHEDULE D.

SUMMARY Statement showing number of Settlers from each State and Province during 1894, between Calgary and Edmonton.

State.	Number.	Province.	Number.	Remarks.
California.....	60	Ontario.....	661	<i>Synopsis.</i>
Colorado.....	8	Quebec.....	81	
Connecticut.....	17	Manitoba.....	290	
Dakota.....	323	New Brunswick.....	13	Dominion of Canada... 1,221
Georgia.....	1	Nova Scotia.....	19	British Isles..... 258
Illinois.....	65	Prince Edward Island.....	28	Europe..... 484
Iowa.....	38	British Columbia.....	129	United States..... 2,554
Idaho.....	37			
Ind. Territory.....	7	Total, Dom. of Canada.....	1,221	Grand total..... 4,517
Kansas.....	227			
Kentucky.....	2			
Maine.....	21			
Massachusetts.....	47	England.....	180	
Minnesota.....	487	Ireland.....	45	
Michigan.....	197	Scotland.....	33	
Montana.....	67			
New York.....	49	Total, British Isles.....	258	
New Hampshire.....	33			
New Jersey.....	25			
Nebraska.....	246			
Oregon.....	73			
Ohio.....	3	Austria.....	56	
Pennsylvania.....	13	Belgium.....	5	
Rhode Island.....	5	Denmark.....	12	
Texas.....	1	France.....	4	
Utah.....	2	Germany.....	68	
Vermont.....	1	Hungary.....	12	
Washington.....	462	Norway and Sweden.....	71	
Wisconsin.....	30	Poland.....	20	
Virginia.....	7	Russia.....	236	
Total.....	2,554	Total, European.....	484	

R. L. ALEXANDER,
Dom. Govt. Travelling Immigration Agent.

CALGARY, 5th January, 1895.

Department of the Interior.

No. 14.

REPORT OF THE MINNEDOSA AGENT.

(MR. JOHN FLESHER.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
MINNEDOSA, 9th November, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the entries made in 1894 in the district administered by this office have been evenly distributed, although a slightly larger number have been made at the Lake Dauphin sub-agency than at this office.

The crops this year have been exceptionally good, all grains producing well; wheat in some cases yielding upwards of 40 bushels to the acre. Besides having a large surplus of grain for market, an unusual number of cattle have been sold, and although prices for both are low the settlers are in a fairly prosperous condition.

The Swedish colony, comprising about 500 souls, located in townships 17 and 18, in ranges 17 and 18, is prospering, and there would have been a considerable addition to its numbers but for the fact that the lands in those townships not already entered for are timbered and not at present available for entry.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN FLESHER,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 15.

REPORT OF THE BRANDON AGENT.

(MR. W. H. HIAM.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
BRANDON, MAN., 10th November, 1894.A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in being able to report the existence of a more hopeful feeling in the minds of the settlers in this district than was apparent last year. The crops have been much better in quality, and the yield far greater; and although the price of wheat is still so low, the increase in quantity is very encouraging, especially when it is remembered that no frost has occurred to injure the quality.

Mixed farming is, however, being practised to a larger extent every year, as it is becoming evident to all who give much thought to the subject that more live stock must be kept if a man expects to thrive on the farm.

The keen competition for hay permits is in line with this development.

Five hundred and thirty-seven permits were granted in this district for the season of 1893, and for the season just closed the number had still further increased to 601.

The number of homestead entries granted during the past year is much smaller than that of the year previous, which may be accounted for in part by the light crops and low prices which prevailed in 1893, and the small number of European immigrants who arrived this year.

The lands located during the year have been chiefly in the old Deloraine and Birtle districts.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. HIAM,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

Department of the Interior.

No. 16.

REPORT OF ACTING AGENT, LAKE DAUPHIN.

(MR. ROBERT GUNNE.)

OFFICE OF DOMINION LANDS,
LAKE DAUPHIN, 8th December, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows in regard to homestead entries and land matters in this district.

In May, 1891, it was decided to open a land office in the Lake Dauphin sub-district. It was to be open during the summer months, closing on the 31st of October. This course was pursued for two years. In 1893 it was decided by the department to make the office permanent. It is now about thirteen months since this decision has been carried into effect. During that time there have been 252 homestead entries. This, considering the area of surveyed land at the disposal of the settlers, is I think a remarkably good showing.

The six townships which have been surveyed during the past two years in this district will add very materially to the available lands for settlement. But if this number of townships were multiplied by three there would not be more than sufficient land to afford locations for the great number of intending settlers coming into the district.

There are three very important points towards which the attention of incomers seems to be directed, viz., Turtle river, lake Dauphin and Gilbert plains.

The Turtle river district is settled chiefly by French. It is a part of the country well adapted for mixed farming, being well watered, wooded, and with hay in abundance.

The lake Dauphin district is also well adapted for mixed farming, but in the immediate vicinity of the lake it is better adapted for cattle raising.

The Gilbert plains district is more adapted for grain-growing. Some settlers are going as far north as the Fork river and lake Winnipegosis. The intention of these is to go into cattle raising, this part of the district being well adapted for it. The cattle coming down from this settlement are very large and fat, surpassing those in other parts of the province. Judging from inquiries made there will be a large immigration to these parts in the near future.

In the newly-surveyed townships, I understand, there are a large number of squatters who wish to obtain homestead entries as soon as the land is available for that purpose.

There is no doubt the country known as the lake Dauphin district has a great many advantages, as there is no scarcity of water, hay or wood. The soil is of the best quality, and most admirably suited for grain-growing. The crops this year were very good, wheat averaging about thirty bushels to the acre, oats about forty, and barley about thirty-five. The root crop was also very large, the vegetables growing to an enormous size. Tomatoes, watermelons, etc., ripen without difficulty in the open air, and are of exceedingly good flavour.

Proximity to timber and comparatively large bodies of water, as well as to the protection afforded in the winter by the Riding mountains, and on the north by the Duck mountains, are among the advantages possessed by this neighbourhood.

Since coming into Dauphin I have travelled a good deal among the settlers on business connected with the department, and I have found them in comfortable circumstances. They seem well pleased and satisfied with their homesteads. They are all making a living, none being in want, and all seeming to have every confidence in the future.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT GUNNE,

Acting Agent of Dominion Lands.

Department of the Interior.

No. 17.

REPORT OF THE YORKTON AGENT.

(Mr. F. K. HERCHMER.)

YORKTON, 1st November, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following general report on this land district for the past year.

In the matter of settlement I must say that there has been but little done during the season, nothing like the amount which the advantages of the district would justify. I am at a loss to explain the causes.

From my own personal observation and information gathered from reliable sources, I have no hesitation in saying that the Touchwood land district embraces lands that are not to be surpassed in the territories or Manitoba for mixed farming or stock-raising. Certain parts are well adapted to grain-growing, and those settlers resident in these tracts are sure of crops every year, unless the season is most unfavourable; some have told me they have never failed during the past six years. Owing to the expense in getting grain to the markets most farmers have for the past few years been devoting more attention than formerly to stock, and feed each winter an increased number of steers, with a view to having a superior lot of beef cattle fit for the early spring market, when as a rule the best prices are obtainable. In this way it is found that the coarse grains yield a better return than when sold in the fall, and this in spite of the fact that this season the price of beef was lower than usual.

In certain parts of the district, that is along the Assiniboine and White Sand rivers in the Beaver hills, Fishing and Quill lakes country, ranching is the main industry, and I understand no attempt is made to grow grain. The ranchers buy such quantities as they require for feeding, or drive their beef cattle to the grain districts where they winter them.

Over 1,000 head of fat cattle have already been shipped for the eastern markets from Yorkton alone this year, while the other stations along the line of railway have supplied their quota, and the cattle from the north-eastern part of the district have found an outlet via Russell. It is said that from four to five hundred head are still awaiting shipment and have been secured by the dealers, while more are being negotiated for each day. Prices have as a rule been low, but I am told this is mainly owing to a want of competition, as one firm here purchased the large proportion of the output.

The various settlements are in a fairly prosperous condition, and are well equipped with schools, while several churches have been built.

Little has been done towards improving roads, except in bridging the streams where intersected by main trails. However as the prairie roads are generally good in the fall, when most of the heavy teaming is done, this is of but little consequence, though I am of the opinion that the ploughing and grading of a number of roads would be of material assistance in checking the prairie fires which now occur from time to time.

Crops in the main have been fair, and all were harvested in good order, the weather during harvest having been most favourable. The yield of hay was fair and in some parts quite up to the average; still where the grass had been cut for a number of years in succession the crop was light. All of the hay crop was stacked in the very best order, the weather having been all that could be desired.

Two hail storms caused considerable damage in the district. One in the immediate vicinity of Yorkton, though only local, destroyed the whole crops in its path; the other to the north-east was of larger proportions, and in Wallace and the Crofter settlement did considerable destruction.

In the Sheho colony crops were lighter than usual; still I understand the return was fair.

Dairying is carried on to a great extent. A large proportion of the best butter is shipped direct to Winnipeg by the makers and top prices realized, the lower grades being traded at local stores. The establishment of some creameries or cheese factories would I think be of great assistance to the industry, as this would result in the manufacture of an even grade of butter and cheese, which cannot be obtained when made in small lots, and under the very unfavourable surroundings and conditions to which most of it is now subjected, but a small proportion of farmers having proper appliances or buildings for the production of a first-class article. Those who have are the ones who command the better prices.

Of the two I consider a creamery would yield the better profit, both to the operator and farmer, and no doubt would be well patronized if located in some central position.

There was one in operation some few years ago at Saltcoats, but owing to faulty management it did not turn out a success.

Sheep are raised in considerable numbers in certain parts of the district, and in Wallace and the White Sand some large flocks are handled; these are being improved each year by the introduction of pure bred rams. This is said to be a most profitable line of stock, and it enables the owner to realize cash at almost any time of the year, as good mutton commands a fair price and can be disposed of at any time.

Pigs are not raised to any great extent, though most farmers have some, and at the Yorkton fall fair some fine varieties were exhibited. This line could with profit be greatly increased, pork being in good demand, though the ruling prices were low this year.

I understand that Mr. Suman, a large landed proprietor in this district, has disposed of considerable hay land to settlers this year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRED. K. HERCHMER,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

Department of the Interior.

No. 18.

REPORT OF THE ESTEVAN AGENT.

(MR. C. E. PHIPPS.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
ESTEVAN, 15th November, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I regret that on the whole I am unable to make a particularly favourable report on the state of the settlement in this district

The French colony in township 8, range 7 west of 2nd meridian, is I believe doing well and now numbers some 40 families, but the Russian colony in township 5, range 2 is a total failure, a large proportion having sold the stock and implements advanced to them and left the country. A considerable number also have spent a portion of their time in Regina jail for theft. I can only repeat what I have repeatedly stated in previous reports as very largely answerable for this state of affairs, and that is the attempt of so many settlers to crop too large an acreage in a rough way, and so go into debt to the implement dealers.

I believe if we could only get settlers to go more into mixed farming and only cultivate what they can afford to, their position would be materially changed for the better.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. E. PHIPPS,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 19.

REPORT OF THE ACTING AGENT, REGINA.

(MR. A. J. FRASER.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
REGINA, 8th November, 1894.A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With reference to the general condition of the settlers in the districts administered by this office, I may state, in the first place, that, owing to the scarcity of the rainfall during spring and summer, the crops in the vicinity of Regina and Moose Jaw were almost a total failure, consequently the settlers in these neighbourhoods are in rather straightened circumstances.

The crops in the district surrounding Indian Head, on the other hand, were a decided success, owing to the frequent rainfalls, and, though the price of grain is very low, yet the people are more prosperous than in the localities first named, where, I am informed less fall-ploughing is being done than in former years.

The Grenfell colony, located in townships 19 and 20, ranges 7 and 8, consists of Austrians and Russians, comprising about 900 souls.

The Balgonie South colonies, Josephthal, Saint Peters, Neu Kronau, located in townships 15, 16, 17 and 18, in ranges 15, 16, 17 and 18, are entirely Russian-Germans, numbering about 900 souls.

The Strassburg colony, located in townships 23 and 24, ranges 21 and 22, is composed of Germans numbering about 200 souls.

All these colonists are doing fairly well, but there is a scarcity of seed in some neighbourhoods, owing to a failure of crops.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. J. FRASER,
Acting Agent of Dominion Lands.

Department of the Interior.

No. 20.

REPORT OF THE ACTING AGENT, PRINCE ALBERT.

(MR. L. SCHMIDT.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, 5th November, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The outlying settlements in the Prince Albert land district, such as Stony creek and Shell river, have made but few acquisitions during the past year, and there are many lands entered in those settlements which have no occupants.

The neighbourhoods of Duck lake, Carlton, Rosthern, Bellevue and St. Louis de Langevin, have attracted most of last year's immigration. In this connection, and in passing, I would recommend the survey of townships 44, ranges 25 and 24, west 2nd meridian, particularly the first, where there are so many fine locations at a comparatively reasonable distance from Prince Albert.

The Mennonite colony, south of Duck lake, steadily increases, and is very prosperous; I think there are nearly 400 souls there now.

Our crops have been fairly abundant, and the grain is of the first quality. Most of the settlers are contented and in a very satisfactory condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. SCHMIDT,
Acting Agent.

No. 21.

REPORT OF THE BATTLEFORD AGENT,

(MR. E. BROKOVSKI.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,

BATTLEFORD, 2nd November, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I regret to have to report that so far as this district is concerned there has been no considerable influx of settlers during the year just past, the majority of the homestead entries made at my agency having been procured by persons already resident in the district.

Enquiries with respect to the Battleford district have been made by persons resident in the United States and Europe, and these have been replied to fully; and I am of the opinion that the answer which I have been compelled to make to the invariable question, "How far is Battleford from a railway station?" has had a great deal to do with the failure of these persons to make their way to this district.

We had a promising spring, so far as the crops were concerned; but the summer turned out dry, and the harvest was an indifferent one. I am convinced, however, that better results might have been attained had the settlers paid better attention to the cultivation of the soil. Their methods as a rule are not up to the mark, and so long as this continues we can scarcely expect the district to make a good show. The majority of the settlers, however, have considerable herds of cattle and sheep, and they do not, therefore, feel the results of a bad harvest to any great extent, and I am pleased to say that no case of anything like distress has come to my knowledge.

There is no doubt that this district is exceedingly well adapted for mixed farming, and that all we need is railway communication to cause an immediate and large influx of settlers.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. BROKOVSKI,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

Department of the Interior.

No. 22.

REPORT OF THE ACTING AGENT, BEAVER LAKE.

(MR. J. KILDAHL.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
BEAVER LAKE, ALBERTA, 2nd November, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I took charge of this agency on the 1st May last, and since then I have granted 105 homestead entries.

This district contains a very large area of good land suitable for mixed farming, but settlement has been retarded on account of the distance from the railway (Calgary and Edmonton), but I expect that next year there will be a large number of entries here.

The crops last season have been fair generally, and in some cases very good, the dry summer causing a shortage in some cases.

Settlers from the states of Kansas and Washington have taken up land in townships 51 and 52, ranges 14 and 15. They expect a large addition to their number next spring.

A large number of Norwegians from Minnesota and Dakota are settled south of the lake in townships 49, 50, and 51, ranges 17, 18 and 19, and are very much pleased with the country. They are a good class of settlers.

In townships 54, 55, and 56, ranges 18 and 19, there is a large number of Germans and Austrians. Some of them have been there two years, and have had very good crops this year.

A good settlement is springing up around Egg lake, townships 56, ranges 16 and 17; Canadians and Americans from Washington, principally.

The district around Beaver lake is chiefly taken up by natives, with some Norwegians at the north end.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KILDAHL,
Acting Local Agent.

No. 23.

REPORT OF THE LETHBRIDGE AGENT.

(MR. W. H. COTTINGHAM.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
LETHBRIDGE, 5th November, 1894.A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that there has been a decrease in the number of homestead entries during the departmental year just ended as compared with the previous year, which, I think, may in a great measure be attributed to the dry season. The spring opened up most propitiously with a sufficient quantity of rain to warrant a good yield of grain, and more than the average number of acres were sown to crop. Up to the latter part of July the prospects of a bountiful harvest were very encouraging, when a warm, dry wind set in, which shrivelled the grain in the head to such an extent that only about two-thirds of the yield anticipated was realized. I am informed that there were a number of land-seekers in the district about the time the dry winds alluded to commenced to blow, principally Mormons, from Utah, who, seeing the effect the winds had on the growing crops, concluded either to go further north or to return to the States and await the time when irrigation would become an accomplished fact in this district. I may say that until the scheme of irrigation, passed on at the last session of Parliament, is fully developed and put into operation, this district on the whole cannot be looked upon as one in which farming alone, as a means of obtaining anything more than a mere livelihood, can be successfully carried on. The Irrigation Act as passed appears to be satisfactory, and I have had a number of enquiries from private individuals who intend to avail themselves of the privilege and put in irrigation ditches. Several of the Mormon settlers have already put irrigation into practical use, and with most satisfactory results; next season they expect to have a large area under irrigation, and have had a surveyor most of the summer locating, and they are, I understand, at the present time working on a large main ditch.

Stock-raising must necessarily be the principal industry of this district for years to come, and the forebought of the Government in reserving so many places valuable for stock-watering purposes is appreciated by stockmen both of large and small calibre. A large number of horned cattle have been shipped from this point during the past summer, most of which were purchased by Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides for the English markets.

Prairie fires in this district were not of so frequent occurrence, nor the area of land burned over nearly so large the past as in the previous season. Timber wolves are, however, on the increase and have done much damage to stock, notwithstanding the fact that a bounty of \$5 is paid by the Legislative Assembly for each wolf killed.

Two gold mining locations have been entered for, both in township 10, range 3 west of 5th meridian. There can be no doubt but that the western portion of this district is rich in minerals; and this is an industry which I think will develop when the railway is extended west, and the facilities for getting in mining plant are better than at present.

In conclusion I may say that the settlers in this district are fairly prosperous and contented, and when speaking of their present position and prospects, and comparing them with those they abandoned in whatever country they may have emigrated from, express themselves in terms most favourable to this country.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. COTTINGHAM,

Agent of Dominion Lands.

Department of the Interior.

No. 24.

REPORT OF THE WETASKIWIN AGENT.

(MR. T. B. FERGUSON.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
WETASKIWIN, 6th November, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The trend of settlement during the past year in my district has been chiefly in a north-easterly direction from the town of Wetaskiwin, in the vicinity of Bittern lake. No lands are now available within a distance of 15 or 20 miles from the line of railway. This district lies chiefly east of the line, a fractional portion only being to the westward. The greater number of the settlers during the past season are of Russian, Scandinavian or German origin, the two latter nationalities being immigrants from the United States. These people in some cases have grouped themselves into colonies; the Russians in townships 48 and 49, ranges 24 and 25, west 4th meridian; the Germans in township 46, range 25, and the Scandinavians in townships 43 and 44, range 22, and township 47, range 20, and 48, ranges 20 and 21. I am unable to give the numbers in each. As to the condition of these several settlements, they appear to be doing as well as can be expected under the circumstances.

As to crop output during the season now closed, a very fine harvest has rewarded the husbandman for his labours. This circumstance will be advertisement for the district.

Upon a well tilled farm in this neighbourhood the following have been the results:

Wheat 40, barley 60, oats 112 bushels to the acre. This I may say has been an average crop throughout the district upon old breaking. Potatoes average 300 bushels to the acre.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. B. FERGUSON,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 25.

REPORT OF THE EDMONTON AGENT.

(MR. THOS. ANDERSON.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
EDMONTON, 7th November, 1894.A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The disturbed state of affairs in the United States has in my opinion prevented many intending settlers from coming in this year, but all who have come have been well satisfied with the change.

Our crops have been good and well saved; the increase of grain will be at least 30 per cent on last year.

Last spring an office was opened at Beaver Lake and some 100 entries have been made for homesteads there. One great drawback to the settlement is however the great distance to be travelled to get there by the present road by way of Fort Saskatchewan, some 80 miles.

If the road was completed direct from the station at South Edmonton it would reduce the distance one-half. Last year I brought this under the notice of the Minister. The road has been made to Cooking lake, one-half the distance; the remaining portion has been explored and partly made. About \$1,000 would make a good road, and as the tide of immigration is going there and will continue to do so for some years, as our best lands are situated east of range 17, to range 8, and from township 60 to the south, including Wetaskiwin, I would most strongly recommend immediate action in this matter.

All the settlers who have located speak well of the country and are inducing their friends to come. They are contented and happy.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. ANDERSON,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

Department of the Interior.

No. 26.

REPORT OF THE RED DEER AGENT.

(MR. J. G. JESSUP.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
RED DEER, 3rd November, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The crops in this district have been generally good. Wheat is not much grown, but the average yield is about 23 bushels. Roots of all kinds give excellent returns.

The general direction of settlement has been north and east. The Lacombe townships have secured the great bulk of it, but as I predicted in my last annual report there has been a steady flow into the Buffalo lake country. The Icelandic colony has increased to 38 families with a total membership of about 185. These figures have been furnished me by the postmaster of the settlement. They still pursue the same quiet unprogressive mode of farming, but no dissatisfaction is expressed by them with their circumstances or the country. They are now making preparations for the establishment of a school in their midst. The settlers who have come in this season are of a much better class than those of last year. I would suggest that surveying parties be thrown early next spring into the unsurveyed townships in the north-west corner of the district in the vicinity of Gull lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. GEORGE JESSUP,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 27.

REPORT OF THE CALGARY AGENT.

(MR. AMOS ROWE.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
CALGARY, ALBERTA, 1st November, 1894.A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The immigration into the whole of Alberta during 1894 has been very large, quite equal to that of 1893, in fact more; and in Calgary, being the distributing point for both the northern and southern portions of the territory, a very large number of immigrants who eventually have settled outside the limits of the Calgary land district have applied personally at this agency for information and advice.

A large number of people came in and settled who had made entry previous to 1894. The quality of the settlers generally has been very good although they were not as a rule blessed with much cash.

The immigration hall here has been utilized during the year by 1,589 souls, 409 more than last year. The record of immigrants accommodated at this building does not, however, afford an adequate means of estimating the total amount of immigration, as a large number of settlers put up at hotels and many proceed to their ultimate destination without stopping off.

The settlement in this district this year as in the case of last year has directed itself chiefly to those of the five northerly townships in the agency limits lying in the neighbourhood of the Calgary and Edmonton railway in which the lands are excellently adapted for mixed farming.

As stated in my last year's report, I have no doubt that in the course of a few years the southern part of the agency will receive more settlers than it has recently absorbed as soon as the older grazing leases are opened to settlement, as there will then be a large additional quantity of desirable land available for homesteading.

The practice of irrigation which is now becoming quite general in south and central Alberta will render the land much more valuable for agricultural purposes and mixed farming.

The crops in the southern part of this district—Davisburg, Sheep Creek and Pine Creek settlements, have not been up to the average. In the north they have been above the average, and a great area of land has been under cultivation.

The ranching business has been very satisfactory this year, last winter having been very favourable for wintering stock; and this fall's exportation of beef has been quite equal to last year's, and must be in the neighbourhood of \$600,000 in value. This year the purchases have been made principally from the small ranchers which has had the effect of distributing the money amongst a larger number of people.

The price of horses has been very low. The demand has not been great, and in consequence quite a few people have gone out of the business, and more would go out of it if they could. There are only a few ranchers here who are at work on the right basis, and they will eventually be all right. The idea that prevailed some years ago in some instances that by using any kind of range mares, so long as they were bred to a thoroughbred stallion, was found to be wrong, and of course the offspring of such animals are a drug upon the market, which has a tendency to keep down the price of good horses. However, that will remedy itself in time. So far as the climate and other things essential to the successful producing of good horses is concerned this district about Calgary cannot be excelled anywhere. The Quorn ranche shipped 100 head of horses to England recently and intended importing 30 stout thoroughbred mares, and three more stallions.

Department of the Interior.

Sheep have done exceedingly well this year, and quite a number have been exported; and I know of an offer that was made a few days ago for 1,000 head by an eastern buyer, and a very fair offer too, but the rancher declined. A few new ranches have started up, the sheep having been purchased and driven over from Montana.

There is a steady improvement in the dairying industry. A few days ago the city of Calgary bonused the firm of Ratcliffe Bros. to the extent of \$6,000, and that firm have already commenced the erection of large buildings at the junction of the Calgary and Edmonton with the C. P. R. near the city limits. There still continues to be a good local demand for most of the dairy produce, and some trade has been done with China and Japan.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

AMOS ROWE,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 28.

REPORT OF THE KAMLOOPS AGENT.

(Mr. E. A. NASH.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
KAMLOOPS, B. C., 1st November, 1894.A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report for the departmental year ended 31st ultimo.

Number of homestead entries granted, 88 = 12,901.30 acres, quarter sections and fractions thereof.

Sales, 7 = 1,260 acres.

Homestead entries cancelled, 24.

Applications for patent recommended, 28.

Applications for patent not recommended, 1.

The unusually high water this spring did much damage, but in spite of this the crops have turned out a fair average. Settlement has tended towards the Salmon river valley, and the indications are that there will be a number of entries to be granted as soon as the survey which is now being made between Sicamous and Craigellachie is completed.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. A. NASH,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

Department of the Interior.

No. 29.

REPORT OF THE NEW WESTMINSTER AGENT.

(MR. JOHN MCKENZIE.)

DOMINION LANDS OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., 6th November, 1894.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit a report for the year ended 31st October, 1894, and to add certain comments on some points which forced themselves on my attention.

As explained in my report of last year, few entries can now be made at \$1.00, viz., to those only who were in actual occupation before the 1st January, 1891, and the land having been since surveyed. There were eleven only of such cases disposed of in the past year.

Twelve sales only were made at \$5.00 per acre, and these all for small parcels, except in the case of the tract of Pitt Meadows land, reclaimed.

On the question of immigration I wish to state that, as the year has been one of depression in financial circles, a good number of the population were thrown out of employment from time to time; and, therefore, not so much encouragement could be given to enquirers, other than those who wished to devote their attention to agricultural pursuits.

Our policy now should be to strengthen the various settlements already formed. Land can be purchased from those who have obtained their titles at much more reasonable prices now than some four years ago.

I think few people could be expected to settle on wild bush land, away from roads and other means of access while the price remains at \$5.00 per acre.

You are aware that nearly all the lands remaining in this district are along the foot-hills of the mountains; that these lands cost a great deal to clear them, and that the people cannot make any use of any timber to recoup them in part for outlay. These lands are of no use for pasture until cleared and seeded down.

The quantity of rain which falls annually in this district seriously interferes with clearing land.

One of the chief evils is that people have been grappling with too much area of land. I have to repeat that which I set forth last year, viz., 20 acres properly cleared, underdrained and attended to will give far better returns in this district than much larger areas would do. I think the settlers are beginning to realize this fact, as many wish to sell portions of their farms.

The booming of past years has, however, frightened many intending settlers; and it will take some time to correct the impression made abroad on the point of prices.

The progress of the surveys is very slow indeed in this district. There are so many connections to be made with old work that much delay takes place from time to time in closing a township survey.

The best and most careful information is being gathered in this office as to all parts of the district and province, so as to place me in a position to satisfy the inquiries both at office and by correspondence.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN MCKENZIE,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

No. 30.

REPORT OF MR. C. C. MEYER, DANISH VICE-CONSUL AT OTTAWA, OF
A TRIP TO THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST, IN JANUARY
AND FEBRUARY, 1895.

OTTAWA, 26th February, 1895.

A. M. BURGESS, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with the arrangement made with your department, I now beg to present a report of my observations during my recent trip to Manitoba and the North-west Territories in the interest of Scandinavian immigration.

I left Ottawa on the 12th of January, arrived at Winnipeg on Monday the 14th. Before leaving that city I visited Selkirk, which I found to be a very thriving place. During my stay in that town I visited a few Swedish families who had settled there and who seemed to be quite contented, but I do not think that this place is likely to be much frequented by Scandinavians.

Following your suggestion I called on the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Winnipeg, who very kindly furnished me with an outline of a route which he thought would be desirable for me to take. Mr. Smith also gave me letter of introduction to the various officers of the department throughout the North-west, which I found very useful.

It was also suggested that I should visit the offices of Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton, and from these gentlemen I also received a number of very useful letters.

Leaving Winnipeg, I arrived on the night of the 18th at Elkhorn, where I was very kindly received by Mr. T. C. Dahl, a prominent Norwegian farmer who has met with great success in this country. Mr. Dahl drove me over to Fleming, where there is quite a settlement of Swedes, all doing nicely.

I left Elkhorn on the 20th of January for Whitewood, and arrived there on the morning of that day. Early the next day I drove out to the colony of New Stockholm, situated about twenty miles from the railway station. On driving out I noticed with great pleasure the new road which has been lately built by the new settlers and substantially bonused by the government. It seems to completely fill the wants of the people in this neighbourhood. The scenery all along this road is most beautiful.

I arrived at Ohlen post office in the evening, and from there was taken to the residence of Mr. A. Holstein, Rathlau, one of the oldest and most prominent settlers in that district, with whom I stayed during the whole time I was in the colony. Mr. Holstein drove me about the colony to see the different farms. I am pleased to say that everywhere we went, humble as the quarters might be, there was an evidence of satisfaction and content on the part of the people, and they were very hopeful of the future of the country. They were not only pleased with their own lot, but were also endeavouring to induce their relatives and friends to come out and take up land in the colony. In this colony there is abundance of game and fish. Firewood is also plentiful, but heavy timber is in some places a little scarce. The temperature while I was there ranged from 28° to 40° below zero, but the atmosphere being exceedingly dry the cold is hardly felt as much as in Eastern Canada. There seems to be a great want of medical assistance in this colony, and all the settlers were united in expressing the hope that perhaps the department might be able to help them in this regard.

I found here several people who had formerly no knowledge whatever of farming doing very well indeed. For instance, Mr. V. Möller and Mr. C. Toft, who both had very nice dwelling houses, outbuildings and well stocked farms.

Department of the Interior.

I left the colony on the 26th of January for Calgary, where I took the train for the Edmonton district. At Olds I met a very successful farmer in the person of Mr. Ed. Hansen, who is doing all he can to make this a prosperous settlement.

I arrived at Wetaskiwin on the 29th of January, and I was met there by the Dominion land guide, Mr. E. Thompson, who very kindly drove me about the country during my stay there.

I found a large number of Scandinavians here, and I would say that I was impressed with the fact that these people, most of them having failed in their efforts in the United States, were quite contented with what this part of the country could offer them. I fully believe that the Alberta district will become the future field for Scandinavian immigration, for these reasons, chiefly, that the climate is very satisfactory, there is not too much snow, and a plentiful supply of timber is nearly everywhere to be found.

The population around Wetaskiwin is chiefly composed of Scandinavians who have come in from Nebraska, North Dakota, Idaho and other western states.

Among the large number of people I met I would like to mention Mr. Eric Wiklund, at Louisville, who came from Idaho about a year ago. He had five acres broken, which yielded as follows: from 4 bushels of potatoes 125, and on the same five acres he had raised 47 bushels of wheat and 57 bushels of barley.

Another Norwegian gentleman, Mr. Martin Embertson, settled about 15 miles from Wetaskiwin, came from Idaho in 1892. He had 31 acres of land broken, which yielded him 1,800 bushels of wheat, oats and barley. Last year from $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, seeded with $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of white American Banner oats, he got 200 bushels, and in the same year from $6\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat he got 200 bushels. He was perfectly convinced that men with little means could find no better field for settlement than the district around Wetaskiwin. I think this part of the country may be safely recommended to emigrating Scandinavians, even to those who have but little means to start with.

As I was informed by Mr. Thompson that there were very few Scandinavians around Edmonton, I did not consider it worth while to visit that place, so accordingly I left Wetaskiwin for Calgary on the 2nd of February.

While in Calgary I met Mr. Costigan, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Rowe, the Dominion lands agent. I visited the various newspapers in the city and gave them my views in regard to the information I had gathered in the Wetaskiwin district. With the exception of a few Norwegians, resident in the suburbs, there are very few Scandinavians in Calgary.

Leaving Calgary on the 4th of February for Carberry, Manitoba, I arrived there on the evening of the 5th. Here I was received Mr. Chris. Rasmussen, who drove me out to his residence, situated about a mile from the station. Mr. Rasmussen, who formerly resided in Ontario where he saved some \$700, has done exceedingly well in Manitoba, and is looked upon as one of the founders of Carberry, in fact I found he owned the finest farm buildings that I had seen on the whole of my trip.

I intended to catch the train for Portage la Prairie the next morning, but the C. P. R. being some eight hours late I drove to Neepawa in order to catch the train on the Manitoba and North-western Railway, due there at 3 p. m.; but on account of heavy roads and the extremely cold weather I did not reach Neepawa in time, consequently, as the Manitoba and North-western only runs two trains a week, I decided to drive over to New Scandinavia colony a distance of some 40 miles.

I noticed that the road to this colony was in excellent condition, in fact equal to any road that I have seen in the old country. I arrived at the colony on the 7th of February, and put up at Mr. James Hemmingson's house. This gentleman is an old settler here and runs a saw mill, where there are quite a number of Scandinavians employed. He has also built a house in which he receives settlers on their first arrival, which is of great service to them. I attended a meeting of some prominent settlers in Mr. A. Lundgren's house, and upon being elected honorary secretary, I was asked to make application to your department, asking you to open those sections with even numbers, which have recently been closed, the fact being that some 15 families who wanted to settle there had to go elsewhere. At the end of the meeting I addressed the audience some little time upon what I had seen in other places during my trip.

The New Scandinavia colony is very progressive in many ways, the population being about 160 families. There are at present in the colony two churches and a school.

In regard to game and fish, there is an abundance of both, the fish in Otter lake being so plentiful that they may be caught with the hands.

As was the case at New Stockholm, I found that a great number of the New Scandinavia settlers had very little, if any, previous knowledge of farming when they came to this country, and the majority of them had very little means with which to start operations, but all were doing well now.

There is an abundant supply of timber in this colony, suitable both for fuel and building purposes.

Leaving the colony I took the train for Minnedosa and arrived in Winnipeg on the 11th.

I found it advisable to stay in Winnipeg for a few days, in order to call a general meeting of the Scandinavian residents, so that I might give them a description of what I had seen during my trip. I called upon the Lieutenant-Governor, who received me very kindly and expressed his satisfaction at my coming out to see how my countrymen were progressing in that part of Canada. I also called upon Mr. Hugh J. Macdonald, Mr. Scarth and Mr. Hespeler, the German Consul, and many others.

On the evening of the 14th a large meeting of Scandinavians was held in the Dominion Immigration Hall, where I had the pleasure of addressing my countrymen and informing them how we had organized our work in the east in the way of national institutions, and also how the people in the various Scandinavian colonies I had visited were situated. The speakers that followed were heartily in support of inducing as many Scandinavians as possible to come to Canada, and to settle in the agricultural districts and not congregate in the large towns.

After the meeting Mr. J. W. Wendelbo, Scandinavian Immigration officer, took me around the building, and I was very much pleased to see the accommodation offered here for immigrants of all nationalities. The dining room and kitchen are very commodious and well appointed. There were no immigrants in the hall at the time.

On the whole I am well satisfied indeed with my trip, and I have learned that I can safely recommend my countrymen to take up their abode in Manitoba or the North-west Territories. I have also found that the cry so often heard, that the North-west was a treeless country, was totally unfounded.

In regard to it being necessary for a man to have considerable means wherewith to start farming, it was well impressed on me that a man willing to work, and with some knowledge of farming, could, with care and industry, in a short time make himself independent.

A great deal of information which I have gathered will appear from time to time in the columns of my paper, the *Danebrog*.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. C. MEYER.

Department of the Interior.

PART IV

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK

Department of the Interior.

PART IV.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

BANFF, 7th January, 1895.

The Honourable T. MAYNE DALY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of works carried on in the Rocky Mountains Park for the twelve months ending the 31st of October, 1894.

ROADS.

No regular road-work was done during the autumn and winter months, the men having been discharged in September. But occasionally during the winter a few men had to be employed in clearing out snow drifts in the cuttings on the mountain sides for the safety of the travelling public. This was required only after a severe snow-storm.

On the opening of the spring the usual repairs had to be attended to, such as the opening of culverts, drains, &c., but a very limited number of men was required for this.

In the month of June the rivers in the park rose to an unprecedented height and submerged some of the roads leading along the banks and damaged their surface to some extent.

After the subsidence of the water the repairing of the roads which had been injured was attended to, particularly those leading to the Spray bridge which suffered most from the combined action of the Bow and Spray rivers.

Towards the end of July a new road was commenced leading from the railway station towards the Vermilion lakes, being a continuation of Lynx street. This road was much needed as no means existed (except by boat in summer) for reaching that portion of the park lying to the northward of these lakes. What is generally known as the old "Tote" road skirts these lakes on the north side, but there was no means of reaching this "Tote" road, it being completely isolated from the rest of the park.

It had been abandoned by freighters since the opening of the railway and in consequence of the quantity of fallen timber and other obstructions had become almost useless even for pack horses. It was therefore decided to open a more direct communication between it and the main avenue of the park by a road from the end of Lynx street at the railway station.

This connecting link is now passible for carriages but not quite completed. The "Tote" road was cleared out for about four miles, and, although not yet finished in the same style as the avenues of the park, is sufficient to give the public who wish to take it a very beautiful and interesting trip up what is known as Mount Edith pass, and will no doubt be eventually continued to the excellent fishing grounds in that vicinity.

After the close of the regular road work in September a considerable amount of labour was expended on the clearing up of rubbish on the sides of the roads, and particularly the undergrowth that was springing up and encroaching on the carriage way. A few men were employed on this work to the end of the season.

THE FLOODS.

The very unusual quantity of snow that fell in the mountains last winter presaged heavy freshets in the following spring, depending, however, on the temperature of the weather in the spring months.

If a warm spell occurs in May or June after a heavy snowfall in the preceding winter high floods are sure to result, but if the weather remains cool in the spring the melting snow generally passes off gradually without raising the rivers above their normal height.

Unfortunately last spring, in May, a warm temperature prevailed for a week or two, and the large quantity of snow in the mountains was melted and carried down faster than the channels of the rivers could discharge it, and the overflowing of the banks was in many cases disastrous to property in the vicinity.

Several of the roads which skirt the banks of the rivers were submerged and their surfaces and protection walls damaged, and much care had to be taken to see that the bridges were not damaged by the quantity of drift timber which the unusually high water brought down.

When the water subsided the necessary repairs were made to keep the roads open for traffic.

The village of Anthracite suffered much from this flood. Houses and bridges were swept away; and the Canadian Pacific Railway suffered much damage at this point, as well as at other places in the mountains.

No such floods had taken place in the park within the recollection of any one here now, and it is hoped that many years may elapse before such another scene will be witnessed.

It is satisfactory to know, however, that none of the bridges erected in the park by your department have suffered any damage.

FIRES.

No extensive fires occurred within the park. Two or three small local fires^s were started by some careless or malicious persons, but were discovered in time to be extinguished before they had a chance to spread.

Notwithstanding this fact, the park was enveloped in smoke for some weeks, caused by distant fires, which was very disagreeable and disappointing to visitors and sight-seers.

HAY CROP.

Notwithstanding the superabundance of irrigation the hay meadows in the park received this year the crop was unusually good. The only drawback was the limited time which the high water allowed for harvesting, and which no doubt prevented the whole crop being saved; but the fact of the scarcity of hay in other parts of Alberta no doubt increased the market price for that cut in the park, and consequently after the local demand was supplied a considerable quantity was shipped to points outside the park.

This hay crop appears to be thoroughly reliable no matter how the season affects the crop in other places. The natural irrigation on the Bow flats can always be depended on. At least that is the experience of the last nine years, in spite of the contention of persons who maintained that the annual cutting of the hay would exhaust the crop. The contrary appears to be the effect.

THE CEMETERY.

The place set apart in the early days of the park for a burial ground has since been found to be the most suitable for that purpose.

The space occupied by the graves has been enclosed by a rustic fence and a carriage drive laid out within it, by which any point can be reached conveniently for burial purposes.

The ground has been cleared of all rubbish, dead and fallen trees, and the shrubbery will in future be cultivated and trimmed so as to make the cemetery as ornamental as possible.

Department of the Interior.

VISITORS.

The damage to the Canadian Pacific railway caused by the spring floods in 1894 affected the movements of the travelling public in a remarkable degree, and of course the falling off in the number of visitors to the park was the natural result.

For weeks the trains were completely stopped in the mountains, and even after the flood subsided the necessary repairs to the track and bridges prevented the regular traffic being carried on satisfactorily.

The floods occurred in June and July, the time at which most of the travel usually takes place, but the uncertainty lasted some time after the actual damage was repaired, and nearly the whole season passed before confidence was restored.

In consequence of this shrinkage in travel, the Canadian Pacific Hotel here closed for the season earlier than usual.

It is satisfactory to be able to trace this falling off in the number of visitors to the park to its true cause and to know that the cause is in no way attributable to any lack of appreciation of the attractions of the park, or the incomparable sublimity of the scenery which the tourist beholds on his trip through the mountains on the Canadian Pacific railway.

As this was the first flood of a serious nature in the life of the railway it is natural to suppose that precaution will be taken in future to lessen the evil effects of such catastrophes, as far as precaution can be taken under circumstances that no human wisdom can anticipate.

Notwithstanding the general falling off in the number of tourists from the above cause for the year just past, there is some satisfaction in the fact that a very considerable increase was visible in the number of families who came to the park and rented vacant houses for the summer months to escape the sickness that prevailed in Calgary and other places.

The applications for the vacant buildings were more than the place could supply, and consequently these people had to take the buildings in turns, while others took to tents, and others again had to remain at home and submit to the disappointment of not being able to give their sick children the benefit of the pure and bracing atmosphere of Banff.

MUSEUM.

The building originally intended for the residence of the Park Superintendent, though never fully completed for that purpose, was subsequently reserved to be adapted for a museum. The situation, however, was not convenient or sufficiently central for the latter purpose, and it was decided to remove the building, or a portion of it, to a more suitable site at the junction of some of the main avenues, where it could be more easily reached by the public.

It was found also that the upper story of this building, which had been nearly completed, would afford the accommodation at present required for the museum, and the necessary steps were taken to have it removed to the new site. The ground was prepared and cleared for the reception of the building, and the work of removing was let by tender to the lowest bidder.

The Alberta Transfer Company, having all the appliances for such work, gave the lowest tender which was accepted and a contract was entered into with that company to carry out the undertaking. They were delayed, however, for some weeks, in consequence of the floods preventing the transfer of their machinery, &c., from Calgary to Banff, the result being that the work of removal was not finished till the middle of July.

The building was placed on a stone foundation, and the internal finishings and fittings completed for the reception of the show-cases which had been sent here some time previously and placed in the storehouse till the museum building was ready for them.

The exhibits for these cases will probably now remain at Ottawa till the spring, as there can be no object in placing them in the museum till the season for visitors opens again.

EXTENSION OF THE PARK LIMITS.

In some of my earlier reports I referred to the necessity for extending bridle roads through the several passes leading up from the Bow valley.

I am aware that this could not be done under the present Park Act, and that the annual appropriation for works in the park must be expended within the limits laid down therein.

These bridle roads however are of such importance to the park, and their necessity so generally remarked upon by tourists, sportsmen and others coming here, that it is suggested that the bounds of the park should be extended to take in the watershed of the Bow river.

This extension of the limits of the park does not necessarily involve any additional expense or outlay further than is required to make these bridle roads passable for pack horses. No carriage roads would be, or could be, made up these passes; nor would they be desirable, if practicable. The extension of the limits would be simply to create a reservation or preserve for game, to be controlled by the park management.

The benefits and necessity for extensive park reservations in the country are becoming generally admitted. The provinces of Ontario and Quebec have now each their very extensive tracts reserved for the protection and propagation of game, fish, etc. These reservations far exceed in area the National Park at Banff.

It is suggested therefore that the time has arrived when an additional tract should be included in the bounds of the Rocky Mountains Park, particularly when this outlying tract contains scenery and other attractions not excelled in any other part of the continent of America.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. STEWART,
Superintendent.

Department of the Interior.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK.

TEMPERATURE and the general state of the weather between 1st November, 1893,
and 10th October, 1894.

Date.	Temperature.			Weather.	Date.	Temperature.			Weather.
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.			7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
1893.	°	°	°		1894.	°	°	°	
Nov. 1.	- 8.3	20.0	18.0	Fair.	Jan. 1.	18.2	20.8	15.0	Cloudy.
" 2.	19.2	26.7	25.0	"	" 2.	9.5	13.2	1.2	Fair.
" 3.	62.1	35.7	32.0	"	" 3.	12.0	15.0	6.5	"
" 4.	33.2	41.0	35.0	"	" 4.	6.5	7.0	-16.0	Cloudy.
" 5.	24.0	26.8	28.0	"	" 5.	-24.0	0.5	- 2.0	Fair.
" 6.	26.0	35.0	32.0	Snow.	" 6.	-12.0	- 0	-13.0	"
" 7.	33.5	37.0	37.0	Fair.	" 7.	-22.0	- 2.0	- 8.0	Cloudy.
" 8.	30.0	37.0	24.0	Cloudy.	" 8.	-28.0	0.2	8.2	Fair.
" 9.	18.0	34.0	27.0	"	" 9.	7.5	7.8	17.8	Cloudy.
" 10.	6.0	25.2	13.0	Fair.	" 10.	15.2	19.8	15.0	"
" 11.	22.0	33.0	31.2	"	" 11.	17.5	24.5	30.2	Fair.
" 12.	27.0	35.0	18.5	"	" 12.	34.0	39.5	34.2	Cloudy.
" 13.	4.0	29.0	21.5	"	" 13.	34.8	37.0	36.8	"
" 14.	19.0	30.5	22.5	Cloudy.	" 14.	28.2	28.0	30.0	"
" 15.	21.2	37.5	28.5	"	" 15.	31.0	32.0	20.0	"
" 16.	16.5	22.5	7.0	Snow.	" 16.	23.0	24.0	14.0	"
" 17.	12.0	26.0	30.5	Fair.	" 17.	14.0	24.2	24.0	Cloudy.
" 18.	18.2	27.5	22.0	"	" 18.	18.0	22.0	19.0	Snow.
" 19.	21.5	25.5	22.0	"	" 19.	4.0	22.0	2.2	Cloudy.
" 20.	20.0	26.7	21.8	Cloudy.	" 20.	-14.5	2.0	-24.2	Fair.
" 21.	18.0	18.2	12.2	Fair.	" 21.	-37.2	-14.2	-15.0	"
" 22.	3.2	1.8	- 3.5	"	" 22.	-26.5	-16.5	-31.2	"
" 23.	- 4.0	- 1.0	- 5.5	"	" 23.	-38.0	0.5	2.8	"
" 24.	- 9.2	- 4.0	6.5	"	" 24.	6.0	12.2	10.0	Cloudy.
" 25.	- 5.0	- 2.0	-17.0	Snow.	" 25.	- 0	16.0	12.0	"
" 26.	- 8.0	7.5	20.2	Fair.	" 26.	7.0	27.0	23.0	"
" 27.	24.0	25.5	8.2	"	" 27.	23.0	31.0	27.0	Fair.
" 28.	2.5	6.5	-20.0	"	" 28.	28.0	31.2	26.0	"
" 29.	-19.0	- 9.2	-21.2	"	" 29.	18.0	19.5	7.0	Cloudy.
" 30.	29.5	2.2	9.1	"	" 30.	- 6.5	11.2	- 4.5	Fair.
Dec. 1.	18.5	27.5	22.0	"	" 31.	- 9.0	19.0	15.0	"
" 2.	30.2	33.0	33.0	"	Feb. 1.	13.0	25.5	13.4	"
" 3.	31.0	26.2	34.0	Cloudy.	" 2.	- 4.2	21.0	9.2	"
" 4.	27.5	31.2	26.0	"	" 3.	- 0	25.0	23.0	"
" 5.	28.5	35.5	32.2	"	" 4.	21.0	31.5	30.0	"
" 6.	34.2	35.5	36.0	"	" 5.	28.2	30.0	26.8	"
" 7.	33.0	36.2	35.2	Fair.	" 6.	26.2	29.0	20.0	Cloudy.
" 8.	35.0	34.0	29.0	"	" 7.	16.0	27.0	24.0	Fair.
" 9.	28.5	30.0	22.2	"	" 8.	9.0	20.0	10.2	"
" 10.	5.5	- 1.0	- 9.0	"	" 9.	- 1.5	2.0	- 9.8	"
" 11.	-20.0	- 9.5	-18.0	Cloudy.	" 10.	-25.0	12.8	2.5	"
" 12.	- 9.0	1.5	5.0	Snow.	" 11.	10.0	19.2	10.0	"
" 13.	10.5	5.0	- 9.0	Cloudy.	" 12.	1.5	20.0	12.0	"
" 14.	-12.0	11.1	6.5	"	" 13.	-25.0	12.8	2.5	"
" 15.	20.0	21.5	25.2	Fair.	" 14.	10.0	19.2	10.0	Snow.
" 16.	33.0	38.2	37.0	Snow.	" 15.	1.5	20.0	12.0	Cloudy.
" 17.	43.2	44.2	36.5	Fair.	" 16.	- 1.8	24.8	12.2	"
" 18.	21.0	23.0	19.2	Cloudy.	" 17.	-11.5	- 5.0	-12.5	"
" 19.	22.2	27.5	28.0	Fair.	" 18.	-16.0	- 9.0	-22.2	Fair.
" 20.	30.0	34.0	32.5	"	" 19.	-43.0	- 5.0	-25.2	"
" 21.	34.0	37.0	34.2	"	" 20.	-29.2	8.0	2.0	"
" 22.	33.2	32.5	23.1	"	" 21.	- 8.0	29.2	5.0	"
" 23.	15.5	30.0	10.2	"	" 22.	- 0.4	26.0	15.0	"
" 24.	8.2	20.0	5.2	"	" 23.	12.0	29.8	25.0	"
" 25.	- 7.0	6.8	2.0	"	" 24.	24.2	34.2	29.5	"
" 26.	13.3	20.2	12.2	"	" 25.	29.0	34.8	32.2	"
" 27.	7.1	21.2	12.5	Cloudy.	" 26.	29.8	40.0	30.0	"
" 28.	19.0	23.1	12.2	"	" 27.	33.0	35.2	37.5	"
" 29.	12.3	25.6	23.0	Fair.	" 28.	32.0	34.0	31.2	Cloudy.
" 30.	28.2	32.5	29.0	Cloudy.	Mar. 1.	27.0	37.5	32.8	Fair.
" 31.	28.2	29.5	26.1	Snow.	" 2.	16.0	20.8	9.2	"

READINGS of the Thermometer and general state of the Weather, &c.—Continued.

Date.	Temperature.			Weather.	Date.	Temperature.			Weather.
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.			7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
1894.	°	°	°		1894.	°	°	°	
Mar. 3.	2 0	14 0	7 0	Fair.	May 6.	29 0	41 0	30 0	Cloudy.
" 4.	2 5	23 0	13 0	"	" 7.	20 0	40 0	33 0	" snow.
" 5.	3 2	24 0	7 5	"	" 8.	23 2	42 0	32 0	Cloudy.
" 6.	9 0	24 8	20 5	"	" 9.	24 2	42 2	33 2	"
" 7.	7 0	29 8	26 0	Snow.	" 10.	30 0	44 0	40 0	Fair.
" 8.	22 0	24 8	21 8	"	" 11.	34 5	50 2	44 0	"
" 9.	18 2	33 8	24 2	"	" 12.	36 0	58 8	43 0	"
" 10.	21 0	30 8	25 0	"	" 13.	35 5	68 0	43 2	"
" 11.	21 8	33 0	27 0	"	" 14.	36 5	54 5	40 5	Cloudy, rain.
" 12.	24 8	31 8	25 0	"	" 15.	35 0	44 2	38 0	"
" 13.	19 2	30 2	20 8	"	" 16.	31 0	38 2	35 5	" rain.
" 14.	14 2	32 2	23 0	"	" 17.	30 5	44 0	34 8	"
" 15.	18 2	36 0	29 0	"	" 18.	38 8	65 0	51 0	Fair.
" 16.	18 6	38 8	24 2	"	" 19.	36 8	66 8	50 0	"
" 17.	6 2	34 0	25 0	"	" 20.	40 0	56 2	51 0	"
" 18.	21 0	34 8	24 8	"	" 21.	35 2	60 2	48 0	"
" 19.	12 5	19 2	14 8	Snow.	" 22.	38 8	66 8	47 0	"
" 20.	8 0	31 2	13 0	Fair.	" 23.	46 0	72 0	58 0	"
" 21.	6 0	42 0	27 0	"	" 24.	39 8	76 0	54 0	"
" 22.	18 0	44 2	30 0	"	" 25.	42 2	74 5	54 8	"
" 23.	15 2	24 8	18 0	Snow.	" 26.	39 8	76 0	56 0	"
" 24.	2 0	32 8	24 2	Fair.	" 27.	43 0	78 8	54 0	"
" 25.	20 2	38 8	32 2	"	" 28.	39 8	76 0	56 0	"
" 26.	23 8	46 8	31 0	"	" 29.	43 0	78 8	54 0	"
" 27.	10 0	31 2	6 2	"	" 30.	48 2	81 0	57 0	"
" 28.	8 5	44 0	37 2	"	" 31.	48 5	77 5	58 2	"
" 29.	34 0	41 8	34 2	slight rain.	June 1.	51 2	73 0	59 0	"
" 30.	28 0	39 2	35 0	"	" 2.	49 2	78 0	67 0	"
" 31.	32 0	41 8	33 8	"	" 3.	49 8	79 0	68 0	"
April 1.	34 8	41 8	37 0	"	" 4.	44 2	69 2	55 0	"
" 2.	33 0	39 0	30 2	Cloudy.	" 5.	49 5	70 8	57 2	Cloudy, rain.
" 3.	23 0	37 0	29 2	"	" 6.	49 0	69 5	55 0	"
" 4.	19 8	38 8	34 0	Fair.	" 7.	52 2	61 0	53 0	"
" 5.	32 8	43 5	38 0	"	" 8.	48 0	56 5	50 0	"
" 6.	34 8	45 8	39 0	"	" 9.	40 0	69 0	52 0	Fair.
" 7.	22 0	33 2	28 0	"	" 10.	41 2	72 2	53 2	Cloudy.
" 8.	20 0	32 8	32 0	Cloudy.	" 11.	43 0	74 0	58 0	Fair.
" 9.	31 0	43 2	31 8	Fair.	" 12.	44 2	67 0	48 0	Cloudy.
" 10.	35 5	48 0	40 8	Cloudy.	" 13.	40 0	56 8	50 2	Fair.
" 11.	25 5	33 2	30 0	"	" 14.	44 2	61 0	51 2	"
" 12.	14 8	35 5	34 0	Fair.	" 15.	44 0	69 0	52 0	"
" 13.	34 2	44 2	35 0	"	" 16.	41 2	72 0	53 0	"
" 14.	30 0	39 2	24 2	"	" 17.	43 8	73 2	58 0	"
" 15.	18 0	42 0	27 5	Cloudy.	" 18.	44 2	67 0	48 0	Cloudy, rain.
" 16.	15 8	37 8	34 0	Fair.	" 19.	40 0	56 8	50 2	Fair.
" 17.	24 2	43 8	35 0	"	" 20.	44 2	61 0	51 0	"
" 18.	31 5	46 0	36 0	"	" 21.	44 5	57 5	42 0	"
" 19.	29 8	53 2	47 0	"	" 22.	45 1	58 1	42 4	Cloudy.
" 20.	47 8	61 0	48 0	"	" 23.	50 3	62 6	50 0	"
" 21.	41 0	55 5	39 5	"	" 24.	50 4	55 0	48 4	"
" 22.	30 2	56 0	45 0	"	" 25.	46 4	54 8	50 0	"
" 23.	31 0	63 0	50 0	"	" 26.	56 5	60 5	54 5	"
" 24.	30 8	59 8	50 2	"	" 27.	47 7	51 4	43 8	Fair.
" 25.	29 5	64 0	51 0	"	" 28.	54 1	55 5	46 0	"
" 26.	28 2	64 2	48 0	Cloudy.	" 29.	50 2	55 5	48 0	"
" 27.	33 0	41 0	34 0	"	" 30.	50 5	60 0	50 0	"
" 28.	36 2	41 0	38 8	"					
" 29.	30 5	36 2	29 2	"					
" 30.	29 5	43 2	29 5	"					
May 1.	18 8	39 0	34 0	"					
" 2.	20 5	39 2	36 0	Fair.	July 1.	56 0	68 0	47 0	"
" 3.	30 0	40 0	36 0	Cloudy.	" 2.	61 8	72 0	55 0	"
" 4.	29 8	47 2	37 0	"	" 3.	63 0	79 0	53 0	"
" 5.	24 2	46 0	34 2	Fair.	" 4.	58 0	74 0	60 0	"
					" 5.	69 0	70 2	50 0	Cloudy, rain.

Department of the Interior.

READINGS of the Thermometer and general state of the Weather, &c.—*Concluded.*

Date.	Temperature.			Weather.	Date.	Temperature.			Weather.
	8 a.m.	3 p.m.	10 p.m.			7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.	
1894.	°	°	°		1894.	°	°	°	
July 6.	68.4	78.0	57.0	Fair.	Aug. 22.	48.0	80.0	59.0	Sky obscured.
" 7.	72.0	80.0	53.0	"	" 23.	48.2	79.2	59.2	"
" 8.	61.0	68.2	46.5	"	" 24.	48.0	84.0	64.0	"
" 9.	57.0	65.0	52.0	Cloudy.	" 25.	49.2	79.8	65.0	"
" 10.	56.4	57.0	42.6	"	" 26.	42.2	78.0	63.0	"
" 11.	48.7	63.4	45.0	Fair.	" 27.	48.2	56.8	42.0	Cloudy, rain.
" 12.	49.2	72.5	50.0	"	" 28.	41.0	45.0	40.0	"
" 13.	57.2	77.5	56.7	"	" 29.	38.0	64.2	49.0	"
" 14.	53.0	75.5	53.0	"	" 30.	42.2	76.0	53.0	Fair.
" 15.	62.4	80.0	62.0	"	" 31.	41.0	75.0	55.0	"
" 16.	56.4	67.0	51.0	Cloudy.	Sept. 1.	49.2	66.0	55.5	"
" 17.	56.2	70.0	46.0	Fair.	" 2.	47.2	50.0	47.0	Smoke.
" 18.	49.2	76.5	51.0	"	" 3.	46.8	49.0	44.0	Cloudy.
" 19.	51.0	81.2	59.0	Cloudy.	" 4.	44.8	52.0	48.0	Fair.
" 20.	62.1	72.3	56.0	Fair.	" 5.	45.0	57.2	43.0	"
" 21.	61.5	77.3	54.0	"	" 6.	41.0	60.8	46.0	"
" 22.	70.0	76.0	65.0	"	" 7.	42.2	63.5	46.2	"
" 23.	63.2	77.2	49.5	"	" 8.	41.0	60.8	46.0	"
" 24.	57.6	80.8	68.8	Smoke from forest fires	" 9.	42.5	65.2	49.0	"
" 25.	60.2	56.2	42.0	"	" 10.	42.0	71.2	54.0	"
" 26.	53.0	60.0	52.0	Fair.	" 11.	49.8	64.0	50.0	"
" 27.	57.1	63.4	47.8	"	" 12.	36.2	48.0	37.0	Cloudy, rain.
" 28.	54.7	73.8	59.8	"	" 13.	34.0	38.0	37.2	"
" 29.	61.6	71.8	53.7	"	" 14.	34.2	45.8	46.2	Snow, cloudy.
" 30.	65.9	67.5	48.0	"	" 15.	40.0	51.8	45.2	Fair.
" 31.	45.3	75.0	60.2	"	" 16.	38.0	52.0	50.0	"
	7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.		" 17.	50.0	56.0	51.2	"
Aug. 1.	55.0	78.0	51.0	Sky obscured, smoke.	" 18.	42.0	46.2	47.5	Cloudy.
" 2.	50.0	78.8	55.0	"	" 19.	30.0	51.0	45.0	Fair.
" 3.	49.8	81.0	63.0	"	" 20.	39.0	47.0	37.3	Cloudy.
" 4.	48.2	79.8	69.0	"	" 21.	31.0	39.0	34.0	Snow.
" 5.	47.6	71.8	63.0	"	" 22.	26.0	36.2	34.0	"
" 6.	46.5	62.2	55.0	Fair.	" 23.	24.0	39.8	36.0	Fair.
" 7.	45.0	61.5	55.0	"	" 24.	26.8	42.5	39.0	"
" 8.	45.6	60.0	54.0	"	" 25.	31.2	48.0	42.2	"
" 9.	43.2	59.8	54.0	"	" 26.	41.2	51.8	42.5	"
" 10.	45.2	71.0	54.2	"	" 27.	36.2	47.2	39.0	"
" 11.	43.0	74.0	58.0	"	" 28.	31.8	49.0	39.8	"
" 12.	44.5	74.2	56.0	"	" 29.	29.2	51.8	39.2	"
" 13.	45.0	72.0	53.0	"	" 30.	26.2	56.0	39.8	"
" 14.	45.2	75.3	52.8	"	Oct. 1.	31.0	52.2	42.2	"
" 15.	45.0	76.0	56.8	"	" 2.	32.0	48.5	39.2	"
" 16.	44.8	75.5	55.0	"	" 3.	25.2	49.1	38.2	"
" 17.	50.0	76.0	57.0	"	" 4.	42.2	51.0	45.5	"
" 18.	43.2	77.0	54.0	Smoke from forest fires	" 5.	31.0	48.2	34.0	"
" 19.	41.0	71.0	55.0	Sky obscured.	" 6.	23.5	51.2	37.0	"
" 20.	44.0	80.0	68.0	"	" 7.	27.0	48.8	36.2	"
" 21.	59.0	78.0	60.0	"	" 8.	35.8	48.0	35.0	"
					" 9.	32.2	44.0	35.2	"

G. MACLEOD,
Observer.

BANFF, N.W.T., 31st October, 1894.

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL, BANFF.

FROM the 1st of May to 1st of October, 1894.

Where from.	Number.
Great Britain.....	351
Canada.....	262
Australia and New Zealand.....	53
India and Ceylon.....	10
West Indies.....	1
United States.....	653
China and Japan.....	51
Sandwich Islands.....	8
Austria.....	5
Belgium.....	1
France.....	7
Germany.....	1
	1,403

SANITARIUM.

VISITORS during the year ending 31st October, 1894.

Where from.	Number.
Canada.....	2,260
United States.....	152
England.....	65
Ireland.....	2
Scotland.....	10
Wales.....	4
India.....	7
China.....	24
Australia.....	8
Germany.....	5
Africa.....	2
Belgium.....	1
Austria.....	2
Strait Settlement.....	3
France.....	5
Japan.....	4
West Indies.....	1
Sweden.....	1
New Zealand.....	1
Sandwich Islands.....	2
	2,559

Department of the Interior.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL.

VISITORS during the year ended October 31st, 1894.

Where from.	Number.
Canada.....	301
United States.....	48
England.....	9
Scotland.....	3
West Indies.....	2
Sandwich Islands.....	2
Australia.....	6
New Zealand.....	4
India.....	2
	377

BEATTIE'S HOTEL, HOT SPRINGS.

VISITORS during the year ended October 31st, 1894.

Where from.	Number.
Canada.....	386
Ireland.....	5
Germany.....	2
England.....	1
Australia.....	1
	395

CAVE AND BASIN.

NUMBER of persons registered from 1st November, 1893, to 31st October, 1894.

Where from.	Number.
Canada.....	1,474
United States.....	680
England.....	293
Scotland.....	40
Ireland.....	9
India.....	4
Australia.....	42
China.....	49
France.....	20
Japan.....	4
Wales.....	3
Italy.....	5
Russia.....	7
Belgium.....	2
	2,632

EXPENDITURE ON WORKS.

On What Expended.	Amount.
	\$ cts.
Roads.....	2,432 81
Waterworks.....	210 00
Museum.....	1,020 01
Cemetery.....	185 08
Clearing land.....	69 68
Contingencies.....	535 84
	4,453 42

Department of the Interior.

PART V

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

Department of the Interior.

PART V.

REPORT CONCERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR 1894.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, REGINA, 2nd January, 1895.

The Honourable T. M. DALY,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR—I have the honour to submit a report concerning the administration of the North-west Territories for the year 1894.

THE YEAR'S CROPS.

While there was a bounteous harvest in the larger producing centres throughout the North-west, I regret to say that, in various portions of West Assiniboia, including Regina and Moose Jaw districts, the wheat crop, consequent upon drought, was virtually a total failure. Pursuant to a conference with the Chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr. Haultain, it was decided that the subject was one which could be more expeditiously and economically dealt with by the local authorities. A system was adopted whereby parties requiring relief performed road-work and other labour in return for such financial assistance as was afforded them. This policy, although entailing a great deal of extra work upon the Executive Committee and also upon the local committees assisting, appears to have been practically successful. In fact, the experiment, not altogether unaccompanied by errors, still justifies the expression of opinion that all questions of the kind could be better dealt with by the local authorities. Statements below, with reference to the products of various other districts, point to the fact that the husbandmen throughout the Territories have been blessed by a fairly average yield of farm products. A noticeable feature was the splendid sample of wheat from all districts.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The following summary of statistical returns for the year 1894 for West Assiniboia, East Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and further statistical returns for West Assiniboia for the year 1893, have been prepared at my request. It must be remembered that only one decade has passed since farming operations on any general scale commenced in the North-west Territories, the first crop having been harvested in 1884. With reference to the cattle returns, it was found difficult, in many cases, to induce the ranchmen to make a full statement of the cattle and horses on their ranches. The summary for 1893 for West Assiniboia is given in order to show that the crop failure for 1894 is exceptional:—

Description.	West Assiniboia.	East Assiniboia.	Alberta.	Saskatchewan.	Total.
Cultivated land, acres.....	111,660	224,289	61,585	39,720	437,254
Wheat, bushels.....	1,965,310	328,420	242,660	2,536,390	2,536,390
Oats do.....	1,008,922	992,820	327,700	2,329,442	2,329,442
Barley do.....	94,344	165,165	63,490	324,999	324,999
Flax do.....	906	535	300	1,741	1,741
Pease do.....	1,938	600	695	3,233	3,233
Potatoes do.....	196,406	104,875	157,530	458,811	458,811
Horses.....	8,695	24,052	31,410	14,560	78,717
Cattle.....	30,760	53,877	105,100	93,340	283,077
Sheep.....	194,060	13,124	28,750	7,995	243,929
Pigs.....	3,592	13,344	8,550	3,780	29,266

WEST ASSINIBOIA, FOR THE YEAR 1893 :—

Cultivated lands.....	49,800 acres.
Wheat.....	198,000 bushels.
Oats.....	75,600 do
Barley.....	5,400 do
Flax.....	1,800 do
Pease.....	600 do
Potatoes.....	12,600 do

Department of the Interior.

THE following Statistical returns, marked for all the Electoral Districts for 1894, have been carefully prepared and are reliable, the percentage of range cattle being, if anything, under-estimated:—

Electoral Districts.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Live Stock.			Cultivated Land.		
							Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.		Pigs.	
} Omitted for reasons explained above.												
<i>West Assiniboia.</i>												
North Regina.....								1,800	6,600	1,200	1,800	49,800
South Regina.....								920	1,610	30	690	14,030
Moose Jaw.....								1,575	3,150	630	945	38,430
Medicine Hat.....								4,400	19,400	192,200	157	9,400
Total.....								8,695	30,760	194,060	3,592	111,660
<i>East Assiniboia.</i>												
North Qu'Appelle.....	177,600	101,600	5,600		600	20,200	2,200	3,000	8,400	3,200	1,200	20,800
South Qu'Appelle.....	449,000	112,500	10,500	125	55	10,750	3,000	2,000	6,000	2,000	3,000	57,000
Wolseley.....	201,150	119,250	2,400	96	431	22,500	2,400	1,800	10,200	1,800	3,000	30,600
Whitefoot.....	220,000	120,450	11,550	95	200	32,450	10,450	1,650	9,900	1,650	2,200	27,000
Moosomin.....	449,000	179,460	14,352	39		29,120	1,872	940	5,616	940	1,248	44,928
Camington.....	60,480	43,152	25,752	23	196	7,656	1,160	464	3,016	464	696	7,656
Souris.....	217,620	58,590	2,790	78	76	14,880	1,395	930	3,255	930	930	14,880
Wallace.....	190,460	273,320	21,400	450	380	58,850	1,575	2,140	7,490	2,140	1,070	18,725
Total.....	1,965,310	1,008,922	94,344	906	1,938	196,406	24,052	13,124	53,877	13,124	13,344	224,280
<i>Alberta.</i>												
Calgary.....	50,000	500,000	25,000	260		25,000	14,000	1,200	37,200	1,200	1,600	28,400
Macleod.....	10,000	93,810	4,225			3,835	1,180		76,490		150	1,475
Lethbridge.....	12,000	25,900	1,760			5,040	9,400		19,800		750	2,160
Edmonton.....	125,000	150,000	62,500			25,000	1,500	1,500	4,000	1,500	2,000	12,000
St. Albert.....	100,000	150,000	50,000	275	125	10,000	1,200	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,300	12,600
Red Deer.....	31,000	62,730	18,040		375	27,880	2,870	2,050	9,430	2,050	550	3,630
Banff.....	426	10,380	3,640		100	8,120	1,260		7,280	23,100	200	1,260
Total.....	328,420	992,820	165,165	535	600	104,875	31,410	28,750	158,100	28,750	8,550	61,585
<i>Saskatchewan.</i>												
Prince Albert.....	172,800	112,200	31,800		240	75,000	2,100	900	7,500	900	1,500	19,500
Cumberland.....	9,900	40,000	10,000			5,200	300		1,300		200	2,800
Knistino.....	7,560	52,400	5,400		80	6,030	6,030	135	1,440	135	180	1,620
Mitchell.....	25,000	33,000	3,900	300	375	30,000	1,200	600	5,400	600	600	6,600
Batoche.....	20,000	15,100	4,300			16,300	490	10	3,500	10	300	6,000
Battleford.....	7,400	75,000	10,000			25,000	10,200	6,600	74,200	6,600	1,000	3,200
Total.....	242,660	327,700	65,490	300	695	157,530	14,560	7,995	93,340	7,995	3,780	39,720

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

Although suffering from the effects of an accident, which practically incapacitated me for several months, I was able to visit a number of fairs held during the summer. At Calgary a midsummer fair furnished convincing proof of the pastoral resources and agricultural and industrial capabilities of Southern Alberta. Dairy products, ranch stock, artizan labour, all showed to great advantage, and proved conclusively that, with the known conditions of Edmonton and the Red Deer districts, it will only require practical industry to ensure the future welfare of that portion of the territories. Similar remarks are applicable to the Prince Albert district. In this connection I may mention that it is proposed to offer liberal prizes at the approaching Territorial Exhibition for range cattle. The fall fair held at Macleod was another object lesson, showing what difficulties may be overcome by those whose hearts are in their work. The vegetables, grains, roots and smaller products of the farm, brought from Cardston and raised by means of irrigation from Lee's creek, were certainly very satisfactory, and equal to the best I have seen in any part of Canada. A fall exhibition was also held at Regina, and I was very much impressed by the exhibits of wheat and other cereals from the Indian farms, while the general products from the neighbouring farms were well up to the mark and exceedingly creditable. Added to this, other fairs were held at the following places, except Lorne, all being reported as very successful, and all under the auspices of local agricultural associations.

AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The following agricultural associations, with the exception of that at Lorne, held annual exhibitions and received the per capita grant:—

Assiniboia.....	Regina,	Assiniboia.
do South-east.....	Carievale,	do
do North-east.....	Kinbrae,	do
Alameda.....	Alameda,	do
Broadview.....	Broadview,	do
Battle River.....	Battleford,	Saskatchewan.
Calgary.....	Calgary,	Alberta.
Carrot River.....	Kinistino,	Saskatchewan.
Central Saskatchewan.....	Saskatoon,	do
Duck Lake.....	Duck Lake,	do
Davisburg.....	Davisburg,	Alberta.
Edmonton and St. Albert ..	Edmonton,	do
Fairmede.....	Fairmede,	Assiniboia.
Fort Saskatchewan.....	Fort Saskatchewan,	Alberta.
Grenfell.....	Grenfell,	Assiniboia.
Indian Head.....	Indian Head,	do
Innisfail.....	Innisfail,	Alberta.
Lacombe ..	Lacombe,	do
Lorne.....	Prince Albert,	Saskatchewan.
Moose Jaw.....	Moose Jaw,	Assiniboia.
Maple Creek.....	Maple Creek,	do
Medicine Hat.....	Medicine Hat,	do
Moosomin.....	Moosomin,	do
Moose Mountain, east.....	Cannington Manor,	do
Moose Mountain.....	Carlyle,	do
Macleod.....	Macleod,	Alberta.
Pheasant Forks ..	Pheasant Forks,	Assiniboia.
Qu'Appelle Fort.....	Fort Qu'Appelle,	do
Qu'Appelle Station.....	Qu'Appelle Station,	do
Red Deer.....	Red Deer,	Alberta.
Stirling.....	Saltcoats,	Assiniboia.

Department of the Interior.

Sheep Creek	Dewdney,	Alberta.
St. Albert of Alberta	St. Albert,	do
South Edmonton	South Edmonton,	do
Wolseley	Wolseley,	Assiniboia.
Wapella	Wapella,	do
Whitewood	Whitewood,	do
Yorkton	Yorkton,	do

TERRITORIAL EXHIBITION.

The grant of \$25,000 made by Parliament during the session of 1894 towards the holding of a territorial exhibition in the North-west promises to be fruitful of beneficial results. Up to the present time the small district fairs have established the ability of producers to compete with those of any country in the world so far as cattle, cereals and diversified farming are concerned. The success achieved at the World's Fair naturally enough stimulated all classes to improve upon the prevailing methods, the consequence being that throughout Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia a marked progress is already noticeable. In holding the proposed territorial exhibition, it was considered advisable that this initiatory object lesson of North-west products should take place at the capital, provided a suitable site could be procured. The town of Regina voted \$10,000 towards erecting suitable buildings, while the town site trustees, representing the Canada and North-west Land Company the Canadian Pacific railway, and the Dominion Government, agreed to give a site whereon to erect the necessary structures; the result being that a well located and commodious plot of ground a little west of the Territorial Assembly building north of the railway track and immediately upon the main trail, comprising fifty acres, has been secured. I am glad to say the farmers and industrial producers generally, throughout the North-west, are already taking an active interest in the project, and the agricultural associations have given assurance of substantial aid. Local committees are now in course of formation; prize lists are being prepared, keeping in view the resources and distinctive capabilities of each district; and it is confidently anticipated that the first territorial exhibition, marking a decade since the last spike was driven in a railway connecting the two oceans, will meet with universal support. Alberta, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia, possessed as they are of certain distinct and well defined advantages in cattle, horses, and small farm products, lumber, and cereals, mixed farming, grain and cattle, will make such showing as will convince even the most sceptical of the advancement already achieved, as well as of their future possibilities. Long distances have, to a great extent, prevented the intermingling of the people and interchange of ideas as well as of products. This, at all times, tends to create jealousies and to jeopardise that unity so much to be desired in new and sparsely settled communities. A generous rivalry will stimulate the farmers, and as the settlers are public spirited and quite capable of accomplishing tenfold what has already been done, they only require encouragement and a recognition of their industry to bring about this much-to-be-desired result. Great satisfaction is expressed that His Excellency the Governor General has consented to open the proceedings, and many leading public men, both from Canada and the United States, have promised to be present.

IMMIGRATION.

It affords me gratification to be able to state that, while immigration has not been noticeably large, the class of settlers is highly commended, a majority comprising English and Germans. A large influx of settlers was reported at Red Deer, and principally at Edmonton, Prince Albert and Duck Lake.

PRACTICAL ADDRESSES.

During the last summer Professor Robertson of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa revisited portions of the North-west, accompanied by several of his staff,

much benefit being derived from the practical addresses delivered and experiments made by them. A strong desire is expressed by many that similar action should be countenanced by the Department of Agriculture as regards poultry, Mr. Gilbert's recent report upon the subject having given great satisfaction.

VISIT OF LORD AND LADY ABERDEEN.

During the months of September and October their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, officially visited the North-west, being most hospitably received. His Excellency delivered a series of very acceptable speeches in reply to addresses presented to him, uttering words of encouragement and inculcating the doctrine of self-reliance and public spirit. His practical advice, given to all classes in a spirit of generous sympathy, was received by the residents of Edmonton, Prince Albert, Calgary, Regina, Lethbridge and various other points with honest appreciation; while Her Excellency's kindly interchange of opinion with the women of the North-west met with many marks of appreciation.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Despite legislative measures adopted by the Territorial Assembly, there appears no diminution in the number and area of prairie fires—rather the reverse. Reports received from various districts indicated an increase during 1893, continuing at intervals until the snow fell. Much damage was done during last spring in the northern country, reports stating that the Indians were very careless in the matter of extinguishing their camp-fires when travelling. The whole season of 1894 witnessed no decrease. The consensus of opinion is that a large proportion of the fires is caused by the increase of railway mileage through the territories, as well as the increase in population. The North-west Mounted Police have rendered valuable assistance, and through their agency two indisputable cases of prairie fires having been started by lightning were extinguished.

THE MAGISTRACY.

At the last session of Parliament "An Act to further amend the Acts respecting the North-west Territories," 57-58 Vic., chap. 17, was passed, in which a repealing clause to section 64 of the North-west Territories Act was adopted, providing for a property qualification of \$300 for justices of the peace for the territories. Consequent upon this it has been considered advisable, as soon as possible, to issue new commissions, cancelling existing appointments. Meanwhile the magistrates continue to act under the old law, which has been deemed sufficient, and according to chap. 1, Revised Statutes of Canada, section 7, subsection 49. Under the present system of magisterial appointments it is but natural that mistakes should occur and grievances arise. A similar state of affairs existed in both Upper and Lower Canada in former days and may not be yet extinct; and here it is found, even though education, ability and matured habits of business may be possessed, the duties are so arduous and responsible in many cases, and criminal administration so intricate, that popular feeling too often attributes to personal animosity what really arises from want of judicial training. The mere property qualification will not be a sufficient guarantee, and I hope to be in a position next year to report noticeable improvements in the particulars referred to, whereby justices of the peace may protect themselves from unpleasant liabilities and the public be guarded against unintentional wrongs and illegalities. As the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and Superintendents of the North-west Mounted Police, by chap. 27, section 9, "The Mounted Police Act, 1894," passed at the last session, are ex-officio justices of the peace, certain inspectors not possessed of the necessary property qualification would be appointed by the Governor in Council, under the said Act. The following is a list of justices of the peace appointed since my last report:—

Department of the Interior.

Justices of the Peace.

Name.	Address.	
Arthur Conyers Newson	Fish Creek	Alberta.
Daniel Maloney	St. Albert	do
Daniel Noyes.....	St. Albert	do
Robert Hartley.....	Kinistino	Saskatchewan.
Charles Fisher	Duck Lake	do
Allan Brown Potter.....	Montgomery	do
Inspector John Beresford Allan.....	North-west Mounted Police.	
Robert McCartney.....	Point Elma	Assiniboia.
John F. Ross.....	North Fork	Alberta.
Rodney Button	Sheho	Assiniboia.
John A. Eichenberg.....	Sheho	do
William Dummer Jarvis.....	South Edmonton	Alberta.
George Audley Edward Hyde.....	Hyde	Assiniboia.
Soloman B. Mussleman.....	Wolseley	do
James Russel.....	Longlaketon	do
William Plaxton	Prince Albert	Saskatchewan.
Thomas Blake.....	Saltcoats	Assiniboia.
James Frauklin Bole.....	Regina	do
John A. Brown.....	Spy Hill	do
Robert Martiu	Regina	do
John Christie Gordon.....	Manawan	Alberta.
David Walker Hogg.....	Wapella	Assiniboia.
Malcolm McTaggart.....	Shell River, via Prince Albert	Saskatchewan.
Arthur MacKenzie.....	North Portal	Assiniboia.
Inspector Walton H. Routledge.....	North-west Mounted Police.	
William Henry Ball.....	Grenfell	Assiniboia.
John Alfred Carswell.....	Penhold	Alberta.
Richard Cail.....	Moosomin	Assiniboia.
William Hiltz	Bowden	Alberta.
John Francis McNamara.....	Wetaskiwin	do
Thomas Powell.....	Broadview	Assiniboia.
William Thompson Sutton.....	Hillburn	do
Andrew H. Tullock.....	Broadview	do
Thomas W. Wright.....	Grenfell	do
William Brownlee.....	Glen Adelaide	do
George William Gadd.....	Oxbow	do
Angus G. McLeod.....	White Mud Settlement	Alberta.
William T. Warner.....	Montgomery	Assiniboia.
Arthur W. Bleasdel	Macleod	Alberta.
John Cowdery.....	Macleod	do
Hiram Bates.....	Macleod	do
Francis W. Bull.....	Yorkton	Assiniboia.
James Everard Peaker.....	Yorkton	do

Commissioners for Taking Affidavits.

John Woodlands Watkin	London	England.
Robert Herbert Bourns.....	Fort Qu'Appelle	Assiniboia.
William Alexander Porter.....	Moose Jaw	do
Harry Herbert Campkin.....	Indian Head	do
Archibald Campbell Patterson.....	North Portal	do
William Andrew McClure.....	Fairlight	do
James Balfour.....	Regina	do
Joseph H. Ellis.....	Ellisboro	do
Thomas Henry Cross.....	Moosomin	do
Thomas George Pierce	Agricola	Alberta.

Names.	Addresses.
John Pius Hutchison.....	Indian Head Assiniboia.
Edmond Trudel.....	St. Boniface Manitoba.
William M. Ronald.....	St. Boniface do
John Forrest Lindsay.....	Regina Assiniboia.
James Armstrong Balfour.....	Indian Head do
Norman Thomas Lee.....	Grenfell do
Jacob Hetherington Dolmage.....	Lacombe Alberta.
James Stewart Crerar.....	Yorkton Assiniboia.
Thomas T. Terry.....	Whitewood do
Alexander G. Hamilton.....	Moosomin do
John H. Murphy.....	Moosomin do
John Tucker.....	Moosomin do
Arthur Walter Ross Markley.....	Calgary Alberta.
William W. Davidson.....	Calgary do
Allan Poyntz Patrick.....	Calgary do
Raymond Crane.....	London England.
Clarrie Alfred William Stunt.....	Moose Jaw Assiniboia.
Sydney Hartley Scroggs.....	Melfort Saskatchewan.
Adam H. Anderson.....	Melfort do
William Wesley Watts.....	Theodore Assiniboia.
Alexander F. MacIntyre.....	Ottawa Ontario.
Thomas C. Young.....	Glasgow Scotland.
John McLaren.....	Calgary Alberta.
Samuel Chipperfield.....	Chickney Assiniboia.
Charles Eugene Baldwin.....	Whitewood do
Andrew Bidwell Falkner.....	Grenfell do
John Englebert Forsland.....	Winnipeg Manitoba.

Issuers of Marriage Licences.

William Albert Richards.....	Innisfail Alberta.
Harry Wilson.....	South Edmonton do
James Sumner.....	Sumner Assiniboia.
Benjamin Branston Gilbert.....	Fleming do
John F. Forbes.....	Fort Saskatchewan Alberta.
Charles Broughton Bowman.....	Lethbridge do
Joseph Hollis.....	Kutawa Assiniboia.

Advocates Enrolled.

The following advocates were enrolled :—

Robert Ferguson Chisholm.....	Regina Assiniboia.
Levi Thomson.....	Wolseley do
William Short.....	Calgary Alberta.
Walter Brook Osbourne.....	Calgary do
Neil F. Mackay.....	Calgary do
George Wellington Greene.....	Red Deer do

Coroners.

The following coroners were appointed under statute:—

Henry George.....	Innisfail Alberta.
Ernest George Scott.....	Estevan Assiniboia.
Thomas Alfred Patrick.....	Saltcoats do
William Hall.....	Fort Qu'Appelle do
H. W. Welch.....	High River Alberta.

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COMPANIES REGISTERED.

The following companies were registered under "The Companies" Ordinance:—

- Canada Settlers' Loan and Trust Company (Limited), London, England.
- Manitoba and North-west Land Corporation (Limited), London, England.
- The Globe Savings and Loan Company, Toronto.
- The Western Loan and Trust Company, Montreal.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

Letters patent incorporating the following companies were issued:—

- The Qu'Appelle Printing and Publishing Company, Qu'Appelle St'n.
- The Willow Creek Cattle Company, Calgary.
- The Medicine Hat Printing and Publishing Company, Medicine Hat.
- The Innisfail Dairy and Stock Company, Innisfail.
- Lethbridge and Cardston Telephone Company, Lethbridge.
- The Neilson Furniture Company, Calgary.
- The Koney Island Sporting Company, Edmonton.

The following is a return of special permissions for the importation of intoxicating liquors into the North-west Territories during the year 1894.

Permits.	Quantities in galls. of each Intoxicant in each Permit.				Total Quantities.				Remarks.
	Whiskey.	Brandy.	Wine.	Rum.	Whiskey.	Brandy.	Wine.	Rum.	
4	2				8				
1	1	1			1	1			
1	1				1			1	
3	3				9				
2	4				8				
1	4	2	2		4	2	2		
8	5				40				
1	5	4	$\frac{1}{2}$		5	4	$\frac{1}{2}$		
2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				15				
2		1	1			2	2		
3		2				6			
1		2	2			2	2		
7			2				14		
1				2				2	
			114						Sacramental.
					91	17	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	

RECAPITULATION.

	Galls.
Spirits—	
Whiskey	91
Brandy	17
Rum	3
Wine	111
	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	131 $\frac{1}{2}$

LEGISLATION.

The Assembly was called together on August 2nd and prorogued on September 7th, the following Ordinances being passed:—

1. An Ordinance for granting to the Lieutenant-Governor certain sums of money to defray the expenses of the Public Service of the Territories for the twelve months ending 31st August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and for other purposes relating thereto.
2. An Ordinance to amend and consolidate as amended the Ordinances respecting elections to the North-west Legislative Assembly.
3. An Ordinance to amend and consolidate as amended "The Municipal Ordinance" and the several Ordinances amending the same.
4. An Ordinance respecting the Legislative Assembly of the Territories.
5. An Ordinance to Amend "The Judicature Ordinance."
6. An Ordinance respecting the formation of Irrigation Districts.
7. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 10 of 1891-92 respecting Deputy Clerks and Deputy Sheriffs.
8. An Ordinance respecting the Payment of Clerks and Deputy Clerks of the Supreme Court of the Territories.
9. An Ordinance to further amend "The School Ordinance."
10. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 26 of 1891-92, respecting Fences.
11. An Ordinance to further amend "The Brand Ordinance."
12. An Ordinance for the Abatement of Nuisances.
13. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 8 of 1892, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company."
14. An Ordinance to further amend Ordinance No. 18 of 1891-92, entitled "The Liquor License Ordinance, 1891-92."
15. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance 12 of 1893 intituled "The Statute Labour and Fire Ordinance."
16. An Ordinance to regulate Traffic upon Public Bridges within the Territories.
17. An Ordinance to amend the Law relating to Slander.
18. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 36 of 1892 entitled "An Ordinance to prevent the spread of Noxious Weeds."
19. An Ordinance respecting Stray Animals.
20. An Ordinance to prevent trespass in pursuit of Game.
21. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 8 of 1889, entitled "An Ordinance concerning Receipt Notes, Hire Receipts and Orders for Chattels."
22. An Ordinance to provide for aiding the construction of the Wolseley and Fort Qu'Appelle Railway.
23. An Ordinance to further amend the "Herd Ordinance."
24. An Ordinance respecting the closing of Shops.
25. An Ordinance respecting the Executive Committee of the Territories.
26. An Ordinance to further amend Chapter 45 of The Revised Ordinances, 1888, respecting Exemptions from Seizure and Sale under Execution.
27. An Ordinance to further amend Ordinance No. 20 of 1892, entitled "The Agricultural Societies Ordinance."
28. An Ordinance to repeal Ordinance No. 8 of 1890, respecting the establishment of Farmers' Institutes.
29. An Ordinance to amend chapter 57 of the Revised Ordinances, respecting the Office of Sheriff.
30. An Ordinance to legalize Election of Calgary City Council for 1894 and Debentures of \$40,000 issued by said Council.
31. An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 9 of 1893, intituled "An Ordinance to enforce the destruction of Noxious Weeds."
32. An Ordinance to amend "The Prairie Fire Ordinance, 1893."
33. An Ordinance to further amend Chapter 14 of The Revised Ordinances, 1888, entitled "An Ordinance respecting Bulls."

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34. An Ordinance to further amend Ordinance No. 5 of 1888, intituled "An Ordinance respecting the profession of Medicine and Surgery."
35. An Ordinance to amend "The Unincorporated Towns Ordinance."
36. An Ordinance to further amend Ordinance No. 18 of 1889, relating to Mortgages and Sales of Personal Property.
37. An Ordinance to amend Chapter 29 of The Revised Ordinances, 1888, entitled "An Ordinance respecting Marriages."
38. An Ordinance to incorporate the Parishes of the Diocese of Saskatchewan.
39. An Ordinance to incorporate The Galt Hospital.
40. An Ordinance to legalize By-law No. 156 of the Municipality of the Town of Regina.
41. An Ordinance to legalize By-law No. 116 of the Municipality of the Town of Moose Jaw.
42. An Ordinance respecting The General Trust Corporation of Canada.

WELL BORING.

During the year 1894 thirteen well testing machines were in operation in various districts, 350 tests being made and good water found in 140 places. Six well-boring machines, concerning which no reports were received, belong to the districts, and are under the control of the members for such districts. Provision is being made by which, in future, full reports will be received from all machines in operation. In the Langenburg district a steam well-borer was operated for three months, six good wells being found. The difficulty in this district in testing for water is that unless it is found within 100 feet from the surface, it is almost impossible to go deeper without a diamond drill, on account of a layer of boulders, from eight to twenty feet, being encountered.

STATUTE LABOUR DISTRICTS.

Ordinance No. 12, 1893, and amendments to No. 15, 1894, provided for the creation of Statute Labour and Fire Districts, and 40 of the following were organized during 1894.

Electoral district of Cannington.....	3
" " North Qu'Appelle.....	1
" " Wallace.....	13
" " St. Albert..	1
" " Edmonton ..	10
" " Banff.....	4
" " Wolseley.....	2
" " Lethbridge.....	4
" " Moosomin.....	3
" " Red Deer.....	2
" " North Regina.....	4

The number of days' work were 1,512, and the amount of commutation money collected, \$214.00. During the session the Statute Labour Ordinance was amended and consolidated, reducing the area for a district to one township. The Ordinance vouchsafes a simple and inexpensive system of local organizations which will take the place of rural municipalities.

CITY AND TOWN INCORPORATION.

In December, 1893, a charter incorporating Calgary, the first city of the territories, was signed by me. The incorporation was welcomed with much enthusiasm. Added to this, Saltcoats, Grenfell, Gainsborough, Medicine Hat and Yorkton, have been made unincorporated towns. The Wolseley Electoral District Farmer's Institute is also in active operation, and I had the honour of opening a Mechanics' Literary Institute at Whitewood.

TENDERS FOR OXBOW BRIDGE.

Pursuant to instructions from the Department of the Interior, received during the summer of 1894, I caused tenders to be called for the erection of a bridge over the Oxbow River, a point greatly in need of such means of communication. The following tenders were received:—

J. W. Buchanan, Winnipeg.....	\$3,149.75
J. H. McNeil & Field, Carlisle.....	3,450.00
Allan & Troye, Oxbow.....	3,551.00
G. Gale, Gainsboro.....	3,650.00
R. McKenzie, Brandon.....	3,675.00
Doidge & Co., Winnipeg.....	3,810.00

To this contract price for structure must be added the cost of engineer's fees, bridge approaches, advertising and superintendence. The contract was awarded to Mr. J. W. Buchanan of Winnipeg, under date 27th November, 1894, and the bridge completed on the 31st December, 1894. It will be seen that the work was let to the lowest tenderer for the main structure; the approaches to the bridge and other necessary work in connection therewith being done in some cases by day labour, for which vouchers were received. Mr. Buchanan, the contractor, appears to have given good value, if I may judge from the statement made by Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Knowling, the member for Souris district in the Territorial Assembly. When all claims are paid, I think it safe to say that the work has cost less than the amount voted; \$4,000 having been granted by the Dominion Parliament, and \$1,000 out of the territorial provision for the district of Souris. The engineer in charge was Mr. Dickson of Brandon, who, in forwarding his certificate stated that he "found the work all satisfactorily done, and according to the plans and specifications." Mr. Knowling also wrote "everybody is satisfied with the bridge. It is admitted by all to be up to the requirements in every respect. I have yet to hear the first complaint against it. The piles and timber all through are first class and the work has been well done."

EXTREME PENALTY.

Early in the year Antonio Luciano and Antonio D'Egidio were arraigned before Justice Wetmore at Grenfell, for the murder of Giovanni Pettirella, and found guilty. The extreme sentence was carried out in the case of Antonio Luciano, who was hanged at Regina on the 10th May, 1894. The sentence of death passed upon D'Egidio was commuted to imprisonment for life. This is the first execution that has taken place in the Territories since 13th June, 1888, when two offenders, Gaddy and Racette, were hanged for the murder of Hector McLeish.

INSANE PATIENTS.

The total number of inmates at present confined in the Selkirk and Brandon asylums, Manitoba, under arrangement with the Manitoba government, by Dominion Order in Council, dated 22nd March, 1892, is 87. This arrangement came into operation on the 1st of February, 1893, for a period of five years. The number committed for 1894 reached 29, and the number discharged 9.

DEAF MUTES.

Acting upon instructions from the Department of the Interior I held several conferences with the members of the provincial government of Manitoba with reference to the deaf mutes of the North-west Territories, proposing that a contract should be made to run concurrently with that already in existence in connection with the insane. The Manitoba authorities agree on a settlement being arrived at to enlarge the Deaf Mute asylum at Winnipeg. An amount was put in the estimates for such service, but a misunderstanding having arisen with reference to the length

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of time of the proposed contract a delay occurred. I have requested the Executive committee to consider the subject with as little delay as possible. Several cases in the territories are reported as requiring immediate attention, and as the Manitoba Legislature must deal with the subject at the approaching session, Mr. D. W. McDermid, the principal of the Deaf Mute Asylum, has written to me, counselling immediate measures. There are now, it is stated, between 26 and 30 deaf mutes in the territories.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

The general elections for the Territorial Assembly took place on the 31st October last—the new Ballot Ordinance, as well as changes in the North-west Territories Act being in force, and the Assembly having increased the number of members by three. The elections resulted as follows:—

Electoral District.	Returning Officer.	Member Elected.
Moosomin.....	K. A. Price.....	John Ryerson Neff.
Saltcoats.....	E. A. Boake.....	William Eakin.
Yorkton.....	D. McLeod.....	Frederick Robert Insinger.
Whitewood.....	W. Hodson.....	Archie B. Gillis.
Souris.....	J. J. Heaslip.....	George Henry Knowling.
Wolesey.....	E. A. Banbury.....	James Peers Dill.
South Qu'Appelle.....	J. H. McCaul.....	George Hedley Vicars Bulyea.
North Qu'Appelle.....	W. E. Read.....	William Sutherland.
North Regina.....	James Bole.....	George William Brown.
South Regina.....	Dixie Watson.....	Daniel Mowat.
Moose Jaw.....	O. B. Fysh.....	James Hamilton Ross.
Cannington.....	D. Strachan.....	Samuel Spencer Page.
Medicine Hat.....	J. S. T. Alexander.....	Edward Fearon.
Lethbridge.....	Alex. Moffatt.....	Chas. Alexander Magrath.
Macleod.....	D. J. Campbell.....	Fredk. Wm. Gordon Haultain.
East Calgary.....	H. S. McLeod.....	Joseph Bannerman.
West Calgary.....	R. A. Jones.....	Alexander Lucas.
High River.....	F. J. Gough.....	John Lineham.
Banff.....	L. C. Fulmer.....	Robert George Brett.
Red Deer.....	F. S. Brown.....	John A. Simpson.
Edmonton.....	W. S. Robertson.....	Frank Oliver.
Victoria.....	J. F. Forbes.....	Frank Fraser Timms.
St. Albert.....	H. Perrault.....	Daniel Maloney.
Battleford.....	C. M. Daunais.....	James Clinkskill.
Mitchell.....	J. S. Grant.....	Hillyard Mitchell.
Batoche.....	T. Baribeau.....	Charles Eugene Boucher.
Kinistino.....	F. W. Roscoe.....	William Fredk. Meyers.
Prince Albert, West.....	T. N. Campbell.....	John Lestock Reid.
Prince Albert, East.....	O. E. Hughes.....	John Felton Betts.

Messrs. Knowling, Magrath, Haultain, Oliver, Timms and Mitchell were elected by acclamation. The cost of holding the elections was less than had been anticipated.

SCHOOLS.

The annual school returns for 1894 have not yet been received in full. The returns for September quarter, 1894, affords the following information:—

Public schools organized.....	334	Schools in operation.....	269
Roman Catholic public schools	39	“ “ “	20
Protestant separate schools...	2	“ “ “	1
Roman Catholic separate schools.....	11	“ “ “	7
	386		297

During the September quarter there have been proclaimed eight public, one Roman Catholic public and one Roman Catholic separate school. Petitions for the organization of about twenty public schools have also been received.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Attendance of pupils was as follows:—

Public schools..	1,384
Roman Catholic public schools.....	539
Protestant separate schools.....	30
Roman Catholic separate schools.....	388
Total	<u>8,341</u>

AMENDMENTS TO SCHOOL ORDINANCE.

Amendments to the School Ordinance, passed at the last meeting of the Assembly, provide that all general regulations respecting the management and discipline of schools; the examination, grading and licensing of teachers; the selection of books; inspection of schools and training of teachers; shall be adopted or amended at general meetings of the Council of Public Instruction, duly convened for these purposes. Permission is given the trustees of any school district to direct that the school shall be opened by the recitation of the Lord's Prayer. When the quarterly returns show that teachers' salaries are in arrear, the grants are to be paid to the teachers. No person is allowed to vote at any school meeting or to be nominated as a trustee, who has not paid all school taxes owed by him. Trustees are not permitted to enter directly or indirectly into contracts with their districts. Irrigation works, operated under the North-west Irrigation Act, are exempted from taxation for school purposes. Provision is made for the examination of persons other than teachers who may desire to enter professions or to obtain certificates of having completed courses of study in public, separate or union schools.

SCHOOL DEBENTURES.

The school debenture indebtedness amount, from June, 1886, to January 1st 1895, to \$181,325.00. There has been paid off \$48,091.25, leaving a balance of \$133,233.75 payable to various dates up to 1914.

REPORT ON SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

A report which is being prepared by the Council of Public Instruction will set forth in detail how the schools are supported, taught and inspected, and how teachers are trained. This report will show that the council, guided by the experience of other countries, and backed by a strong public sentiment, is making vigorous and successful efforts to provide for the children under its charge, a broad, yet inexpensive system of education.

IRRIGATION.

The Irrigation Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1894 is generally approved of by residents in all districts interested. The Territorial Assembly, at its recent session, passed an Ordinance for the purpose of giving local machinery for operations under the aforesaid Act. Dominion legislation upon the subject has given a noticeable impetus to this branch of agricultural industry.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

I have during the past year had many opportunities of observing the efficiency of the North-west Mounted Police, and am glad to be able to state that the force is

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in every particular effective, public spirited, loyal and trustworthy. Better discipline does not exist in any other body of men charged with maintaining law and order; and to the devotion of both officers and privates to duty must be attributed the peace and comfort which has characterized the various communities throughout the territories.

DEATH OF SUPERINTENDENT JARVIS.

I am grieved to have to chronicle the death of Major Edward H. Jarvis, a superintendent of the Mounted Police stationed at Calgary. This sad event took place but a few weeks ago. Superintendent Jarvis rendered great services to the country during the troubles of 1885, and many years prior to that was one of the most intrepid explorers engaged in discovering passes through the central portions of British Columbia.

JUDGE MACLEOD'S DEATH.

Death also removed Mr. Justice MacLeod of the Supreme Court of the North-west Territories, whose services to Canada cannot be too highly estimated. In the early history of the territories he was the one man who fearlessly maintained order; and, joining the North-west Mounted Police in 1873, was appointed assistant-commissioner in 1874, became commissioner in 1877, stipendiary magistrate in 1880, and a judge of the Supreme Court in 1887. The passing away of Justice MacLeod is universally deplored throughout the country, and I had the honour of forwarding to the Secretary of State at Ottawa resolutions of the Assembly eulogistic of his character, and expressive of the hope that the Dominion might see its way clear to make some provision for his widow and children.

TERRITORIAL REGRET.

The sudden death at Windsor Castle in December last of the Right Honourable Sir John Thompson, premier of the Dominion, occasioned widespread regret throughout the territories, more particularly as the people looked forward with interest to his promised visit in the summer of 1895, and fully appreciated the kindly and statesmanlike interest ever manifested by him in affairs appertaining to this portion of Canada.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. H. MACINTOSH,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories.

Department of the Interior

PART VI

REPORT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF KEEWATIN

Department of the Interior

PART VI.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF KEEWATIN.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
WINNIPEG, 31st December, 1894.

The Honourable
The Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As the space allotted for the annual report of the District of Keewatin is necessarily a small one, I need not refer to the reports made by me from time to time on special subjects of interest further than it is necessary to inform you generally of the results of measures adopted for the order and good government of the district, and advise you of changes which have now or will have a bearing upon its native and other inhabitants, and I am pleased to be able to commence this report with the gratifying announcement that 1894, like many of the preceding years, has been marked by a complete absence of serious crime, as well as immunity from all other breaches of the laws, with the exception of the attempted introduction of intoxicants at treaty time, and the probable successful introduction of small quantities of secreted intoxicants at one or two points. The parties thus violating the Keewatin Act, I regret to say, escaped present detection, as the incident occurred where a river alone divided Keewatin from another territory, a cause of difficulty in the administration of the intoxicants clauses of the Keewatin Act for which a legislative remedy may, as outlined in report of last year, I trust, be found in the much needed rearrangement of the boundaries of the district.

The expenditure for the several branches of Keewatin service has during the first half of the current fiscal year been kept well within the amount appropriated by Parliament.

The alarm created by the reports of small-pox here has passed away, leaving, however, a permanent benefit in the fact that a very large number of new treaty Indians and others are now protected; these and others eagerly seeking vaccination at the time provision for it was made by me as detailed in former reports. There has been an absence as well, in most parts, of other eruptive fevers and epidemic diseases, and up to my latest advices of a few days ago there are very satisfactory accounts of the health of the district.

The food supply, especially on the inland waters, has been fairly good; but the causes referred to by me in preceding reports as to the movement inland of the sea-coast Crees, still continues, and when the subject is taken up by the Indian branch of your department, I again bespeak consideration of the localities mentioned in my two preceding annual reports, as being suitable for the employment of the minimum amount of aid which is necessary for the self support of Indians trained as have been the Swampy Crees of the coast. The suggestion in my last year's report is as follows:—

“The migration from the neighbourhood of a number of points on the sea-coast of the district to places more inland has continued, the cause being the same as reported by me to the honourable your predecessor in office, viz., the diminution and, in some places, the complete destruction of the food supply of the coast Indians, which at certain seasons was mainly derived from the sea animals frequenting the mouths of rivers and other places on the coast. These Indians are making new homes, in some cases among the treaty Indians, but generally where fresh water fisheries can be established and hunting grounds reached; and, in view of their future permanent location, I have from time to time advised your department of the results of planting, at various places in the district, of northern hardy grains, roots and grasses; and in this connection I beg to call special attention to the height of land between the waters of lake Winnipeg and of James' bay, where alone in Keewatin are found deciduous trees of the character of the soft maple, indicating a soil rich enough for gardens and fields, and a climate which will admit the growth of

barley, oats and, in some places, northern wheat, nearly all of the ordinary vegetables, and a hardy variety of Indian corn, the location being within the reach of hunting grounds, and reported to be a favourite place for several varieties of northern deer, and a good moose country. For more northern Indians, I commend to your consideration, when deciding upon measures for their location and control, the sources of the Severn, Shamatawa, Sachigo and Hill rivers, the latter near Oxford House and lake, being in some respects preferable, inasmuch as forming part of the old York Factory route it is on the line of such mail connections as the Hudson Bay Company's packets afford, and would be less expensive for the transportation of supplies than other parts of the district I have mentioned. I am of opinion, however, that no separate treaty should be made with the Indians in question, but that instead they be given reservations near fishing lakes and streams, chosen especially with reference to the soil for gardens, which is not in that Laurentian formation everywhere obtainable, and in a lesser degree having regard to their employment as voyageurs, trippers and freighters in that difficult region."

After a cessation of their efforts for a number of years, American whalers have again resumed their former practice of wintering their ships at Marble Island, from which part of Canada, it will be remembered, the almost complete denudation of sea animal life in our great Canadian inland sea was effected, and our Customs regulations and some other laws especially relating to Indians completely ignored. The two whaling ships which wintered in our harbour on that island last winter (that of 1893-94), no doubt pursued the same methods as those of past years, and though their presence there and the employment by the Hudson Bay Company of their whaling ship the "Perseverance," for the past two seasons, is a gratifying evidence that during these years of rest from pursuit and attack, the whale, walrus and seal have increased in the north-western waters of the bay, yet I have again to repeat the warning given so many times since I first brought the matter up seventeen years ago, that, without some control is exercised over the present method of killing these animals which will allow them a fair chance of escape and of re-stocking these once valuable waters, the merciless bomb-lance and gun and other appliances which give these creatures no chance of life at all, will speedily destroy the last hope of re-stocking these Canadian waters.

As Canada may be said to possess the last remaining fur preserve of the world, so too does it seem that the tidal channels of her Arctic archipelago are destined to be the last home of these leviathians, who, within the memory of living men, have been driven from Newfoundland latitudes to the places where their remnants have sought retreat. On the eastern and western verge of our wide group of Arctic islands they are now to be found in larger numbers than in any other seas; and now that after some years of rest they show a disposition to resume these former feeding grounds in the bay, some effort should be made, if the power belongs to Canada, to limit the catch and define the method of their being taken, in accordance with the principle which dictates the restrictive enactments for the preservation of our fresh-water and other food fishes. Our Canadian harbour in Hudson Bay (Marble Island) should at least not be used to further the work of destruction, especially when it is also used in winter as a trading station for the procuring of Canadian furs and other articles which have been bartered for with goods which have contributed nothing to our revenue, and other articles, the sale or giving of which is in contravention of our Indian and other enactments.

While alluding to this violation of our laws by foreign whalers, I have had occasion from time to time to call your attention to the large and lucrative catch of sea animals by the foreign whaling fleet, which, having its headquarters at San Francisco, annually enters the Arctic sea through Behring straits in pursuit of whalebone, oil, ivory, etc. So long as this fleet was limited to the short season when Point Barrow could be safely passed and repassed, and many belated ships were crushed on the shallow and dangerous Arctic Alaskan coast, there was little danger of the denudation of these seas; but the loss of life was so great and the crushed ships so many that the government of the United States decided to build and maintain a permanent relief station on Point Barrow (see my report of the cruise of the

Department of the Interior

United States SS. "Thetis," map of coast, ice movements, plan and soundings of harbour on Herschel Island, etc.), and the United States SS. "Thetis," being detailed to escort the store ships and the artisans to build the relief station, sailed eastward after doing so to be near the fleet should her services be required by disabled ships, and while thus engaged found, sounded and mapped the valuable harbour on the Canadian island lying near our Arctic coast, and about one hundred miles west of one of the mouths of the Mackenzie river, known as Herschel island. No more perfect Arctic harbour could be found, as it was on the southern side, near enough to the Arctic coast to maintain daily communication with the Eskimo, and far enough to allow late fall entry and early spring departure, an excellent entrance and deep water with good holding ground within. Foreign whalers have been quick to see its advantages, as giving them nearly double the length of their fishing season, and they had long known the great advantage afforded in point of extent of fishing waters by the early spring rush of the waters of this mighty river setting back the elsewhere closely impinging permanent ice-pack; so that last winter four whaling ships wintered in this Canadian haven, seven ships the winter before, four in the previous winter, and two ships in the winter before that again.

From sources of information which I believe to be entirely reliable (see copies of letters sent me by Arctic bishops, explorers, and others, which were transmitted to you) I have reason to believe, in fact, my last communication upon the subject leaving no room for doubt, that from the first these vessels have traded with the Eskimo on our Arctic coast, carrying on a barter with the articles upon which no duties have been paid, and furnishing as matters of trade or reward for inland trading expeditions, magazine rifles, fixed ammunition and intoxicants, thus violating the laws of Canada and defrauding her revenue, as well as very materially interfering with the trading operations carried on by those who have had to transport their goods from Montreal to the Arctic circle, and who have, so far as I am aware, observed all the regulations in force regarding traffic with the Indians, as well as paid duties on their goods.

An idea of the valuable nature of the sea and sea coast products carried to San Francisco by the foreign whalers in question may be had from reports believed to be reliable, as to the large quantity and value of only one of such articles brought to San Francisco by a single whaler which had wintered at Herschel Island.

I am aware, of course, of the great difficulty which will be found in endeavouring to enforce Canadian rights on this distant sea, and that the Government have had this subject under consideration; but if the rich whaling grounds near the estuary and off the mouth of the Mackenzie and as far east as Cape Bathurst are to be preserved for Canadian use, some restrictive measures must be adopted to prevent the wholesale destruction of the valuable species of that region with the deadly bomb-lance and swivel gun of the pursuing whale-boats.

I desire in conclusion to express my appreciation of the moral support afforded me in the maintenance of law and order throughout this immense region by the unpaid and energetic magistracy of the district, and the devoted Anglican missionaries, who, under very difficult physical conditions, are endeavouring to reach the Eskimo of the west and east coasts of the bay, as well as to minister to the Swampy Cree on the long coast line between Albany and Churchill; and notably the Rev. Mr. Lofthouse, of the latter place, whose devoted services to the Chippewyans and Eskimo under the most disadvantageous circumstances, are widely known; as well as to the devoted and well-known Archdeacon Vincent, of Albany; to the Wesleyan missionaries, who, under the able and devoted supervision of the Rev. John Semmens, the superintendent, are accomplishing so much good between the sea-coast and lake Winnipeg, and to the venerable and devoted Father, who has for so many years from the head of Reindeer lake striven to extend to the north, east and south, the knowledge of the Gospel as far as the Chippewyan Indians are to be found in these regions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN SCHULTZ,

Lieutenant-Governor.

58 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 13A.)

A. 1895

SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR

1894

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1895

[No. 13a—1895.] *Price 5 cents.*

Geological Survey Department.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of
Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency, in compliance with 53 Vic., Chap. 2, Section 6, the Summary Report of the Proceedings of the Geological Survey Department for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

T. MAYNE DALY,

Minister of the Interior.

JANUARY, 1895.

Geological Survey Department.

SUMMARY REPORT

OF THE

OPERATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FOR THE YEAR 1894.

OTTAWA, 10th January, 1895.

The Hon. T. MAYNE DALY, M.P.,
Minister of the Interior.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Summary Report of the Geological Survey Department for the calendar year 1894. The work of the department has been successfully continued during the past year and some substantial progress has been made, although, in consequence of the reduced amount of money actually available for general purposes, the extent of the operations has had to be curtailed.

In this Summary Report it is intended to give, in accordance with the usual custom, a brief statement of the executive and office work of the department, together with somewhat more extended notices of the preliminary results of the various scientific investigations and explorations in the field. Such notices include the more notable points ascertained during the progress of the field work and especially those which appear to be of immediate economic importance. The systematic and detailed reports and maps of the several districts examined, which often take several years for their satisfactory completion, are published from time to time throughout the year, and in their collected form appear in a series of numbered volumes which constitute the principal and more permanent record of the work accomplished.

Contents of
this report.

The operations of the Geological Survey in the field, constitute the basis of the entire work of the department. These naturally divide themselves under two principal heads: (1) Reconnaissance surveys and

Work of the
Geological
Survey.

Work of the Geological Survey.

explorations, covering in a general way large tracts of country, and (2) the systematic mapping and description in detail of less extensive areas. The first inevitably precedes the second class of work, and for many years it must, in the nature of things, remain the only method possible of dealing with the vast regions of Canada which lie beyond the boundaries of connected settlement. While the exploration of new districts, in which geographical information is obtained concurrently with data on the general geology and mineral resources, may attract popular attention to a greater degree, the methodical delineation of the geological features of the older parts of Canada must be regarded as at least equally important and as requiring no inferior ability or diligence on the part of those engaged in it.

Parties in the field.

During the year, Mr. A. P. Low's exploratory expedition in the Labrador Peninsula has been successfully completed, while Mr. J. B. Tyrrell has been engaged in a second expedition in the hitherto unknown country to the west of Hudson Bay and north of the Churchill River. In British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the field work has been chiefly devoted to a continuation and extension of the investigations necessary for the regular series of map-sheets into which these provinces have been divided.

In consequence of the lack of money already alluded to, it was absolutely necessary to reduce the number of parties working in the field during the past season, as well as to diminish the amount accorded to the work in each district, thus decreasing the length of the field work. The total number of parties employed was twelve, as compared with sixteen during the previous season. It was not possible to invite the co-operation in the prosecution of the work of Abbé J. C. K. Laflamme of Quebec, Dr. F. D. Adams of Montreal, or Prof. L. W. Bailey, of Fredericton, a circumstance much to be regretted, as these gentlemen have in previous years contributed largely to the progress of the Survey.

The actual distribution of the field parties was as follows :—

British Columbia.....	2
North-west Territories (boring operations).....	1
Keewatin District.....	1
Ontario.....	3
Quebec.....	1
Labrador Peninsula.....	1
New Brunswick.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	2

12

Publications.

During the year the sixth volume of the new series of detailed reports of the Geological Survey has been printed, and it will shortly

Geological Survey Department.

be completed for issue. In selecting material for this volume, preference has been given to the statistical and other reports of which the value must depend largely upon prompt publication, while it has been found necessary to hold over a number of manuscript reports and maps, till a further appropriation for printing becomes available. The geological maps actually printed during the year, include eight sheets of the Nova Scotian series, on the scale of one mile to the inch, and one sketch-map of south-western Nova Scotia. Six additional sheets of the series first referred to, and the south-western sheet of the Eastern Townships series (Quebec) are well advanced and will shortly be printed. Publications.

The accumulation of material awaiting publication promises to constitute a source of embarrassment to the work of the Survey as a whole, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the means will soon be afforded to render it possible to give to the public these results of surveys and investigations already completed. Exclusive of the reports comprised in the sixth volume, above mentioned, and besides those now in course of completion by members of the staff, the manuscripts in hand will make, when printed, more than 700 pages; while about thirty-two separate maps are now ready to go to the engraver.

I may also again venture to direct your attention to the wholly inadequate accommodation afforded to the museum and offices by the present building on Sussex Street. The collections now contained in this building, including the departments of mineralogy, lithology, palæontology, botany, zoology and ethnology, either on exhibition or classified and readily accessible, aggregate more than 120,000 specimens. The greater part of the space available is devoted to the illustration of the minerals and general geology of Canada, but it is impossible to display the specimens to advantage, or in such a manner as to attract the public notice which they deserve. The position of the building and its construction, further render it liable to the constant danger of destruction by fire, and when it is remembered that the collections include the typical specimens which have been described in the publications of the Survey since its initiation, besides many others of a character which it would now be impossible to duplicate, the very serious nature of this risk will be understood. The building also contains much accumulated material in maps, plans, notes and records, together with the entire reserve stock of the printed reports of the Survey and a library comprising a large number of scarce and valuable scientific works. Museum.

Early in October, Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., F.R.S., under whose direction so great an amount of important work has been carried on, Changes in staff.

Changes in
staff.

ried on by the Geological Survey since the retirement of Sir W. E. Logan in 1869, obtained leave of absence, and on the 7th of January was granted his superannuation. Mr. T. C. Weston, whose connection with the Survey dates from 1857, was superannuated on August 1st. To Mr. Weston's assiduity and skill, the museum owes much, both in the matter of collections and arrangement.

The department has also suffered the loss of two members of the staff by death. Mr. Scott Barlow, geographer and chief draughtsman, died on March 29th, after nearly thirty-eight years of continuous and valuable work in the department. Mr. A. S. Cochrane, assistant topographer, died on December 2nd, after seventeen years of service. Some of the more important surveys made by Mr. Cochrane are described in the report for 1879-80 (p. 7 C.) Mr. Amos Bowman, who although never a member of the permanent staff, had been engaged for some years in the work of the Survey in British Columbia, particularly in the Cariboo mining district, died on June 18th. He was not at the time of his death in the employment of the department.

BORING AT ATHABASCA LANDING.

Experimental
boring at
Athabasca
Landing.

The occurrence of great quantities of bitumen or maltha along a portion of the Athabasca River has long been known, having been noticed and commented upon by the very earliest travellers in the region. Beds of sand or very soft sandstone of Cretaceous age, varying from 140 to 225 feet in thickness, are there found to be more or less completely saturated with bitumen, for a distance of some ninety miles along the river. These beds are known as "tar sands." More recently a number of smaller occurrences of bitumen in the form of "tar springs," as well as sources of combustible gas, have been found at different places over a very extensive district. All these circumstances point to the probable existence of a great petroleum field, of which possibly some parts have already exhausted themselves in saturating the lowest Cretaceous sands, but of which probably the greater portion is still effectually sealed by the thick covering of overlying rocks. It is believed that the source of the petroleum which has given rise to the deposits of bitumen is in the Devonian strata, which here immediately underlie those of Cretaceous age.

In the search for petroleum of commercial value, in which the more volatile constituents may still be retained, two principal modes of its probable occurrence in quantity, present themselves:—(1) The "tar sands," at a distance from their outcrop and where sufficiently covered,

Geological Survey Department.

may contain reservoirs of such petroleum, secondarily derived ; (2) the original sources of the petroleum, probably existing in porous beds of the Devonian, may themselves be reached, after passing through the "tar sands" or their equivalents.

Athabasca
boring—Cont.

In 1890, Mr. R. G. McConnell, of this Survey, made a careful examination of the geological conditions along the Athabasca and Peace Rivers and in the intervening country, with special reference to the presumed existence of an oil field.* He ascertained, with as much accuracy as possible from the natural outcrops, the thickness and lie of the shales and sandstones of the Cretaceous system by which the greater part of the region is covered. In his report he writes :—

Geological
features.

"The tar sands evidence an upwelling of petroleum to the surface unequalled elsewhere in the world, but the more volatile and valuable constituents of the oil have long since disappeared, and the rocks from which it issued are probably exhausted, as the flow has ceased. In the extension of the tar sands under cover the conditions are different, and it is here that oils of economic value should be sought. In ascending the Athabasca, the tar sands are overlaid at Boiler Rapid by a cover of shales sufficient to prevent the oil from rising to the surface, and in ascending the river, this cover gradually thickens. * *

* * The question of the continuity of the tar sands and their petroliferous character under cover, can, however, only be settled in a decided manner by boring, and it is highly desirable that drilling operations should be undertaken for this purpose. At the mouth of Pelican River, the tar sands are probably covered by about 700 feet of strata, and this amount increases as the river is ascended. At the Athabasca Landing, if the formation extends to that point, it probably lies at a depth of from 1,200 to 1,500 feet below the surface, but the distance of the Landing from the outcrop of the tar sands, and the variability in the thickness of the Cretaceous formations make it impossible to give more than a rough estimate."†

The importance of actually ascertaining by means of boring operations the existence or otherwise of economically valuable bodies of petroleum in the Athabasca region has been recognized for many years, but the remoteness of the region and the apparent impossibility of immediately utilizing any discoveries which might be made, have hitherto prevented the necessary experiments. The recent completion of a line of railway to Edmonton has, however, considerably changed the conditions in these respects. It was thus decided by you that the

Arrangement
for boring
operations.

* An earlier notice of the tar sand deposits by Prof. Macoun, and a preliminary geological description of the Athabasca by Dr. R. Bell will be found in Reports of Progress of the Geological Survey, 1875-76, p. 169, 1882-84, part CC.

† Annual Report Geological Survey of Canada, vol. V., (N.S.), p. 66 D.

Athabasca
boring—*Cont.*Selection
of site.

time had arrived when some experimental boring might with advantage be undertaken by the Government, and a vote of \$7,000 was obtained from Parliament during the past session for the purpose of initiating this work, the arrangements for which were entrusted to the Geological Survey. After careful consideration, it was determined that a bore-hole should in the first instance be sunk at Athabasca Landing, at which place the depth of strata to be passed through in order to reach the horizon of the "tar sands" had, as above stated, been estimated by Mr. McConnell at approximately from 1,200 to 1,500 feet. On some grounds it might have been more advantageous to begin boring at a locality further to the north and east, where the depth of cover would be smaller and the actual known outcrop of the "tar sands" less distant, but the difficulties of transport for machinery and casing beyond the Landing militated against this. In another respect also Athabasca Landing appeared to be a suitable spot for a first test:—A wide low anticlinal by which the Cretaceous rocks of the plains are affected over a great area, tends towards the Saskatchewan near Egg Lake and if continued should reach the Athabasca near the Landing. The arch formed by these rocks is so low and diffuse that in consequence of the scarcity of natural sections it is difficult to trace it, but if continued to the Landing, experience elsewhere gained shows that the structure should be a favourable one for the concentration of any supplies of petroleum contained in the strata.

Contract for
boring.

After some inquiry and the receipt of tenders from thoroughly competent drillers, the lowest and most favourable of these was accepted and a contract for the work of boring was entered into with Mr. A. W. Fraser. Mr. Fraser has had much previous experience in boring for petroleum, both in Ontario and for the Indian Government in Burma and Baluchistan. So far as they have yet gone, the operations have been conducted rapidly and successfully by Mr. Fraser.

Total depth
reached.

On October 24th, the bore-hole had reached a depth of 1,011 feet, when it was found necessary, owing to the incoherent character of the rocks, to stop work pending the arrival of more casing. This it is proposed to place in the hole during the winter, but the drilling itself can scarcely be resumed till the spring, as the great quantity of gas met with, renders it dangerous to keep a fire in the derrick-shed or anywhere in the vicinity of the well.

The following account of the work is summarized or extracted from Mr. Fraser's report, received on December 19th.

Mr. Fraser reports that the plant for the boring was shipped from Toronto on 14th July, 1894, by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It

Geological Survey Department.

arrived at Edmonton on the 26th of the month, when teams were at once procured and the machinery and tools were sent on to Athabasca Landing. Athabasca boring—Cont.

The Landing is one of the principal forwarding points of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the company has in consequence acquired there, a grant of a section of land. As this covers most of the flat near the river, Mr. Fraser found some difficulty in selecting a suitable spot for the boring operations, which he had been instructed should be upon government land. A good site was, however, finally chosen 550 feet west of the company's west line, 10 feet above low-water level in the river and some 250 to 300 feet lower than the surrounding country. This site was inspected and approved early in August by Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn. Details of the work.

Ground was broken on the 1st August, and on the 15th of the month, when all the machinery had arrived, the drilling was begun. An excavation was first made by hand to a depth of 14 feet, in which a strong wooden pipe, made of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch plank and 10 inches in inside diameter, was inserted. To the depth of 14 feet, the material passed through was chiefly clay, but at 6 feet from the surface a seam of coarse gravel was met with. The wooden pipe was fixed in a very hard boulder-clay.

The further continuation of the boring is reported on in detail by Mr. Fraser, as follows :—

“ The drilling proper was then begun through a gray shale. At 23 feet, a stratum of hard rock was encountered about 6 inches thick. . .

“ At 37 feet, iron casing was put in, of a diameter of 7 inches, inside measurement.

“ From this depth to 136 feet a gray shale continued. At 136 feet we encountered a hard stratum about one foot thick. The shale was falling so badly that it was impossible to obtain a sample of these cuttings.

“ From 136 feet to 182 feet the shale was the same, very soft and caving in very badly. At the latter depth, another hard stratum, 1 foot thick, was met with.

“ From 182 to 230 feet the same sort of shale continued, no hard streaks being encountered.

“ At this depth (230 feet) the $5\frac{5}{8}$ (inside diameter) casing was put in, as the shale was falling in so quickly that no progress could be made without the casing.

“ At 245 feet a hard streak, similar to the preceding ones, was struck, and on drilling into it a strong flow of gas was met with. This flow threw the water that was in the bore-hole over the top of the der- Gas met with.

Athabasca
boring—Cont.

rick. There was no oil with this flow of gas, but it made the drilling more difficult, as it cut down the shale and caused it to cave in badly. We therefore drilled another 15 feet and put the casing down at 260 feet.

“ At 267 feet more gas was struck.

Large flow
of gas.

“ From this depth to 334 feet the drilling was through shale and it caved very badly. At 334 feet another large flow of gas was struck. The roaring of the gas could be heard half a mile away from the works, and it was considered unsafe to work with the boiler in its former position, so it was removed 55 feet. My foreman, who had seen the big gas well at Kingsville, Ont., assured me that the flow of gas was as strong as in that well.

“ After striking this flow of gas, it was impossible to make any progress. We worked for days and could not get to the bottom of the bore-hole. Finally, by adopting the plan of letting the water for drilling down the hole in the sand pump, we managed to get the drilling started again.

“ At 338 feet a hard streak was met with about one foot thick.

“ From 388 feet to 400 feet the drilling was through very soft shale.

“ From 400 feet the shale was slightly harder, and at 425 feet a hard stratum about one foot thick occurred. From 425 feet to 450 feet the formation was gray shale, with several streaks of hard rock from 6 inches to 2 feet thick.

“ From 450 feet to 500 feet, the drilling was through the usual gray shale.

“ From 500 feet to 550 feet, the shale was darker and very soft and caved badly.

“ From 550 feet to 580 feet, streaks of sand rock varying from 1 to 2 feet thick were met with.

“ From 580 feet to 600 feet, the formation was dark shale and very soft.

“ At 625 feet, the 5½ inch casing was put in. The formation was soft shale and not hard enough to support the casing which was hung on the clamps at the top.

“ From 625 to 780 feet, no change was met with. It was soft black shale between these depths.

Flow of salt
water.

“ At 780 feet salt water was struck. The water was not in very great volume. A fragment of rock obtained from this depth, showed crystals of salt, but this specimen has been lost. A strong flow of gas was also obtained at this depth. After passing this water vein, the shale caved in so badly that it was deemed advisable to put in the 4½

Geological Survey Department.

casing. This conclusion was come to after much time had been spent in pumping the mud. The casing was put in to a depth of 825 feet. Athabasca
boring—Cont.

“ From 825 feet to 900 feet the shale was much harder and bluer in colour, but after passing 900 feet it again became soft and dark in colour. It continued so to 1,011 feet, the present depth of the well.

“ At that depth further progress was found to be impossible without putting down the casing. This could only be done by getting an under-reamer, to work a shoulder off the bore-hole ahead of the casing, and without pulling the latter. Suspension
of work for
the winter.

“ It was thought advisable to obtain about 300 feet of the 5½ inch casing in addition to the 625 feet already in the hole, and drive it down past the salt water vein at 780 feet. This would take so much pressure off the 4½ inch casing.

“ The 5½ inch casing was then driven a few inches to ascertain whether it would be possible to drive it or not. As the season was so far advanced that the necessary tools for under-reaming and the 300 feet of 5½ inch casing could not be gotten on the ground before the extreme cold weather set in, it was determined to close down operations for the season, with the exception of driving the 5½ inch casing as far as it would go on its arrival on the ground.

“ To prevent the 4½ inch casing from becoming fixed in the bore-hole during the winter months, the 825 feet was drawn up and placed to one side for spring operations. The 625 feet of 5½ inch casing remaining in the bore-hole amply protected it.

“ Since that time, the sanction for the purchase of the 300 feet of 5½ inch casing having been obtained, it was purchased and sent to Athabasca Landing, together with the necessary tools for carrying on the under-reaming ahead of the casing.

“ After the inner casing had been pulled out, and there remained in the 625 feet of 5½ inch, an iron cap was screwed into the latter, and from the evidence of the pressure of gas, it was estimated that there was at least 50 pounds pressure to the square inch.

Summarizing the above, Mr. Fraser gives the present state of the boring as follows :— Summary of
bore-hole.

Depth of bore.....	1,011 feet.
Cased with 7½ inch casing.....	37 feet.
Cased with 5½ inch casing.....	625 feet.

On the ground for use in the spring,

4½ inch casing.....	1,200 feet.
<i>En route</i> 5½ inch casing.....	300 feet.
<i>En route</i> 4½ inch casing.....	100 feet.

Athabasca
boring—Cont.

Judging from the rocks so far passed through, as compared with Mr. McConnell's published section, obtained from natural exposures further down the Athabasca River, Mr. Fraser expresses his doubt as to whether the La Biche shales are unusually thick at the Landing or whether the Pelican sandstones may here be wanting and the La Biche and Pelican shales combined in a single series. Mr. Fraser inclines to the first mentioned theory and on this supposition adds,—

Remarks by
Mr. Fraser.

“Owing to the greater thickness of the La Biche shales, the oil sands will probably not be met with at a less depth than 1,500 feet.

“With a view to the economic value of the discovery of petroleum in the far North-west, the present site must be regarded as a wise selection. Had the test been made lower down the river, and nearer to the outcrop of the “tar sands,” the finding of petroleum might have been more certain, but if found, nothing could be done about it until tests were made at the Landing or elsewhere to discover whether it was not to be had nearer to the railway.

“Much interest has been taken in the development of this oil field by the residents of Edmonton and the surrounding country and they expect a material increase of prosperity should oil be found in quantities sufficient to make it a profitable enterprise. Already a few have profited by the money spent in prospecting and have earned small sums of money which have materially helped them in paying for lands.

“The Hudson's Bay Company has evinced great interest and its agents at Edmonton and Athabasca Landing, Mr. Livock and Mr. Wood, have used every endeavour to help on the work, and I am greatly indebted to them for their ever willing help.”

Examination
of drillings.

Specimens of the drillings obtained from different depths in the bore-hole have been subjected to a preliminary examination by Mr. McConnell, with the object of instituting a comparison between the beds passed through, and those described by him in the natural outcrops further down the river. In consequence, however, of the uniformity of the material met with in the boring, no results of a positive character were obtained, and at the present stage of the work it is not possible to decide the stratigraphical question above referred to by Mr. Fraser, nor to make any closer estimate of the probable depth to be penetrated than that already quoted from Mr. McConnell's report.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on this boring to date has been \$4,203.37, but the full amount due to the contractor for the depth now reached is not payable, according to contract, till the completion of the boring to the contract depth of 1,200 feet. Over \$1,000 of the above expenditure has been incurred in the purchase of casing and its transport to Edmonton. If it is deemed advisable ultimately to withdraw this

Geological Survey Department.

casing from the present hole, most of it will probably be servicable for a second boring. This, and the fact that the boring plant is now all in the district, should render the cost of further experiments relatively much less than that of the first. Athabasca boring—Cont.

It appears to be most important that the investigation of the petroleum fields of Athabasca and Northern Alberta, thus begun during the past summer, should be continued until the main features at least of the character and value of these fields shall have been determined. The boring at Athabasca Landing has not yet attained the minimum depth at which the occurrence of petroleum at that place is considered probable; but should petroleum not be encountered in considerable quantity at a less depth, and should no unforeseen accident occur in connection with the work, I would advise that this boring be carried down to a depth of at least 1,500 feet. In any case the information obtained thus will be of great value in determining the position and useful depth for further sinkings. In the event of the discovery of petroleum at Athabasca Landing, the machinery should be moved to another carefully selected locality further to the south and nearer to railway communication. In the opposite event, the continuation of the investigation is no less necessary, for its abandonment at that stage would tend only to discourage further enterprise, while the probability of an ultimate success would in reality be not materially lessened. It would then, however, be advisable to select a place for a second boring further down the Athabasca River, nearer to the actual outcrop of the bitumen-bearing sands and where the depth of the overlying rocks is less, although the distance from existing means of communication is greater. Plan of further operations.

All indications favour a belief in the existence of a great petroleum bearing region in the North-west, and the results which would flow directly from the definition of such a region, are so important, as to warrant any expenditure which may be necessary in that direction. It is not probable that petroleum, if found in Northern Alberta or in Athabasca, would seriously compete in the east with the already established petroleum industry of Ontario; but the considerable and yearly increasing demands of British Columbia and the North-west Territories would afford a local market which might be large, as, if the oil could be furnished at a low price, it would undoubtedly be employed as a liquid fuel for railways in many parts of the country. The comparative proximity of the Athabasca region to the Pacific, further indicates that an enormous foreign demand, coextensive with the shores of that ocean, might be most profitably supplied from this region. The extent of this market may be in part realized when it is stated that Importance of the experiment.

Athabasca
boring—*Cont.*

the export of illuminating and paraffine oils from the United States to Japan, China and Hong Kong alone, amounted in 1893 to 67,572,136 gallons.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

British
Columbia.

The principal part of the time spent by me in the field during the past summer was devoted to the completion and extension of geological work previously undertaken in British Columbia. It was, however, arranged that I should in the first place occupy a few days in the foothills of western Alberta, in examining some of the more recently discovered outcrops of coal and in further investigating the superficial deposits of that region; also that I should, if possible, pay a short visit to that part of the Cariboo district of British Columbia in which extensive hydraulic mining operations have lately been initiated.

On the 23rd of June I left Ottawa, accompanied by Mr. R. G. McConnell, and on arriving at Lethbridge, engaged a light wagon, three horses and a driver, with which equipment we spent about sixteen days in various parts of the foot-hill region between Macleod and Calgary, arriving at the last-named place on July 9th. From Calgary, Mr. McConnell went to the scene of his further operations in the West Kootanie district, while I proceeded to Kamloops, meeting my assistant, Mr. J. McEvoy, there.

General
nature of
work done.

Attention was then directed to the revision and further investigation of a number of localities comprised within the area of the Kamloops map-sheet, situated for the most part in the vicinity of Kamloops Lake and along the Thompson valley below the lake. The matters upon which further information was desired, were those which had occurred in connection with the compilation of the geological map and report last winter. As this map and the report are now ready for publication, it will be unnecessary to allude further in this summary to the results obtained, except in the case of certain localities visited where minerals of economic value have lately been found or worked, some notes on which may be of immediate interest. This part of the work was completed on August 4th, when, leaving Mr. McEvoy with two men and the horses, to continue the examination of the region east of Kamloops, I set out for the Cariboo district.

From the time of leaving Ashcroft station, on the railway, to the date of my return to that place on August 18th, thirteen days were occupied in the journey to and from the South Fork of Quesnel River and Horsefly River, including the time spent at these localities. Although but a few days were thus actually available for the investig-

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ation of the hydraulic mines near these places, the observations made are of much interest. Some details respecting them are given below. British Columbia—Cont.

After rejoining Mr. McEvoy, the remainder of the season was spent in continuing the exploration of the area of the Shuswap sheet, including a critical re-examination of some parts of the sections of the older rocks afforded by the Shuswap Lakes. During the time in which I was engaged in this work, Mr. McEvoy made an independent exploration on foot, across the mountains between the heads of Adams and Shuswap Lakes. As the Shuswap sheet is not yet ready for publication, a few of the more important points noticed will be mentioned here.

On October 2nd I left Kamloops for Ottawa, having been recalled there in consequence of Dr. Selwyn's departure for England on leave of absence.

Mr. McEvoy remained in the field till November 5th, when the broken character of the weather rendered it advisable to suspend operations. He reached Ottawa on November 14th.

Recent developments of economic minerals in the area of the Kamloops sheet.—What may prove to be an important deposit of cinnabar has lately been found in the vicinity of Copper Creek, Kamloops Lake, and several contiguous claims have been taken up on this, on the west side of the valley of the creek, near its mouth. The claims have, I believe, been combined in a single property, but the best looking deposit of ore occurs on the "Rosebush claim," where a shaft about fifty feet deep, connecting below with a drift more than fifty feet long, has been opened. The height of this place is about 450 feet above the lake. Other small openings have been made in the same vicinity, as well as a second shaft, thirty-five feet deep, on the "Yellow Jacket claim," about a quarter of a mile northward of the Rosebush. Deposit of cinnabar.

The cinnabar occurs in irregular sparry veins, consisting chiefly of calcite and quartz, with some dolomite, traversing zones of a gray felspathic and dolomitic rock which readily weathers to a yellowish colour. Both these zones and the contained veins, as a rule, run nearly magnetic north-and-south through the main rock of the hills, which is a dark greenish-black, Tertiary eruptive, containing pyroxene and olivine, possibly a melaphyre, but much decomposed. A considerable quantity of rich ore has been taken from the wider portions of the main vein opened on the Rosebush. Although the slopes of the hills are abrupt, they are almost everywhere covered with drift deposits, and much more work is necessary in order that the true value of the deposit may be ascertained. Exploratory trenching in an east-and-west direction.

British Col-
umbia—Cont.

would be the most economical method in the first instance. A little antimony sulphide (stibnite) is observable in some parts of the ore.

Another claim, upon which very little work has been done, is the "Last Chance, No. 2," situated on the east side of Copper Creek, near the junction of the Tertiary volcanic rocks with a small area of decomposed granite. Small quantities of cinnabar are found here, and some narrow seams of molybdenite also occur. In the adjacent granitic mass, minute bright red specks of cinnabar may also be detected, and it would appear that the extensive decomposition of the basic volcanic rocks of this region, by heated waters or steam, has led to the diffusion of a certain quantity of cinnabar, through some parts of both classes of rocks, and to its concentration in some of the veins.

Decomposition of a similar character, has affected the rocks seen on the opposite side of Kamloops Lake, along the railway, to the east of the mouth of Cherry Bluff Creek. No cinnabar has been observed here, but distinct traces of cinnabar are found in seams cutting some of the rocks at Six-mile Point, also on the south shore, but further to the west.

These occurrences indicate that search may be made for cinnabar over a considerable area, with some prospect of success.

Copper ore.

Also on the east side of Copper Creek, but about half a mile back from the lake, a claim named "The Tenderfoot" has been taken up on an irregular deposit of copper ore (bornite). But little work has been done here, and there appears to be little reason to hope that the deposit will prove to be a really valuable one.

Native
copper.

Copper Creek derives its name from the fact that the Indians have from time immemorial known it as a locality of native copper. Specimens were obtained last season from the serpentinous decomposed rocks to the east of the stream, which show some of this native copper, but the quantity is probably inconsiderable from an economic point of view.

China-stone.

Specimens having been received from Mr. G. De Wolf and others, of kaolin and china-stone from a locality on the west side of the Thompson opposite Spatsum station, this locality was visited during the summer. It was found to lie in the remarkably shattered decomposed zone of rocks which runs along this part of the Thompson River for many miles; but in this place, the rocks instead of being merely silicified and reddened, have suffered a more complete change.

They appear to have been in the first instance thoroughly decomposed and pyritized, and subsequently more or less completely leached by acid waters resulting from the decomposition of the pyrites. The materials so produced, when cut into by lateral ravines, form bare

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crumbling banks of red, yellow and white colours, upon which scarcely any vegetation grows. Some parts of these are almost purely siliceous, while others consist of mixtures of quartz and kaolinite in varying proportions, with often a perceptible efflorescence of soluble salts with a styptic taste. The white and thoroughly leached rocks are those which have attracted attention as china-stone, and in them, kernels and veins of pure white gypsum occasionally occur. It is doubtful, however, whether any great quantity of china-stone could be easily quarried, free from ironstains, while the kaolinite could only be obtained pure and in quantity by crushing and washing the lighter coloured parts of the deposit. British Columbia—Cont.

It is difficult now to say, what the original composition of the rocks here was. Their alteration is evidently in connection with the edge of the granitic mass to the eastward. The area occupied by these peculiarly altered rocks is probably about half a mile long by quarter of a mile wide.

The Glen Iron Mine, situated on the western part of Cherry Bluff, Kamloops Lake, was re-visited during the past summer. This deposit was noted in my report for 1877 (p. 118 B) and is also farther described by Mr. J. McEvoy in his summary report for 1893. No work was in progress at the time of my visit in 1894, but operations have been since resumed. There is evidently a large quantity of excellent magnetic ore at this place. Glen Iron Mine.

An inspection was also made of the property of the Van Winkle Hydraulic Mining Company, on the west bank of the Fraser about two miles above Lytton, where a good hydraulic plant has been established and is being operated. I was so fortunate as to meet here Messrs. J. M. Buxton and H. E. Newton, both interested in this enterprise. The original Van Winkle Flat, well known in former years as rich placer ground, consisted of the lower river-terraces, from a height of about one hundred feet above the river, down nearly to the river level; while river-bars, bare only at low water, were also worked with profit. The work was confined to the upper layers of these terraces and flats, and is reported to have averaged at the rate of about \$6 per day to the hand. Van Winkle Hydraulic Co.

The object of the present owners is to work by the hydraulic method, the whole mass of the higher terraces or "benches" which rise from the river in successive steps toward the base of the mountains on the west. The first principal bench has a height of about 100 feet above the mean high-water of the Fraser, the next is about sixty feet higher, and there are others at still greater heights.

British Col-
umbia—*Cont.*

The water employed is obtained from the south branch of Stein Creek, and being chiefly derived from the melting snow of the higher mountains, it cannot be depended upon after the weather becomes cold in the autumn. An ample and constant supply might, however, be obtained by extending the ditch to the main stream of Stein Creek. The water is delivered at the sand-box at a height of 377 feet above mean high-water of the Fraser, giving a head of more than 300 feet at the work. The pipe-line from the sand-box is about 1,500 feet long, with a diameter of eighteen inches, and about 1,600 miner's inches of water is employed. A large amount of gravel has already been excavated, the pit taking the form of an isosceles triangle, of which the apex touches the river, the base being at a distance of about 1,200 feet. The ground has not proved so rich as was anticipated, but the working face is now being carried back into the second bench, in which the gravels, wherever prospected, appear to be more highly auriferous.

Age of the
auriferous
drifts.

It is difficult to explain the geological relations of the gravels exposed in this work, without entering into the general question of the deposits of the Fraser valley in greater detail than is here possible. The history of these deposits is traced in the report on the Kamloops sheet, now ready for publication; but as this is the first attempt on a large scale to work the higher benches of the Fraser valley, the main facts may be alluded to.

All the gravels here exposed are believed to be later glacial or post-glacial in age. No boulder-clay is seen, nor is any true bed-rock reached. The lowest deposit cut through, consists of well rolled gravels, sometimes bouldery, with a sandy matrix, which pass largely, at a distance from the river-bank, into coarse irregularly stratified sand and fine gravels, occasionally lightly cemented. This deposit appears to represent what now remains of that filling of the valley due to a period subsequent to that of the removal of the boulder-clay by river erosion. It is comparatively poor in gold.

When the conditions permitting such accumulation changed, and the river again began to cut down through the deposits above mentioned, it flowed from time to time over different parts of the whole width of the valley, producing the existing series of terraces and benches in the course of its irregular excavation, and leaving portions of its bed at different heights, filled with more recent river gravels. These consist in part of the rearranged material of the lower deposit, in part of materials brought by the river from places up stream. In these old river gravels the greater part of the gold, found at this place, occurs. It is to be noted, that wherever the lateral streams in the immediate vicinity cut through gold-bearing rocks, the lower deposit

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first described, may be expected to contain a considerable proportion of gold. This should be the case for instance in the vicinity of Lillooet. Of the old river-channels themselves, the higher must in all cases be the older, the lowest and latest being represented by the gravel deposits of the flats nearest to the present stream.

British Columbia—Cont.

In the Van Winkle pit, the stratified auriferous gravels forming the upper part of the lower, or 100-foot bench, are probably newer than those of the next bench above, which is now being worked into; but this cannot be actually determined till the lowest part of the channel filled by the last-named gravel is exposed, and its height compared with that of the 100-foot bench. The older auriferous gravels due to a still earlier period of river erosion, which may be assumed to exist on the bed-rock proper, or upon whatever may remain of the boulder-clay, must now be altogether beneath the level of the present river.

In the vicinity of Lytton, two companies are also at work experimenting with barges and sand pumps or equivalent apparatus, with the object of working the auriferous gravels of the present river-bed, but no details are available in respect to the result of these operations. Renewed interest is also being taken in the gravel deposits near Lillooet and elsewhere, and there is now every prospect that all such deposits along the Fraser River will be thoroughly examined and, where found satisfactory, worked.

River dredging.

Notes on the Area of the Shuswap Sheet.—The work done on this area consisted chiefly in the tracing out of some of the geological boundary lines and in the re-examination of parts of the shores of the Shuswap Lakes, for the purpose of ascertaining the interrelation and limits of the older formations there, in the light of later investigations on Adams Lake and in the Selkirk Range. The excellent sections found along Adams Lake in 1890, showed, that overlying the Shuswap series (referred to the Archæan) there is a great thickness of rocks which have been provisionally classed as Cambrian, consisting below of black argillites and limestones, named the Nisconlith series, and above of green and gray schists named the Adams Lake series. The same rocks appear on the Shuswap Lakes, but their arrangement and the conditions of metamorphism in which they are found, render the problem there more intricate. The results obtained during the past season on the Shuswap Lakes, have not yet been laid down on the map, but in the main, it may be stated, that there is now no great difficulty in separating the several rock-series in accordance with the key furnished by Adams Lake. In a few places, however, the extreme degree of metamorphism which the rocks have suffered makes such separation

Work done on Shuswap Sheet.

Old rocks Shuswap Lakes.

British Col-
umbia—Cont.

more troublesome and less satisfactory. The rocks representing the Adams Lake series, under certain conditions assume an almost gneissic character, and whatever angular unconformity may have existed between the Cambrian and the Archæan has generally been obscured by the close flexure and compression to which both together have since been subjected.

The economic importance of the separation referred to is, however, not inconsiderable, because of the differences in character which may be traced in the ores met with in the two formations respectively, those of the Cambrian areas having, particularly in the Kootanie region, so far proved to contain most of the more valuable ores.

There is every reason to believe that the lowest Cambrian or Nisconlith series is really unconformable to the Shuswap series, and it is very probable that it has been originally deposited irregularly upon an already denuded surface of these older rocks. While the Nisconlith rocks are often chiefly composed of argillites, they appear in most places on the Shuswap Lakes to be represented by argillaceous limestones of dark colours and in flaggy layers, generally more or less micaceous.

Exploration,
Adams Lake
to Shuswap
Lake.

The Shuswap Lakes appear to have been excavated in an area of the older rocks characterized by large and irregular infolds of the Cambrian strata, and one of the most notable features met with, is the great abundance of quartz veins in the vicinity of these lakes. This whole region is therefore one, inviting examination by the prospector, and likely, in some places at least, to repeat the conditions already found under similar circumstances in the West Kootanie district.

On the country traversed by him between Adams and Shuswap Lakes, Mr. McEvoy gives the following note :—

“Leaving Adams Lake on the 18th September, from the mouth of Mo-mich’ River, which flows in on the east, side five miles from the head of the lake, we followed the north side of the river on foot. Two miles up, a small lake, a mile long, was reached. This lake is connected by a few rods of rapid water with another lake, two miles and a quarter in length. The valley of the river and the country about the lake is covered by timber of fair growth, Douglas fir, cedar and white pine.

“Salmon run up to this lake plentifully at this season, and ascend the stream at its head for some distance further. From the head of the lake, the Indian route followed lay in a north-east direction for a distance of three miles and a half, when we came to a river which is the main water supply of Mo-mich’ River. The altitude of this point is practically that of the summit of the pass to Shuswap Lake, and is between 1,600 and 1,700 feet, only, above sea-level.

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British Columbia—Cont.

“ From this place there was no track whatever, but after following up the north-west side of the river for some distance we crossed it and turned due east. The route was through a dense forest of fine timber consisting of white pine and cedar. At a distance of four miles, Tuk-em-ap-ten, a lake three miles long, is situated. There, some open and flat land was found, with very good soil, a considerable tract being a natural meadow. Leaving the head of Tuk-em-ap-ten Lake, the summit of the pass was crossed and the head of Hum-am-ilt reached at a distance of three miles. White silts were noted on crossing this summit, and as viewed from either side, the summit presented a terrace-like aspect. Here we were delayed two days by wet, cloudy weather, during which it was impossible to get the necessary sketches from the adjacent hills, and during our wait we made a “ dug-out ” canoe with which to traverse the lake. Hum-am-ilt Lake proved to be seven miles and a half long, with four narrows, across one of which the beavers had made a dam during the summer. The stream flowing out of this lake falls into Shuswap Lake, three miles and a half below Seymour River, at the head of Seymour Arm.

“ The country between Hum-am-ilt Lake and Shuswap Lake supports a heavy growth of very fine timber, which will before long be of great value, if it can be preserved from destruction by fire.

“ The rocks throughout the whole route are gray gneisses of the Shuswap series, with areas of granite in several places. The latter, owing to the scarcity of exposures, will be difficult to define.”

At a later date, Mr. McEvoy visited a recent discovery of silver ore near Adams Lake, which he thus describes :—

Silver ores,
Adams Lake.

“ The ‘ Homestake ’ mine is situated on Pass or Squa-am Creek about two miles and a half in a straight line from the end of Squa-am Bay, Adams Lake. The location is on a small stream flowing into Pass Creek on the north side, at a height of 750 to 800 feet above the bottom of the valley. A good deal of ore has been taken out and shipped, from the first opening, which is on a somewhat irregular vein dipping in general $N < 70^\circ$, and branching to the west. The country-rock having since caved in, little could be seen of this vein at the time of my visit.

“ About ten feet above the last, is a band of bedded rock highly impregnated with barite and galena carrying silver. Specimens of this ore can be distinguished from vein matter by its banded appearance. The mass varies in thickness from about ten feet at the stream, to twenty-five feet and more at a point about 200 feet to the west. The dip of the whole mass is $N. < 25^\circ$. A drift, now one hundred and twenty feet long, is being run in below to intersect this deposit. The country

British Col-
umbia—Cont.

rock is a talcose schist, light gray in colour, and in the vicinity of the first-mentioned locality is an almost pure talc-schist, dipping to the north at an angle of 25 degrees."

Depth of
lakes.

During the time spent on the Shuswap Lakes, and while Mr. McEvoy was travelling northward to the head of Adams Lake, the opportunity was taken to ascertain the depth of these lakes. This was found to be extremely uniform over considerable parts of their area, but with unexpected and as yet unexplained exceptions. Little Shuswap Lake has a nearly flat bottom, with a depth varying from about 58 feet to 74 feet measured in this as in other cases, from the mean high-water mark. The deepest water found in Great Shuswap Lake was 555 feet, about six miles northward from Cinnemousun Narrows, in the Seymour arm, but nearly the whole lake is notably deep. Adams Lake however, much exceeds either of the Shuswap Lakes, as it is for a length of some twenty miles, about 1,150 feet, the greatest depth being 1,190 feet. As the height of the surface of this lake is 1,380 feet above the sea-level, its present bed is therefore 190 feet only above the sea, although distant nearly 200 miles from the nearest part of the ocean.

Hydraulic
mining in
Cariboo.

Observations on Hydraulic Mining in the Cariboo District.—Although hydraulic mining has long been practised in the Cariboo region, it has hitherto been on a comparatively small scale and confined to the immediate vicinity of the older mining camps. The isolation of the district from main lines of communication has limited enterprise in this direction almost entirely to what could be done with local resources. During the past summer, however, work on a much larger scale has been actually begun in several places, with results, so far as it has gone, of a very gratifying character. Capital has been interested in this expansion of hydraulic mining sufficient to meet the heavy initial expenses of long ditches and pipe-lines with the most approved modern appliances. These operations have already drawn general attention to the extensive gravel deposits of the Cariboo region, which, although less rich than the old channels originally worked by drifting, are enormously greater in area. The country as a whole is one well supplied with lakes and streams at every different level, and thus well suited for the hydraulic working of any of the gravels which may prove to be of a payable character.

It is but just to add, that the present renewed interest in the Cariboo district is very largely due to the practical knowledge and advice of Mr. J. B. Hobson, who is in charge of the works of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company and of those of the Horsefly Hydraulic Mining Company, both of which it is anticipated will be in full opera-

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tion early next spring. It is certain that extensive prospecting work will be carried on next summer in various parts of the district, and it is therefore advisable to give here, some of the more important facts already determined which may be of service to the prospector. During my short visit to the district, attention was chiefly given to the developments made by the two companies above named, and some notes on these will first be given. The places referred to will be found laid down on Mr. Bowman's map of the Cariboo mining region, published with the Annual Report of the Geological Survey (new series) vol. III.

British Columbia—Cont.

The property of the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, is situated on the south side of the South Fork of Quesnel River, about three miles above the village of Quesnel Forks. It comprises several claims and is believed to cover about 8,500 feet of an old high channel of the river, separated from the modern deep and cañon-like river gorge, for a considerable part of its length, by an exposed rocky ridge known as French Bar Bluff. Near the lower end of the property, on Dancing Bill Gulch, successful hydraulic mining, on a small scale and with imperfect appliances, has been carried on for a number of years by a Chinese Company. At a distance of about 3,000 feet further east, on Black Jack Gulch, a good deal of work had been done by the South Fork Company, but without effectively reaching the richer gravels, which are below the level of the rim-rock where this has been cut through. Short ditches had been made by both these earlier companies, and the exposures in their hydraulic pits afford most of the information obtainable as to the character of the deposits. A ditch with a total length of seventeen miles, and a capacity of 3,000 miner's inches, has now been laid out by the present company and will be completed in the spring. This is to derive most of its water from Polley's Lakes, situated in the hills to the south-eastward. It is also, I believe, ultimately proposed to bring an equal volume of water from Moorhead Lake, by means of a second ditch which will be thirteen miles in length.

Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co.

At the lower or "China pit" the bed-rock of the old channel where cut by the present river-bank is believed to be approximately 134 feet above the river. The head of the train of sluices near the working face is 200 feet above the same datum, while the sand-box at the top of the bank is at a height of 489 feet; giving a head of water equal to about 289 feet, with ample fall for the dump, which is made direct into the river. Two monitors of five and five and a half inches diameter of nozzle respectively, are established in this pit. Mr. Hobson estimates that the old Chinese company removed in all, about 150,000 cubic yards of the bank, from which, it has been ascertained, \$135,000

Lower pit.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

of gold was obtained, without the employment of mercury, being at the rate of about 90 cents per cubic yard. The scanty water supply available in advance of the completion of the main ditch, enabled a run of only forty-seven hours to be made in the early summer. The mean volume of water employed was 2,000 inches and the yield was 302 ounces.

Upper pit.

The floor of the pit of the old South Fork Company is about 200 feet above the present river, and bed-rock has been found in test pits at a depth of about 30 feet below this floor, while above it, on one side of the gully, is a nearly vertical face of clay and gravels about 200 feet in height. The head of water from the sand-box to the present bottom of the pit is about 246 feet; but as already stated the rim-rock has not yet been cut through to the full depth of the old channel. It is proposed to begin active work here in the spring.

Geological conditions.

The geological conditions as displayed in the two pits above described are of great interest, but in the present summary it is possible only to allude briefly to the main facts.—In the old South Fork pit, the section, in descending order, shows—(1) Ordinary boulder-clay with many glacially striated stones, 60 feet; containing little or no gold. (2) Stratified sands and gravels 120 to 130 feet; yielding gold to the amount of about five cents to the cubic yard. (3) Hard “lower boulder-clay” with very few glacially striated stones, 30 feet; not known to contain any gold. (4) Well rounded gravels, to bed-rock, 30 feet; rich in gold, some prospects obtained from trial pits being as high as \$20 to the cubic yard.

In the “China pit” the section exposed is as follows: (1) Stratified gravels, seen along a portion of the top of the face only, greatest thickness about 30 feet. These contain gold to the amount of about five cents to the cubic yard. (2) Boulder-clay about 100 feet thick, in what appears to represent the axis of the old channel, but running out to nothing on each side; not known to hold any gold. (3) Rather hard roughly stratified gravels and sands, with clayey mater; the stones well rounded and often large. Maximum thickness about 310 feet to bed-rock, minimum thickness (where the overlying boulder-clay is deepest) about 200 feet; rich in gold.

The gold content of the several deposits, as above stated, results from tests made by Mr. Hobson and communicated by him to me. The equivalency of the strata in the two pits is not quite certainly determined, but No. 1 in the “China pit” is believed to represent No. 2 in the “South Fork pit,” No. 2 to represent No. 3, and No. 3 to represent No. 4 respectively. The bed-rock appears to be generally a much altered and shattered greenstone (diabase?) penetrated by syenitic dykes and including a considerable body of syenite near the “China pit.” In

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regard to age, it would appear that the lower and richer deposit in each pit is pre-glacial, while the upper gravels in the "South Fork pit" (No. 2) are, certainly, and those in the "China pit" (No. 1) probably, of inter-glacial origin.

The Horsefly River, empties into Quesnel Lake at a distance of twelve miles from the outlet of the lake. Its sources are in a mountainous country to the eastward, but its lower part, here particularly referred to, flows northward. A good deal of prospecting and some remunerative mining has been done at different times along this river and its tributaries, and the Harper claims have for many years attracted more or less attention as extremely promising, but owing to various difficulties have not been extensively worked. The Horsefly Hydraulic Company's claims, are situated on the river at a distance of about six miles south of Quesnel Lake, and here very important operations have now been initiated. The river was notably rich in this particular part of its length and the bars had all been worked over by Chinamen some years ago. Mr. McCallum, the discoverer of these claims, rightly believed that the modern placers must have some local source of the nature of an old channel. In search of this he endeavoured, by ground-slucing, to work back in the bank of the river, but finding the ground too heavy for his water supply, eventually drifted into the bank and succeeded in striking the old auriferous gravels. These were at first worked by drifting and afterwards with a small hydraulic plant, supplied from Rat Lake, which is now used as a reservoir by the new company. The mining rights of the discoverer were secured by purchase by the Horsefly Hydraulic Company, and in the course of the prospecting carried out for this company by Mr. Hobson, much has since been learnt in regard to the character and extent of the deposit.

By the system now successfully completed, water is brought from Mussel Creek, a southern feeder of the Horsefly, by a ditch and pipe-line aggregating over eleven miles and a half in length. The ditch is about ten miles long, with a capacity of 20,000 miners' inches. The pipe-line is steel, 30 inches in diameter, in two lengths aggregating 8,300 feet. There is also about 600 feet of flume. From the sand-box the water is led to the pit by two lines of 22-inch pipe, each of which is intended eventually to supply two monitors. Water is delivered from the main ditch with a head of 168 feet, and from the pooling reservoir with a head of 106 feet. The bed-rock constituting the floor of the pit is about 90 feet above the level of the river, and the working face (60 feet in height at its highest part) at the time of my visit was about 560 feet back from the river-bank. The dump is formed in the river itself, which is a moderately rapid stream, capable (particularly in high water) of removing a larger quantity of debris.

British Col-
umbia—*Cont.*

Yield of gold.

Respecting the actual average gold content of the gravels, much has doubtless been ascertained since my visit, some \$13,000 being reported as the result of the last "clean-up". The preliminary run made by the company, was estimated to have dealt with 21,333 cubic yards of gravel. It produced gold to the value of \$5,000, or at the rate of about 25 cents per cubic yard, but about a third of the area then worked had already been drifted on bed-rock by Mr. McCallum, rendering it probable, in Mr. Hobson's opinion, that the unworked ground would average about 40 cents. A small quantity of platinum occurs with the gold at this place.

Geological
conditions.

The bed-rock in the hydraulic pit consists of pale, Tertiary (Miocene or Oligocene) shales, clays, sandstones and conglomerates, only moderately indurated and, in general, easily removed by the jet whenever this is required. These rocks contain a few fossil plants and insects, and are inclined in various directions, but their upper surface is a nearly horizontal denudation plane. The working face shows, resting upon them, a thickness of from 30 to 50 feet of gravels, roughly stratified, and varying in character in different layers from almost bouldery material to sand. A few feet near the bottom is irregularly cemented, and some parts of this "cement" is so hard that it cannot be disintegrated by the water. The cementing material is chiefly calcite, but strontianite is found in crusts of half an inch or more in some of the interstices. Stems and fragments of wood are occasionally seen in the lower layers, in a condition approaching that of lignite. The general colour of the auriferous gravels is yellowish, but becomes bluish toward the base. They are directly overlain by a regular layer, of from ten to fifteen feet in thickness, of ordinary boulder-clay, which, except where covered by later gravels, forms the general surface of the country in the vicinity. In another part of the pit, a local deposit of rather fine, gray gravel is found between the boulder-clay and the auriferous gravel, but unconformable to both. This yields a small prospect of fine gold, but the boulder-clay itself is not yet known to hold any gold.

Pliocene
gravels.

The auriferous gravels at this place are therefore distinctly pre-glacial in age, and may, with little doubt, be assigned to the Pliocene period of the Tertiary. While it is probable that they represent an old river-channel, this has not yet been clearly demonstrated, nor is it at all certain that they have any intimate connection with the present course of the Horsefly. The problem is one not only of great interest, but also of great importance in connection with the future development of the field.

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The upper end of the Harper claims, where some work has been done, is situated about four miles further up the river than the last. Small sections, made in the course of work near the river bank, here show yellowish auriferous gravels, precisely like those of the Horsefly claims and capped in the same way by boulder-clay. Several small shafts have been sunk in this vicinity and part of the river bank and bed has been worked by drifting and wing-damming. The Miocene bed-rock is found nearest the surface at six feet below the river-level. Though not thick, the auriferous gravels in this neighbourhood have proved to be exceptionally rich, and they appear to be somewhat widespread. Some miners were engaged at the time of my visit, in putting in water-wheels to drain small open-cast workings on the east side of the river; but for the working of the deposit here on a large scale, the hydraulic elevator would probably be the most appropriate appliance.

British Columbia—Cont.

Harper claims.

Adjoining the Horsefly claims on the north, is the Thompson claim, where the owner has been engaged for some years in drifting into the bank, with the purpose of reaching the supposed continuation of the depression or old channel in which the auriferous gravels of the Horsefly claims occur. The drift is now about 1,200 feet long. It cuts through Miocene rocks like those already described, somewhat flexed, and including a considerable bed of conglomerate, which I was informed, contains a little fine gold. There is no surface indication to show where an old channel may be expected to pass, and it would appear to be advisable here, to test the ground by boring in advance of the drift, before this is pushed further in the present direction.

Thompson claim.

The notes above given refer only to localities actually visited by me last summer. I hope to give, at a later date, a fuller account of the various deposits seen, which it is impossible to explain in detail without diagrams and sections. Exploratory work is being conducted at present in a considerable number of places throughout the Cariboo district thought to be suitable for hydraulic mining. Further attempts, with better appliances than before, are also being made to "bottom" some parts of the continuation of the well known auriferous channels of the central and mountainous portion of the district.

Mr. C. F. Law has kindly supplied some details of the work being done on the deep ground in the Willow River valley, in which he is interested. This is the main continuation of the valley of the famous Williams Creek. Near the mouths of Mosquito Creek and Red Gulch, four prospect holes have been bored to bed-rock through the alluvial materials filling the Willow River valley. The bed-rock was reached at a depth of from 67 to 109 feet. The old channel was discovered at the depth last mentioned, at a distance of about 500 feet to the south-

Willow River valley.

British Columbia—Cont.

ward of the present river, and was found to be capped by a hard ferruginous cement, beneath which is four feet of pay gravel, which from the samples brought to the surface appears to be very rich. Some good payable gravels were also encountered in the side ground, and a shaft, with adequate pumping and other machinery, is now being sunk on the deposit.

Work of a similar character to the above is also I understand being carried on by the Slough Creek Mining Company, in the valley so named, in which the old channel upon bed-rock is reported to have been reached by boring at a depth of 245 feet.

Gravel deposits at Quesnel.

In an article in *The Province* (Victoria, B.C., Nov. 10, 1894) Mr. Law directs special attention to a gravel deposit on the west side of the Fraser, opposite the mouth of the Quesnel River, which he proposes further to investigate. The deposit is capped by basalt, and Mr. Law very properly draws attention to the probability of its extension, and the existence of others like it in the great basaltic area to the west of the Fraser, * quoting Mr. Hobson's opinion to the effect that the Quesnel River system at a former period (before the excavation of the Fraser Valley) flowed westward to the coast. The gravel deposit here particularly referred to, was first noted by Dr. Selwyn in 1875, and a section showing its relations, based on measurements by Mr. Webster, is given in my report for 1875-76, (pp. 257, 263) according to which the base of the basalt capping is about 700 feet above the Fraser or approximately 2,380 feet above sea-level. Mr. Law has already ascertained that these gravels contain at least some gold, and from the appearance of the exposures he believes them to represent an old river-channel. Should this prove to be the case, it does not, however, follow that the old river flowed westward, it is perhaps even more probable that the general direction of the drainage in this region, was northward, during a considerable portion of the Tertiary period, as I have elsewhere suggested. Attention may further be directed, in this connection, to the notes given in my report already referred to (pp. 263-264) on very similar gravels met with on the lower part of the Blackwater River and elsewhere along the Fraser Valley. Some of these closely resemble the more lately discovered auriferous gravels of the Horsefly, and may be of the same age, although it would not necessarily follow from this, that all are equally auriferous, this being likely to depend on the local source of the gravels in each case.

General conditions of gold occurrence.

Many of the general questions relating to the conditions governing the occurrence of auriferous placer deposits in the Cariboo district as

* See Geological Map of a portion of British Columbia between the Fraser River and the Coast Range. Report of Progress, Geological Survey, 1875-76.

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a whole, so far as these are already known, require treatment in greater detail than can here be accorded. It must suffice at the moment, to point out that the late developments have already resulted in greatly extending the area of prospecting and prospective mining, in the manner previously suggested by me on more than one occasion.* The central portion of the Cariboo district,—that in which the highly concentrated auriferous deposits of Williams, Lightning and other well known creeks have been worked—may be described as a mountainous region, surrounded by lower hills and lowlands to the south, west and north. In this mountainous tract, the valleys of streams are deeply cut, and the modern streams still occupy the lines of a very ancient erosion. In surrounding regions, the lower portions of the same streams have evidently, at different periods, flowed in many different courses, both before and after the date of the great basalt eruptions ; being there subject to changes induced by comparatively slight alterations in relative level of different parts of the country, as well as to many other causes. Where the older channels thus formed, or the gravelly deposits discharged by them on wider areas, antedate the basalt flows, it is now as a rule difficult to find any superficial indications of their existence ; but in the case of later streams, and in places to which the basalts have not extended, many of the old valleys may still be found and followed without difficulty. The superficial filling of such valleys, together with the latest changes in the courses of streams, have resulted chiefly from the deposits and effects of the ice of the glacial period, and the study of all the conditions and events of that period has, in British Columbia, a most direct connection and importance in relation to the questions of mining. Allusion has been made to some of these effects in previous reports, but much yet remains to be ascertained and applied, for the problem is essentially a new one in regard to placer mining, no such conditions of a general kind being met with in California, Australia or any other country in which alluvial gold mining has been extensively prosecuted.

British Columbia—Cont.

Importance of glacial phenomena.

In the pages which follow, some account is given by Mr. McConnell of recent discoveries and work in the West Kootanie district. A much more general interest is being awakened in mining throughout the province, and it may safely be affirmed that British Columbia has now fairly entered on a period of rapid and thorough development of its mineral resources.

Cost of field work \$1,833.93.

* Mineral Wealth of British Columbia. Annual Report of the Geological Survey. Vol. III., (N.S.) p. 45R *et seq.*

British Columbia—*Cont.*

Mr. R. G. McConnell was engaged during the earlier months of the year, in working up the results of his exploration of the previous summer in the Finlay River and Omenica country, of northern British Columbia. Many of the specimens brought back were carefully examined, a report on the expedition was in part written and a map prepared, the last-named branch of the work being conducted by Mr. H. Y. Russell. Mr. McConnell left Ottawa for the field on June 19th, and after a couple of weeks occupied in the foot-hills of western Alberta, as noted on a previous page, spent the remainder of the summer in the southern part of the West Kootanie district. The work thus begun here, it is intended eventually to publish as one of the regular sheets of the geological map of British Columbia; the map-sheet as laid out, including Kootanie, Lower Arrow and Slocan Lakes, with the country in their vicinity.

On his field work, Mr. McConnell makes the following report:—

West Kootanie, work by Mr. McConnell.

“Nelson, which was selected for headquarters, was reached on July 26th, and on the 28th work was commenced at Ainsworth and carried on in different parts of the district until Oct. 15th. The principal regions examined were Ainsworth, Toad Mountain, Ymir Mountain and vicinity, the mountains south of Balfour, part of the Slocan region, Crawford Bay and Trail Creek. During the season I was zealously assisted by Mr. H. Y. Russell, who took charge of the topographical work.

“An endeavour was made to obtain a general knowledge of the geology of the different portions of the district, and to make as complete a collection as possible of the representative rocks and minerals for purpose of study during the winter, rather than to attempt at once to work out any part of the field in detail.

The rock series.

“The stratified rocks of the district may be roughly divided into three main groups. The oldest of these, the Shuswap series of Dr. Dawson, is probably of Archæan age, and consists of gneisses, mica-schists, bedded diorites and crystalline limestones. Resting on it is a great series of alternating bands of green schists and dark argillites, several thousands of feet in thickness, the age of which has not been determined. The latter is overlaid, apparently conformably, by a great volume of dark slates which are often calcareous and occasionally pass into impure limestones.

“The Shuswap series occupies the basin of the Kootanie Lake, from Kaslo south, for at least forty miles. It borders both shores of the lake, in bands varying in width from one to two miles or more. The strike, north of Balfour, is nearly north-and-south, but south of the

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West Arm of Kootanie Lake it trends more to the west. The dip is almost invariably to the west, except where overturns have taken place. British Columbia—Cont.

“The series of green schists, dark argillites and limestones which overlies the Shuswap rocks, are well exposed along the wagon road from Kaslo to Three Forks. A section was measured at this point, but has not yet been worked up. The green schists and associated rocks extend southward with a gradually diminishing width to a point on the West Arm of Kootanie Lake, two miles west of Balfour, where they are nearly, or altogether cut off by the granites. Southward from this point, about four miles east of the Ymir Mountains, two bands of argillites interbedded with crystalline limestones occur, which probably belong to the same formation. The band of green schists which begins near Ward’s Ferry, on the Kootanie, and strikes eastward across Toad Mountain to the head of the Salmon, then down the valley of this stream, are probably of the same age. The distribution of the latter band assumes the form of a bay of stratified rocks opening to the south, and penetrating towards the north the central granitic area of the district. The Toad Mountain schists are underlain on the east by the gneiss of the Shuswap series, and overlain on the west near Red Mountain by reddish-weathering slates. Green schists.”

“The upper series of stratified rocks, consisting mostly of dark evenly bedded slates with some limestones, is largely developed in the Slocan country, and is well shown along the Kaslo wagon road from Fifteen-mile house westward to a point a couple of miles west of Three Forks, where this series is cut off by an area of eruptive rocks. Southward, the slates of this series strike into the great granitic mass which occupies the central part of the district, and are all cut off, with the exception of a narrow strip which skirts the granite on the west as far south as the West Arm of Kootanie Lake. Dark slates and limestones.”

“Dark slates, somewhat similar in general appearance to those in the Slocan country, were observed on the Pend-d’Oreille River near the International Boundary and also on Sheep Creek, but it is impossible to say as yet if they belong to the same period.

“East of Kootanie Lake, the stratified rocks are subject to a different arrangement. At Gray Creek, the only place where they were examined in detail, the Shuswap series of schists and limestones are succeeded by several thousands of feet of quartzites and conglomerates, a group, so far as I know, entirely unrepresented west of the lake. Above the quartzites, light and dark green schists, interbedded with quartzites and conglomerates, occur, and are exposed along the valley for four miles, when they are succeeded by a band of quartzites about 2,000 feet thick, above which is a series of green schists.

British Columbia—*Cont.*

The latter is overlain by a band of coarse dolomitic conglomerate passing upwards into a dolomite. The dolomites occur near the summit of the pass, and are followed by green schists similar to those lower down in the series. It is probable that the latter are repeated by faulting, but owing to the summit being covered with snow at the time of my visit, I was unable to prove this.

Eruptive rocks.

“The eruptive rocks of the district occupy wide areas and belong to several periods. The oldest, as far as ascertained, consist of a series of basic dykes cutting the Shuswap group, but now in many instances so altered and foliated by pressure and other causes that they have the appearance of constituent beds. They occupy in some localities a considerable proportion of the area assigned to the Shuswap series. They are older than the overlying formations.

“Eruptive granitic rocks, much younger than those referred to above, occupy the western part of the region, from about the north end of Lower Arrow Lake south to Trail Creek and east to within a few miles of Kootanie Lake. They cover a continuous area of fully 2,000 square miles. Numerous bosses and dykes of granite and pegmatite also occur further to the east, along the borders of Kootanie Lake. The granites, where examined, are usually grayish in colour, are coarse grained, as a rule, and are often porphyritic. The principal constituents are feldspar, quartz, biotite and hornblende. The granites cut all the formations from the Shuswap series up to the Slocan slates, and are consequently younger than any of the stratified rocks of the district. A series of eruptive rocks still younger than the granites, is represented by diorites, and diabase and uralite porphyrites. These rocks occupy a considerable area in the Trail Creek country, and are important, as they hold the principal lodes of the district. It is possible that some of the porphyritic rocks, so abundant in the Toad Mountain region, may belong to the same group.

“In addition to the main areas of eruptive rocks, numerous dykes, some of them connected with the main areas, others much younger, as they cut through everything, are met with in every part of the district.

Visits to mines.

“A hurried visit was paid during the summer to the most important mining camps of the West Kootanie district, but as these must all be examined in detail in the future, it will only be necessary here to give a brief statement of the principal characteristics of some of the most important mines visited.

“In the Slocan country, my examination was limited to a few of the mines in the vicinity of the South Fork of Carpenter Creek.

Slocan.

“The ‘Slocan Star’ one of the principal mines examined, is situated on Sandon Creek, about a mile above its mouth. It was discovered

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in August, 1891, by John Sandon and Bruce White, and has been worked continuously for the last eighteen months. Nine hundred tons of ore, principally galena had been taken out, and awaited shipment. This ore it was expected would average 100 ounces in silver and \$2 to \$3, in gold per ton, besides the lead, which was estimated at 76 per cent. British Columbia—Cont.

“The great fissure on which the ‘Slocan Star’ is situated, runs in a nearly east-and-west direction, almost at right angles to the strike of the country-rocks, and can be traced through several claims. It dips to the north at an angle of from 45° to 60°. It is irregular in character, widening out to sixty feet or more in places and in others dwindling down to less than six. Numerous short tributary cracks penetrate the country-rocks on both sides, and fragments of the latter have fallen into the rift in great numbers. The gangue is principally quartz and spathic iron. The country-rocks consist of hard, evenly bedded, dark slates, often calcareous and occasionally passing into quartzites. They are considerably disturbed for some distance on both sides of the fissure. “Slocan Star.”

“The workings on the ‘Slocan Star’ consist of four tunnels. The upper two are short, but the third or main tunnel has been driven in as a cross-cut for 140 feet, and then follows the vein for over 500 feet. Ore occurs all a’ong, but the main ore-body was struck at a distance of 130 feet from the end of the cross-cut and is of extraordinary proportions for such high-grade ore. It has a length of 150 feet and a width ranging from a few inches up to six feet or more, of ore entirely pure, with the exception of occasional thin partings of quartz and siderite. The solid galena is besides bordered on both sides by a considerable thickness of concentrating ore. Beyond the main ore-body, smaller ones were met with, and at the present end of the tunnel, the vein is four feet wide. The galena occurs both in a fine grained and a coarse cubical condition and in places has a foliated appearance probably due to pressure.

“A fourth tunnel 300 feet below No. 3, had been driven in 300 feet, but at the time of my visit had not reached the ledge.

“For many of the above particulars in regard to the ‘Slocan Star’ I am indebted to Mr. Bruce White.

“East of the South Fork of Carpenter Creek, the high ridge separating the latter from Kaslo Creek is literally ribbed with valuable lodes. Along the southern slope of the ridge, seven nearly parallel leads, some of them traceable through several claims, occur within a distance of less than a mile. Of this group only the ‘Ruecau’ and ‘Bluebird’ were examined in any detail.

British Columbia—*Cont.*
 "Ruecau."

"The 'Ruecau' runs in a direction N. 29° E. and dips to the east at an angle of 70°. The lead on which this mine is situated can be traced, for a distance of 4,500 feet, according to Mr. Harris, the manager, whom I have to thank for much information. The fissure varies in width from four to twenty feet, and is broken through hard, dark slates, which it cuts almost at right angles. The slates are traversed by numerous porphyritic dykes, all of which are older than the fissure, as they are cut by it.

"A tunnel following the lode has been driven in at the 'Ruecau' for a distance of 355 feet. The first sixty feet proved to be nearly barren, then ore was struck, and has since been followed pretty constantly for a distance of over 250 feet. The ore occurs on the hanging wall, and varies in thickness from a few inches up to several feet. Small disconnected ore-bodies are also met with on the foot wall. The ore is principally galena, largely altered into oxides and carbonates, the proportion being about one of the former to three of the latter.

"Eighty tons of galena, which it is stated yielded 176 oz. of silver to the ton and 76 per cent lead, were shipped from this mine during the winter 1893-94, and 500 tons of oxides and carbonates await shipment.

"The 'Bluebird' (Mr. Taylor manager) is situated about half a mile east of the 'Ruecau.' The lead has a width of from one to five feet and extends in a direction N. 70° E., with a series of little northerly jogs. The vein-filling consists of quartz, calc-spar and masses of the shaly country rocks.

"Bluebird."

"The 'Bluebird' has been worked in an intermittent manner for the past three years, and 340 tons of ore, stated to average 132 oz. silver and 72 per cent lead, have been taken out. The ore is galena, partially altered by atmospheric agencies into oxides and carbonates. It occurs in a series of disconnected and often overlapping ore-bodies, ranging from a few inches up to a foot or more in thickness. Ore-bodies of considerable size also occur interbedded with the slates adjoining the fissure. The 'horses' and country-rock of this mine, in common with that of most of the mines in the district, are impregnated to some extent with mineral, assays showing 5 oz. silver per ton and 6 per cent lead.

Other mines.

"Besides the two mines referred to above, work was being actively prosecuted at the time of my visit at the 'Deadman,' from which some very rich ore has been taken, and also at the important 'Noble Five' group; while on the northern slope of the ridge the 'Dardanelles' and 'Antelope' were in active operation.

"Some of the best mines in the Slovan district are situated on the long ridge separating the South Fork of Carpenter Creek from Slovan

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Lake, but I was obliged, owing to lack of time to defer the examination of these to another season. British Columbia—Cont.

“Most of the claims in the Ainsworth district were examined and reported on by Dr. Dawson in 1889, and with the exception of a short visit to the ‘Highland’ mine, my time, while in this camp, was occupied in geological work. Ainsworth.

“The ‘Highland’ mine is situated north of Cedar Creek, about half a mile west of, and 1,100 feet above Kootanie Lake. The country rock here is a well foliated mica-gneiss, striking nearly north-and-south. The fissure on which the mine is situated has a width of from 10 to 20 feet, and cuts the gneisses in a north-easterly direction. The vein-filling consists of layers of soft whitish clay (probably kaolin), and quartz, together with masses of the country rock. The vein has been uncovered for a couple of hundred feet and several ore-bodies, principally galena, exposed, the largest of which has a thickness of from 6 to 7 feet. The workings include one open-cut and two tunnels, the lower of which has been driven in about 200 feet. The ore is stated to average 55 oz. of silver per ton and from 60 to 80 per cent lead.

“In the Toad Mountain country, work is being prosecuted at the ‘Silver King’ and ‘Poorman’ mines, both of which have been described by Dr. Dawson in the report previously referred to; but with these exceptions few of the mines in this locality are being worked extensively. Considerable prospecting has, however, been done during the past season and several promising gold and silver properties have been reported. Toad Mountain country.

“A short visit was made to the ‘Fern’ mine, situated south of Hall Creek. This property consists of a quartz lead, traversing the green schists of the region. The lead has been opened up at several places and is fairly regular, with a width of from 5 to 6 feet. The quartz holds auriferous iron- and copper-pyrites besides some free gold, and is reported to assay, from traces, up to \$70 per ton in gold.

“The Trail Creek mining camp is situated about seven miles west of the Columbia River, and six miles north of the International Boundary. The principal ore here is an intimate mixture of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, very similar to the Sudbury ore. It occurs in an area of eruptive rocks, consisting mostly of diorite and uralite porphyrite. The ore is mined chiefly for gold. The eruptive area is traversed by four or five main leads, each of which can be traced through several 1,500-foot claims, and on one, ten claims are stated to be located. The leads are nearly parallel, have an approximately east-and-west direction, and dip to the north at angles of from 60° to 70°. The Trail Creek.

British Columbia—*Cont.* main productive belt has a width of less than a mile, but some good claims occur beyond this limit.

“The ore occurs along the leads in ore-bodies ranging in size from small stringers a few inches wide, up to great lodes 10 to 15 feet in thickness and from 100 to 150 feet or more in length. The richness of the ore is also very variable, assays showing it to run from traces up to several ounces of gold to the ton.

“Leroy.”

“One of the most important mines in the district, and that in which the most work has been done, is the ‘Leroy.’ This mine was located in 1890 by E. F. Topping, but is now being worked by a stock company with Colonel Peyton as managing director and E. W. Liljegram as local manager. It is situated on a spur of Red Mountain, about half a mile west of, and 350 feet above the town of Rosslund. The mine is worked by means of a shaft following the ore-body. At the time of my visit, the shaft was down 300 feet and ore ranging in thickness from 1 to 10 feet had been followed all the way. At the bottom of the shaft the ore is 4 feet thick. A surface opening 40 feet west of the shaft, shows 6 to 7 feet of clean ore and the ore-body can be traced 100 feet or more east of the shaft. A second ore-body, several feet in width, occurs south of the shaft, and a third, stated to be 12 feet in width, but which was covered up at the time of my visit, lies to the north. The ore is a nearly pure mixture of pyrrhotite and copper-pyrites, flecked occasionally with small quartz blebs. The foot wall is well defined in places and is separated from the ore by a thin calcite layer. No distinct hanging wall was observed. 2,000 tons of ore, stated to average nearly \$40 in gold per ton and from 3 to 5 ounces in silver, have been shipped from the ‘Leroy.’

“The rocks in the vicinity of the ‘Leroy’ are fissured for a width of from 60 to 70 feet, but it is possible that these may be shrinkage cracks and that the ore here, like similar occurrences in Sudbury and other places, may simply represent the first basic segregations from a solidifying magma. More detailed investigations will however be necessary before this can be proved.

“War Eagle.

“A couple of hundred yards north of the ‘Leroy,’ is situated the important ‘War Eagle’ claim. This claim was located in 1890 by J. Bourgeois and J. Moriss and is now bonded to Clark, Finch & Campbell. Development work has not proceeded so far on the ‘War Eagle’ as on the ‘Leroy,’ but the surface has been well explored and several ore-bodies exposed. There are two nearly parallel leads on this claim, separated at the eastern end by about 100 feet and at the western end by about 40 feet. The leads run nearly south-east at the centre of

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the claim, but turn round toward the ends into a nearly east-and-west direction. They have the usual northerly dips. British Columbia—Cont.

“The principal ore-body on the southern or main lead, occurs 500 feet east of the western end of the claim, and has a maximum width of from 8 to 9 feet and a length of from 100 to 150 feet. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 50 feet, passing through solid ore all the way. At 250 feet west of the shaft, a second ore-body, 5 to 6 feet in width, has been uncovered, while near the eastern end of the claim a third occurrence of ore, 4 feet wide in places, has been traced for 100 feet.

“The ‘War Eagle’ ore is similar in character to that of the ‘Leroy,’ and is stated to average \$36 in gold to the ton.

“Considerable work has also been done on the ‘Centre Star,’ Other mines. supposed to be a continuation of the ‘Leroy,’ on the ‘Nickle Plate’ and on the ‘Josie,’ the former lying to the south and the latter to the north of the ‘Leroy,’ but at the time of my visit all three were idle from various causes. At the ‘Josie,’ besides the ordinary iron and copper sulphurets, mispickel also occurs. A large quantity of ore has been shipped from this mine.

“Half a mile north of the ‘Leroy,’ is the ‘Cliff’ mine, one of ten claims, all supposed to be situated on the same lead. This mine is owned by Wharton, Bros. & Cook, and was located in 1890 by Gay Reeder. The principal openings consist of a tunnel 45 feet long and a shaft 20 feet deep, situated 150 feet west from the mouth of the tunnel. The tunnel follows ore all the way, the ore-body being narrow at the entrance, but gradually widening, until at the end, the tunnel is entirely in solid ore. At the surface, above the end of the tunnel, 12 feet of ore is exposed. The ore in the tunnel is mostly pyrrhotite with some copper-pyrites and is reported to carry gold to the value of \$8 to \$9 to the ton. At the shaft the ore-body is smaller, varying from 4 feet at the surface to 2 feet at the bottom, but the ore is stated to be much richer, running from \$25 to \$27 to the ton.

“A large number of other claims, some of which show considerable bodies of ore, have been staked out in this neighbourhood, but it is impossible to give an account of these in this short summary.

“West of the main Trail Creek camp, on the west bank of Goat Goat Creek. Creek are the ‘O. K.’ and ‘Gold Hill’ claims, two mines, of an entirely different character from those just described. The ‘O. K.’ was discovered in 1892 by John Y. Cole, one of the present proprietors. It consists of a gold-bearing quartz vein, running in a direction a little south of east through a compact, greenish, partly serpentinized rock, probably an altered eruptive. A tunnel following the lead has been driven in

British Columbia—*Cont.*

for 300 feet. The quartz varies in thickness from a few inches up to 2 or 3 feet, and is remarkably rich in places, picked specimens often showing numerous flecks of free gold. Besides the free gold, considerable quantities of iron, copper and lead sulphurets all carrying gold are also present. A car load of assorted ore from this mine, ran \$178 per ton, and the average yield is stated to be about \$38 per ton. A five-stamp mill is in operation here.

“The ‘Gold Hill’ mine, owned by Welsh & Morris, is situated a couple of miles north of the last. The opening made on this, is a shaft 30 feet deep, sunk in a nearly vertical porphyry dyke which cuts black slates. The dyke is traversed by irregular quartz veins carrying gold, which do not appear to enter the slates. Ten tons of ore have been shipped from this property and about as much more awaits shipment. The ore was expected to average \$120 to the ton.

“In the preparation of this summary of the season’s work, I have been obliged to depend entirely on my field notes, as none of the numerous mineral and rock specimens collected have yet been assayed or examined in the office.”

The cost of the season’s exploration by Mr. McConnell was \$1,400.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND KEEWATIN.

North-west Territories and Keewatin.

In the last Summary Report, mention is made of the exploration conducted by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell in the tract of country lying between Athabasca Lake and Hudson Bay, including the hitherto almost unknown “Barren Grounds” of the north. Mr. Tyrrell did not return to Ottawa in time to furnish a report on his work for publication with others of the same year, and it is therefore considered advisable to introduce his preliminary report here, although it relates to the year 1893.

Mr. Tyrrell’s expedition of 1893.

Mr. Tyrrell was accompanied by his brother, Mr. J. W. Tyrrell, as assistant, topographer and Eskimo interpreter. He engaged three Iroquois Indians of Caughnawaga, Q., and a fourth man from Prince Albert, as canoeemen. The party thus constituted, and provided with two Peterborough canoes, proceeded to Edmonton, Alberta, by rail. From this point Mr. Tyrrell gives the following account of the expedition :—

“At Edmonton we obtained our supplies for the whole season, and had them, with our canoes and party, transported in wagons to Athabasca Landing, where our journey by water was to commence. The bulk of our supplies were there put in the Hudson’s Bay Company’s steamer ‘Athabasca’ to be freighted down to Fort Chippewayan,

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while we proceeded down the river in the two canoes. At Fort McMurray we were met by two men with a canoe, from Fort à la Crosse, and our party now consisted of eight men, all told, in three canoes. North-west Territories.

“ At Fort Chippewayan we were obliged to wait several days for the steamer to arrive with our provisions, but it pulled in to the wharf on the evening of the 20th of June. The following day was spent packing everything in waterproof bags ready for a final start. My chronometer had been rated at the observatory in Toronto, but I took advantage of the delay to rate it again here.

“ On the morning of the 22nd of June we loaded our canoes with provisions almost down to the gunwales, and started the survey of the north shore of Lake Athabasca with solar compass and boat-log, checking our distances by observations for latitude and longitude. Huronian rocks were found in several places, and associated with one of these occurrences is an extensive deposit of iron ore, consisting of hæmatite and limonite. Athabasca Lake.

“ At Fort Chippewayan, Dr. McKay, of the Hudson's Bay Company, had induced an Indian named Moberly to accompany us and show us the way as far as the height of land north of Black Lake, but after trailing along behind us with his family to a winter house of his own at the east end of Lake Athabasca, he refused to go further, and we were obliged to proceed without guides or local assistance of any kind. Moberly had been a considerable drain on our stock of provisions, and had spent the evenings telling the other men of insurmountable natural dangers which they would encounter, and of the fierceness of the Eskimo who swarmed through all that northern country, until he had them about ready to refuse to accompany us any further. His desertion was therefore an advantage to us rather than a hindrance. Four days and a half were spent crossing the two long portages west of Black Lake, and on the evening of the seventh of July we paddled to a point on the north side of this lake, where a portage, on an Indian hunting route, leads off to the north. Black Lake. This route had been discovered in 1892, when I was making a survey of Black Lake, and an Indian who accompanied me in that year, said that it led northward to the height of land, beyond which was a large lake that emptied northward, and that the river which flowed from it ran to 'Tobcon' Lake, near the country of the Eskimos, where the Indians used to go in pursuit of caribou many years ago. He also drew a sketch of the route up to Daly Lake, north of the height of land, beyond which he did not know.

North-west
Territories—
Cont.

“ We carried our canoes and goods across this portage, which proved to be two miles and a quarter in length, and then crossed six small lakes, and an equal number of portages to Chipman or Wolverine Lake, through which the Chipman River flows on its way to Black Lake. More than a day was spent in this lake looking for the way, after which we ascended Chipman River through Birch Lake to Selwyn Lake, a long but very irregular body of clear water.

Height-of-
land.

“ On July 18th we reached the height of land, where a portage, a mile and a quarter in length, forms the Indian highway from Selwyn to Daly Lake and the northern edge of their present hunting grounds. On the shores of Daly Lake, the forest became thin and intermittent, poplar being here seen for the last time on our journey northward.

Telzon River.

After considerable search and some loss of time, we found the outlet of the lake, where a stream, called by the Chippewayan, the Telzon, or ‘ wide shallow river,’ flows from it towards the north. On July 22nd, we began the descent of the stream, which either rushed down heavy rapids or widened into lakes thickly studded with islands. In these lakes it was necessary to follow the crooked winding shore in order to find the outlet, while it was always essential to land at the head of a rapid in order to decide on the proper channel down which to run the canoes, or to determine where to make the portage.

“ Five weeks had now passed since we left Fort Chippewayan, and our provisions were disappearing rapidly, for we had seen no game that we might add to our stock from time to time. On the morning of the 29th, while paddling through a small lake, we saw an immense herd of caribou on its eastern shore, standing in a low, wet, grassy bog near the water, at the foot of a long, stony slope. We went ashore and shot a number of bucks, and as there was here a small scattered grove of stunted black spruce and tamarack, the next three days were occupied in cutting up and drying meat for the rest of our trip. While the men were thus busy, I secured a number of photographs of the herds of caribou, and afterwards built a cairn on the summit of a conspicuous hill, and deposited under it a brief record of the trip up to that time.

“ On August 2nd, we continued down the river, over heavy rapids, and across small lakes, until on the evening of the 5th, just as a dense fog settled over us, we came to, and camped in, a small grove of stunted black spruce bushes, which proved to be the last wood on the river. The next morning, as I looked from the top of a hill behind our camp, I saw a great lake lying before us of which the surface appeared to be almost covered with a solid sheet of ice.

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“Our journey by water seemed to be at an end, but on descending to the mouth of the river, a narrow lane of open water was found between the land and the thick ice, and on this water we travelled in the lake for 117 miles, being in one place obliged to portage across a point against which the heavy ice was jammed. North-west Territories--
Cont.

“The weather had now become very cold, wet and stormy, so that we were two weeks in travelling the above 117 miles, for six days of which time, however, we were prevented by snow, rain and wind from putting our canoes into the water.

“All the way from Black to Doobaunt Lake, a distance of 404 miles by our line of travel, the country was almost entirely underlain by red and gray gneisses of Laurentian age, although at one place, on a small island in a lake not far from Doobaunt Lake, an outlier of unaltered fossiliferous Cambro-Silurian limestone was discovered. But in Doobaunt Lake the character of the rock suddenly changed. We here found red and gray sandstones and coarse conglomerates, cut and altered by dykes and masses of dark green trap and bright red quartz-porphry, forming an aggregation of rocks very similar to those of the Keweenaw or upper copper-bearing series, of Lake Superior, and probably of the same age. The red quartz-porphry is a highly characteristic rock of the Lake Superior beds. These beds are also undoubtedly similar to, and are probably a continuation of the sandstones and traps on the Coppermine River, which have long been known to contain native copper. On the north shore of the lake there is also an outcrop of white Huronian quartzite. Geological
formations.

“Below the lake, the river flows through a deep narrow gorge, the walls of which are composed of hard conglomerate or dark-green trap, holding crystals of amethyst. Past this rapid, we were obliged to carry our canoes over a portage two miles and a half in length, to a small lake on which there was a good deal of ice. From the foot of this portage, the country becomes much more sandy, the hills being generally long sandy ridges, while sandy terraces, possibly marine, extend up their sides to a height of one hundred and twenty feet. River below
Doobaunt
Lake.

“On the evening of August 19th, the same day on which we left the portage, we saw a solitary Eskimo deer-skin tent on the top of the right bank, ten feet above the river. Soon we saw the people running about, and it became evident that the camp was in consternation, for we were coming from the land of the Chippewayans, the hereditary enemies of the Eskimos. But the call *Chimo, Chimo*, brought an answer from the tent, and a tall fine looking man, still shaking with nervousness, came out to meet us. A present of a plug of tobacco set Eskimos.

Keewatin. him a little more at his ease, and sent his two wives and six children into the tent looking for a pipe. When the pipe had gone round, and some trifling presents had been given to all the members of this dual family, we obtained a rude sketch of the river to its mouth in Hudson Bay, but where it opened into the Bay he could not tell us. He said, however, that we would meet plenty of Eskimos on the river below. The next day we came to a lake lying among hills of boulders, with a very few exposures of the underlying red quartz-porphry on its shores. We paddled hard against head winds along its shore for two days, and at length came to the river, at the foot of a beautifully terraced hill of white Huronian quartzite. The weather was constantly rough and cold, with heavy north winds, and occasional showers of drizzling rain. The next day we passed to the west of the terraced ridge of hills, 300 feet high, and paddled against head wind down the swift river between little ridges of boulders. Once we were obliged to make a portage a quarter of a mile in length. Small willows were now very scarce, and when the reindeer-moss was wet, as it often was, we were unable to make a fire without the assistance of a little alcohol.

“ Groping our way through another lake, we found the river flowing off toward the north-west, between sandy banks, with a current of three miles an hour. To the right, high bare hills of reddish-green, fine-grained trap rose from 300 to 400 feet above us, while to the left extended an undulating grassy plain. Portages had to be made, here and there, past heavy rapids. After widening for a short distance, the stream suddenly narrowed to a swift rapid between walls of bright red quartz-porphry, and then entered a gradually deepening channel of red bouldery till, which extends to another rapid, where a portage was made over a hill of the bright red porphyry. This rock is quite massive, but is much jointed, and decomposition has run along the joint-age planes, with the development of a green crust.

Branch from
the west.

“ On the evening of August 25th, the river broke up among sandy hills and islands, and a large branch appeared to flow in from the west. On the banks clumps of willows were growing, and a great quantity of drift-wood was scattered about, among which were trunks of white spruce a foot in diameter, limbs of black poplars, &c. These had doubtless been brought down the west branch, which must be fairly well wooded and at the same time have few lakes on its course to arrest the driftwood.

“ The river now turns sharply eastward, and flows through a country underlain by red sandstone and hard conglomerate, to approximately longitude 98° 30', where hills of Laurentian gneiss again appear to the north. The stream then continues to flow along the contact of the

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sandstone and the gneiss for forty miles, where it turns abruptly northward, and flows over a ridge of gray gneiss, forming a heavy rapid, down which we were obliged to run the canoes one at a time. The river here swings round to the south-east, and with a swift current of six or seven miles an hour enters a gradually deepening valley, the sides of which are composed of light green Huronian schists, cut by dykes of dark green diabase, and veins of quartz, calcite and fluorspar, associated with masses of pyrite. Descending this river for thirty-five miles, we passed two small camps of Eskimo and reached the west end of Baker Lake on the second of September. Keewatin—
Cont.

“ Our journey through the unknown interior country was now accomplished, for we had reached a point which had been visited by two old sea-captains in the eighteenth century, although it had not been by any means accurately located by them. We had surveyed a line of 810 miles in length through the very middle of the area which we had been sent to explore. Of this distance 538 miles was through lakes, where the distances were measured with a boat-log, and the bearings taken with a solar or prismatic compass; 272 miles was on rivers where the distances were estimated and the bearings taken with a prismatic compass. These distances thus obtained were constantly checked by observation for latitude and longitude. The lengths of the portages were obtained by pacing.

“ The stormy weather of autumn had now set in, and often prevented us from launching our canoes for several days at a time. For the past month caribou had been plentiful in the country through which we were travelling, so that we had no difficulty in obtaining an abundant supply of fresh meat, but they now became very scarce, and on September 3rd we shot the last deer of the season.

“ The survey with solar compass and boat-log was continued along the north shore of Baker Lake, which was found to lie on the line of contact of the gneisses to the north, and the red conglomerates to the south. Both rocks were cut by many dykes of red and green trap, while in the gneiss was found a band of red crystalline limestone. The Keweenaw sandstones and traps, similar to those which are so rich in native copper on Lake Superior, had now been traced for 225 miles across country as the crow flies, but the necessities of rapid travel prevented us from giving them more than a very hasty examination. Baker Lake.

“ At the head of the river flowing from Baker Lake, we met the incoming tide, and as the currents in Chesterfield Inlet were thereafter very irregular, we were unable to use the boat-log with any degree of

Keewatin— accuracy, so that the remaining distances were estimated, checked by
Cont. observations for latitude and longitude.

Chesterfield Inlet. “Chesterfield Inlet was found to be a fiord-like body of water, with banks of red and gray granite and gneiss. The mouth of the inlet was reached on the 12th of September, two months and twenty-two days after leaving Fort Chippewayan.

“We now began the heavy task of travelling down the tidal shore of Hudson Bay in our little open canoes. For the first three days the weather was beautifully fine, and we covered more than a hundred miles of the distance, but then storm after storm broke over us, and in the next twenty days we made only 120 miles, an average of six miles a day. The survey had been kept up to this point and the shore had been found to be composed very largely of dark green Huronian schists and quartzites, almost everywhere studded with minute grains of copper-pyrites and cut by quartz veins.

West coast of Hudson Bay. “On the 22nd of September the ground was covered with a heavy fall of snow, and on the 25th we walked twenty miles, often on the crusted snow, to the mouth of a river in search of caribou, but we were only able to shoot one ptarmigan, which we divided for dinner. Our provisions were now entirely exhausted, and had not one of the men had the good fortune to shoot a polar bear we should certainly have starved to death. On the 6th of October the winter had settled down on us, and even in the sun at midday the thermometer seldom rose above freezing point. We were without food or fuel, and many of our clothes were worn to rags. Two hundred and fifty miles of shore still lay between us and Fort Churchill, the nearest point where we could obtain supplies. Our canoes were loaded with specimens of rocks and minerals which we had collected both in the interior and on the coast.

“It was clearly impossible to reach Churchill travelling as we had been, and I therefore decided to leave everything behind which was not absolutely necessary for the safety of the party. The shore was a vast snow-covered plain, but a slightly gravelly eminence was chosen, half a mile from high-tide mark, and on it, one canoe, all our rock specimens, instruments and whatever else was not necessary for our existence, were carefully piled in a heap and covered with tarpaulins. Our note-books, photographs and collection of plants, with guns, ammunition, blankets, and two tents, were put in the remaining two canoes, and thus lightened, and with four men with paddles in each canoe, we started southward again, determined to reach Churchill by water if possible.

“The shore was very low and flat, and at low tide the water was generally several miles from the line reached by it at high-tide, so

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that we were able to land or launch our canoes but once in each twelve hours, at the time of high tide. Any rocks seen on the shore were Laurentian granites and gneisses. Keewatin—
Cont.

“ We struggled onward for ten days, living on what few ducks we could shoot in the open water. The weather was very cold and the water that was splashed over us by the wind constantly froze on our clothes and hands. When night came on, on the 14th of October, it was ebb-tide and we were out among ice and boulders almost out of sight of land. That night we spent in our canoes, one of the men having both his feet badly frozen, while another was very ill with dysentery. On the afternoon of the 15th we gained the edge of the solid ice, and hauled the canoes over it to the shore, where we pitched a tent just as a heavy storm of wind and snow broke over us. There was now driftwood on the shore, and with it we made a fire and cooked some ducks that we had shot, getting the first food that we had tasted for thirty-six hours.

“ Assured that we were now not very far from Churchill, I sent two men on foot through the snow to the fort for assistance. On the afternoon of the third day they returned with dog-teams, bringing us pork and flour, and on the 19th of October we were carried to Churchill. Here we obtained shelter with the clerk in charge for the Hudson's Bay Company, and we received every kindness from Rev. J. Lofthouse, the missionary to the Eskimo for the Church Missionary Society, but fresh meat was not to be had, and the men gained strength very slowly on the limited diet of salt pork, flour and oatmeal. Fort
Churchill.

“ We remained here until the 6th of November, when we crossed the Churchill River on the new ice and started on snow-shoes for York Factory. We had secured one dog-team from the Hudson's Bay Company, to carry our provisions and the man whose feet has been so badly frozen, while the other men were obliged to haul their bedding on small toboggans. Other dog-teams belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company assisted us for part of the way, as they were going to recover some stuff that had been left on the shore between York and Churchill by one of their officers in the latter part of September. Fort
Churchill to
York.

“ When we arrived at Nelson River, the scanty supply of provisions which we had been able to obtain at Churchill was exhausted. The river was found to be full of running ice, so that we were unable to cross it either in the boat, which we found there, or on the ice, and our party, now augmented by three local Indians, was obliged to remain on its bank for ten days, subsisting on the few rabbits, foxes, etc., that we were able to catch. The weather had been very cold, the thermo-

Keewatin—
Cont.

meter often falling at night to 20° F. On the 24th of November we arrived at York Factory, where we were able to procure a plentiful supply of provisions. Dr. A. Milne is the officer in charge here for the Hudson's Bay Company, and as Michael, the man with frozen feet, was unable to walk, and we were unable to obtain transport for him, we left him under the doctor's care, to be sent out with the winter packet.

Fort York to
Winnipeg.

“ Here we obtained another dog-team, and provisions for twelve days, and on the 28th of November started through the deep unbroken snow for Oxford House, 250 miles distant. The country passed through was generally flat and swampy, thinly wooded with small black spruce. Late on the evening of December 7th, we arrived at Oxford House, rather tired and footsore after our ten days' walk. After a delay of six days, waiting for a relay of dogs, we again started, and arrived at Norway House on the 20th of December. Here the men from Isle à la Crosse and Prince Albert were paid off, and sent home by way of Cumberland, while I obtained fresh dog-teams and drove southward across Lake Winnipeg to Lower Fort Garry, where we arrived on the evening of the first of January. After remaining in Winnipeg a few days to settle with the Hudson's Bay Company, I proceeded to Ottawa, where I arrived on the morning of January 11th, having been absent eight months and five days.

Distance
travelled and
surveyed.

“ During this time we travelled, beyond our railway journey, 3,200 miles. In this distance the following surveys were made :— 770 miles over lakes, where the distance was measured with a boat-log, and in order to avoid local attraction, or the weakness of the magnetic needle, the bearings were taken as much as possible with a solar compass ; 272 miles of rivers and 360 miles of the coast of Chesterfield Inlet and Hudson Bay, where the distances were estimated and the bearings taken with a prismatic compass, the variations being constantly determined with the solar compass. Throughout all the above distance, observations were taken with the sextant and artificial horizon as often as possible, both for latitude and longitude. 250 miles more of the shore of Hudson's Bay was geologically examined. Of 200 miles travelled on foot from Churchill to York, a careful track-survey was kept, the bearings being taken with a prismatic compass. For 400 miles travelled on foot from York to Norway House, a record was kept of the geology, forests, &c., of the country passed through. For 948 miles the country had previously been travelled over and reported on by officers of this Survey or others.

“ A collection of 230 species of plants was made, and 256 photographs were taken during the expedition.”

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In the spring of 1894, Mr. Tyrrell was authorized to undertake a second expedition through the "Barren Grounds" by another route, starting from the north end of Reindeer Lake, and proceeding thence, by whatever way might prove to be practicable, to the west coast of Hudson Bay. He was accompanied by Mr. R. Munroe Ferguson, who bore his own share of the expense of the journey. The party did not return to Winnipeg till January 7th, and it is thus possible to include only the following brief outline of the work done. Mr. Tyrrell writes as follows :—

"On June 9th we started for Winnipeg, where arrangements were made with the Hudson's Bay Company for obtaining supplies from any of their trading posts at a certain fixed rate. His Honour Lieut.-Governor Schultz, also gave us a large birch-bark canoe to accompany us through part of the distance. With the assistance of Mr. William Clarke, four men were engaged, and on June 16th we left Selkirk and crossed Lake Winnipeg, arriving at Grand Rapids on the 22nd, and Cumberland House on the 2nd of July. On July 4th we left Cumberland, and on July 18th reached Du Brochet trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company, at the north end of Reindeer Lake, having travelled 600 miles in our canoes since leaving Grand Rapids, making such geological investigations as the time at our disposal would permit. Here we secured two Chippewyan Indians as guides, and began our regular survey with compass and boat-log. We ascended Ice River for seven days, and then left it and travelled through Thanout and Theitaga Lakes, which discharge their waters by Thlewiaza River into Hudson Bay, passing through Nooeltin or Island Lake.

"On August 5th we reached Kasba Lake, at the head of Kazan or White Partridge River in north latitude $60^{\circ} 10'$, having travelled 221 miles from Reindeer Lake, in which distance there were fifty-three portages, with a total length of 15.75 miles, across which our canoes and provisions had to be carried, usually necessitating four trips on each portage. The east shore of Kasba Lake was surveyed, and the river for a short distance down to Ennaida Lake, which lies on the edge of the Barren Lands. Here our Indian guides turned back, and we proceeded northward, until on August 17th we reached a camp of Eskimos. The next day we hired two Eskimos to accompany us down to the shore of Hudson Bay, thus relieving us of any uncertainty as to our route. We followed the river for two weeks, passing a large number of Eskimo camps, exploring the west shore of Yath-kyed Lake on our way. When in north latitude $63^{\circ} 7'$ we learned definitely that the river flows into Baker Lake, at the head of Chesterfield Inlet,

North-west
Territories
and Keewatin—*Cont.*

but by a series of long portages we should be able to reach a river flowing into Hudson Bay much further south. We crossed the portage with the help of seven Eskimos, and in spite of continuous storms of rain, snow, and wind, descended the river, reaching Hudson Bay about north latitude 62° on September 18th, just three days earlier than we had reached the same point last year. Fine weather now set in, and continuing our journey down the shore in our two canoes, we reached Fort Churchill on October 1st. The winter had now begun, and further travel in canoes was impossible. We were therefore obliged to remain here until the ice had set fast on the rivers and lakes. During our detention, the surveys up to that date were plotted, ready for reducing on a map, the quartzite rocks of the vicinity were carefully examined, and a collection of fossils was made from the Cambro-Silurian limestones.

Churchill to
Winnipeg.

“At Churchill, we purchased from Indians one team of five dogs, hired two Indians with a team of four dogs, and a team of dogs from the Hudson’s Bay Company to accompany us for six days. Thus equipped we started on November 28th in a south-westerly direction for Split Lake, provisioned for fourteen days, taking the route that may hereafter be followed by the Hudson Bay Railway. We reached Split Lake in eighteen days, having made a track-survey throughout the distance from Churchill, and on December 23rd we reached Norway House. Thence we continued our tramp to Dog’s Head, Lake Winnipeg, at which place we took conveyances and drove to Selkirk, where we arrived on the evening of January 7th.

“The route followed from Reindeer Lake to Hudson Bay was 815 miles in length, of which 303·5 miles was measured with boat-log, 480 miles estimated, and 31·5 miles, over 81 portages, paced. 1,700 miles in all were travelled in canoes. A track survey was made on snowshoes for 275 miles from Churchill to Split Lake, the total distance travelled between Churchill and Winnipeg being 725 miles.”

ONTARIO.

Nipigon Lake.
Messrs. Mc-
Innes and
Dowling.

Mr. W. McInnes spent the earlier part of the year 1894 in compilation work in the office, in connection with sheet No. 9 of the series of Rainy River and Thunder Bay district maps, and in working up the geological notes of the past and previous seasons. The notes of the late Mr. W. H. Smith, on sheet No. 6 of the same series, were gone over, and from them the geological boundaries were laid down on that sheet. It seemed advisable that the report on the geology of the district covered by sheet No. 6 should be included in that on sheet No. 9, and work on the combined reports occupied the remaining office time.

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During the past summer Mr. McInnes and Mr. D. B. Dowling were engaged in making a survey and geological examination of Lake Nipigon in Western Algoma. No work had been done in this region since the exploration of Dr. Bell in 1869, the results of which appear in the Report of the Geological Survey for 1866-69 with supplementary notes published in the report for 1871-72. The design of the present exploration was that it should serve as a basis for a more detailed geological and topographical map of the region.

Mr. McInnes reports as follows on the work of the summer :—

“ Leaving Ottawa on the 12th of July, my time was employed, until the arrival of Mr. Dowling on the 30th of July, in examining the various sections exposed along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and about Nipigon Harbour. Near Loon Lake, the basal beds of the Nipigon (Keewanawan) series were found to lie in a horizontal position on the upturned edges of the Archæan gneisses. The lowest bed is here a conglomerate with paste of quartz and felspar and pebbles of gneiss and of various schists and diorites of the Huronian (Keewatin). The valleys between the rounded hills of Archæan are filled with drift material showing, however, the horizontal beds of the Nipigon series protruding in many places. The actual contact of the two sets of rocks was seen in only a few places, where patches of the conglomerate were left clinging to the sides of the rounded hills of gneiss. The relationship of the two, clearly indicates, not only an unconformable overlap of the conglomerate, but also that the rounding of the Archæan in its broad aspects was finished before the Nipigon rocks were laid down.

“ On the arrival of Mr. Dowling, a party was made up for the purpose of carrying on the regular work of the summer. A survey with transit and Rochon micrometer telescope was made of the shores of the lake, and this was connected with the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Lake Superior by a line carried along the river between these points. Mr. Dowling, assisted by Mr. W. Lawson, did the instrumental work and took general charge of the surveying. Smoke from forest fires in the country south of Lake Superior hampered the work very much, coming up with the prevailing southerly winds in such density as to make work with the instruments difficult and the fixing of many of the islands in the lake impossible. The work of the season was necessarily carried over much of the ground already reported on by Dr. Bell in 1869, and little has been added to his work except in matters of detail. It may be interesting, however, particularly as the report referred to is out of print, to make some general remarks about the lake.

Surveys
carried out.

Ontario—
Cont.
Nipigon Lake.

“The lake has a very irregular shore-line with deeply indented bays and irregularly jutting points. Its greatest length from north to south is about sixty-five miles and greatest width forty-five miles. The lake lies in a trough, excavated in rocks of the Nipigon (Keewanawan) series and in the traps which cut and overflow these sediments, the Nipigon rocks having themselves been laid down in an older basin in the Archæan gneisses and schists.

“Its depth is probably great, and would seem from the evidence of the inclosing rocks to be largely defined by the depth of the original old hollow in the Archæan surface. The thick smoke which was so prevalent during the summer, made it impossible to make a satisfactory series of soundings, but at a point about two miles and a half south-west of Livingston Point, a depth of over four hundred feet was found. The water everywhere in the main lake is very clear and cold, though every stream of any considerable size entering the lake is quite dark in colour. This dark colour extends only for a short distance out in the immediate bay into which each of these streams empties, the churning of the waves apparently bringing about a bleaching which within a short distance renders the water colourless.

“About the southern and south-western shores, the traps form most of the points and border many of the bays, rising in high, abrupt cliff-faces from the shore-line, and reaching heights of over 500 feet above the water-level.

Rocks
exposed.

“Nowhere about the lake are the sedimentary rocks of the Nipigon series seen in any great volume. The mass of the strata exposed about the shores and forming the high bordering hills, is trap, with only here and there a thickness of from six to fifteen feet of limestone or sandstone underlying it at about the water-level. On the southern and south-western sides of the lake, limestones are the only sediments met with, and on the southern and north-eastern sides, highly siliceous red and white sandstones (which become, locally, quartzites), take the place of the limestone under the trap. These sandstones lie directly upon the Archæan gneiss and seem to be littoral beds which mark the shore limit, in this direction, of the basin in the deeper part of which the limestones were deposited.

“Along the northern and eastern sides of the lake, the immediate shores are occupied largely by the gneisses, schists and greenstones of the Archæan, which everywhere show the highly altered character and nearly vertical attitude so generally characteristic of these rocks elsewhere. Along the eastern shore, alternating broad bands of Laurentian gneiss and Huronian (Keewatin) schists and greenstones, strike north-easterly. They are not continuously exposed, the trap still

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covering them in many places and forming most of the prominent points, underlain at a number of places, as far south as the south side of Livingstone Point, by the flat-lying sandstones of the Nipigon series. Ontario—
Cont.

“No minerals of economic value were found in commercial quantities. On the east shore, near Poplar Point, a fibrous form of serpentine, approaching asbestos, occurs in very much broken veins, cutting intrusive serpentinous rock of the Huronian, but where seen it was not commercially valuable. Some of the sandstones, limestones, &c., about the lake would afford good building stone. Evidences of glaciation are well marked and widespread about the lake. Polished and grooved surfaces are very common and indicate two periods of glaciation, an earlier from north to south, and a later from east to west, or in places from north-east to south-west. That this westward-moving glacier was the later of the two, is clearly shown in many places by the striae and grooving of the one overriding and planing out those of the other, and leaving only isolated patches of striae on a few protected surfaces. Glaciation.

“Land suitable for cultivation is found about the heads of many of the bays on the south side, notably McIntyre’s Bay, where, at the English Church mission, the Indians have several acres under cultivation, and successfully grow potatoes of fair quality. At Jackfish Island, near the west shore, the Indian school master, who is an enthusiastic horticulturist, succeeds very well with all the common garden vegetables. Arable land.

“There is little good timber in the immediate vicinity of the lake, though an area of good pine is reported on Pijitiwabikong Bay, and white spruce of fair size is sparsely scattered about the shores of the lake almost everywhere.

“The Nipigon River has long been famous as a trout stream. The brook trout are probably unexcelled anywhere for size and numbers, running up to weights of five to seven pounds and over. They are not confined to the river, but are caught in the main lake itself, a fact which renders their extermination by legitimate fishing in the river practically impossible. In addition to brook trout the principal food fishes of the lake are lake trout, pike and white-fish, all of which are abundant. Fish.

“The scenery along the river is grand and varied, and the stream is easy of ascent by canoe, with rapids and falls at intervals along its course, which are wild enough to make a summer excursion interesting without being dangerous.”

Cost of the season’s explorations, \$981.57.

Ontario—
Cont.
District of
Algoma.
Work by Dr.
Bell.

Dr. R. Bell was engaged during the summer in geologically examining the country to the north of Lake Huron. The objects in view were to complete the delineation of the boundaries between the various classes of rocks within the limits of sheet 129, or the "North Shore Sheet," and, if time permitted, to determine certain points about which some uncertainty existed in reference to some of the geological boundaries in sheet 128, or the "St. Mary's River sheet." Dr. Bell makes the following preliminary report on this work :—

"Owing to the delay in obtaining funds, it was the 16th of July before I left Ottawa, and on the 17th I reached Spanish River, which I again made my basis of operations for sheet 129, and later in the season I proceeded to Sault Ste. Marie. On my arrival at Spanish River I was joined by Mr. H. G. Skill and Mr. R. W. Brock, who were again to act as my assistants. Owing to the smallness of the fund placed at my disposal, I was only able to engage, in addition to these gentlemen, a cook and one or two canoemen, from time to time, as they were required.

Boundaries to
beascertained.

"It was stated in my summary report for last year, that the northern part of sheet 129 was occupied by a continuation of the red granite, which is so extensively developed in the western part of the Sudbury sheet; but part of the boundary within the present sheet between this granite and the other rocks to the south of it remained undefined. One of our first objects was, therefore, to endeavour to complete the tracing out of this boundary. The geological age of the granite in question has not been definitely settled. A discussion of the relative ages of the granites and the banded Huronian rocks with which they are here in contact, would be out of place in the present report. While the granites may have received their present condition or form subsequently to the consolidation of the stratified Huronian rocks, they nevertheless appear to be continuous with and to merge into the recognized Laurentian gneisses and granites occupying the great region to the northward.

"In 1893, I had ascertained that the quartzites and other Huronian rocks extended for about fifteen miles to the northward of Ten-mile Lake, which is in township 156. What appeared to be an extension of these rocks to the eastward was met with in township 139, leaving a tongue or spur of the granite between them and the main area of the Huronian to the southward. In order to ascertain whether any of the Huronian rocks were to be found still further north, I sent Mr. Brock with an Indian guide, from Massey, with instructions to trace it out and to go, if necessary, as far north as Lac aux Sables. He explored the ground all the way to this lake and found everywhere only

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the same red granite. The country occupied by this rock is here, as elsewhere, extremely rough, rocky and bouldery, with swamps between the ridges, and the woods were everywhere difficult to penetrate. Ontario—
Cont.

“The region along the northern line of the sheet is all of the character just described. No roads or trails have been cut into it and it is almost inaccessible by canoe from the south. From what I had heard of the country lying between it and the Canadian Pacific Railway, I thought it likely that the district on or near the above line might be reached by following a canoe-route from Biscotasing through the upper waters of the Mississagui River. Accordingly I proceeded to Biscotasing, where I obtained a canoe from Mr. T. C. Rae of the Hudson’s Bay Company, and after some difficulty I succeeded in engaging two canoe-men, one of whom knew a part of the route I proposed to follow. Leaving the above station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, I proceeded southward, ascending at first Spanish River waters, which were of a dark colour, and then crossing a watershed I continued my course in the same direction, descending numerous clear-water lakes with their connecting streams, all forming part of the head-waters of the Mississagui, until I reached a lake which touches the north line of sheet 129, about thirty miles west of its north-eastern corner. From this lake the general course of my route, which followed the main Mississagui River, was westward at no great distance north of the above line until I had passed the north-west corner of the sheet, when it turned to the south and then to the south-east, traversing the south-western part of its area. I made a careful track-survey of the whole of my route from Biscotasing to the shore of Lake Huron at the mouth of the Mississagui River. Route by
Mississagui
River.

“Between the Canadian Pacific Railway and Old Green Lake post, lakes were numerous on our route and also in the country on either side of it. Immediately below Old Green Lake and its connecting ponds and marshes, we passed through a lake five miles in length, and then the general descent of country became more rapid and no more lakes occurred on the course of the Mississagui, which increased constantly in volume by the falling in of numerous branches.

“The rocks on the above route, all the way from Biscotasing to a point on the Mississagui a few miles above Salter’s base-line, where we entered upon the great belt of the Huronian series, consist of the red granite already described, and there is no doubt that the whole of the northern part of sheet 129 is occupied by this rock. After coming upon the stratified Huronian rocks at the above point, they were examined all along, and numerous notes recorded in regard to them, in addition to the facts mentioned by the late Mr. Alexander Murray of Great area of
red granite.

Ontario—
Cont.

this Survey, who had ascended the river this far. The red granite area traversed on the above journey and which, as already stated, occupies the northern part of the sheet just referred to, must be of great extent. It is known to extend from the northern and western parts of the Sudbury sheet through the region explored last summer to the Goulais River, and it may connect with the granite areas near the eastern border of Lake Superior.

Projections of
granite mass.

“In the centre of sheet 129, a tongue of the red granite runs westward from the main body to the middle of the line between townships 156 and 157, where it terminates. The southern boundary of this tongue has been traced almost continuously from the above termination eastward into township 118, where the Huronian rocks end, having the granite to the north, south and east of them. From this point their southern margin runs westward as far as township 155, from which the boundary drops southward nearly to the eastern part of Lake Lauzon, from which it turns eastward or parallel to the lowest stretch of the Serpent River. A second and wider tongue or promontory of the granite is thus formed, also extending westward from the main mass.

“A third promontory of granite, also pointing westward, occupies the peninsula between Lake Huron and the lower part of Serpent River, with the exception of a narrow belt of gray crystalline schists running along the bottom of the valley in which the river itself flows. This granite differs from most of that to the northward in being finer grained and gray in colour.

“In the south-eastern quarter of the sheet, the granite is much mixed with greenstones. In some sections about one-half of the rock consists of the latter, so that it is sometimes difficult to say whether these should be considered as granite mixed with greenstones or *vice versa*. Wherever the greenstone areas are sufficiently large, they will be shown in their own colour on the map, but otherwise the mixture will be indicated by notes on the granite colouring.

Investigations
near Sault
Ste. Marie.

“Sheet 128 belongs to the same range as sheet 129 and abuts it on the west. It covers that part of the great Huronian belt, which had been the most carefully worked out by Mr. Murray. Some geological work had also been done within this area by myself in various years since Mr. Murray's operations had ceased. Combining these results, it appeared that the geology of this sheet was pretty well finished, with the exception of that of a small tract north of Sault Ste. Marie. In order to complete this work, I proceeded to the Sault, with Mr. Skill as already stated, in the beginning of September.

“One of the principal points to be determined was whether the gneissic area between the St. Mary's River and Goulais Bay con-

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stituted a promontory of the granitic tract to the north-eastward or formed an isolated mass. Our investigations proved the latter to be the case. We found a considerable breadth of quartzites, grauwackes, conglomerates, schists, &c., running north-westward through the township of Jarvis and the north-eastern part of Aweres, connecting the Huronian of Garden River with that of Goulais River and Batchawana Bay. The accomplishment of this work appeared to be all that was necessary in order to render sheet 128 ready for publication in as complete form as is possible at present, or in order that it may compare favourably with the other sheets on the same scale showing the geology in similar regions.

Ontario—
Cont.

“*Economic Minerals.*—I was shown small specimens of galena and plates of mica said to have been found within sheet 129, but I could obtain no definite assurance that they occurred in economic quantities. Gold was also said to have been found by private assayers in samples of quartz taken from veins in different parts of the sheet, but no reliable particulars could be obtained. But I know of no reason why this metal may not exist in promising quantities in such veins, particularly in those which occur among the mixed granite and greenstone rocks.

Economic
minerals.

“The old Borron Location on the Mississagui River, which was laid off before the township surveys were made, is situated in the southern part of the township of Gould, being in what are now the first and second concessions. On the west side of the foot of the first chute at the head of the Long Portage, on this location, a vein of quartz three and a half feet wide cuts the ‘slate conglomerate,’ which here forms the country-rock, but which at the head of the next chute, a short distance below, is associated with crystalline greenstone. The vein runs N. 65° W. and carries promising quantities of copper glance, of which a few tons, mined just before my visit, were piled beside a prospecting pit. Two or three smaller veins in the vicinity carried a little copper pyrites.

“After having expended my appropriation for the season’s operations, before leaving the field, a short time in camp was devoted to compiling and mapping our results, and I was assisted in this work by Mr. Skill. I returned to Ottawa on the 25th of October.”

Cost of the season’s explorations, \$955.25.

Mr. A. E. Barlow, during January and February last, was granted permission to carry on his work in Montreal, where he had the advantages of the co-operation of Dr. F. D. Adams, in the comparative study of the Archæan rocks, of which many interesting and difficult varieties

Work by Mr.
Barlow.

Ontario—
Cont.

occur in the region being investigated by him. During this time, over 200 thin sections of these were microscopically examined.

On his return to Ottawa, this petrographical work was continued at intervals, in association with Mr. W. F. Ferrier, and considerable progress has been made in the examination of the one hundred and fifty slides of both typical and unusual rocks within the area included in the Nipissing and Temiscaming sheets (Nos. 131 and 138 respectively) of the Ontario series of geological maps. The remainder of the time before field work was commenced in July, was occupied in reducing and compiling the surveys made chiefly by Mr. J. F. C. Johnston during the previous summer, in which Mr. Johnston assisted.

In regard to the summer's exploration, Mr. Barlow reports as follows :—

Nipissing and
Temiscaming
sheets.

“ I left Ottawa on July 5th, with instructions to collect the geological and topographical details necessary for the completion of the Nipissing sheet (No. 131, Ontario) and to prosecute as much work as possible on the Temiscaming sheet, (No. 138) situated immediately north of the last. A few days were spent at Mattawa examining the numerous rock-cuts necessary for the construction of the new Temiscaming branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The mineral cyanite, which had been found in 1890 for the first time in Canada ‘in situ,’ near Wahnapiet station, was observed to be an abundant constituent of the gray gneissic rocks exposed on this line of railway in the neighbourhood of Les Erables Rapids and Snake Creek.

“ Fort Temiscaming, an abandoned Hudson's Bay Company's post, was made our headquarters for the season. Here I was joined by Mr. A. M. Campbell of Perth, who for several years past has proved an energetic and valuable assistant in the summer's exploration.

Lake Temis-
caming.

“ The country between Lakes Temiscaming and Keepawa was examined, and micrometer surveys were made of a number of lakes and streams, which will materially aid in filling in the topographical features of this strip of country. Soundings were taken to determine, with some degree of accuracy, the depth of Lake Temiscaming, concerning which very many exaggerated statements have been made. The deepest place ascertained by our soundings was about one mile and a quarter south of the mouth of the Keepawa River, where the lead reached bottom at four hundred and seventy feet. The lake maintains a rather uniform depth of a little over four hundred feet from McMartin's Point to within a mile of the Montreal River, where owing to the accumulation of sand and gravel, it is only about three

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hundred feet deep. Above this it again deepens to four hundred feet, and opposite Quinn's Point is three hundred and seventy feet in the middle. The bottom of the lake is covered with a very soft clay or mud, into which the lead sinks very readily, except off the mouth of the Montreal River and from McMartin's Point to the Opimika Narrows, where the bottom is covered with sand, or a mixture of sand and gravel with some boulders. Ontario—
Cont.

“The season's work was confined to such geological detail as was necessary for the completion of the Nipissing sheet (No. 131), the geographical position and limits of which have been described in the Summary Report of 1892. Only such topographical surveys were undertaken as seemed necessary for the adequate representation of the geological features. The region to the south-west of the Opimika Narrows, was examined, as well as the townships of Gladman, Hammell, Notman and Lyman. During the latter part of August, the southern part of Lake Temagami was also examined, for the purpose of obtaining greater geological detail than was possible during its topographical survey in 1887. The early part of September was spent in mapping out with greater precision the Silurian (Niagara) outlier exposed on the shores and islands of the northern portion of Lake Temiscaming, and the season was concluded with an examination of the townships of Grant, Field and Badgerow. While absent on this latter exploration, Mr. Campbell made an examination of the Manitou and Goose Islands in Lake Nipissing. The geological and topographical data at hand are now considered sufficient for the completion of the Nipissing sheet, and the Temiscaming sheet is about half finished.” Surveys ac-
complished.

Mr. Barlow returned to Ottawa on October 4th, and has since been engaged in preparing the material for his report and map, and in further petrographical examinations of the specimens from the districts above alluded to.

The cost of the field work was \$874.66.

QUEBEC.

(With adjacent parts of Ontario.)

The winter of 1893-94 was devoted by Dr. R. W. Ells to writing his report on the geology of the area north of the Ottawa and east of the Gatineau, and to the compilation of the map of that district. (Sheet No. 121.) Work by
Dr. Ells.

On the field work accomplished during the past season, chiefly in the counties of Ottawa, Pontiac and Carleton, Dr. Ells reports as follows:—

Quebec—
Lower
Ottawa.

“During the season of 1894, a few days were spent in June in the examination of certain points along the lower Ottawa, more particularly with reference to the character of the rock masses known as Mounts Calvaire and Rigaud, on either side of the Lake of the Two Mountains. The former of these was found to consist principally of reddish syenite, with masses of a greenish gabbro rock, the latter of syenite and felsite, in places porphyritic, and apparently intrusive through the Calciferous rocks which surround it.

Upper
Ottawa.

“On July 10th, the examination of the Upper Ottawa was commenced, canoes being put in at Britannia, and a careful study of the rock sections along the river was made as far west as the Rapides des Joachims, fifty miles west of Pembroke. The country to the north, in Ottawa and Pontiac counties, was examined to a distance inland of from ten to forty miles, and surveys were made of the greater part of the roads in that section. In September and a part of October the country in the more immediate vicinity of Ottawa city was examined. In this I was assisted by Mr. N. J. Giroux, whose field of work adjoins on the south the map-sheet of the Upper Ottawa, the junction of several map-sheets being in the vicinity of this city.

“Comparatively little has been added to our knowledge of the geological structure of the Ottawa River region for many years. In 1853, Mr. James Richardson made an examination of the country along the south side, from Pembroke eastward to Point Fortune, the results of which were incorporated in the large geological map of 1866. In 1876 Mr. L. R. Ord made surveys of a number of roads north of the Ottawa extending west from the Gatineau River to the Coulonge, and Mr. H. G. Vennor also made several traverses in this section, both to the north and south of the river, the report on which is contained in the volume for 1876-77.

Sections along
the river.

“The river affords excellent sections of the various formations from the Laurentian to the top of the Trenton, and in many places the intricate admixture of the crystalline limestones and grayish gneisses with the intrusive syenitic, pyroxenic and dioritic rocks can be well studied.

“Between Britannia and the Chats Falls, which forms the first break in the navigation, the rocks along the south shore are divisible into Calciferous and Chazy. The former of these constitutes a belt nearly six miles in breadth, between Britannia and Berry's Wharf, the rock being chiefly a buff-weathering dolomitic limestone. The limestones cross the river and show along the beach on the north shore for several miles above the town of Aylmer, where they are overlaid by green-gray Chazy sandstones and shales. On the south side, these latter extend from below Berry's Wharf to Fitzroy Harbour at the

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foot of the Chats Falls, capped on the tops of the hills inland by Chazy limestone, which also appears along the shore in the township of Torbolton, about Buckhams Bay, where the rock has been extensively quarried for building stone. Quebec—
Cont

“Further inland, the Calciferous rests upon and passes into the Potsdam sandstone. This flanks, on the north and east, a long tongue of Laurentian gneiss and limestone, which extends south and east from Fitzroy Harbour to within ten miles of the city of Ottawa. These crystalline rocks have associated with them large areas of intrusive syenite and diorite which have broken through the crystalline limestone and associated gneiss.

“At the Chats, the falls and rapids extend for about three miles. They are caused by a heavy dyke of reddish syenite, which here crosses the river as a spur from the great mass on the north side. At their head, the waters of the Chats Lake begin, and from this, with the exception of the small rapid known as the Chenaux, the navigation is uninterrupted to the village of Portage du Fort. The rocks between Fitzroy Harbor and Arnprior, on the southern side of the river, are mostly crystalline limestones of Laurentian age, cut by numerous dykes and masses of reddish syenite and diorite. A band of crystalline dolomitic limestone, with mica, chlorite and hornblende-schists, also cut by diorites, crosses the river in the vicinity of Arnprior and has a breadth westward of several miles. These are a portion of the ‘Hastings series,’ now recognized as Huronian, and can be traced north of the river to the Bristol Iron Mines, beyond which they are concealed by sandy drift. Portions of their area are also overlaid by thin beds of Calciferous limestones, on the north shore opposite Arnprior and Braeside. Above this, to Portage du Fort, the rock where exposed is mostly Laurentian limestone, forming a series of synclinals, underlaid by rusty gneiss, the whole cut by frequent intrusions of syenite and diorite. Much of the surface north of this, in Bristol and Clarendon, is covered with sand, outcrops of rocks, generally syenite, being rarely seen. At the Portage du Fort village, there is a great development of the crystalline series, the intrusions being particularly well seen, and their action upon the limestone being marked by their alteration of this rock into marble. From certain beds of this locality the marbles employed in the interior of the houses of Parliament in Ottawa were obtained. Chats to Por-
tage du Fort.

“From Portage du Fort to Bryson, a portage of nine miles by road is necessary, the river being broken by rapids and falls. The rocks along this portion of the river consist principally of limestone, but with much syenite intermixed. East of Bryson, a considerable area of the latter Portage du
Fort to Allu-
mette Island.

Quebec—
Cont.

rock occurs, and of Calumet Island, which separates the Bryson Channel from the Roche Fendue, the eastern half is nearly all syenite, except a narrow margin along the river.

“ From Bryson west to Coulonge, the north channel shows but few rock outcrops. The banks of the river are composed of sand and clay, while the channel itself is often shallow with numerous shifting sand-bars. These sandy deposits continue up to the Paquette Rapids, which are at the foot of Allumette Island.

“ The Roche Fendue Channel, on the south side of Calumet Island, is very rocky, broken by numerous heavy rapids and chutes. The rocks are limestone, underlaid by rusty, gray gneiss, but the syenitic and dioritic intrusions are frequent and masses of the limestone are often caught in the intrusive rocks. The rock on the north side of the Ottawa, between Bryson and the foot of Allumette Island, is mostly syenite. Occasionally small bands of limestone and gneiss are seen, but their area is small as compared with the syenite portion, and they are much broken up.

Allumette
Island.

“ Allumette Island, and the south shore of the river opposite, are occupied largely by Chazy rocks. The typical Black River occurs at Paquette Rapids, many of the beds being filled with fossils of that formation, which are beautifully preserved. Much of the island, however, is low, and large areas of sand and bog occur inland. The north-west portion is mostly syenite. In the north or Culbute Channel, a heavy rapid is overcome by a lock, while in the south or Pembroke Channel, the navigation is interrupted by the Paquette and Allumette Rapids, the latter about three miles below the town of Pembroke. These, however, can be traversed by steamboats at certain stages of the water.

Des Joachim.

“ From Pembroke to Rapides des Joachim the navigation is unimpeded. The surface of Allumette Lake is broken by numerous islands, all of which are of syenite, generally reddish, and this is the only rock seen on either side to the Des Joachim, where our examination ended in this direction for the season.

“ The south shore of the lake between the mouth of the Petewawa and Sturgeon Bay, which is at the mouth of Chalk River, is all sand, the banks being in places twenty-five to thirty feet high. The Ottawa for thirty miles below Des Joachim is called the ‘ Deep River.’ The hills on the north are bold, the channel often narrow and apparently very deep. The country in this direction is all syenitic, often without foliation, though this structure is seen in many places. The only trace of limestone seen in this portion of the river, was a thin

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crushed band above the narrows about one mile below the mouth of the Swego River, some thirty-five miles above Pembroke. Quebec—
Cont.

“Some interesting points of structure were observed at various places. While it is very evident that the syenites or granites as a whole, in this section are intrusive in the crystalline limestone, some portions of them are of comparatively recent date. Thus about six miles above the Coulonge, they have apparently disturbed the usually horizontal beds of Calciferous and Chazy, the latter in one place being pushed up along the contact to angles of 36° and 40°; while in the townships of March and Nepean these granites, seen in a cutting on the Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway, have penetrated and altered the Potsdam sandstone of that area. It would almost appear, therefore, that these intrusions do not differ greatly in range of time from those of Mounts Calvaire and Rigaud on the lower Ottawa. Age of intru-
sions.

“Throughout this district mineral occurrences are rare, or at least have not been developed to any great extent. The Bristol iron mine, in the northern extension of the Hastings rocks, has been idle for some years, though the supply of ore is abundant and the quality good. It resembles very much in character and association the iron ores in the vicinity of Calabogie Lake to the south of Renfrew, which also occur in the rocks of the Hastings group. In character these rocks are almost identical with those found in the Pre-Cambrian range of the Sutton Mountains in the Eastern Townships. On Calumet Island, lots 10 and 11, range IV., there is a very considerable deposit of blende, in places mixed with galena. The ore occurs in connection with diorite which cuts rusty gneiss. Several hundred tons have been extracted, and are piled for shipment, but the force now working is small. Iron ore.

“On the large island below Galetta (La Flamme's Island) a deposit of galena in calcite has been opened up by several shafts. The ore is found in close proximity to a granite dyke which cuts the crystalline limestone, but the mine has been closed for several years.

“At Quio, on the property of David Ross, lot 7, range III., Onslow, Ochre. a deposit of ochre occurs, of very good quality, and of considerable extent, furnishing an excellent material for paint.

“Mica deposits are found at several places, but generally not of sufficient value to warrant outlay in the extraction of this mineral. At the outlet of Moose Lake, north of Coulonge, several openings have been made in a pyroxene dyke cutting gneiss, but the crystals are very dark coloured and badly shattered. In the vicinity of Carp village, and in the diorites of the Laurentian in the eastern part of March, several of these deposits of dark-coloured mica occur, but the greater number at least are of little value. Mica.

Quebec—
Cont.
Molybdenite.

“ A considerable deposit of molybdenite was noticed on the land of Mr. John Gow, south half lot 6, range II., March, in a dyke of felspar which cuts crystalline limestone. A pit eight to ten feet deep has been dug, and specimens of the mineral are seen scattered about the surface. Small quantities of galena are also found in the limestone of this place.

Galena,
blende and
silver.

“ Specimens of galena have been examined by Mr. Hoffman from the townships of Litchfield and Onslow, from the Coulonge and from Calumet Island. That from the Lorne Mine, at the last-named place, yielded 11.666 oz. silver to the ton of 2,000 lbs, and small quantities of native silver also occur in specimens procured from Mr. Russell, the owner of the mine. These come from the quartz and diabase rock at the base of the blende deposit. A specimen of the blende (see p. 63) immediately overlying this, was found to contain a very distinct trace of gold and silver at the rate of 18.229 oz. to the ton. The proportion of silver in specimens from other localities mentioned was unimportant. On the western end of Calumet Island, a band of limestone traversed by a pyroxene dyke carries scattered crystals of apatite, and at a few points traces of asbestos were observed in serpentine, but in none of these was the quantity sufficient to be of economic value.

Great syenite
ridge.

“ One of the most prominent geological features in the country north of the Ottawa, is the great ridge of red syenite, composed in places almost entirely of flesh-red felspar, which cuts across the strike of the gneiss and limestone from King's Mountain in Hull, north of Ottawa, to beyond the Quio village. This great ridge rises like a wall fronting the Ottawa River to a height of 800 to 1,000 feet, and has a breadth of from six to eight miles, extending almost to the Pêche River in the township of Masham. The syenite is generally massive, without stratification and very often even without foliation. The exposed breadth of the limestone area thus cut off by this mass, is from eight to ten miles, extending from east of Fitzroy Harbour to beyond Arnprior. After passing the great wall of syenite, the limestone comes in again on the Pêche River in Masham township, and continues in a broad uninterrupted belt along the Gatineau River for over one hundred miles to the north. Other areas of syenite and granite, of greater or less extent, also intersect the great belt of limestone, but do not present such prominent physical features as that just described.”

Cost of the explorations during the summer, \$470.13.

NORTH-EAST TERRITORY.

(With adjacent parts of Quebec).

Work by
Mr. Low.

Early in June, 1893, Mr. A. P. Low left Ottawa for the purpose of exploring the interior of the great Labrador Peninsula, and in this

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work, he with his assistant Mr. Eaton, were continuously engaged till September last, when he returned to the office. In the last Summary Report, a letter received from Mr. Low, dated Rigolet, October 5th, was published. This gave a very brief outline of the explorations completed during the summer of 1893. Mr. Low has since prepared the following preliminary account of the results of the expedition, embracing the work of 1893 and 1894 :—

“ In accordance with instructions, and for the purpose of carrying out the work with which I had been entrusted, I left Ottawa on the 3rd of June, 1893, accompanied by Mr. D. I. V. Eaton as assistant and topographer. Arriving at Montreal the same day, final arrangements were there made for the shipment of supplies and provisions to Fort Chimo on Ungava Bay, where it was proposed that the party should winter if found convenient, in order to continue the exploration inland early the following summer. Here also, through the kindness of Mr. C. C. Chipman, Commissioner of the Hudson’s Bay Company, and of Mr. Peter McKenzie, I was furnished with circular letters to the officers in charge of the posts in Labrador, enabling me to obtain the necessary supplies, information and aid to carry out the work in hand. I may here state, that at all the posts visited, the party met with kindness and attention, and everything possible was done by the officers of the company to assist the expedition. The success of the undertaking has been in great measure due to this assistance. Preparations.

“ Two days were spent in Quebec obtaining final supplies, and then we proceeded to Lake St. John, where canoes, provisions and equipment had already been sent. As it is impossible to obtain provisions or supplies of any kind at the Hudson’s Bay posts in the interior, and as all the able-bodied men are at this season away to Hudson Bay, engaged bringing in the next season’s supplies to the posts, a quantity of provisions sufficient for the whole season had to be taken from Lake St. John, and four men engaged for the entire trip. To transport the provisions, six canoes were found necessary, and four of these were hired by contract by Mr. J. C. Cummins, who also kindly assisted in engaging the other men.

“ Lake St. John was left on 17th June, and the Ashouapmouchouan River was ascended to its forks, where the Chef River was followed a few miles to the Sapin Crôche Branch, and that stream to its head in File-axe Lake near the height of land. From there a number of small lakes were passed through in crossing the watershed between the St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay, and then the Perch River, a small stream, was descended to the south-west bay of Lake Mistassini, reaching there 2nd July. The only new exploration along this part of the route Lake St. John to Mistassini.

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

was from the forks of the Ashouapmouchouan River to File-axe Lake, some sixty miles, the lower part having been examined for the Geological Survey by J. Richardson in 1870, and the upper part by W. McOuatt in 1871.

“The new portion passed through is traversed by low ridges of gneiss, with small lakes and swampy land filling the valleys between the ridges. The country is half burnt and partly grown up with black spruce, banksian pine, aspen poplar and white birch. Where unburnt the same trees are found, along with birch and balsam spruce.

“From Mistassini the eight men, with their canoes, returned to Lake St. John, and in consequence we had to depend on the natives of Mistassini to aid us in transporting our provisions. Two old men and a boy were found willing to go some distance with us, but on trial one man and the boy were found too feeble to carry, on the portages, and were soon discharged. The other old man had many years before made a trip to Nichicoon and he was taken along as guide.

Mistassini to
East Main
River.

“At Mistassini, a small rough sketch-map was procured, of the route up the East Main River to Nichicoon, from Robt. Moore, a servant at Mistassini and formerly employed at Nichicoon. This map was our only guide for some two hundred and fifty miles, as the ‘guide’ had forgotten the route and proved utterly useless.

“Lake Mistassini was left 5th July and, as in 1892, the North Branch of the Rupert River was descended some fifty miles, and then a portage route of fifty miles through chains of small lakes was followed to the East Main River. This stream was then ascended to the place where the survey of the previous year terminated, reaching there 15th July.

Upper East
Main River

“From this point the micrometer survey was continued up the East Main River, one hundred and four miles, to where the route to Nichicoon leaves the main stream to follow a small branch flowing in from the north-eastward. The general course of the river for this distance is slightly north of east. The river is very rough and rapid, with sixteen portages, past chutes and rapids, besides a number of places where lightened canoes were tracked up. The valley of the river is shallow, and often the stream flows almost on the level of the surrounding country, widening into a number of lake expansions along its upper parts. The average breadth is four hundred yards, and it is often quite shallow. Two large branches come in on the south side, and one on the north side, together with a number of smaller ones. Along the lower part of the river, the country on both sides is quite low, with rounded hills running east and west. Thirty miles above the commencement of the survey, the country becomes higher, and to the sixteenth mile the river follows a valley between rough syenite hills that rise from two

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to five hundred feet above its level. Beyond that point the hills become lower and the valleys wider, and they are occupied by sharp ridges of sandy till, seldom over one hundred feet high. Above where the route leaves the main river, the country continues comparatively flat in the directions of the base of the mountains some thirty miles distant.

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

“The trees along the East Main River are generally small, and only at favourable places along the bottom lands, do larch and spruce grow to eighteen inches in diameter at the base, where the country is unburnt. The highest hills are all wooded to their summits. Black spruce is the most abundant tree, being found everywhere, after which, in order of importance are larch, banksian pine, balsam spruce and white birch, the last being very small and not plentiful.

“The rocks along the river are composed of various gneisses and schists, together with syenites.

“The branch by which the Nichicoon route leaves the East Main River is quite small. It was followed for thirty-two miles, where a two-mile portage leads through a number of small lakes into a larger one that empties by another branch of the river. Following this lake five miles, to its head, a short stretch of river leads to another large lake from which a portage was made into a chain of small lakes, discharging by still another branch, and so on into Kawachagamak Lake, which may be taken as the source of the East Main River. This lake is about ten miles long and has numerous deep bays running off on both sides. From its head, a half-mile portage leads to a small lake from which the height of land, separating the waters of the East Main and Big Rivers is crossed.

East Main to
Big River.

“The general direction of the route from the East Main River to the height of land, is nearly north-east, and the distance, roughly, seventy miles. The country is generally low, with ridges of rock and drift running east and west, with a few hills rising three hundred feet above the general level. The trees are smaller and more stunted than along the river and over ninety per cent is black spruce, the remainder being larch with an occasional small clump of white birch. Much of the country has been burnt over, and the time required for a second growth appears to be very long.

“From the watershed, a small lake was passed through, and then another, five miles long, with a portage at its outlet, where it discharges into the Big River. The river below this point alternates between lake expansions, and narrows where it has a swift current and is about two hundred feet wide. It comes from the the southward, where it rises in a number of lakes on the northern slopes of the mountains about sixty miles distant. Having descended the river ten miles, we

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

then passed through a large body of water called Back Lake, a short rapid was descended and the Hudson's Bay Post on Lake Nichicoon was reached 4th August. Here we were hospitably received by Mr. J. Iserhoff, and through his kindness obtained much valuable information about the surrounding country, and also a guide to Lake Kaniapiscow, on the Koksoak or Ungava River.

Nichicoon.

"Lake Nichicoon is about thirty miles long and in its widest part over five miles across, with a number of deep bays. It is surrounded by rocky hills, from three hundred to six hundred feet high.

"Lake Nichicoon was left on the 7th August, by following the middle one of its three discharges, in a northward direction, some twenty-five miles. Then, turning more eastward, the route ascended a small branch for thirty-five miles, passing through a chain of lakes on this stream. Thence a narrow height of land was crossed, and a small stream connecting two small, and one large lake, was descended to Lake Kaniapiscow.

Lake
Kaniapiscow.

The country between Nichicoon and Kaniapiscow is higher and more rocky than any previously passed through. The tops of the higher hills are barren, and the trees in the valleys consist of small black spruce, larch and a few scattered white birch. The rocks are almost wholly syenite with few exposures of bedded gneiss

Begin descent
of Koksoak or
Ungava River.

"Lake Kaniapiscow was entered at its north end, opposite its discharge. It is said to be over forty miles long, with a narrow part near its middle. Here our guides left us, and shortly afterwards we had the misfortune to upset one of the canoes in a rapid, and lost all of its contents that would not float. For fifty miles below Lake Kaniapiscow the river flows north-west, running nearly on the level of the surrounding country, in a succession of lake expansions connected by short rapids.

"The surrounding country is low and comparatively flat, with low rounded ridges at intervals. Towards the lower end of this part of its course, the river begins to fall quickly in heavy rapids and small chutes. Turning abruptly to the east, it then enters a narrow valley, with rocky walls increasing in height from two hundred to five hundred feet as the river descends ten miles of heavy rapids, where its breadth varies from one to two hundred yards. For twenty miles below, there is a succession of rapids, and the stream widens to nearly half a mile and is very shallow. The hills on both sides continue high, with barren tops, and are covered with small black spruce on their sides. Veering again to the northward, the river continues with the same character for over fifty miles, while the surrounding country gradually lowers until the river is only slightly below its level. A large branch called Sandy River, from the south-east is passed, and then the river

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again contracts as it falls over a number of ledges of syenite and passes through a low gorge fifty yards wide and a quarter of a mile long. Two miles below, it again contracts and passes into a crooked cañon about three hundred feet deep and one hundred feet wide. Here, in a mile, the river falls nearly three hundred and fifty feet, after which it is two hundred feet below the general level of the country.

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

“Below these falls the river is narrow and rapid for five miles, but gradually widens to nearly half a mile and again becomes a succession of rapids with smooth stretches between.

“Passing a fall of eighty feet, the river again contracts to about one hundred yards, and runs for nearly twenty miles with a strong current in a narrow crooked valley, with often perpendicular rocky walls rising over a thousand feet above it. After issuing from this valley, the stream widens out and becomes shallow, and soon enters Cambrian Lake, over twenty-five miles long and from two to five miles wide, surrounded by sharp rugged mountains. At the upper end of the lake, a large branch, called Death River, flows in from the westward, and Ice-dam River, from the same direction, enters about five miles below the lake. The rocks are all Laurentian, to about four miles below the upper branch, where these rocks pass under, and are partly covered by an unconformable series of sandstones, slates, shales and limestones. The overlying formation is highly charged with iron, and thick beds of hæmatite ore are met with in a number of places along the river lower down, where this series of rocks is passed through for a hundred and twenty miles. Millions of tons of iron ore must be in sight along the river, while still greater quantities of it, form sharp mountain masses on both sides.

Fall of eighty
feet.

Cambrian
rocks.

Iron ore.

“Five miles below the Ice-dam River, there is a chute of sixty feet, with a large branch, named Swampy-bay River coming in from the eastward six miles below it, or about one hundred and twenty miles above Fort Chimo. Below, the river runs nearly north for seventy miles to where it is joined by the Still-water River, a very large branch from the westward. Between the Swampy-bay and Still-water rivers, the river flows in a wide valley, bounded by sharp hills and varies in width from a quarter of a mile to two miles, the average being about half a mile. Four miles above the Swampy-bay River it passes through a narrow gorge two miles and a half long. The only other obstructions between the forks, are two falls of sixty and eighty feet.

Lower part of
river.

“Below the Still-water River the Koksoak widens to over a mile, has a swift current and is very shallow with numerous bars. There are wide intervals of low land between the river and the hills on either side.

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

These hills run in sharp ridges from north to south and slope gently towards the east, while they present perpendicular faces on the opposite side.

“The bedded series of limestones and shales gives place to Laurentian gneisses about twenty miles below the Still-water River, and Laurentian rocks are seen at intervals along the river thence to its mouth. On entering the Laurentian area, the hills gradually fall and retreat, leaving a wide flat valley. The river here varies from two to five miles in width and has many large flat islands of drift, to within five miles of Fort Chimo, where the rocky hills again close in, and the stream is obstructed by a number of high rocky islands that extend to within two miles of the post. The banks continue high and rocky to the mouth of the river, some twenty miles below the fort. The largest trees found along the Koksoak River, grow along the shores of Cambrian Lake, where white spruce eighteen inches in diameter is not uncommon. Balsam poplar is also seen along that part of the river, together with black spruce, larch and white birch, all much larger than along the upper part of the river. Beyond the valley, on the sides of the hills, the timber is small and stunted, and the summits are bare. Below the Still-water River the trees again become small, and about Fort Chimo only stunted black spruce and larch are found, growing in protected valleys.

Reach Fort
Chimo.

“Fort Chimo was reached on the 27th August, and our canoe trip of over twelve hundred miles across Labrador completed. Of this distance four hundred and fifty miles had been previously surveyed, leaving seven hundred and fifty miles for the season's work. By working hard, early and late, wet days and Sundays, Fort Chimo was reached at least twenty-five days sooner than it would have been under ordinary conditions of canoe travel.

Famine
among the
Natives.

“At Fort Chimo we were kindly received by Mr. Duncan Mathewson, and soon learned that a great famine had prevailed during the past winter among the Indians trading at this post, whereby nearly two-thirds of them, or upwards of one hundred and sixty persons died of starvation. This calamity was due to the failure of the reindeer to follow their accustomed routes of migration during the preceding autumn, when they did not cross the Koksoak River in great bands as usual. In consequence, the Indians who depend upon the reindeer for both food and clothing, were soon reduced to starvation, and being unable to obtain other supplies, died off by families during the winter. About twenty-five Eskimo also perished from the same cause. The surviving Indians having been in a state of constant starvation throughout the past year, and consequently being unable to trap furs and so pay their debts, were at the time of our visit in an abject state

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of poverty. A collection was taken up among the white people here and the officers of the steamer 'Eric,' and sufficient was obtained to partly clothe the naked children and widows whose husbands had died the last year. Labrador Peninsula—
Cont.

"On hearing of the distress among the Indians, the Indian Department placed a sum of money at the disposal of the Hudson's Bay Company this year, and a recurrence of such a disaster will be impossible in future.

"The supply of pork at the Hudson's Bay post was too small to provide sufficient for the party if they remained at Fort Chimo, and as the risk of leaving provisions unprotected up the river, among starving Indians would be very great, it was deemed advisable not to winter at Fort Chimo, as originally intended; especially when it was learned that the work in hand could be carried on more advantageously from the head of Hamilton Inlet.

"Passages having been secured in the Hudson Bay Company's steamer 'Eric,' Fort Chimo was left on the 10th September for Rigolet, on Hamilton Inlet. On the way the Hudson's Bay posts at George River, Nachvak and Davis Inlet were visited, and such observations on the geology were made at each, as circumstances permitted. Rigolet was reached on the 1st October, and arrangements were made with Mr. J. A. Wilson for the transfer of provisions and outfit to Northwest River post, near the head of Hamilton Inlet, where we proposed wintering in the company's buildings, made available for that purpose by Mr. Wilson, who on this and later occasions materially assisted us in every way in his power. Provisions and outfit having been forwarded in a small schooner, the party proceeded in canoes to Northwest River post, following the north shore of the inlet. Voyage to
Hamilton
Inlet.

"From here immediate preparations were made for despatching the men inland with the canoes. They left on 23rd October, and succeeded in ascending the Hamilton River one hundred and twenty miles before they were stopped by ice, where they remained until the river was wholly frozen up, and then returned to Northwest River, arriving there on 29th December. Mr. Eaton and myself remained at the Hudson's Bay post, where Mr. Cotter kindly shared his house with us and did everything in his power to make our winter pleasant and comfortable. Provisions
sent inland.

"During November and December, we were employed writing up the notes of the previous season, plotting the surveys and developing photographs. I left Northwest River for Rigolet on the 21st December with a dog-team, to secure men to aid in hauling provisions inland, and returned with eight men on the 17th January. Four men

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

were engaged at Northwest River, and these with our own men, left on the 19th in charge of Mr. Eaton, each man hauling two hundred pounds of provisions along with the necessary extra clothing and outfit.

“This party succeeded in reaching the foot of the Gull Island Rapids, where they were obliged to c ache their loads and return, owing to the rough ice in the rapids and the impassable country on both sides. During their absence I accompanied Mr. Wilson to Rigolet and from there to Sandwich Bay, in order to obtain as much information as possible of the country along the route.

Start for the
interior.

“I returned to Northwest River on the 12th February, and remained there until the end of the month awaiting a sufficient fall of snow to render the rough ice passable. On the 29th, Mr. Eaton with two men left in advance, to carry on the micrometer survey, and on the 6th March the main party of thirteen men left for the interior.

“The c ache where the loads previously taken in had been stored, was reached on the 10th, where four of the extra men turned back, being unable to stand the hard work. Continuing on with increased loads, some twenty miles of very rough ice was passed, and without further difficulties Mouni Rapids, about ten miles below Lake Winokapow was reached. Here the river was found open and impossible to pass with loaded sleighs. A c ache was made here, and the combined party returned to the first c ache for the remainder of the provisions. Everything, including the canoes, was brought to the foot of the open water, where the canoes were loaded and then tracked or poled up to Lake Winokapow—very hard and disagreeable work with the thermometer below zero, and large quantities of anchor ice running down stream.

“The extra men were sent back from Lake Winokapow on the 1st April. From here everything had to be moved by our small party of six men, necessitating at first four and later three loads, and thus the same ground was traversed from five to seven times. As a consequence, the onward progress was very slow, and the Big Hill portage, one hundred miles above Lake Winokapow, was not reached until the 28th.

Character of
Hamilton
River.

“The Hamilton River flows in at the south-east corner of Goose Bay at the head of Hamilton Inlet. From its mouth to the Minipi River, one hundred miles above, the course is about west-south-west. At its mouth the river is nearly three-quarters of a mile wide, but soon it widens out, and averages a mile in width as far as the Muskrat Fall, twenty-eight miles above. Along this stretch, the river is very swift and shallow at ordinary stages of the water, and has scarpd banks, that increase gradually in height as the stream is ascended, and are cut

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out of sands that floor a wide valley between the rocky hills on either side. Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

“The valley is well wooded with white, black and balsam spruce, larch, balsam poplar and white birch, much of the timber being sufficiently large to be cut for commercial purposes. The Muskrat Fall, or more correctly ‘chute,’ is about five hundred yards long, and the drop is seventy feet. From here to the Gull Rapids, thirty-two miles, the character of the river remains the same as below, and it varies in width from one-third of a mile to a mile. The sandy banks are often high and well terraced.

“At the Gull Rapids the hills approach, and narrow the valley to less than a quarter of a mile, while the rocky walls rise directly from the water to heights varying from three hundred to nine hundred feet above it.

“To the mouth of the Minipi River, a branch from the southward, the valley continues deep and narrow with the river rushing through it in a deep channel.

“From the Minipi River, the general course of the main stream to the Grand Falls is about north-west. A short distance above the Minipi River, the valley gradually widens out, and five miles higher up, it becomes again from one to two miles broad, between the hills. The river now averages half a mile in width for over twenty miles, when it again contracts to less than a quarter of a mile, and continues for twenty miles in a sharply defined rocky valley to the outlet of Lake Winokapow. The upper ten miles is a constant succession of heavy rapids.

“Lake Winokapow is forty miles long and averages one mile and a half in breadth, it is simply a portion of the ancient river-valley, which from some unknown cause has not been partly filled by glacial drift. Lake
Winokapow. The waters are deep to the base of the high rocky cliffs that bound the valley on both sides. Soundings made in the centre gave four hundred and sixteen feet, and within fifty feet of the shore a depth of eighty feet was obtained. Towards its upper end the sand brought down by the river has greatly decreased the depth, and a number of low islands and shoals obstruct navigation.

“Above the head of the lake, the river continues to flow in a slightly narrower valley, partly filled with drift; and except at a few short rapids, is easily navigable to the Big-hill portage, fifty miles above the lake.

“Extensive fires, during recent summers, have burnt almost the whole of the timber in the valley and on the surrounding table-land, from the Gull Rapids to beyond the Grand Falls. The small patches

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

remaining show that the trees in the valley were of fair size, while the table-land is covered only with small black spruce and larch.

“Leaving the greater part of the supplies at the Big-hill portage, we followed up the valley some fifteen miles, to where the river enters it by a deep narrow cañon, coming into the main valley at a right angle on its north side. The main valley was seen continuing north-westward some twenty miles beyond this point. Above the portage the valley varies from a quarter of a mile to a mile in width, and as the grade is heavy, the river rushes through it as an almost continuous heavy rapid, which does not freeze over. Only a narrow margin of ice was found along the shore, and over it travel was slow and difficult.

“Where the main stream issues from the cañon, it is not over one hundred feet wide, and there was no ice along the foot of the perpendicular cliffs that rise seven hundred feet above the foaming water. In consequence, progress up the gorge was impossible, and a climb of seven hundred feet was made out of the valley on to the table-land above. Travelling overland, some five miles in a straight line, the place where the river precipitates itself off the general level was reached on the 3rd May.

The Grand
Falls.

“Here the river was found to leave a small lake expansion, and narrowing to less than two hundred yards in width, falls two hundred feet in less than four miles rushing along in a continuous heavy rapid. In the last quarter of a mile, it narrows to less than one hundred yards as it sweeps downwards with huge waves over a number of rocky ledges preparatory to its plunge of three hundred feet, as the Grand Falls, into a circular basin about two hundred yards wide at the head of the cañon below. From this basin it passes out by a channel less than fifty feet wide, at right angles to the falls, and thus pent up in this narrow channel it rushes on in a zigzag course from five to seven hundred feet below the general level until it issues into the main valley below. The distance in a straight line from the falls to the mouth of the cañon is not much over five miles, but owing to the crooked nature of the cañon the river, with a fall of over three hundred feet, probably flows more than twice that distance before it reaches the main valley.

“After examining the falls and photographing them from above and below, the course of the river was followed to the small lake above, and from there the portage route was traced back through a number of small lakes to the Big-hill portage, at the foot of which the extra loads had been left. From the river, the portage rises abruptly seven hundred feet in less than a quarter of a mile. Three

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days were occupied in carrying the provisions and outfit up the hill through snow and slush, after which everything was advanced by short stages until the 19th May, when owing to the rotten state of the ice in the small lakes sleigh work had to be abandoned, and a camp was formed, where everything was put in order for the summer canoe work.

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

“The small lakes of the portage route being sufficiently clear of ice, camp was broken on the 30th and the main river reached next day. The river was found, however, to have only partly opened and to be full of large masses of floating ice over four feet thick, with the water between these, covered with slush holding long needle-like crystals of ice. The ice continued to pass down the river from the lakes above for ten days, not only greatly retarding the progress of our canoes, but also proving a source of considerable danger to them.

Opening of
navigation.

“We were now fortunate in securing an Indian, as guide, who was acquainted with the routes to Lake Michikamow and to Mingan. He remained with us during the rest of the season and proved very useful.

“On account of the large supply of provisions, double loads were made to Sandy Lake, fifty-seven miles above the spring camp, where we arrived on the 15th June. This lake is very conveniently situated as a base from which to explore the surrounding country, the two main branches of the river flow into it, and the route to Lake Michikamow also passes through it. A *câche* to contain the extra provisions and outfit was here made on an island, and everything not immediately required was stored in it.

Depôt at
Sandy Lake.

“Above the Grand Falls, the character of the river changes completely, and instead of flowing steadily in a deep well defined valley, it here runs almost on a level with the surrounding country, without any valley proper, but spread out into lake expansions and numerous channels separated by large islands, so as to occupy all the lower lands of a wide tract of country through which it flows. From the Falls to Sandy Lake, the general course continues about north-west, or parallel to the general trend of the low ridges that cross the country in that direction. The country surrounding the river is rolling, with rounded hills seldom rising more than three hundred feet above the general surface. Between the hills are wide valleys occupied by lakes or swampy land. The trees are small and black spruce predominates, with larch, balsam and white spruce and a few white birch.

River above
Grand Falls.

“The first lake expansion above the falls is about six miles long, with the river flowing in at its head by a number of channels from the second or Flour Lake, some nine miles above. This lake is over ten miles long and is full of islands; at its head the river again splits into

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

Ashwanipi
Branch.

a number of channels, the most southern of which was followed to Sandy Lake, where the river has three outlets.

“It was decided to first explore the west or Ashwanipi Branch of the river, and with a month’s supply of provisions, Sandy Lake was left on the 18th June. As our guide had never traversed this part of the country, we experienced considerable trouble in finding the main channel owing to the bewildering lakes and islands. The branch flows into Sandy Lake from the north-west, and for thirty-eight miles averages a quarter of a mile in width, as it flows along with a swift current, between low sandy banks. In two places it widens into small lake expansions, and is often divided by large islands. Birch Lake was then entered, and its south shore followed for nine miles to where part of the river flows in, the remainder of it enters a bay on the north side. The south channel was ascended some ten miles to another long lake expansion out of which both channels flow. This lake was followed fifteen miles to its north end, where a short narrows connects it with Lake Petitsickapow.

Maze of lakes. “This is a large irregular body of water with numerous long narrow bays, where a week was spent looking for the river, before it was discovered that it had turned southward before entering the lake. Returning to the last lake, three large irregular lakes, connected by short rapids, were passed through, and in all one hundred and twenty miles of survey was made while looking for the river. From the upper lake the ascent of ten miles of rapids brought us into a long straight lake to the south-west, lying nearly north-and-south, and varying from one to three miles in width. This was followed southward thirty-five miles, and then the crooked, rapidly flowing river was ascended in the same direction fifty-five miles, when owing to failure of provisions it was found advisable to stop work and return to the c ache on Sandy Lake, where we arrived on the 17th July.

Cambrian
rocks.

“From the mouth of the Hamilton River to within a short distance below Birch Lake, the route passes over a great area of Laurentian gneiss, along with syenite and intrusive basic rocks. There are followed at Birch Lake by an extension of the iron-bearing or Cambrian rocks met with the previous season along the Ungava River, and from there almost to the end of the survey on this branch these rocks are met with.

“On entering the Cambrian area, the physical aspect of the country changes. Sharp, parallel ridges running north-north-west, and rising from three hundred to six hundred feet above the general level, are seen in all directions, with wide valleys between them occupied by long narrow lakes and bays or channels of the river.

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There is also a marked improvement in the size of the trees, due to a richer soil covering this area ; and along the river and in the valleys, white, black and balsam spruce are frequently met with over twenty four inches in diameter three feet from the ground. White birch also grows larger and more abundantly than elsewhere. Unfortunately these large trees do not grow high, but branch out close to the ground, so that timber made from them would be full of large knots, and probably of little value.

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

“The summits and northern slopes of the higher hills are barren showing the rigorous conditions of climate. Iron ores similar to those of the Ungava River are frequently met with in abundance.

“An exploration of the country northward to Lake Michikamow was next made. The route from the cache passes northward to the end of Sandy Lake, where a channel of the river was descended into a large lake, which was crossed. Thence, three other large lakes full of rocky islands, and connected by a small branch, were passed through to a low height of land, with a mile portage, separating the Hamilton from the Northwest River. At high water there is an overflow from Lake Michikamow at this place, thus giving an outlet to that great lake by the Hamilton as well as the Northwest River.

Route to Lake
Michikamow.

“From the portage, the route leads through another long island-covered lake, and by a short stretch of river into a bay of Michikamow, which indents the main body of the lake on its southwest side near the middle of its length. From Sandy Lake to this place the general course is slightly east by north ; the distance to the mouth of the bay being sixty-eight miles.

“Lake Michikamow is the largest body of fresh water in eastern Labrador, and is second only to Lake Mistassini, if it does not surpass that lake in area. The main body of the lake is fifty-five miles long from south-east to north-west, and in its widest part exceeds twenty miles across. There are few islands except along its southern and western shores, the water being remarkably clear and deep.

Size of the
lake.

At the south-east end, are two long, narrow bays, which we were unable to explore, and along the south-west side there are a number of others, also unexplored. The Northwest River flows out on the north side, about twenty-five miles from the south end. The shores are often rocky and the lake is surrounded by barren rocky hills from two hundred to seven hundred feet in height.

“As the route is followed from Sandy Lake, the trees become very small and stunted, and about Lake Michikamow grow only on the lower lands and in protected valleys, leaving the hills and uplands bare.

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.—

“An outlier of Cambrian rocks, represented by lower beds of conglomerate and sandstones, occupies the body of the lake, and it is surrounded by hills of syenite and gabbro, the latter often in the form of large masses of precious labradorite. The country between Sandy Lake and Michikamow is wholly underlain by Archæan gneisses cut by masses of syenite and diorite or gabbro.

Attikonak
Branch.

“Having made a circuit of the lake, the route was retraced southward to Sandy Lake, where the party again arrived on the 30th July. Two days later the *câche* was finally left, and the party started southward by the east or Attikonak Branch of the Hamilton River, which flows into the south part of Sandy Lake. This stream was ascended twenty-five miles to Osokmanowan Lake, which is about fifty-five miles long, but does not average more than four miles in width. Its surface is broken by many islands, a number of them being large. There is a second outlet on the east side not far from the south end, where a large stream flows out and finally joins the main river in the valley at the foot of the cañon. Ascending a stretch of five miles of river, a lake five miles long was passed through, and again the river was ascended about twenty-five miles to Lake Attikonak at its head. This is another large irregular body of water, with deep bays and dotted with innumerable islands. Its eastern shore was closely followed for forty-five miles, to the head of the south-east bay, where a small stream, connecting two small narrow lakes, was ascended a few miles to the watershed between the Hamilton and Romaine Rivers. Crossing this, the Romaine River was soon reached, and its descent commenced. The country from Sandy Lake to the height of land is generally low, and broken only by occasional ridges of low rounded hills; much of the land is swampy and the timber small.

Height of
land.

Romaine
River.

“Where we reached the Romaine River, it is about one hundred feet wide, flowing between low banks for nine miles to the Burnt Lakes. The upper and largest of these is twenty-four miles long; it is separated from the middle lake by a short, heavy rapid. This lake is two miles and a half long, with one mile of rapid between it and the lower lake, which is ten miles long. These lakes are surrounded by low hills totally burnt over.

“Leaving this lake by a heavy rapid, the river was followed southward sixty-eight miles, through a distinct wide valley. As the river descends it is augmented by a number of small branches and is about a quarter of a mile wide along the lower courses. The hills surrounding the valley increase gradually, and finally rise from four hundred to seven hundred feet above it, and are almost wholly burnt. The current is swift, but broken by three rapids where portages are necessary.

Geological Survey Department.

“The river was left by a small stream within one hundred miles of the coast, and following up this branch, a chain of lakes on it and small branches of St. John River, were passed through to the last-named river. This route is over seventy miles long and traverses a high range of hills. The Romaine River, below this point is said to be impassable and must be very rough indeed to induce the Indians to use the present portage route, which is the hardest and roughest in my experience. The St. John River flows in a valley from one to two miles wide, bounded by high hills. In this valley the river descends rapidly, as it winds from side to side, and only one portage was made, to its mouth, seventy-five miles below where we first entered it, we reached the mouth of the river on the 22nd August.

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

St. John
River.

“On the route from Sandy Lake to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, only Archæan rocks were met with. Several large areas of gabbro or anorthosite were found, notably along Osokmanowan and Attikonak Lakes, below the Burnt Lakes on the Romaine River, and forming the high hills along the portage route to the St. John River and along that stream to within a few miles of its mouth.

“Proceeding next day to Mingan, our guide was discharged, and Quebec reached via Gaspé. Here the remaining men were paid off and sent home to Lake St. John.

Reach
Mingan.

“Mr. Eaton and myself reached Ottawa on 1st September. The total distance travelled by the party from Lake St. John to Mingan, was approximately 5,660 miles, as follows :—

	Miles.	Distance travelled.
By canoe, Lake St. John to Ungava	1,100	
By steamer, Ungava to Rigolet	1,000	
By canoe, Rigolet up Hamilton River	220	
By dog sleigh, Northwest River, to and from Rigolet and Cartwright	500	
On foot with sleighs, Northwest River to Grand Falls	1,000	
By canoe, Hamilton, Romaine and St. John Rivers	1,640	

“Micrometer surveys of 1,099 miles, and track surveys of 940 miles were made as follows :—

	Miles.
Micrometer survey, Upper East Main River	104
Micrometer surveys, Hamilton, Romaine and St. John Rivers	995
Track-survey from East Main to Ungava	600
Track-survey, Sandy Lake to and around Michikamow Lake	269
Track-survey, Lower St. John River	72

Surveys
accomplished.

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

General
results.

“As a result of this work, the courses of the East Main and Hamilton Rivers will be laid down on the map from actual survey, where previously the only information concerning them was obtained from Indian sketches. The course of the Ungava, or Koksoak River and the position and shape of Lake Michikamow are also ascertained; and a line of exploration has been carried from south to north through the interior of Labrador, while the line from east to west is broken only by a distance of less than one hundred miles in the middle, between the head-waters of the Hamilton and East Main Rivers.

“These explorations will give a good idea of the physical aspect and climate of the interior, about which very little was previously known by the public, and will correct the popular idea that the Labrador Peninsula is a waste, barren region totally unfit for habitation.

“From the notes and observations made, the distribution of the forest trees may be laid down on the map, together with the southern limits of the semi-barren and barren lands. A collection of one hundred and twenty species of flowering plants were brought home from the Upper Hamilton River. These are valuable as an index to the climate of the region; and as most of them grow in Northern Quebec, the climate of the interior differs slightly from portions of the country at present under cultivation.

“Collections of birds, birds' eggs, butterflies, and beetles were also made and prove to be of considerable scientific interest.

Great
abundance of
fish.

“All the lakes and rivers of the interior were found well stocked with fish, those of the eastern watershed especially so. During the summer of 1894, the party lived almost exclusively on fish caught in nets or with lines. The net was nightly set at random and never failed to give a supply in the morning. Lake trout, often of large size, brook trout up to seven pounds weight, large white-fish and pike, land-locked salmon and two kinds of sucker were all taken almost everywhere.

“Meteorological observations were regularly kept three times a day, as well as notes on the thickness of ice, amount of snowfall and other points bearing on climate.

Geological
information
obtained.

“The most important geological information obtained is the discovery of a great and hitherto unknown area of Cambrian rocks, extending north-north-west from north latitude 53° to beyond the west side of Ungava Bay. These rocks are made up of a great thickness of conglomerates, sandstones, slates, shales and limestones, together with intrusive igneous rocks. Their chief economic value is due to the immense amount of bedded iron ore found along with them.

Geological Survey Department.

The ores are chiefly specular and red hæmatite, together with beds of siderite or carbonate of iron. Thick beds of fine ore associated with jasper, were met with in many places, on both the Ungava and Hamilton Rivers; and the amount seen runs up into millions of tons. Owing to their distance from the seaboard, these ores at present are of little value, but the time may come when they will add greatly to the wealth of the country.

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

Iron ores.

“Frequent observations on the direction of the glacial striæ, show that the ice during the glacial period flowed off in all directions from a central area south of Lake Kaniapiscow and between the headwaters of the Hamilton and East Main Rivers. Along the upper part of the East Main River, the ice moved nearly due west, and it also flowed in that direction near Nichicoon Lake. The striation is very indistinct and the evidence of motion of the ice-mass is not definite from here to Lake Kaniapiscow. This portion of the country is covered by immense quantities of subangular blocks and boulders of local rocks, often perched on the very summits of the rocky hills and not uncommonly found resting on other blocks beneath, in such a position that the least movement would displace them.

Glacial
striation.

“Erratics are very rare, and everything points to but a slight amount of movement of ice in this vicinity. At Lake Kaniapiscow the direction of the striæ show the ice flow to have been towards N. 60° E. while down the Ungava River it was more nearly north, corresponding with the general slope of the country. In the valley of the Hamilton River, only the south side is glaciated, and the direction of the striæ follows that of the axis of the valley. On the table-land above the Grand Falls, the direction of the striæ is very persistent, being constant over hill and valley, with a general direction of south-east.

“Near Lake Petitsickapow, the direction quickly changes to N. 50° east, apparently due to a change in the general slope. About Lake Michikamow the general direction is nearly due east. Passing southward to the Romaine River, and along it, the direction of the ice movement varies from east-south-east to south-east. On the St. John River the striæ are irregular and mostly follow the valley.

“A marked feature of the interior is the sharp ridges of drift that lie parallel to the direction of the striæ. These ridges are chiefly composed of fine material, with well rounded small boulders, of which a large percentage are far travelled. Where cut by the streams these ridges sometimes show indistinct signs of stratification and may be called eskers. In detail their contour is most irregular, forming a perfect network of sharp ridges joining one another from all directions,

Ridges of
drift.

Labrador
Peninsula—
Cont.

Terraces

with the material lying at very high angles impossible to obtain under water. They greatly resemble moraines formed by the melting of drift-laden ice at rest, and are indiscriminately scattered over the country. Terraces were observed on the sides of hills along both branches of the Hamilton River. These terraces rise to over one hundred feet above the present water-level and are so placed that they could only be formed along the shore of a lake or lakes formed by ice barriers.

“Almost continuous terraces were traced along the sides of the deep valleys of the Hamilton and Ungava Rivers from their mouths, for over 200 miles inland. The post-glacial elevation on the Atlantic coast of Labrador, as shown from terraces and raised beaches, was not over 200 feet at Hamilton Inlet, and gradually decreases northward.

“The depth of Lake Winokapow, 416 feet, would indicate that the elevation of the land in pre-glacial times was much greater than at present, and that the valley of the Hamilton River has since been filled up with glacial drift, out of which the river is again cutting a channel; but owing to the less elevated state of the land it will probably not again reach the depth that it had previous to the glacial period.”

Cost of exploration, 1893-94, \$5,857.95.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(*With adjacent parts of Quebec and Nova Scotia.*)

New
Brunswick.

Work by Mr.
Chalmers.

Mr. R. Chalmers spent the winter of 1893-94 in the preparation and completion of a report on the surface geology of those portions of eastern New Brunswick, north-western Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, embraced in the three quarter-sheets No. 2 S.E., No. 4 N.W. and No. 5 S.W. (New Brunswick series). Mr. Wilson, who assisted Mr. Chalmers, was engaged, during the same time, in compiling and arranging the data for the maps and in getting them ready for the engraver.

On the field work done during the past summer, Mr. Chalmers makes the following report:—

“According to instructions I left Ottawa on the 10th of July to continue investigations in the surface geology of New Brunswick. Owing to the lateness of the time of starting, the limited amount of exploration funds at my disposal, and to the want of an assistant, Mr. Wilson having been kept in the office all summer, my work was of a more or less cursory character, and consisted partly in a revision of certain portions of that of previous years, and partly in preliminary

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investigations in the north-western part of the province. A number of points were re-examined in the region around the Bay of Fundy, both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and several questions elucidated from the additional facts obtained. The work in progress during the two years previous, along the valley of the St. John and in north-western New Brunswick, was continued, and some new and interesting data collected, especially as regards the glaciation, the dispersion of boulders, the formation of river-terraces, etc. The great development of terraces in this valley affords excellent facilities for studying them, and for tracing their relation to the glacial deposits. In the investigation of these questions, certain problems respecting the source of the Pleistocene ice which occupied the district, and of the boulders strewn over it to the north of the main granite belts traversing the province, presented themselves for solution. These problems seemed to render it necessary to extend our inquiries somewhat beyond the limits of the region specially investigated. Accordingly, towards the close of the season a short time was devoted to an examination of the contiguous parts of the province of Quebec and of the State of Maine.

“The first two or three weeks after my arrival in New Brunswick, were spent collecting Pleistocene marine shells, etc., my intention being to catalogue, at a future day, if possible, the Post-Tertiary fossils of the Maritime provinces. The Leda clays and Saxicava sands of the New Brunswick coast, especially in the Baie des Chaleurs and Bay of Fundy districts were searched, and also the boulder-clay in several localities, and a considerable number of species obtained.

“Early in August I proceeded to the upper St. John, and Lake Temiscouata, a region presenting very interesting features as regards its surface geology. Temiscouata Lake lies in a great valley of denudation, extending transversely across the Notre Dame Range. Its surface is only 467 feet above the sea (Geology of Canada, 1863) and its depth in the centre, at Mount Wissick, is upwards of 200 feet. Since the erosion of the valley orogenic displacements have occurred, and these together with glacial action have produced a catchment basin for the drainage of a considerable region here, resulting in the formation of this lake. From the great bend in the lake, the Pleistocene ice seems to have moved northward and southward.

“Temiscouata Lake has, however, been much larger at one time than now, indeed most of our lakes stood higher and occupied a much larger area in early post-glacial times. In regard to the body of water of which Lake Temiscouata then formed a part, evidence is accumulating tending to show that it not only occupied a large portion of the drainage-basin of the existing lake and of Madawaska River, but

New
Brunswick—
Cont.

also the St. John valley as far south as Grand Falls. It is possible however, that the sea invaded these valleys at the above mentioned date, from the St. Lawrence, for though no marine fossils have been found in the deposits, granite and gneiss boulders, which look as if they might be from the Laurentides, occur on the shores of Lake Temiscouata, and, moreover, the level of these valleys is very nearly as low as the marine terraces which skirt the St. Lawrence River.

Grand Falls of
the St. John.

“At the Grand Falls of the St. John, some remarkable phenomena showing the action of river ice came under notice. As the ice which covers the river immediately above the ‘falls’ every winter melts away, it moves down in a body, sliding over the surfaces of the ledges along shore. No distinct grooves or striæ are made, but the surfaces are eroded, planed and stossed, and have the appearance of being heavily glaciated.

“The limestone ledges above the ‘falls’ contain pot-holes. Though quite numerous, these are not as large or deep as the pot-holes in the gorge below the ‘falls.’ As there has been no cutting down of the rocks here by a water fall, the banks consisting wholly of boulder-clay, the question of the origin of these pot-holes is an interesting one. Two explanations are suggested; either the border of the Pleistocene ice lay here for some time, and the waters from its melting, producing these pot-holes, or there was a water fall or series of rapids over the boulder-clay bank, referred to during the period of its erosion.

“Observations were made on the Grand Falls itself, and on the gorge below in regard to their origin and the cause of the diversion of the river, by which they were produced. It would seem that while the damming of the river-valley by glacial drift is the apparent cause, it is probable that there has also been a transverse dislocation of the limestone strata here, in the early Post-Tertiary period, as a primary cause.

Granite
boulders.

“Distributed over that part of New Brunswick lying north-west of the granite hills which traverse it from the Baie des Chaleurs to the Maine boundary at the Cheputnecticook Lakes, are of granite boulders, gneiss, etc., which must have their source northward and westward beyond the limits of the province. Many of these resemble rocks along the International boundary between Maine and Quebec, but the precise locality of the parent rocks, and the manner of their distribution, have not yet been satisfactorily determined.

“On the 4th of September I went to Nova Scotia to re-examine some of the doubtful points in the surface geology of the western end of the Cobequids, and study some features of the glaciation and boulder dispersion along the North Mountain, Annapolis Valley, etc.

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“The differential uplift of the post-glacial marine shore-line in the Nova Scotia. Cobequid Pass, through which the Springhill and Parrsboro’ railway runs, was traced out and more carefully levelled, and found to be higher than the shore-lines on either side of the mountains. There is also a difference between the height of the post-glacial shore-lines along Northumberland Strait, and those bordering Minas Channel and Minas Basin.

“The glacial phenomena of the north-west coast of Nova Scotia, Glacial phenomena of north-west coast. from Minas Basin to Yarmouth, was investigated in a cursory manner, and it was discovered that this part of the peninsula shed the Pleistocene ice, north-westward into the Bay of Fundy depression. The ice overrode North Mountain, carrying granite boulders from the South Mountain, and strewing them over the former, down to the shores of the bay. Heavy striation and stossing, showing the direction of the ice movement, were observed in a number of places. Another fact in this connection was noted, however, viz., the occurrence of Triassic trap boulders on the South Mountain derived from the North Mountain. The north-west brow of the South Mountain was examined in a cursory manner for striæ and stossing, but none were discovered showing distinct south-eastward ice movement. How then did the trap boulders referred to, reach their present situation? To answer this question it seems necessary to suppose (1) that the Triassic rocks were originally laid down upon the north-west flank of the South Mountain, and (2) that the existing valley (Annapolis, etc.) between the two mountains is one of subsequent erosion. On this view Digby Gut is part of the old valley of Bear River, cut down through the Triassic rocks during the period of erosion. The boulders of Triassic trap met with on the South Mountain may, therefore, be simply remnants of the original overlapping rocks, left there as denudation proceeded backward from that mountain, just as the Carboniferous sandstones which formerly transgressed upon the crystalline rocks on the north side of the Cobequids left boulders, etc., on the slope and summit of these mountains as they were denuded.

“The courses of striæ referred to, while trending north-westward, Vicinity of Yarmouth. or nearly at right angles to the coast, along the North Mountain as far west as St. Mary’s Bay, seem to swerve more and more to the west and south as we approach the western end of the peninsula. At Yarmouth the ice closely followed the courses of the estuaries, and moved nearly due south.

“The facts taken altogether demonstrate that Nova Scotia has been glaciated entirely by ice which gathered upon its own surface, and afford no evidence of a great ice sheet crossing the Bay of Fundy and overridding that peninsula.

New
Brunswick
and Maine.

"On the 22nd of September I went into Albert County, N.B., for a few days to re-investigate some critical points in the surface geology along Demoiselle Creek, etc., and on the 27th I proceeded to St. John and spent a day examining the boulder-clay bank at Negrotown Point, collecting some shells from the glacial deposits of that locality. From St. John I went to northern Maine and south-eastern Quebec, for the purpose of observing the relation between the surface geology in these places and that of north-western New Brunswick.

Courses of
striae.

"At Moosehead Lake, Me., the glacial striae trend S. 25° E., S. 11° E., S. 9° E., S. 5° E. and S. 30° W.,* the last course being the latest. No boulders from the International boundary or Notre Dame Mountains were observed here.

"A terrace about sixty feet in height above the surface of Moosehead Lake, borders it, showing that at one time in its post-glacial history this lake stood that much higher than its present level.

"At Lowelltown, Me., just south of the boundary, heavy glaciation is exhibited on the slopes of the ridges there, many of which have been overrun by forest fires, leaving the rocks bare. The courses of the striae are S. 65° E., S. 69° E., S. 73° E., S. 80° E. and S. 86° E., the principal sets being S. 73° E. and S. 80° E. This is at the headwaters of Moose River which flows into Moosehead Lake. Mountains and valleys trending nearly east and west, have here formed a gathering ground for the ice which flowed in the direction above indicated. The hillsides are all heavily stossed on the west. So far as I could observe, the ice did not come through the transverse gaps of the divide. The upper parts of the rivers all flow eastward, and it is not improbable that a portion of the ice which collected on the south-east side of the boundary, moved in the direction of the upper St. John, as ice from the north-west side seems also to have done. Granite boulders from local sources are quite abundant, and similar granite boulders were noted in the upper part of the St. John valley.

Quebec.

"On the north side of the boundary line, the character of the surface is entirely different, especially along the Canadian Pacific railway. Instead of glaciated ledges and bare hills, there is an immense sheet of superficial materials, mantling, and almost everywhere concealing, the rocks from view. The evidence of a northward movement of drift in the Lake Megantic district is, however, unquestionable. Only in one spot were striae observed, and these were on a flat surface; but boulders derived from the granite area to the south are very abun-

* All courses of striae and bearings are referred to the true meridian, the variation of the compass being 15° to 16° W. in the Eastern Townships and at the International boundary, and 18° to 22° W. in the lower St. Lawrence valley.

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dant. The descent from the boundary to Megantic Lake is quite rapid, being more than 500 feet along the Canadian Pacific railway in the intervening sixteen miles. Quebec--

“ At Scotstown, several sets of striæ were observed, the most distinct being N. 35° W., N. 45° W. and N. 63° W. A second set trends about S. 65° E. Other ice-movements have also left their record on the rocks here, stossed faces being presented to the west, east, etc. These divergent courses may be due to ice which accumulated here from the north and from the south, and sought outlet by the lowest levels. Courses of
striæ.

“ At Cookshire, well marked striæ were noted, trending in several courses between S. 48° E. and S. 58° E., the stoss-side being clearly to the north-west.

“ At Sherbrooke, striæ, with courses bearing S. 48° E., S. 52° E. and S. 54° E. were met with, the ice apparently following the valley of the St. Francis River up stream. It will be noticed that the striæ at Cookshire and Sherbrooke have the same bearing, and were doubtless produced by the same body of ice. This was land-ice which probably came from the Sutton Mountain range, the north-eastward extension of the Green Mountains.

“ Along the Quebec Central railway, there is evidence of an ice flow off the whole Sutton Mountain range south-eastward. Whether or not this ice crossed the valley of the Chaudière River and the International boundary reaching the valley of the St. John River, etc., is a question that can only be decided by further investigation.

“ A great post-glacial lacustrine area lies to the south-east of the Sutton Mountain range, in the valley along which the Quebec Central railway runs, and the lakes seen there now are merely remnants of a former large lake or series of lakes.

“ Granite and other crystalline boulders become numerous along the Quebec Central railway east of Weedon ; and as we reach that part of the valley of the Chaudière lying below the level of the marine terraces, many boulders occur which are undoubtedly Laurentian. Granite
boulders.

“ Between St. Charles station, Intercolonial railway, and Pointe Lévis, striæ were found running S. 63° W., stoss-side to the north-east. Height 145 feet. Striation, indicating ice-movements in the same direction, has been met with at Montreal by Sir J. W. Dawson, and also along the south side of the St. Lawrence below Lévis, viz., at Rivière du Loup, Trois Pistoles, Bic, etc. These may for the present be attributed to the action of floating ice, as in the other instances just mentioned. Pointe Lévis.

Quebec—
Cont.

“Granite, gneiss and other boulders from the Laurentian region are here plentifully strewn over the surface of the great marine plain of Pleistocene age on the south side of the St. Lawrence.

Courses of
striae on
Lower St.
Lawrence.

“At St. Thomas, Q., striae were seen on the west ends of a number of long ridges lying parallel to the St. Lawrence, trending N. 67° E., N. 62° E. and N. 72° E., which are due to land-ice. At St. Francis station, Intercolonial railway, similar ridges are glaciated on both the east and west ends, the result probably of land-ice moving eastwardly at one time, and of floating-ice moving westwardly, at a subsequent date.

“The foot-hills of the Notre Dame Mountains here present perpendicular, or very steep faces towards the St. Lawrence, in some places with a *talus* at the base; while the summits are glaciated by land-ice which flowed northward or north-eastward. Evidently no ice from the Laurentian Mountains impinged against these foot-hills. The streams also run down the hillsides in repeated cascades, and it would seem as if there must have been recent uplifts in these foot-hills.

“Going along the Temiscouata railway from Rivière du Loup, a well marked marine shore-line was observed at a height of 418 feet above mean tide level.

“At Trois Pistoles, Bic, Ste. Flavie, etc., additional observations were made respecting the glaciation. Numerous sets of striae occur in these places ranging in direction from N. 5° E. to N. 40° W., the dominant courses being N. 2° E. and N. 30° W. Deep grooves are common. Other divergent striae trend N. 58° W. and N. 74° W. All these have been produced by land-ice flowing from the Notre Dame Mountains into the estuary of the St. Lawrence. Another light, irregular set ranging from S. 70° W. to S. 85° W. is supposed to be due to floating ice-masses driven up stream. These striae are the latest, in proof of which it may be stated that the boulder-clay resting upon the glaciated surfaces is charged with Laurentian boulders which seem to have produced them, borne thither by this ice-driftage. The whole is capped with Leda clay and Saxicava sand, containing shells.

“The evidence of Pleistocene ice having moved northward from the Notre Dame Mountains into the St. Lawrence valley as far west at least as Lévis, may now be considered conclusive.

Metis to
Metapedia.

“The Intercolonial Railway route through the Notre Dame Mountains was followed from Metis to Metapedia, but no evidence of ice from the Laurentian region having crossed the watershed was found. At Metapedia Lake, striae occur trending in the direction of the valley, about S. 60° E.

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“The remainder of the season, viz., from the 11th till the 29th of October, was spent in York county and along the South-west Miramichi valley. New Brunswick.

“In regard to the agricultural character of the country examined Agricultural land. it may be remarked that the north-western part of New Brunswick comprises some tracts of the best arable lands of the province. The valleys of the St. John River and its tributaries, the Meduxnakeag, Tobique, Madawaska, etc., contain strips of bottom land of greater or less width which form excellent soil. Between Grand Falls and Edmundston the bottom land obtains considerable width, and in this part of the St. John Valley there are many excellent farms. Not only are the meadow lands noteworthy in this respect, but the uplands of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska counties are also of remarkable fertility,—a fact to which the rapidly increasing settlement of this section of the country bears witness. Since the opening up of north-western New Brunswick by the Canadian Pacific and Temiscouata railways, marked progress has taken place in its agricultural condition, as well as in other respects.

“A good deal of attention was devoted to the forest growth of the province during the season, and, in addition to the usual notes on the size and species of trees, in the locality more particularly investigated in north-western New Brunswick, some general information was obtained concerning the rate of growth of the woods of commercial importance, and on their preservation and replenishment in depleted districts. Rate of growth of timber. An examination of the trees now growing upon the area overrun by the great Miramichi fire of 1825 was made. Several localities within the burnt area, where it was known no forest fires have occurred since that date, were selected, and the girths of all the trees measured just above the roots. The following figures give the maximum measurements of the girth of a great number of trees of each species and show their rate of growth on a given soil (Middle Carboniferous or Millstone grit) during the sixty-nine years which have elapsed since the date of the fire :—

Poplar (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>)	51 inches
White spruce (<i>Picea alba</i>)	54 “
Black “ (<i>Picea nigra</i>)	48 “
Fir (<i>Abies balsamea</i>)	40 “
Red pine (<i>Pinus resinosa</i>)	52 “
Paper birch (<i>Betula papyrifera</i>)	44 “
Sugar maple (<i>Acer saccharinum</i>)	35 “
Swamp maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	24 “
Beech (<i>Fagus ferruginea</i>)	24 “
Hackmatack (<i>Larix Americana</i>)	31 “

New
Brunswick—
Cont.

“In addition to the above species there are a few rowan trees, ash, alders, willows, viburnums, etc., of small growth.

“Of the trees enumerated, the red pine and black spruce are by far the most abundant and grow in such dense clumps on the drier spots as to exclude every other tree. The hemlock, black and yellow birch, cedar and white pine have not grown again since the fire.

“On limestone areas overrun by the Miramichi fire, the white spruce, paper birch, beech, etc., have grown rather larger than upon the Millstone grit, the girths of these exceeding the above measurements from one to five inches. In districts, too, where the woods are comparatively thin, *i. e.*, less dense than where I measured them, the trees show a tendency to be thicker and shorter.

“The foregoing data give some idea of the length of time our timber trees take to grow to become of economic value, when the forests are once destroyed.

Growth of
spruce timber.

“From information obtained from New Brunswick lumbermen, it appears that they usually re-cut the logs off their spruce timber limits every ten or twelve years. Under the existing Crown Lands Regulations, no spruce or pine trees are allowed to be cut which will not make a ‘merchantable log’ 18 feet in length and 10 inches in diameter at the small end. If, therefore, timber of this size, or larger, can be cut off the forest lands every ten years or so, it seems reasonable to assume that, with a proper enforcement of these regulations and the preservation of the forests from fires, they might be conserved, and a growth of trees of commercial value ensured for generations to come.

“No new minerals or materials of economic importance were met with during the past season. Those which occur in western and north-western New Brunswick were recorded in the Report of Progress of the Geological Survey for 1882-83-84, part GG, and in reports by Prof. Bailey and Mr. McInnes.

“In Ryan’s brickyard at Fredericton a fossil fish about 18 inches in length was discovered during the past summer by Prof. L. W. Bailey. It is reported to have been embedded in stratified clay at a depth of twenty-seven feet below the surface of the ground. The specimen is now in the Museum of the University of New Brunswick.”

The cost of the season’s explorations was \$473.64.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia—
Work by Mr.
Fletcher.

Part of the winter after the 31st December, 1893, was spent by Mr. H. Fletcher in plotting his surveys, in revising plottings of surveys made by his assistants during the previous summer, and in cor-

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recting proofs of Nos. 30 to 36 of the Nova Scotian series of maps ; ^{Nova Scotia—} but the greater portion of his time was occupied in compiling the map, ^{Cont.} on a scale of one mile to an inch, from these surveys, from Church's county maps and from plans made in the Nova Scotian government departments of Crown Lands, Mines and by the Provincial Engineer.

He left Ottawa on June 4th, 1894, to resume field work in Nova Scotia, to examine the geology of the district west of that described in last Summary Report and to work out in greater detail the geological structure of certain portions already surveyed. Nearly all the geographical surveys were made by his field assistants, M. H. McLeod and T. S. McLean, who were employed for four months, and surveyed the Herbert, Meander, St. Croix, Avon, Halfway and Gaspereaux Rivers, the shore, and the roads between Windsor, Laurencetown and Port George.

Mr. Fletcher reports on the work done, as follows :—

“The new district comprises the western portion of Hants county, ^{Districts surveyed.} north of the gold-bearing rocks, also part of the counties of King's and Annapolis south of North Mountain and east of Inglisville, which is not yet, however, finished. It is mostly low, well cultivated and especially adapted to fruit growing. Ship-building and lumbering are carried on to a small extent, and within it are the important quarries of gypsum at Newport Station, Wentworth and Windsor and the iron mines at Torbrook and Nictaux.

“The geological formations recognized are Triassic, Carboniferous ^{Geological formations.} limestone, Devonian, Silurian, Lower Cambrian and igneous. Large deposits of drift, carried apparently both from the north and from the south, conceal in places the underlying rocks, making land which would otherwise have been barren, fertile ; while rounded and striated rocks are found at many points, and clays used for making bricks at Avonport and elsewhere.

“Triassic sandstone and conglomerate occur on the shore west of Avonport. The greater part of the North Mountain is composed of trap and allied igneous rocks of this period.

“The Carboniferous limestone occupies the eastern part of the district. A characteristic section of its gypsum, limestone and marls, on the Avon River at Windsor, has been described by Sir J. W. Dawson (Acadian Geology, page 558) and these rocks are also seen on the road from Scotch Village to Woodville, on Herbert River above and below that road, and in many streams of the neighbourhood. On Walton River, not far below the confluence of Shields Brook, pits have been dug in a reddish, greenish and gray, mottled, impure and concretionary lime-

Nova Scotia— stone, resembling the Tennycapc manganiferous belt, containing
Cont.

Beds below
 Carboniferous
 limestone.

small vuggs lined with dog-tooth spar, limonite and hæmatite. The greater part of the river is occupied by this formation. On a branch of the North-east Tennycapc River, on the south side of the brook, at the contact of this 'mineralized zone' (as the lowest limestone, the horizon of the Tennycapc Mine, and of other mineral deposits in Nova Scotia is called by Mr. Poole) with the Devonian, Captain Scott, Mr. Wright and others have sunk a shaft thirty feet deep, and obtained a small quantity of good pyrolusite. Gray and rusty, soft, thick-bedded sandstones, with a low northerly dip overlie the limestone and gypsum of Kennetcook River and the barrens north of it between Upper Kennetcook and Kennetcook (Burlington). These sandstones have been quarried for railway-bridges and other purposes, although said to be too soft and full of 'shakes' for grindstones; they are also seen in Cockmagun and Tomcod Rivers and resemble the coal-bearing strata of Stewiacke River. They contain plants of coal formation genera and a small seam of coal, (Acadian Geology, page 268; Summary Report for 1889, page 30), have the aspect of true coal-measures, and are commonly supposed to be productive. These may belong to the Millstone grit, but are quite distinct from the grit, sandstone and shales of Five-mile River (Summary Report for 1893, p. 41) and the Gore, which have also been prospected for coal, but underlie the limestone unconformably.

" At some points the Carboniferous limestone rests directly upon the gold-bearing series, but at others these lower plant-bearing strata intervene. They are well exposed at Horton Bluff (Acadian Geology, page 253), and along the shores between Avonport and the mouth of Halfway River. Where they succeed quartzite and staurolite-schist in the brook from which Windsor is supplied with water, they consist of whitish-gray and rusty, fine and coarse quartzose grits, coherent or loose in texture, dipping N. 22°, W. < 27°, interstratified with thick bands of blackish, shiny, bituminous shales, like those of Hallowell Grant and East Bay, Cape Breton, some of which will burn and have been mined for coal, while others, full of rootlets, constitute true under-clays. Overlying these beds are reddish and gray sandstone and coarse grits—the whole resembling the more southerly arenaceous rocks of Horton Bluff.

" West of Gaspereaux River, these rocks are apparently replaced by older strata. In the branch of this river from which water is taken for the town of Wolfville, gray shales and dark micaceous flags with impressions of fossil plants, are associated with whitish quartzose sandstones, containing 'bulls' of rusty-weathering, greenish, pyritous, cohe-

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rent sandstone, and with red argillite, including cream-coloured and greenish layers, mottled with rusty and hæmatitic spots, and underlaid by steel gray and blackish nacreous slates of the auriferous series. Nova Scotia—
Cont.

“ In the large branch of Kennetcook River, which comes in from the south at Riverside Corner, whitish, crumbly, coarse sandstone, gray flaggy sandstone and reddish and greenish, somewhat coherent marls, very like the Devonian of Five-mile River, are interstratified with blackish grit, containing broken carbonized matter and indistinct *Cordaites*. Fine exposures of Carboniferous limestone are, in the Herbert River, underlaid by a narrow belt of gray, fine, micaceous sandstone and whitish coarse granitic grit, which is itself underlaid immediately by the auriferous series, as described by Mr. Faribault.

“ Silurian rocks, holding marine fossils, are found in the hill country Silurian rocks. of New Canaan, Nictaux and Inglisville, associated with others perhaps older, and also with a series supposed by Sir J. W. Dawson to be Oriskany. Interstratified with the last is the hæmatite bed of Torbrook, six feet thick, (from which about 35,000 tons of iron ore are annually extracted for use in the furnaces at Londonderry and Ferona), and the iron ores of Nictaux and Cleveland, not worked at present. A collection of fossils from these beds, made last summer by Dr. A. H. McKay, of Halifax, Mr. John E. Leekie, of Torbrook, and myself, has been given to Dr. Ami for comparison with those found by Dr. Bailey at Nictaux (Summary Report for 1892, p. 57) and with others in the Survey museum.

“ The most important masses of crystalline rocks are the granites and diorites of the South Mountain, of Silurian age or older, and the trap of North Mountain which is Triassic. Crystalline
rocks.

“ Several weeks were also spent by me, assisted by Mr. M. H. McLeod, in a re-examination of the Devonian rocks of Riversdale and Lower Five Islands, at Calvary Stream, the Black, Salmon and North Rivers, Penny's Mountain, Union, the West, Middle and East Rivers of Pictou, Stewiacke River, Five Islands, South Maitland, Knoydart and the Strait of Canso, which has confirmed the conclusion arrived at after the first examination in 1884, in company with Dr. Ells, viz., that they underlie the red rocks of Union, which in turn lie unconformably beneath the Carboniferous limestone, as stated in previous reports,* and have been metamorphosed by the syenite and other plutonic rocks of the Cobequid Hills. It seems probable that the dioritic and felsitic schists of these hills as well as those of Moose River, and the Garden of Eden have originally been igneous rocks, which are elsewhere represented by massive forms. Devonian
strata.

*Annual Reports Geological Survey of Canada (N.S.) Vols. II., IV. and V.

Nova Scotia—
Cont.

“ Some investigations were also made of certain doubtful points in the geology of the country represented on the sheets of Antigonish and Pictou counties, now being engraved and in an unsuccessful search for fossils in the rocks there met with, which are believed to be of Cambro-Silurian age. Mr. McLean also spent a few days in the Pictou coal field to add to the topography of the large map of that district.

Iron mining.

“ Work has been vigorously prosecuted by the Pictou Charcoal Iron Company, and by the New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Company at their iron mines at Bridgeville, where explorations are being made to find ore at the contact between the Carboniferous limestone and Devonian on the opposite or left bank of the East River. By the latter company, mines were opened on the Trunk Road hæmatite bed and on those of Doctor's Brook in Antigonish county; while work done by the company on the Big Blanchard bed has shown that, instead of being from thirty to one hundred feet thick, as its superficial appearance would indicate, it is only four feet and a half thick, bent horizontally on a roll. The display of Nova Scotian minerals and products of the mines, now being prepared by Dr. Gilpin, inspector of mines, for the Imperial Institute, London, is to include iron ore, fluxes, fuels, and pig iron, made by this company at Ferrona, also rails, shafting, &c., made at Trenton by the Bessemer process from their iron.

Coal.

“ The amalgamation of most of the collieries in the Sydney coal-field by the Dominion Coal Company, has stimulated prospecting, and valuable discoveries of coal have been reported. Recent work at the Richmond coal mines throws no new light on the relation of that coal to the gypsun and limestone. From a deposit of fine sand found near River Denys station, a paste or bathbrick has lately been manufactured in Pictou for use on the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railway. Associated with it is a quantity of excellent clay, said to be adapted for fire-bricks and tiles.

“ Further examinations have been made of the strata overlying the coal measures in Pictou county. Two bore-holes were put down by the diamond drill in search of coal—one at Abercrombie, 350 feet deep, passed through gray sandstone; the other at Poplar Hill, 214 feet deep, through alternations of red shale, gray sandstone and coarse concretionary grit or limestone-conglomerate, the gray beds containing carbonized plants. At Sundridge, on the farm of Mr. Robert Macdonald, are pits, not before mentioned, on one of the deposits of copper ore so characteristic of this formation (Annual Report Geological Survey, Vol. V. (N.S.), Part P, p. 186). Chalcocite occurs in a gray and reddish flaggy sandstone, and still more abundantly in layers of concretionary limestone-conglomerate, like that of the Poplar Hill

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bore-hole. It is mixed with carbonized plants, as in the case of similar deposits on French and Waugh Rivers and elsewhere. Before the land was cleared, the spot at which it has been opened is said to have been barren.”

Nova Scotia—
Cont.

Cost of the season's explorations and surveys, \$725.

Mr. E. R. Faribault reports on the work accomplished by him during the year as follows :—

Work by Mr.
Faribault.

“ According to instructions received, all the time at my disposal during the past summer was devoted to the further mapping and study of the gold-bearing Cambrian rocks of the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia.

“ After the close of field operations of 1893, the winter months, from the 15th of December until the 1st of June, were chiefly occupied, as in the previous year, in compiling the map of the area previously surveyed. This work, included the plotting of the instrumental surveys made during the summer, the revising of plotting done by the assistants, the reduction of plans from the Admiralty charts, the Crown Land Department and other sources ; the compilation and adjustment of these various surveys on the projection prepared by the late Mr. Scott Barlow on the scale of one mile to one inch, the laying down of the geological lines and other data gathered in the field ; and finally, the study of the geology of the area laid down on the map and the making out of the structure of the numerous folds into which these gold-bearing rocks have been thrown ; especial attention being paid to the study of the anticlinal axes and their intimate relation to the auriferous belts.

Progress of
the maps.

“ A final decision having been arrived at to continue the publication of the Nova Scotia maps on the scale of one mile to one inch in the same style as those already published, a considerable amount of time was taken up in preparing the manuscript maps for sheets Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 36, 37 and 38, a few alterations in, and additions to, the topography and geology being also made from supplementary notes taken the previous summer, in order to bring the maps up to date. I also attended last winter to the correction of proofs of sheets Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, and last summer while in the field to the correction of proof of sheet No. 36.

“ Transverse structural sections were also prepared for sheets Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 37, to be engraved on the margin of each sheet.

“ Since my return this fall, a section for sheet No. 38 has been prepared, and corrections of proof of sheet No. 37 made. Sheets Nos.

Nova Scotia— 36, 37 and 38 are still in the hands of the engravers. These sheets, together with those previously mentioned and those prepared by Mr. Hugh Fletcher, are the fourteen first sheets of Nova Scotia proper, excepting sheets Nos. 22 and 24, which were published with the Cape Breton series. The fourteen sheets are numbered from 25 to 38 inclusive, covering the eastern part of the province extending from Cape Canso westward to Beaver Harbour on the Atlantic and Barney's River on the Strait of Northumberland. The country covered by these sheets has been fully reported on by Mr. Fletcher and the writer, in the Annual Report for 1886 (Part P), with the exception, perhaps, of sheets Nos. 37 and 38, which still require some further detailed explanation.

Gold mining. "Although drawn on the small scale of one mile to an inch, the above mentioned sections give a good idea of the general structure of the plications of the rocks, and will show to a certain degree the intimate relation of the quartz veins, auriferous or not, to the anticlinal saddle. It is believed that the future of deep and permanent gold mining in Nova Scotia, depends greatly on the proper understanding by miners of this mode of structural occurrence of the quartz veins. The system of deep mining employed in Australia and more especially in the Bendigo gold field, where the quartz reefs occur very much in the same manner, might be adopted with advantage in Nova Scotia. Most of the mining there is carried out by means of perpendicular shafts sunk along the anticlinal axis, with cross-cuts and levels, which cut and afford the means of working out the quartz in interbedded veins (most of which curve around the anticlinal saddle and do not outcrop at the surface) to depths ranging from a few feet to 2,850 feet in the famous Lansell's 180 mine. That system could be applied also, in most cases, to quartz mining in Beauce district, in the province of Quebec, where the rocks are exactly similar.

Districts
examined in
1894.

"I left Ottawa on the 1st of June for Nova Scotia, to commence the season's field work, and returned to the office on the 15th of September. The greater part of the summer was spent, assisted by James McG. Cruickshank, re-examining the gold-bearing rocks of that part of the province comprised between the East River Sheet Harbour, Gay's River, Stewiacke River, and the Atlantic shore, in the counties of Halifax and Colchester. The anticlinal folds were followed along their course, and the structure of each one carefully studied wherever possible, in order to locate any elevation of the axis forming a dome, having the characteristic structure of a gold district. Several such domes were located, and their eastern or western dip will indicate the probable pitch of the pay streak of gold in the quartz veins. Numerous

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faults of more or less magnitude, affecting the structure of these rocks, Nova Scotia—
were also found. One of these, having over one mile of a thrust, has *Cont.*
been traced thirty-two miles up the West River Sheet Harbour to the
Carboniferous basin of the Musquodoboit River.

“ The boundaries of the Lower Carboniferous basins of the rivers of Fire-clay.
Musquodoboit, Stewiacke, St. Andrew’s and Gay’s have also been
delineated. Some extensive deposits of fire-clay have been discovered
in the valley of the Musquodoboit River. Specimens submitted to
Mr. G. C. Hoffmann, the chemist of the Survey, were pronounced on
a preliminary examination to consist of a mixed material. Mr. Hoff-
mann says of them : ‘ Although apparently uniform (by reason of the
whole being more or less coated with ferric hydrate) I found that some
of the fragments when freed from this were fairly whitish in colour,
and when burnt remained so, while other pieces were of a uniform
grayish colour throughout, and when burnt assumed a reddish-brown
colour. A mixture of equal parts of the two kinds might be expected
to burn pale reddish-brown, but possibly one or the other kind may
predominate in the deposit.’ For the purpose of ascertaining this,
larger specimens were collected, and these will afford material for
further and more satisfactory experiment.

“ The field investigations and mapping of the topography and struc- *Further work*
tural geology of the nine sheets Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42, 48, 49, 50, 51 and *required.*
52, have thus been brought to a close, and the preparation of these
sheets for the engraver will be completed in the course of about two
months. The four adjacent sheets, Nos. 53, 54, 55 and 56 require still
some further study in the field of the structural geology. A detailed
report to accompany the above thirteen sheets and part of sheets 37
and 38, all contained in the counties of Halifax and Colchester, has
been commenced, and will be finished in the course of the winter.
Most of the topography and part of the geology have been done for
sheets Nos. 65, 66, 67, 68 and 73, in the counties of Hants and
Halifax. The roads traversing the areas of sheets No. 69, 70, 71 and
72 have been surveyed by odometer.

“ Mr. A. Cameron was engaged surveying with the odometer, and
plotted 296 miles of roads in Lunenburg, 23 miles in Hants, 49 miles
in King’s, and 42 miles in Annapolis counties :—a total of 410 miles, to
be used as tie-lines in next year’s contemplated topographical work,
most of which is included in sheets Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, 96 and 97.”

Cost of the explorations of the season, \$715.16.

Chemistry
and
mineralogy.

CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Reporting on the work of this division, Mr. Hoffmann says :—" The work carried out in the chemical laboratory during the past year has been, conformably with the practice of former years, almost exclusively confined to the examination and analysis of such minerals, ores, &c., as were considered likely to prove of economic value and importance. It embraced :—

Analyses
made.

" 1. Analyses of coals and lignites.

" 2. Analyses of mineral and other waters from localities in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, North-west Territories and British Columbia.

" 3. Analyses of iron ores, from the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec.

" 4. Analyses of numerous samples of pyrrhotite for nickel and cobalt.

" 5. Assays of a large number of ores for gold and silver from numerous localities in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, North-west Territories and British Columbia.

" 6. Miscellaneous examinations. These include the partial analysis or testing, as the case might be, of brick, and pottery clays, manganese ore, iron sands, barytes, chromic iron ore, graphite, carbonaceous shale, sandstone, marls, etc.

Mineral
specimens
examined.

"The number of mineral specimens received, during the period in question, for identification, examination, or analysis, amounted to six hundred and ninety-four. A large proportion of these were brought by visitors desirous of obtaining information in regard to their economic value, and this was in many instances communicated in the course of a personal interview. In other instances, those where a more than cursory examination was called for, or a partial or even complete analysis was deemed desirable, as also in the case of those specimens which had been sent from a distance—the results were communicated by letter. The number of letters personally written, chiefly in this connection, and generally of the nature of reports, amounted to one hundred and sixty-eight, and the number of those received to sixty-six.

Work by
Messrs.
Johnston and
Wait.

"Messrs. R. A. A. Johnston and F. G. Wait, assistants in the laboratory, have both rendered excellent service. The former, in addition to the carrying out of a lengthy series of gold and silver assays, has made numerous analyses of important minerals, and also conducted a great variety of miscellaneous examinations, in all of which work he has displayed both ability and skill ; whilst the latter has been engaged in the analysis of mineral and other waters, iron-ores, marls, the estima

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tion of nickel in samples of pyrrhotite, and has also made some miscellaneous examinations. Chemistry
and
Mineralogy—
Cont.

“The regular annual report ‘Chemical Contributions to the Geology of Canada,’ has been written, and is now in course of publication. In the work in connection with the mineralogical section of the museum, I have been diligently assisted by Mr. R. L. Broadbent. Apart from the general museum work, such as the labelling and cataloguing of all newly received specimens, and the maintaining of the collection generally in an orderly condition, he has numbered and prepared a manuscript catalogue of the now somewhat extensive collection of foreign minerals, *i.e.*, minerals from localities outside the Dominion, and also arranged and made a list of the contents of the drawers under the wing-cases. Museum.

“Fifty-two photographs, the greater number coloured, fourteen inches by ten, mounted and framed, representing views of mines and views illustrating structural geology, have been arranged over the central table-cases in this section of the museum.

“Many of the mineral specimens have been replaced by more characteristic ones, and the collection augmented by the addition of some one hundred and fifty others, as follows:— Contributions
to museum.

“(A.) Collected by members of the staff, or others engaged in field work in connection with the Survey :

1. Adams, F. D. :—

Nephelite and sodalite, from York River, near side-line between lots 12 and 13, range XI. of the township of Dungannon, Hastings county, Ont.

2. Ami, Dr. H. M. :—

(a) Crystals of pyrite, from the township of Wakefield, Ottawa county, Que.

(b) Calcite, from Crystal cave, Mount Stephen, Rocky Mountains, B.C.

(c) Crystal of pyrite, from six miles north-east of Illecillewaet, West Kootanie district, B.C.

3. Bailey, Professor L. W. :—

(a) Stilbite, sixteen specimens, from North Mountain, Annapolis county, N.S.

(b) Mesolite, twenty-four specimens, from Murphy's Cove, Digby Neck, and North Mountain, Annapolis county, N.S.

(c) Heulandite, one specimen from Digby Neck, and another from North Mountain, Annapolis county, N.S.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

- (d) Quartz, seven specimens, from Johnson's and Nichol's mines, and Petite Passage, Digby county, N.S.
- (e) Agate, twenty-six specimens, from Johnson's and Nichol's mines, Digby Neck, N.S.
- (f) Martite, ten specimens, from Nichol's mine, Digby neck, N.S.
- (g) Magnetite, five specimens from Mink Cove, Digby county, N.S.
- (h) Hematite, a specimen from Torbrook, Annapolis county, N.S.
- (i) Selenite, six specimens from Elmsdale, Hants county, and one from Blomidon, Kings county, N.S.
- (j) Gypsum, fibrous, eight specimens from Blomidon, King's county, N.S.
- (k) Siderite, one specimen from St. Mary's Bay, Digby county, N.S.
- (l) Magnetite, from Nichol's mine, Digby Neck, Digby county, N.S.
4. Brumell, H. P. :—
- (a) Crude petroleum, from Lyppswell, lot 8, range I. of Gosfield, Essex county, Ont.
- (b) Chabazite, six specimens ; pyroxene, four specimens ; scapolite, one specimen ; titanite, three specimens ; biotite, three specimens—all from lots 24 and 25, range VI. of Monteagle, Hastings county, Ont.
- (c) Apatite, from lot 26, range VI. of Monteagle, Hastings county, Ont.
- (d) Molybdenite, from lots 26 and 27, range VI. of Monteagle, Hastings county, Ont.
- (e) Apatite, from lot 22, range XIV. of Cardiff, Haliburton county, Ont.
- (f) Apatite, from the township of Faraday, Hastings county, Ont.
- (g) Sodalite, five specimens ; lepidomelane in sodalite, three specimens ; nephelite, one specimen—all from lot 25, range XIV. of Dungannon, Hastings county, Ont.
- (h) Magnetite, from lot 25, range XIV. of Dungannon, Hastings county, Ont.
- (i) Graphite, disseminated, from lot 28, range XIII. of Dungannon, Hastings, Ont.
- (j) Muscovite, six specimens ; perthite, twelve specimens, from lot 20, range X. of Dungannon, Hastings county, Ont.

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- (*k*) Magnetite, from the west-half of lot 19, range I. of Belmont, Peterborough county, Ont. Contributions
to museum—
Cont.
- (*l*) Lithographic stone, from lots 7 and 8, range III. of Marmora, Hastings county, Ont.
5. Dawson, Dr. G. M. :—
- (*a*) Strontianite, from Horsefly River, Cariboo district, B.C.
- (*b*) Stibnite (in a gaugue of dolomite and barite) from the Rosebush claim, near the mouth of Copper Creek, Kamloops lake, B.C.
- (*c*) Leucite rocks, from the Horsefly River, Cariboo district, B.C.
- (*d*) Sphaerosidesite in basalt, Horsefly River, Cariboo district, B.C.
- (*e*) Opal, common, Horsefly River, Cariboo district, B.C.
- (*f*) Gold, native, from the Horsefly mine, Horsefly River, Cariboo district, B.C.
- (*g*) Platinum, native, Horsefly River, Cariboo district, B.C.
- (*h*) Copper, native, from the same locality as the preceding.
- (*i*) Aragonite, Mussel Creek, Horsefly River, B.C.
- (*j*) Barite, crystallized, in lignite, from Horsefly River, Cariboo district, B.C.
- (*k*) Gold, native, from Quesnel River, B.C.
6. Faribault, E. R. :—
- Clay, from McKenzie Brook, Middle Musquodoboit, Halifax County, N.S.
7. Ferrier, W. F. :—
- Pearl-spar, a specimen of, from the corporation quarry, Outremont, near Montreal, Que.
8. Fletcher, H. :—
- Clay iron-stone, from the Albion mines, Pictou county, N.S.
9. Giroux, N. J. :—
- Infusorial earth, from Trompe Souris,, north of St. Justin village, Maskinongé county, Que.
10. Lambe, L. M. :—
- Iron-sand, Cap à l'Aigle, Charlevoix county, Que.
11. Low, A. P. :—
- (*a*) Magnetite, four specimens ; magnetite with hæmatite and red jasper, magnetite in garnetiferous granite ; magnetite with brown jasper ; magnetite with ankerite ; hæmatite and magnetite with red jasper—all from Ungava River, Labrador.
- (*b*) Magnetite in quartz ; hæmatite and magnetite, with red jasper ; anthraxolite—from Hamilton River, Labrador.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

12. McConnell, R. G. :—
Pyrrargyrite, from the Dardanelles claim, Kaslo-Slocan mining district, West Kootanie, B.C., and other specimens, which are under examination.
13. Prest, W. H. :—
Agate, and Banded jasper, from Johnson's mine, Digby Neck, Digby county, N.S.
14. Selwyn, Dr. A. R. C. :—
Limestone showing cone-in-cone structure from the north-east corner of the district of Athabasca, N.W.T.
The following were obtained by Dr. Selwyn for the Museum, at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago :—
(a) Silver ore, from the Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia.
(b) Alunite and alum, from Bulladella, New South Wales, Australia.
(c) Rose garnet, from Xalostoc, Mexico.
(d) Magnesite, from Mantudi, Greece.
(e) Chalcopyrite with pyrrhotite, from the Atlantic mine, Deer Lodge county, Montana, U.S.A.
(f) Silver ore, from the Daly mine, Park city. Summit county, Utah, U.S.A.
15. Weston, T. C. :—
Nodular pyrite, from Point Lévis, Lévis county, Que.
16. Willimott, C. W. :—
See further on.
- “(B.) Received as presentations :—
1. Cameron, Robert, Almonte, Ont., per J. F. Whiteaves :—
Limestone concretions, from Sault Ste. Marie, district of Algoma, Ont.
 2. Constantine, Charles, Inspector North-west Mounted Police :—
(a) Coal from stream flowing into the Yukon River, east side, three miles above Forty-mile creek.
(b) Vivianite, Yukon river valley, about forty miles above Forty-mile creek.
(c) Copper, native, from near the head of Copper River, Alaska.
 3. Fairbairn, David, North Wakefield, Ottawa county, Que. :—
Argentiferous galena, from the Ottawa and Wakefield claims Kaslo-Slocan mining district, West Kootanie, B.C.
 4. Fournier, Xavier, Murray Bay, Que., per Dr. H. M. Ami :—
Muscovite (crystal), from Lac au Pied des Monts, Charlevoix county, Que.

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5. Hayden, Dr., Canmore, N.W.T. :—
Semi-anthracite, showing cone-in-cone structure, from Canmore, district of Alberta, N.W.T. Contributions
to museum—
Cont.
6. Jaques, Capt. Josiah, Victoria, Vancouver Island, B.C. :—
(a) Ilvaite, from Barclay Sound, Vancouver Island, B.C.
(b) Chalcopyrite, from the same locality as the preceding.
7. Kirkpatrick, A. K., Smith's Falls, Ont., per H. P. Brumell :—
Marl, from White Lake, township of Huntingdon, Hastings county, Ont.
8. Koksilah Quarry company; Victoria, B.C. :—
A block of dressed stone from a quarry on the bank of Koksilah River, two miles south of Koksilah station, on the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway, thirty-five miles north of Victoria, B.C.
9. Lanigan, R., Calumet, Pontiac county, Que. :—
Kaolinite, from lot 5, range VI. of Amherst, Ottawa county, Que.
10. McVicar, D. W., Tenycap, Hants county, N. S. :—
Pyrolusite, Tenycap Manganese mines, Hants county, N.S.
11. Montpetit, A. N., Ottawa, Ont. :—
Chromic iron ore, from block A. and B. Black lake, Coleraine, Megantic county, Que.
12. Nellis, T. F., Ottawa, Ont. :—
Phlogopite with actinolite, from lot 10, range XII. of the township of Hull, Ottawa county, Que.
13. New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Co., Ltd., Ferrona, Pictou county, N.S., per R. E. Chambers :—
Numerous specimens of limonite, manganese ore and barytes.
14. Ogilvie, William, Ottawa, Ont. :—
A group of calcite crystals from the Arctic coast, immediately west of the Mackenzie river delta. Collected by Count E. de Sainville.
15. Scott, Walter, Illecillewaet, B.C., per Dr. H. M. Ami :—
(a) Steatite with dolomite, from near Ross Peak, six miles east of Illecillewaet, West Kootanie district, B.C.
(b) Actinolite, from Illecillewaet, West Kootanie district, B.C.
16. Topley, H. N., Ottawa, Ont. :—
Garnet crystals from Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C.
17. Wertheim, E., Coleraine, Que., per Dr. R. W. Ells :—
Aragonite on chrysotile, from lot 27, range B. of Coleraine, Megantic county, Que.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

18. Willimott, C. P., & Co., Ottawa, Ont. :—
 (a) Garnet, from Wakefield, Que., two specimens, cut and polished.
 (b) Vesuvianite, from Harrington, Que. Two specimens, cut and polished.
 (c) Tourmaline, from Wakefield, Que. Two specimens, cut and polished.
 (d) Apatite, from Portland, Que. One specimen, cut and polished.
 (e) Amethyst, from Lake Superior, Ont. One specimen, cut and polished.
19. Wilson, J. A., Hudson's Bay Co., Rigolet, per A. P. Low.

Educational
collections
supplied.

A specimen of labradorite, from Isle St. Paul, Labrador.
 "Mr. C. W. Willimott's time has been largely occupied in making up collections of minerals for various Canadian educational institutions.

"The following is a list of those to which such collections have been sent :—

1. High School, Meaford, Ont.	consisting of 139 specimens.		
2. Collegiate Institute, Goderich, Ont.	"	139	"
3. Cowansville Academy, Cowansville, Que.	"	100	"
4. High School, Windsor, Ont.	"	139	"
5. Grammar School, Woodstock, N.B.	"	100	"
6. High School, Fredericton, N.B.	"	139	"
7. Academy of Bedford, Bedford, Que.	"	100	"
8. Collegiate Institute, Woodstock.	"	139	"
9. High School, Orangeville, Ont.	"	136	"
10. Model School, Magog, Ont.	"	100	"
11. High School, Welchpool, Campobello, N.B.	"	139	"
12. McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	"	185	"
13. Moulton Ladies College, Toronto, Ont.	"	100	"
14. St. François Xavier College, L'Islet, Que.	"	136	"
15. Woodstock College, Woodstock, Ont.	"	139	"
16. St. Mary's Girl School, Halifax, N.S.,	"	100	"
17. Superior School No. 5, Gaspereaux Forks, N.B.	"	136	"
18. Public School, Bathurst, N.B.	"	100	"
19. Couvent des Sœurs de la Présentation de Marie	"	100	"
20. Grammar School, Sheffield, Sunbury county, N.B.	"	100	"
21. Dunham Academy, Dunham, Que.	"	100	"
22. Collegiate Institute, Collingwood, Ont.	"	136	"
23. Sisters School, Chatham, Miramichi, N.B.	"	100	"
24. Public School, Olinda, Ont.	"	100	"
25. Grammar School, St. John, N.B.	"	136	"
26. Commercial College, St. Joseph de Lévis, Que.	"	135	"
27. Belleville Institute, Belleville, Que.	"	136	"
28. Public School, Scarborough Junction, Ont.	"	100	"
29. Academy, Port Rowan, Ont.	"	100	"
30. Superior School, Bloomfield, King's Co., N.B.	"	136	"
31. Lachute Academy, Lachute, Que.	"	100	"
32. Convent Museum, St. Laurent, Que.	"	100	"

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33. High School, Wardsville, Ont.....	consisting of 136 specimens.	Educational collections supplied.
34. Institut Canadien, Ottawa, Ont.....	“ 136 “	
35. Superior School, Dorchester, N.B.....	“ 135 “	
36. High School, Milltown, Charlotte Co., N.B.	“ 134 “	
37. Superior School, Tracadie, N.B.....	“ 135 “	
38. Alexandria Public School, Halifax, N.S....	“ 100 “	
39. Collegiate Institute, Galt, Ont.....	“ 133 “	
40. Young Men's Academy, Sherbrooke, Que...	“ 103 “	
41. Normal School, Ottawa.....	“ 135 “	
42. Normal School, Toronto, Ont.....	“ 100 “	
43. Collegiate, Institute, Ottawa, Ont.....	“ 136 “	
44. Collegiate Institute, Strathroy, Que.....	“ 136 “	

“ Collections have also been prepared and forwarded to :—

Banff Museum, Banff.....	consisting of 200 specimens.	
Mid-winter Fair, California.....	“ 81 “	
St. Mary's Academy, Ogdensburg, New York		
State, U.S.A.—by special request.....	“ 103 “	
State University, Munich, Germany—Prof.		
Groth; in exchange.....	“ 82 “	

“ Making a total of 5,830 specimens, aggregating over two tons in weight of material.

“ In addition to the foregoing work, Mr. Willimott visited, during the latter part of the summer, with the object of procuring further material for the making up of collections, and simultaneously, cabinet specimens for the Museum—the townships of Wakefield, Hull, Templeton, Portland, Augmentation of Grenville, Harrington, Bolton, Coleraine, Ireland, Thetford, and Broughton, in the province of Quebec; Sebastopol, Dungannon and Herschell, in the province of Ontario.

“ In the prosecution of this work he has succeeded in collecting a large and varied assortment of minerals, and at the same time made many interesting and useful observations in regard to their mode of occurrence. The collection comprised :—

	Specimens.	Weight.
Actinolite.....	20	
Apatite, crystals.....	87	
Apatite in calcite.....	77	
Biotite.....	40	
Bornite.....	10	
Chrome garnet in diopside and calcite.....	20	
Chromite.....	5	150 pounds.
Chlorite.....	30	
Chloritoid schist.....	10	50 “
Chrysotile.....	40	
Chrysotile in serpentine.....	3	60 “
Diorite.....	65	
Epidote with garnet.....	70	
Garnet.....	100	
Garnetiferous gneiss.....	50	

Collecting of minerals.	Specimens.	Weight.
Gneiss	57	
Grossularite	100	
Idocrase	125	
Limestone, crystalline.....	80	
Magnesite	3	100 pounds.
Orthoclase	24	
Phlogopite, crystals.....	98	
Phlogopite with calcite, etc.....	50	
Rutile	60	
Serpentine, from Bolton.....	40	
Serpentine, from Coleraine.....	1	100 “
Scapolite.....	67	
Sodalite	120	150 “
Strontianite	53	
Wernerite.....	50	
Wollastonite in calcite	80	
Miscellaneous	100	
Total specimens collected.....		1,735

“ Amongst the foregoing were many exceptionally handsome cabinet specimens.”

LITHOLOGY.

Lithology. Mr. W. F. Ferrier, lithologist, reports on the work of the past year as follows :—

“ Early in January, the special stratigraphical collection of Canadian rocks prepared for the Chicago Columbian Exposition was returned, unpacked, and placed in cases in the museum. This involved some labour, as the old museum cases were removed and replaced by those used for the special collection at Chicago, which are of better pattern. At the same time the collection of rocks already in the museum was thoroughly gone over, and a great many duplicate specimens removed. We now have an excellent series of Canadian rocks from the lowest Archæan to the Post-Pliocene, the Archæan being especially well represented. The printed catalogue prepared for the Chicago collection adds largely to its usefulness, permitting of a ready reference to any rock in this collection.

“ Reports have been prepared for publication on the microscopical character of a large series of Archæan rocks collected by Mr. Tyrrell from the vicinity of Lake Winnipeg, and on the rocks collected by Dr. Dawson in the Kamloops district, British Columbia. Additional sections have been made of the rocks of the Sudbury district collected by Mr. A. E. Barlow, and it is hoped soon to have the notes on these completed, and added to those already prepared. Work has also been commenced on the series of rocks collected by Mr. Barlow from the

Geological Survey Department.

regions covered by the Nipissing and Temiscaming sheets, Nos. 131 and 138 respectively, of the Ontario geological maps. Lithology—
Cont.

“The work on Mr. Ingall’s rocks from Ottawa county is also proceeding, and will soon be brought to completion, while the collections of rocks brought in by Mr. Low from Labrador have been looked over, and some thirty of the more interesting ones have been selected to be cut and examined.

“A collection of Canadian rocks is being prepared for McGill College, also a small series of typical Archæan rocks for Prof. H. A. Nicholson, of the University of Aberdeen. A few specimens of lithographic stone and other rocks have been sent to the Director of the Geological Survey of Newfoundland at his request, for comparison with similar specimens there. Prof. Groth, of Munich, having presented a valuable named series of about 100 German and Austrian rocks, a collection of Canadian Archæan rocks is being prepared for him in exchange. These foreign rocks are especially useful for reference in the determination of Canadian specimens, as the majority of them are from typical localities, and their stratigraphical and petrographical relations have been fully described in various publications.

“As usual, much work of a miscellaneous character has been carried out, including microscopical and blowpipe examinations of various building stones, clays, sands, gravels and minerals handed to me from time to time during the year.

“Owing to the rapid increase in the collection of thin sections of rocks, it has become desirable to arrange these in such a way as to be readily accessible to any one wishing to consult them. With this end in view, I have commenced to re-label and arrange these sections, giving to each a number, by which it can at once be identified. When the work is completed, they will be placed in a special cabinet and a catalogue prepared.”

MINING AND MINERAL STATISTICS.

Mr. E. D. Ingall, reports as follows on this work, under his charge, Mineral
statistics. which, since the report for last year has been prosecuted on the usual lines.

“The earlier months of 1894 were occupied with the collection of statistical and other data for the report on mining in Canada during 1893, including the compilation and revision of a very large amount of scattered material and its concentration in the final form in which it appears in the report.

Mineral
statistics--
Cont.

"A preliminary summary of the mineral production for 1893, was prepared by the 5th April, and issued shortly afterwards.

"Owing to the lack of funds, the usual field work could not be undertaken. So that proposed investigations of a number of important mining experiments which were being prosecuted in various parts of the Dominion had to be postponed. The same cause further delayed the printing of the report for 1892. This was, however, accomplished later and the proof-reading connected therewith was done during the latter months of the year.

"Much of the time which would under ordinary circumstances have been devoted to field work, was employed in the classification of our reports, plans and other available information relating to individual economic mineral deposits throughout the Dominion. This has been largely accomplished, and we have now the nucleus of a series of records of mines and mineral deposits, which can be continually added to, arranged for easy and ready reference.

"In July I attended the combined meeting of the Quebec and Nova Scotia Mining Associations held at Sydney, Cape Breton, and was hereby able to extend my personal acquaintanceship with the mining districts and operations. Visits were made to a number of the collieries as well as to the Coxheath copper mines.

"In the latter part of the year, the usual preparations were begun for issuing the circulars, &c., necessary for the collection of information of mining operations.

"As in past years numerous memoranda were prepared in answer to the inquiries of correspondents, some of which, from their wide scope took much time.

"Messrs. H. P. Brumell and L. L. Brophy, have, as heretofore, rendered efficient assistance in various branches of the work above referred to."

PALÆONTOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

Palæontology
and zoology.

Mr. Whiteaves reports as follows upon the work done in these branches of the department:—

"The letterpress of the second part of the third volume of 'Palæozoic Fossils,' referred to in the Summary Report of 1893, as having been commenced, has been completed and is now ready for publication. The part, as completed, is a monograph of the fossils of the Guelph formation of Ontario, consisting of about seventy pages of closely written foolscap, and will be illustrated by seven full page lithographic plates,

Geological Survey Department.

which have been drawn on stone by Mr. O. E. Prudhomme, from Palæontology.
original drawings made by Mr. L. M. Lambe.

“Through the kindness of the President and Fellows of the Geological Society of London, the Cretaceous fossils collected by Sir James Hector, in various parts of Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia, during Captain Palliser’s exploring expedition in 1857–60, have been lent to the writer for examination and study. A paper, in which the species represented in these collections are identified in accordance with the present state of our knowledge of the fossils of the Cretaceous rocks of North America, has been prepared for publication in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1894.

Sir J. Hector’s
fossils.

“In 1883, Mr. Walter Harvey, of Comox, V.I., made an unusually interesting collection of fossils, from the Cretaceous rocks of Hornby and Denman Islands, in the Strait of Georgia, which has been acquired by the Natural History Society of British Columbia. This collection has been lent to the writer by the society’s curator, Mr. John Fannin, and Mr. Harvey has supplemented it by the loan of an additional collection made by himself in the fall of 1874, at Hornby Island. A paper descriptive of some of the more important species in these collections, has been written for the current volume of Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, and specimens of each of the previously undescribed forms have been presented to the museum of the Survey. Dr. C. F. Newcombe, of Victoria, B.C., has kindly sent to the writer an interesting series of Cretaceous fossils collected by himself at the Sucia Islands in the spring of 1894. This collection contains a few forms that are either new to science or new to the Cretaceous fauna of these islands, especially a fine new species of *Cypræa*, and a list of the (thirty-four) species represented has been made and forwarded to Dr. Newcombe. The information gained from an examination and study of all these collections will be incorporated into the fourth and concluding part of the first volume of ‘Mesozoic Fossils,’ which is intended to consist of a revision of the fauna of the Queen Charlotte and Vancouver groups of islands, and which, it is hoped, will be completed in the spring. A preliminary examination has also been made of some Triassic fossils recently collected by Dr. G. M. Dawson, at several localities in British Columbia, and of small collections of Tertiary and Post-tertiary fossils made last summer by Dr. Newcombe at Carmanah Point and Sooke, V.I., and at the Sucia Islands.

Fossils from
British
Columbia.

“As will be seen by the detailed list which follows, the number of additions to the zoological series in the museum during the past year has been unusually large. Among them, are a good example of

Zoological
collections.

Zoological
collections.

the wapiti, two tusks of the narwhal, and a magnificent specimen of a large and probably undescribed alcyonarian, nearly three feet in height, collected at Work Inlet, near Port Simpson, B.C., and presented by Mr. O. J. Klotz. At the close of 1893, the Survey's series of the eggs of Canadian birds numbered not quite 100 species. Professor Macoun's extensive collections of this year in Assiniboia, have increased this number by sixty-four, and, in exchange for some of his duplicates, eggs of some thirty-five additional species have been obtained from Mr. Walter Raine. Mr. Low, also, during the spring of 1894, obtained an interesting series of bird's eggs from the Hamilton River, Labrador, including those of the American merganser, black duck, spruce partridge, osprey and Canada jay. The whole series, which now consists of upwards of 200 species, has been classified and labelled so as to be available for reference. In the fall, Professor Macoun made collections of the land and fresh water mollusca, but more particularly of the Unionidæ, of south-western Ontario. Since receiving these, the writer has prepared a systematic list of all the recent Unionidæ in the museum of the Survey, for publication in the 'Canadian Record of Science.' It gives the names of all the species known to occur in the Dominion, and to ensure as much accuracy as is attainable, specimens of most of the nominal species of *Anodonta*, and a few of the more critical forms of *Unio* have been kindly compared by Mr. Charles T. Simpson, with Dr. Lea's types of North American Unionidæ in the United States National Museum at Washington. The whole of the Survey's rather extensive collection of Canadian land and fresh water shells, too, has been re-labelled in accordance with the latest nomenclature. While attending the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Brooklyn, about eighty species of shells were obtained for the museum, in exchange for some of its duplicates. Two mammals, forty-seven birds, two turtles, and one snake, have been mounted by Mr. S. Herring, who has, as usual, gone over and cleaned all the mounted vertebrates in the museum. The collection of mounted birds and mammals which has been in course of preparation for the museum in connection with the Rocky Mountain Park at Banff, is now nearly completed and will shortly be despatched to its destination. It consists of eight specimens of Canadian mammals, and 259 Canadian birds, and a turtle, all of which have recently been mounted upon suitable stands and properly labelled.

Work by Mr.
Weston.

"Mr. T. C. Weston, from the first of January to the seventeenth of March (when he received his leave of absence) was occupied in museum work in the palæontological and ethnological collections, in labelling and arranging new specimens, in checking off

Geological Survey Department.

the specimens and models of gold returned from the World's Fair at Chicago, and reproducing such models as were not returned, in making numerous microscopic sections of rocks and fossils, &c. Previous to his superannuation on the first of August, he was granted four months leave of absence, and during most of this time he employed himself in collecting numerous fossils for the museum, from the Quebec group in and near Quebec city.

"The greater part of Dr. Ami's time has been occupied in determining the numerous collections of fossils brought in by officers of the department and others. Lists of the organic remains found associated with the ores of the Trunk Road Iron mine at Arisaig, Antigonish county, and those of the Nictaux iron ore district in Annapolis county, Nova Scotia, were prepared to supplement geological investigations recently carried on by Mr. Hugh Fletcher and Dr. L. W. Bailey in that province. A palæontological appendix to Dr. Ells's report on the geology of the south-western portion of the province of Quebec has been almost completed. This will contain lists of the species contained in the collections made by Dr. Ells, Dr. W. E. Deeks, Messrs. J. F. Whiteaves, T. C. Weston, the late James Richardson and others, from the Eastern Townships, between Lake Champlain, Lake Memphremagog and Montreal.

"Early in the year some 300 specimens of Canadian and foreign fossils were determined and labelled for the authorities of the museum of St. Laurent College, Montreal. A smaller collection sent by Mr. H. H. Blanchet was also determined and returned during the past year. The contents of the unclassified boxes of duplicate specimens in the largest room in the basement have been arranged chronologically and according to the provinces in the Dominion, and not much less than one thousand specimens of fossils were placed in the drawers of duplicate specimens (available for collections), which are fast being exhausted. Lists have been prepared of such of the fossils in the museum as are still unlabelled. A manuscript bibliography of Canadian palæontology has been continued, which will soon be completed and brought up to date. Records of additions to the palæontological and ethnological collections have been kept.

"Systematic lists of fossils were prepared as follows :

For Dr. R. W. Ells:—Specimens from nine localities in the south-western portion of the Province of Quebec.

For Mr. T. C. Weston:—Specimens from several localities in or near the City of Quebec.

For Mr. McInnes:—Specimens from Campement d'Ours, Lake Huron.

Work by Dr. Ami.
Lists of fossils prepared.

Palæontology
—Cont.

For Dr. R. Bell:—Specimens from fourteen localities in the Manitoulin Islands and Georgian Bay, Ont.

For Mr. N. J. Giroux:—Specimens from thirteen localities in the vicinity of Joliette, Que.

For Mr. Hugh Fletcher:—Specimens from six localities in various parts of Nova Scotia.

For Dr. L. W. Bailey:—Specimens from eight collections in the Nictaux and Moose River districts of Nova Scotia.

Some miscellaneous collections from twenty-four localities in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

“A preliminary study has also been made of the large collection of Silurian fossils collected by Mr. A. E. Barlow at Lake Temiscaming, of several collections of graptolites from the Eastern Townships, Rocky Mountains, Lower St. Lawrence, &c., collected by officers of the Survey and others.

Collections of
fossils
supplied.

“Collections of duplicate fossils have been sent to the following educational institutions in the country, or in exchange for other specimens :

1. Montreal High School, Montreal, Que. Collection of fossil plants from the coal formations of Canada.
2. Michigan University, Ann Arbor, for Dr. Carl Rominger. Specimens of *Prototaxites Loganii*, Dawson.
3. Provincial Museum of British Columbia. 169 specimens.
4. Prof. S. Calvin, State Geologist, Iowa. 156 specimens of Canadian fossils, in exchange for Devonian fossils received.
5. Mount St. Louis Academy, Montreal, Que. General collection 247 specimens.
6. Clarenceville Academy, Clarenceville, Que. General collection 220 specimens.
7. Shelburne Academy, Shelburne, Nova Scotia. General collection 320 specimens.
8. Peter Redpath Museum, McGill University, Montreal, Que. Middle Cambrian fossils from British Columbia, 23 specimens.
9. Rocky Mountain Park Museum, Banff, Alberta. Collection of Rocky Mountain fossils from Mt. Stephen and Anthracite. 23 specimens.
10. Museum of the Provincial University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man., 156 specimens, chiefly Devonian fossils from Lake Winnipegosis.

Geological Survey Department.

"The collection of fossils prepared last year for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, was this year forwarded to the Ontario School of Mining, Kingston. Palaeontology
—Cont.

"Collections have been submitted during the year to the following gentlemen for examination:—

"A series of sixty-one specimens of Canadian Palaeozoic Ostracoda to Prof. T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., London, the best authority on these minute organisms; a collection of fifty specimens of Pleistocene plants submitted to Sir J. W. Dawson, F.R.S., of Montreal, and a few specimens to Prof. C. D. Walcott and T. W. Stanton, Washington, D. C.

"During the past year Mr. Lambe has concluded a detailed study of the recent marine sponges of the North Pacific coast of America from British Columbia to the Arctic Ocean. These studies, begun in 1892, were mainly based upon collections made by Dr. Dawson in British Columbia and Behring Sea and recently supplemented by important material from Alaska, &c., collected by Dr. W. H. Dall and loaned by the Smithsonian Institution, and by some specimens obtained by Professor Macoun in 1893 off the coast of Vancouver Island. Two papers descriptive of the species represented in Dr. Dawson's collections, have been published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada for 1892 and 1893, and this year these have been supplemented by a paper descriptive of the sponges collected by Dr. Dall, which will appear in the current volume of the same publication. This last paper consists of detailed descriptions of twelve apparently new species, and determinations of twenty others from seventy-one localities. The paper is illustrated by three quarto plates. Work by Mr.
Lambe.

"He has also been engaged in assisting the writer in ascertaining the characters and relations of certain fossils from the Guelph formation of Ontario and of some fossils from the Cretaceous rocks of the Pacific Coast, and in making drawings of some of them to illustrate the reports or papers already mentioned.

"In October last, at the writer's suggestion, he began a study of Canadian fossil corals, having for its object a revision of this important and imperfectly understood group, and the discovery of any new facts that may throw light upon stratigraphical problems or be of interest to the systematic palaeontologist.

"The following is a list of specimens collected by officers of the Survey during the year 1894:— Contributions
to Museum.

Dr. G. M. Dawson:—

About forty specimens of Triassic fossils, fifty of Tertiary plants, eighteen of Tertiary insects, from British Columbia, and a few fossils from the Laramie of Highwood River, N.W.T.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

A number of Indian arrow and spear heads from British Columbia. Indian pipe from Nicola, B.C.

Professor Macoun :—

1,000 eggs of sixty-four species of Canadian birds, over 300 skins of birds and small mammals, about twenty species of fishes, a large series of reptiles, twenty-seven species of butterflies, and twenty-five species of land and fresh water shells from western Assiniboia, also a large series of land and fresh water shells from south western Ontario.

Dr. R. W. Ells and N. J. Giroux :—

Twenty-seven species of fossils from the Township of Nepean, Carleton, Ont., nineteen from the Trenton limestone at Hull, Que., thirty from the Trenton limestone at Hog's Back, Nepean, Ont., and three small slabs of fossils from Gloucester Township, Ont.

Hugh Fletcher :—

Seventeen specimens of Silurian fossils from the Trunk Road Iron Mine, Arisaig, N.S. About twenty specimens of Cambro-Silurian fossils from McNeil's Brook and Doctor's Brook, Arisaig, N. S.

R. Chalmers :—

Eighty specimens, representing about twenty species, of shells from the Leda Clay of the Baie des Chaleurs region. About a dozen specimens of four species of shells from the boulder clay at Negrotown Point, St. John, N. B.

A. P. Low :—

Eggs of fourteen species of birds from the Hamilton River, Labrador.

Two nests and eggs of Canada jay from Hamilton Inlet.

One skeleton each of the wolverene and lemming, three skins of the jumping mouse, one skin and skeleton of field mouse, twenty bird skins, and two skins of the land-locked salmon; all from the Hamilton River.

Collection of shells from Hamilton Inlet.

Seven small species of fossiliferous, bituminous and shaly limestone from Port Burwell, Cape Chidleigh, Labrador (loose).

J. McEvoy :—

Two stone pestles from Kamloops, B. C.

T. C. Weston :—

One hundred specimens of fossils from the *Shumardia* limestones at Point Lévis, Que., and one hundred and fifty from the limestones at Quebec city.

Geological Survey Department.

Dr. H. M. Ami :—

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

About sixty specimens of fossils from Sargent's Bay, Lake Memphremagog, fifty from the Trenton quarries at Hull, Que., and twenty specimens of *Scolithus* from the Potsdam sandstone of Carleton, Ont. A collection of Pleistocene shells from the railway cutting near Gilmour's grove, Chelsea, Que.

Specimen of the Jumping Mouse (*Zapus Hudsonicus*), from Tuck's Landing, Lake Memphremagog.

Dr. H. M. Ami and L. M. Lambe :—

About one hundred specimens of fossiliferous nodules from Beaserer's wharf, near Ottawa, Ont.

L. M. Lambe :—

One specimen of a star-fish from the Trenton limestone of the Ottawa district.

A. E. Barlow :—

500 specimens of Silurian fossils from the shores and islands of Lake Temiscaming.

One arrow head from Lake Temiscaming.

Hugh Fletcher and Dr. Bailey, per Dr. A. H. McKay :—

Fifteen collections of fossiliferous rocks and fossils from the Nictaux iron ore district, Annapolis county, N.S.

"The additions from other sources to the palæontological, zoological and ethnological collections during the year, are as follows :—

"By presentation :—

Sir J. W. Dawson, Montreal :—

Five specimens of *Pupa vetusta* and one of *Pupa Bigsbyi* from the South Joggins, Nova Scotia.

Five photographs of Carboniferous land shells from Canada and the United States.

Specimens of five species of *Naiadites* and *Anthracomya* from Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

Colonel C. C. Grant, Hamilton, Ont. :—

Thirty-one specimens of fossils from the Clinton and Niagara formations at Hamilton, Ont.

Thos. G. Connon, Brocton, N.Y. :—

Fine specimen of *Orthoceras Scammoni*, McChesney, from the Guelph formation, Elora, Ont.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

J. A. Valin, Ottawa :—

Two pyritized *Orthoceratites* (probably *Endoceras proteiforme*)
from the Utica shale, near Ottawa.

C. Constantine (Mounted Police) :—

Molar of Mammoth, from the Yukon river, near Nulatto.

J. A. Dresser, B.A., Aylmer, Que. :—

Three fragmentary specimens of *Pentamerus Knightii*, from Duds-
well, Que.

Otto J. Klotz, Ottawa :—

Tooth of Killer whale.

Four species of Cretaceous fossils, from Moose Jaw or Great Bend
Creek, Manitoba.

Fine specimen of an Alcyonarian, from Work Inlet, near Port
Simpson, B.C.

Dr. C. F. Newcombe, Victoria, B.C. :—

Two rare species of Cretaceous fossils, and five from the Pleisto-
cene of the Sucia Islands, Gulf of Georgia.

Walter Harvey, Comox, B.C. :—

Five species of Cretaceous fossils, from Hornby Island, B.C.

One rare species of Buccinum, from Alert Bay, B.C.

W. A. Fraser, Toronto, Ont. :—

Specimen of *Placuna placenta*, from Trincomalee.

Twenty specimens of Burmese shells.

W. E. Saunders, London, Ont. :—

One female Musk Turtle (*Aramochelys odoratus*), and one small
Map Turtle (*Malacoclemys geographicus*) from Rondeau, Ont.

Fine living example of the "Blowing Viper" or Hog-nose Snake
(*Heterodon platyrhinus*, Latreille), from London, Ont.

Richard Lake, Grenfell, Assa. :—

Eggs of fifteen species of Canadian birds, from Assiniboia.

Albert J. Hill, New Westminster, B.C. :—

Fine specimen of *Zirphœa crispata*, L., from Tacoma, Wash.

W. Borthwick, Ottawa :—

Live specimen of a scorpion, found among bananas.

Alex. Crowe, Ottawa :—

Nest and one egg of Chimney Swift (*Chaetura pelagica*), from near
Ottawa.

A. G. Kingston, Ottawa :—

Nineteen specimens of eggs of ten species of Canadian birds.

Geological Survey Department.

- A. McL. Hawks, Tacoma, Wash. :—
Three fine specimens of *Zirphœa crispata*, from Tacoma, Wash. Contributions
to museum—
Cont.
- Ambroise Charbonneau, Hull, Que. :—
Two enteroliths from gut of Sucker caught in the Madawaska
- Jean Parent, Billing's Bridge, Ont. :—
One young Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*).
- James Fletcher, Ottawa :—
Three specimens of *Planorbis nautilus*, var. *crisatus*, from ponds
at St. Louis dam, Ottawa.
- C. Esdale, Ottawa :—
Albino European House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) from New
Edinburgh.
- John McMenomy, Jun., Metcalfe, Ontario :—
Male American Hawk Owl (*Surnia ulula caparoch.*)
- Dr. C. J. H. Chipman, Ottawa :—
Saw-whet Owl (*Nyctale Acadica*).
- Duncan Mathewson, Ungava Bay, per A. P. Low :—
Two tusks of the Narwhal.
Collection of Eskimo carved ivory.
- J. A. Wilson, Rigolet, per A. P. Low :—
Skin of Ivory Gull.
- H. M. S. Cotter, North-west River, Hamilton Inlet, per A. P.
Low :—
Collection of Esquimaux carved ivory.
Model of Eskimo kayak.
Two bird skins.
- Joseph Michelin, North-west River, per A. P. Low :—
Skin of Jumping Mouse.
Skin of Flying Squirrel.
- John Grey, Pembroke, Ont. :—
Indian spear head of white jasper, from the Petewawa River.
- C. D. Graham, Ottawa :—
Iron axe head and iron ramrod, Grand Lake, Gatineau valley.
- John Perry, Aylmer, P.Q. :—
Arrow head found above Aylmer.
- A. B. Clark, Shuswap, B.C. :—
Mortar, found in bank of South Thompson River.
Pestle, South Thompson valley.

Contributions
to museum—
Cont.

Capt. Bloomfield Douglas :—

Stone arrow-head found near Forteau Bay, Labrador.

J. S. Larke, Commissioner for Canada, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago :—

Ancient Indian pottery from Kansas, U.S.A.

J. Ballantyne, Ottawa :—

Stone gouge, found in Graham's brick yard, Ottawa.

Rev. D. Jennings, M.A., Port Essington, B.C. :—

Medicine man's charm.

By Exchange :—

Eggs of thirty-five species of Canadian birds.

Eighty species of exotic shells.

By Purchase :—

Twenty Cretaceous fossils from the North-west Territories.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Natural
history.

Under this head Professor Macoun reports as follows :—

“After the date of my last summary report, I was for some time occupied in completing the examination of the collections made on Vancouver Island and in bringing up to date the catalogue of Canadian birds, which was accomplished before I took the field last May.

Fauna and
flora of the
North-west.

“It was decided that the past summer should be the first of several seasons devoted to field work on the fauna and flora of the North-west, where many gaps in our knowledge remain to be filled, before it will be possible to give a collective account of the natural history of that great country. With this purpose in view, Mr. William Spreadborough was instructed to proceed to Medicine Hat, Assiniboia, on the first of April, and commence work by securing skins of the birds which pass that point during their spring migration. Mr. Spreadborough is well fitted for this work, as in addition to his previous knowledge of birds he had acted as field assistant for me every season since 1889. In 1891 he was stationed at Banff early in the season, in 1892 at Indian Head, and if possible it is intended to station him at Moose Jaw or some other suitable point in the spring of 1895. When this work has been completed, it will be possible to trace the main lines of migration of the various species as well as their distribution in longitude.

“On May 30th I joined Mr. Spreadborough, and after a few days spent in the vicinity of Medicine Hat and Lethbridge, we, on June 8th, moved camp to Crane Lake, eighty miles to the eastward. Crane

Geological Survey Department.

Lake was chosen as a collecting and observing point because of the numerous lakes and marshes in that vicinity about which many species of water-fowl and waders were breeding. Within a radius of ten miles, we collected the eggs of sixty-four species of birds and made notes of their nesting habits. A complete list of the plants growing in that neighbourhood was also made, and specimens of over 300 species were collected. Fourteen days were spent in this work and on June 22nd, we drove out to the North Branch of Swift Current Creek, in Cypress Hills, a distance of twenty miles, and collected there until the 30th, when we returned to Crane lake. Here I found, to my great regret, instructions waiting me to close the field work and return to Ottawa, which was accordingly done.

“ My collections for the season consisted of over 500 species of plants, about 1000 eggs, and over 300 skins of birds and small mammals; about twenty species of fishes, and twenty-seven species of butterflies. All but the bird skins, which were collected earlier in the season, were the result of five weeks work. Further collections, including one of 550 species of plants, were made in the vicinity of Ottawa during the latter part of the summer. Natural history—
Cont. Collections made.

“ During the spring of this year, I examined collections of plants made by Mr. Jas. Tyrrell in the Barren Grounds, Mr. James Bain at Laggan in the Rocky Mountains, Mrs. Brodie in the neighbourhood of Quebec and Toronto, and by Mr. John Moser in New Brunswick, besides many smaller collections. This autumn I have examined and named over 1,000 species of our own collecting, those collected by Mr. A. P. Low, in Labrador, a collection from the region of the Canada-Alaska boundary made by Mr. Otto Klotz and one of his assistants Mr. Canavan, and a collection from Niagara Falls by Mr. Roderick Cameron. Collections of plants examined.

“ For some years past the greater part of the work connected with the determination of flowering plants and their arrangement in the herbarium has been in charge of my assistant Mr. James Macoun, but during his absence on special service in connection with the Behring Sea Commission this work fell considerably into arrears. On his return to this Department in July, 1893, most of the collections of 1891 and 1892 had still to be worked over, and this occupied the greater part of the winter months. A certain number of duplicates were also arranged by him for distribution. Two of the herbarium cases were also re-arranged in a permanent manner. This work will be continued as time permits. Herbarium.

“ Since December 31st, 1893, 2,808 sheets of botanical specimens have been sent to scientific institutions and individuals, for the most

Natural history—
Cont.

part in exchange for specimens received for our herbarium. The herbaria to which the largest number of specimens were sent, are:—

British Museum.....	379
United States National Museum.....	260
University of California.....	358
Kew Gardens.....	177
Harvard University.....	451
Columbia College.....	349
San Francisco Academy of Sciences.....	200

Exchanges of plants.

“Specimens have been received from all the institutions mentioned above with the exception of the British Museum and Kew. In addition to these, many valuable contributions have been received from individuals and institutions not included in the above list. Among the more important of these is an almost complete series of the flowering plants of Norway, consisting of 1,257 species from the Botanical Museum at Christiania; more than 1,000 species of cryptogams from the herbarium of the distinguished bryologist, Dr. Lindberg; a full set of the algae of Greenland, from the University of Copenhagen, which completes the collection of the flora of Greenland, sent us from Copenhagen; 400 species of fungi from Dr. Ellis, and smaller collections from New South Wales and Natal. It still remains to supply Canadian specimens in exchange for most of the above collections, and until this has been done I cannot avail myself of further advantageous offers of exchange, received.

“The arrangement of the collections of plants and birds intended for the museum of the Rocky Mountain Park, at Banff, Alberta, has also occupied some time. These collections constitute an almost complete representation of the birds and flowering plants found within the limits of the park.”

Report by Mr. J. Fletcher.

Mr. James Fletcher, in charge of the entomological collections, makes the following report upon them:—

“I have to report that the collections are all in an excellent state of preservation, and that valuable additions have been made during the past year. The most important of these are the following:—

1. A collection of Coleoptera containing many rare and little known species from the Queen Charlotte Islands and the adjacent part of British Columbia. This collection was made by Rev. J. H. Keen, of Massett, Q.C.I., and contains over two hundred species, most of which are worked out and mounted ready for the cabinets.
2. A general collection of insects made chiefly by Mr. Otto Klotz; but also by other members of the Canada-Alaska boundary survey.

Geological Survey Department.

3. Collections of Lepidoptera made by Prof. Macoun and Mr. J. McEvoy, in Assiniboia and the Kamloops district of British Columbia respectively. Entomological collections.
4. A collection of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera, made by Mr. A. P. Low, in Labrador. This is a small collection, but contains some very interesting species.
5. A small collection made by J. C. Gwillim, at Moose Jaw, N.W.T., and Wabigoon, Ont.

“With the exception of a few of the specimens in Nos. 1 and 2, in the above list, all of the insects in these collections have been identified and listed, and are ready for arrangement in the cabinets.

“In addition to the above, type specimens of three new species of Orthoptera have been received from Mr. A. P. Morse, of Wellesley, Mass., viz., *Spharagemon æquale*, Say sub-sp. *Scudderi*, Morse; *S. saxatile*, Morse, *S. bolli*, Scudder.”

MAPS.

Mr. James White was, on April 9th last, placed in charge of the mapping and draughting work, as successor to the late Mr. Scott Barlow, although not formally appointed till Oct. 26th. Much of his time has been occupied in rearranging the maps and plans in the office, but this cannot be successfully completed till such time as it may be possible to index and catalogue the whole. The ordinary routine work in connection with the laying down of projections and supervising the draughting generally has also been attended to. In addition, some progress has been made toward the completion of an index of altitudes throughout Canada. Maps.

In the subjoined list, it will be observed that a number of the maps given in the corresponding list of last year as incomplete or ready for the engraver, reappear in the same condition, while considerable numbers have been added as ‘ready for engraving.’ This results chiefly from the small amount of money, in proportion to the work, which it has been found possible to devote to map engraving and printing during the past year. The accumulation of unpublished material of this kind is becoming a source of embarrassment and must be regarded also as a loss to the public. In addition to the maps enumerated below, there are several others which have already been compiled, but which it has not been decided to publish in their present form. There are also some for which the whole of the material has been collected, but of which it has not yet been possible to complete the compilation and draughting. Delays in publication.

Maps.

Maps in course of preparation and published during the past year :—

	Area Sq. Miles.
British Columbia, Kamloops sheet (Dr. Dawson), in hands of engraver. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	6,400
British Columbia, Shuswap sheet (Dr. Dawson), in progress. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	6,400
British Columbia, West Kootanie sheet (Mr. McConnell), in progress. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	6,400
British Columbia, exploratory survey of the Finlay and Omenica rivers (Mr. McConnell), ready for engraver. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch.....	7,000
Athabasca Territory and British Columbia (three sheets), to illustrate the work of Mr. McConnell, 1889-90, and extending from longitude 110° W. to 120° W. and latitude 54° N. to 60° N., ready for engraver. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch.....	150,000
North-eastern Manitoba, Lake Winnipeg, (Mr. Dowling), ready for engraver. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch.....	20,000
North-western Ontario, Sheet No. 6, Seine River Sheet, (Messrs. Smith and McInnes), ready for engraver. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	3,456
North-western Ontario, Sheet No. 9, Lake Shebandowan sheet, (Mr. McInnes), ready for engraver. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.	3,456
North-western Ontario, Lake Nipigon, (Messrs. McInnes and Dowling), in progress. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	3,900
Ontario, Sheet No. 129, Mississagui River sheet, (Dr. Bell), in progress. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	3,456
Ontario, Sheet No. 126, Manitoulin Island sheet, (Dr. Bell), in hands of engraver. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	3,456
Ontario, Sheet No. 125, French River sheet, (Dr. Bell), ready for engraver. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	3,456
Ontario, Sheet No. 131, Lake Nipissing sheet, (Mr. Barlow), ready for engraver. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	3,456
Ontario, Sheet No. 138, Lake Temiscaming sheet, (Mr. Barlow), nearly ready for engraver. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	3,456
Ontario, Kingston and Pembroke mining district, (Mr. White), ready for engraver. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	1,700
Quebec, Lièvre River and Templeton phosphate mining district, 2 sheets, (Messrs. Ingall and White), in hands of engraver. Scale 40 chains = 1 inch.....	220
Quebec, N. W., quarter sheet-Eastern Townships map (Messrs. Adams and Giroux), in progress. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.	7,100

Geological Survey Department.

	Area Sq. Miles.	Maps— <i>Cont.</i>
Quebec, S. W., quarter sheet, Eastern Townships map, (Dr. Ells) in hands of engraver. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	7,100	
Quebec, sketch map of part of Berthier, Joliette, L'Assomption, Terrebonne, Montcalm, Argenteuil and Ottawa Counties, (Dr. Adams), in progress. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch.....	3,600	
Quebec, township of Brandon (Dr. Adams), ready for draughtsman. Scale 2 miles = 1 inch.....	90	
Quebec, Lake St. John district (four sheets), (Mr. Low), in progress. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	13,824	
Quebec and North-east Territory, Labrador Peninsula, extending from the Atlantic Ocean to Hudson Bay and from river St. Lawrence to Hudson strait (Mr. Low), in progress.....	525,000	
Quebec and North-east Territory, Labrador Peninsula (Mr. Low). Scale 150 miles = 1 inch. Published herewith.		
New Brunswick, surface geology (Mr. Chalmers), quarter-sheet 1 N. W., in progress. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	3,456	
New Brunswick, surface geology (Mr. Chalmers) quarter-sheet, 2 S. W., in progress. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	3,456	
New Brunswick, surface geology (Mr. Chalmers), quarter-sheet, 2 S. E., ready for engraver. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch..	3,456	
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, surface geology (Mr. Chalmers), quarter-sheet 5 S. W., ready for engraver. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	1,500	
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, surface geology (Mr. Chalmers), quarter-sheet, 4 N. W., ready for engraver. Scale 4 miles = 1 inch.....	3,456	
Nova Scotia, Eight sheets, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32, Antigonish and Guysborough Counties, (part) (Messrs. Fletcher & Faribault), were published in 1894. Scale 1 mile = 1 inch.....	2,304	
Nova Scotia, Six sheets, Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, Antigonish and Guysborough counties, part (Messrs. Fletcher & Faribault), will be published about March, 1895. Scale 1 mile = 1 inch.....	1,738	
Nova Scotia, Fourteen sheets, Nos. 39 to 52 (incl) Pictou and eastern part of Colchester and Halifax counties (Messrs. Fletcher & Faribault), ready for engraver. Scale 1 mile = 1 inch.....	3,024	

Maps—Cont.

	Area Sq. Miles.
Nova Scotia, Twenty-one sheets, Nos. 53 to 69 (incl) 76, 82, 100 and 101, Halifax Colchester, Cumberland and Hants counties (part) (Messrs. Fletcher & Faribault), nearly ready for engraver. Scale 1 mile = 1 inch.....	4,536
Nova Scotia, sketch map of South-western part of Nova Scotia. Prof. Bailey. Scale 8 miles = 1 inch. Published in 1894.	6,400

LIBRARY.

Publications
distributed
and sold.

Dr. Thorburn, Librarian, reports that during the year ending 31st December, there were distributed 5,666 copies of the Survey publications, comprising reports, special reports and maps, of these 4,077 were distributed in Canada and the balance, 1,589, were sent to other countries. It will be seen that there is a large falling off in the number distributed this year as compared with the previous year when the number sent out was 12,891. This is to be accounted for by the fact that, last year, a considerable number of certain publications were distributed gratuitously at the Chicago Exhibition, and to the further fact that no copies of the Report, Vol. VI., 1892-93, have been sent this year to our general exchange list, the printing of that volume being as yet incomplete.

Sales of publications by the Librarian during the year, including reports and maps numbered 1,707, the amount received therefor being \$245.79.

Publications
received.

During the year 1894, the number of publications received as donations or exchanges was 2,403, the number purchased 36, and the periodicals subscribed for, 32.

The letters received in connection with the distribution of the publications were 658, besides 784 acknowledgments.

The number of letters sent out from the library was 605, and in addition to these 615 acknowledgments were sent to our exchanges and to others from whom publications were received.

Library.

The number of books bound during the year was 99.

It may be stated that there are now in the library about 10,500 volumes, being largely of a technical character, relating to geological, mineralogical, palæontological, zoological and botanical subjects.

Geological Survey Department.

The annex added to the library in 1892, has been nearly filled up Library. with books and there seems no way of further enlarging the accommodation for the library in the present building.

The library is open to the public for reference during office hours, but books are not allowed to be removed from the building.

VISITORS.

During the past year, the number of visitors to the museum has been Visitors. greater than ever before, amounting to 26,000, an increase of 5,000 over 1893. These include many strangers from almost all parts of the world and it is to be regretted that the dimensions and character of the present building does not admit of a more adequate and striking representation of the mineral wealth of the country.

STAFF, APPROPRIATION, EXPENDITURE AND CORRESPONDENCE.

The total present strength of the staff, including all employees, professional and ordinary, is 51. Staff.

During the calendar year the following changes in the permanent staff have taken place :

Mr. Scott Barlow, died.

Mr. W. R. McEwan, died.

Mr. A. S. Cochrane, died.

Mr. T. C. Weston, superannuated.

Mr. James White, appointed chief draughtsman and geographer, vice Mr. Scott Barlow.

Appropriation
and expendi-
ture.

The funds available for the work, and the expenditure of the Department during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1894, were :

	Grant.	Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Civil list	50,732 50	
Geological Survey and Museum appropriation	60,182 50	
Civil list, salaries		49,212 33
Exploration and survey		36,773 84
Wages of temporary employees		17,276 19
Boring operations, Deloraine		132 00
Printing and lithography		4,856 19
Purchase of specimens		51 51
Purchase of books and instruments		834 78
Purchase of chemicals and laboratory apparatus		265 41
Stationery, mapping materials and Queen's Printer		617 35
Columbian Exhibition		2,947 45
Incidental and other expenses		1,430 42
Advances to explorers on account, 1894-95		214 63
		114,612 10
Less—Paid in 1892-93 on account 1893-94. . \$4,075 00		
Unpaid 30th June, 1894..... 1,142 92		
		5,217 29
		109,394 18
Unexpended balance Civil-list appropriation		1,520 17
do do Geological Survey appropriation		0 65
	110,915 00	110,915 00

The correspondence of the department shows a total of 9,592 letters sent, and 7,650 received.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

GEORGE M. DAWSON,

Deputy Head and Director.

58 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 13 B.)

A. 1895.

1894.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA.

58 Victoria. Sessional Papers (No. 13 B.) A. 1895.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

G. M. DAWSON, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., DIRECTOR.

MINERAL STATISTICS AND MINES

SUMMARY

OF THE

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA

FOR

1894.

ELFRIC DREW INGALL, M.E.

*Associate of the Royal School of Mines, England,
Mining Engineer to the Geological Survey of Canada.*

H. P. BRUMELL, F.G.S.A.

Assistant.



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF PARLIAMENT.

No. 555.

Mineral Statistics.

TO G. M. DAWSON, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., ETC.

Director of the Geological Survey.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual Preliminary Statistical Table of the Mineral Production of Canada.

As shown in the explanatory notes attached to the table, some of the returns are estimated. The figures given, however, are close approximations and will be revised when re-issued later with the complete report of the Division for the year.

This report will as usual contain further statistical details regarding the various mineral industries, as well as the most recent available information regarding mineral discovery and development in Canada.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ELFRIC DREW INGALL,

Geological Survey of Canada.

(Division of Mineral Statistics and Mines).

30th March, 1895.

SUMMARY OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA IN 1894.

(Subject to revision.)

PRODUCT.	Quantity (a).	Value.
<i>Metallic.</i>		
Copper (b).....lbs.	8,481,685	\$ 805,760
Gold (c).....ozs.	52,992	954,451
Iron ore (d).....tons.	109,991	226,611
“ , chromic.....“	2,215	36,946
Lead (e).....lbs.	5,792,700	188,262
Nickel (f).....“	4,907,430	2,061,120
Platinum.....“		1,000
Silver (g).....ozs.	649,586	409,239
Total metallic.....		\$4,683,389
<i>Non-Metallic.</i>		
Arsenic.....tons.	7	\$ 420
Asbestos.....“	7,630	420,825
Coal.....“	3,853,235	8,447,329
Coke (h).....“	57,768	147,861
Fire clay.....“	252	515
Grindstones.....“	3,757	32,717
Gypsum.....“	223,631	202,031
Limestone, flux.....“	35,101	34,347
Lithographic stone.....“	180	30,000
Manganese.....“	74	4,180
* Mica.....“		50,000
Mineral water.....galls.	511,460	95,040
Moulding sand.....tons.	3,074	6,148
Natural gas (j).....“		313,754
Ochres.....tons.	1,155	11,120
Petroleum (k).....bbls.	829,104	835,322
Phosphate (l).....tons.	7,290	43,940
Precious stones.....“		1,500
Pyrites.....tons.	40,527	121,581
Salt.....“	57,199	170,687
Soapstone.....“	916	1,640
Whiting.....bbls.	500	750
<i>Structural Materials.</i>		
* Bricks.....“		\$1,800,000
* Building stone.....“		1,200,000
Cement.....bbls.	107,327	140,659
Flagstones.....sq. ft.	152,700	5,298
Granite.....tons.	16,392	109,936
* Lime.....“		900,000

* Estimated.

Mineral Statistics.

SUMMARY OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTION OF CANADA IN 1894--Cont.

(Subject to revision.)

PRODUCT.	Quantity (a).	Value.
<i>Structural Materials.</i>		
Pottery		\$ 113,874
Roofing cement tons.	565	1,978
Sand and gravels (exports) "	324,656	86,940
Sewer pipe		250,325
Slate		75,550
Terra-cotta (m)		65,600
* Tiles		200,000
Total non-metallic		\$15,921,867
Total metallic		4,683,389
Estimated value of mineral products not returned, largely structural materials and graphite		294,744
1894. Total		\$20,900,000
1893 "		\$19,250,000
1892 "		19,500,000
1891 "		20,500,000
1890 "		18,000,000
1889 "		14,500,000
1888 "		13,500,000
1887 "		12,500,000
1886 "		12,000,000

(a) Quantity marketed, except when otherwise specified. Tons are of 2,000 lbs.

(b) Copper contents of ore, matte, etc., at 9½ cents per lb.

(c) Nova Scotia and Ontario gold at \$19.50, Quebec at \$18, and British Columbia and Yukon at \$17 per oz.

(d) Of this quantity 108,871 tons were converted into pig-iron, producing 49,967 tons, valued at the furnaces at \$646,447.

(e) Lead contents of ore, etc., at 3¼ cents per lb.

(f) Nickel contents of ore, matte, etc., at 42 cents per lb.

(g) Silver contents of ore, etc., at 63 cents per oz.

(h) Oven coke, all the production of Nova Scotia.

(j) Gross return from sale of gas.

(k) Calculated from inspection returns, at 100 galls. crude to 38 refined oil, and computed at \$1.00¾ per bbl. of 35 imp. galls. The barrel of refined oil is assumed to contain 42 imp. galls.

(l) Railway shipments at average price of \$6 per ton.

(m) Includes structural and ornamental terra-cotta.

* Estimated.

58 Victoria.

Sessional Papers (No. 14.)

A. 1895

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE

1894

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

-1895

[No. 14—1895.] *Price 25 cents.*

Department of Indian Affairs.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada, &c., &c., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. MAYNE DALY,

Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

OTTAWA, 31st January, 1895.

Department of Indian Affairs.

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Department of Indian Affairs.

REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

—oo—

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 31st December, 1894.

To the Honourable T. MAYNE DALY,
Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of this department for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

Since the several reports of the superintendents, principals of industrial schools, and agents, to which I have the honour to refer you, treat in detail of the various matters under their respective jurisdiction, it would be superfluous for me to traverse the ground already covered by them.

Suffice it to remark, with gratitude, that on the whole the year has been characterized by the same tranquillity and prosperity which marked the immediately preceding one, and indeed has been even more favourable to the Indians, inasmuch as they have been spared the severity of the weather experienced during the winter of 1892-93.

I had entertained the expectation of being able to do more visiting among the reserves during the year than I have managed to accomplish, and have had reluctantly to defer until next season an intended visit to the Maritime Provinces, which I hope to be then able to accomplish.

It seemed to me to be of paramount importance to get rid as fast as possible of many matters of long standing, some of which are of somewhat complicated character, and a source of no small irritation to all concerned so long as they remain open. To such, therefore, I have devoted a considerable proportion of my time, and am glad to state that good headway has been made in the direction of disposing of them.

CONDITION OF INDIANS IN THE OLDER PROVINCES.

Such visits as time could be found for, in addition to a hurried one to Manitoba and the North-west Territories, have been paid to parts of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and I was naturally greatly interested in coming, for the first time since the extension of the sphere of my duties, into contact with many of the bands within these older provinces. I feel assured that the personal acquaintance with them and their environment, thus gained, will be of much service to the department in dealing with their affairs.

In this connection I may remark that I have been somewhat disappointed to observe a want of that energy and progress which are such striking features of not a little of the Indian life of the west. Some of the bands which have reached a point towards which many in the west are still struggling, manifest a lack of desire for further improvement, and do not care to avail themselves of the machinery provided by the "Advancement Act." There seems, generally speaking, to be too much inclination to take advantage of such exemptions as special legislation has necessarily provided for the protection of Indians in the earlier stages of evolution, and to shrink from assuming the responsibilities of citizenship. It will be the department's earnest endeavour to trace to their sources the causes productive of this apathetic attitude, and to provide the necessary incentive to further progress, for experience has shown that Indians are peculiarly sensitive to the operation of the law by which, when progression ceases, retrogression begins.

With regard to the condition of some of the bands referred to, probably the introduction of the system of close supervision and tuition which has worked so well in the North-west would have the desired effect, and I propose, with your approval, to make an experiment in the direction indicated, beginning with some of those Indians who usually remain in the vicinity of their reserve, and who could probably be most readily induced to settle down and make a livelihood there.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

In Manitoba and the North-west such inspection as time admitted of produced the impression of a very satisfactory state of affairs. Although, as before said, nothing would be gained by going over matters already described by others, the following extracts, copied from agents' reports which in the course of the ordinary routine have been received during the month immediately preceding the date of this of mine, may be given as a fair illustration of how matters progress on the various reserves in Manitoba and the North-west Territories.

The agent at Assiniboine Reserve writes :—

"It gives me much pleasure to be able to report that these Indians have worked very hard during the past month. They have done a large amount of fall ploughing, built some new houses and repaired old ones, plastered all their stables, repaired doors, &c., to make them comfortable for the stock in winter. They have also hauled and stacked a large quantity of hay, handy to their stables, and have put up stanchions for holding cattle. These Indians are making fair progress in what may be called 'mixed farming.' They are raising wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, turnips, carrots and onions, cattle for beef, sheep, pigs and poultry, and a few make butter.

Department of Indian Affairs.

"I may also state that the Indian women of this agency are becoming more industrious every year; they knit socks, mitts, gloves, and mufflers for their families; they also tan hides for robes for white settlers. The young women make moccasins, while the old women prepare the leather. The health of the Indians has been good. Cattle, sheep, and horses are in good condition and being well attended to."

Birtle Agency.—"The Indians have cultivated more potatoes this year than formerly. The yield has been good, and it is to be hoped that another year a larger area will be put in. The general health of the Indians has been good. A number in the bands make butter for their own use; in fact, have at different times offered it for sale."

Touchwood Hills Agency.—"The Indians have been employed in preparing their houses and stables for winter, and in addition Muscowequan's Band, in the latter part of October, were working repairing the boarding school, making willow-laths, some nailing on the laths, others plastering outside. The work on the school has all been done by Indians. The live stock on the different reserves is in good condition, and the health of the Indians is also good."

Onion Lake Agency.—"The threshing has been completed. Considerable fall ploughing has been done. The Indians have 'mudded' and whitewashed their dwellings and stables, making them comfortable for the winter.

"The Indian women can handle and milk their cows fairly well. A number make butter for their own use. The milk and butter, with the help of the government rations, assist them in living.

"The cattle are all in good condition, and the young animals thriving well. The general health of the Indians is good."

Saddle Lake Agency.—"Seventy acres were fall-ploughed on Saddle Lake Reserve, and eighty on that of Blue Quill. The dwelling-houses and the stables of these Indians are about all mudded and made comfortable for the winter, and at present the corrals are being repaired and strengthened. The cattle are in good condition. Some families are making butter."

Edmonton Agency.—"The Indians are in good health and during the month have been busy ploughing, building and mudding stables, and whitewashing their houses. The cattle are in good condition.

"On Michel's Reserve the women nearly all make butter and keep a few hens.

"During September we had a number of visitors at the agency, amongst others being Mr. Ham, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Colmer and Mr. Charbonneau, of the Montreal press. These gentlemen expressed themselves as being highly pleased with everything they saw, and were particularly struck with the successful growing of tobacco, the crop being quite as good as any they had ever seen in any part of this continent. I am trying to cure these plants. I distributed some plants to about 25 different Indians this spring, and they all grew them successfully."

Blackfoot Reserve.—"The Indians have been engaged in fall-ploughing, working at irrigation ditch, mining and hauling coal, repairing and whitewashing their houses. There has been a large amount of work done on the irrigation ditch. The general health of the Indians is good. Horses and cattle are in good condition. Indians that have heifers have retained enough hay to supply them, and others have had permission to sell hay. Indians at Lower Reserve have stored considerable potato seed. The conduct of the Indians has been good."

Coutcheecheing Agency.—"All the Indians here had good crops, with one exception, and there was no sickness on the reserve. On the 24th, we reached Manitou Rapids. The Indians on this reserve were improving their dwelling-houses. Whilst I was on the reserve three Indians cut 900 feet of lumber from the mill for this purpose, and intend paying for it out of the money that they will get for their hay. Before leaving the reserve I went to see a new house built by Kay-bay-ga-bo. It is 20 x 26, with 13 feet walls, magnificent logs, splendidly hewn and dove-tailed, plastered with lime, and whitewashed on the inside. He intends putting on a drop-siding as soon as he can afford it; has a cellar 12 x 10 feet, lined with cedar logs.

"I found everything proceeding satisfactorily on all the reserves."

Piegan Reserve.—“The Indians were at work during the early part of the month, taking up and housing their potatoes. The yield and quality were good. Having finished their crops, the Indians then began to thoroughly clean and whitewash their houses, both inside and out. A good amount of hauling has been done throughout the month by the Indians, including coal for house, blacksmith's shop, agency buildings, and all Indian requirements. They have been hauling building logs and corral-poles from the timber limit. The health of the Indians has been very good throughout the month.”

Sarcee Reserve.—“The Indians were chiefly employed in hauling hay to Calgary, erecting and repairing buildings, road-making, cutting wood, ploughing, &c. Thirty-seven acres of fall-ploughing has been done. Five houses have been built, three of good hewn logs, and two of round timber; four are completed, and one has to be roofed. Most of the houses have been whitewashed and made comfortable for the winter, and others will be attended to after payments. The Indians have worked well and are in good health. They were eager to obtain work from the settlers, and accepted every chance offered them. This year they will appreciate the benefits of their labour at haying more than heretofore, as they have not incurred any debts. All the men in the band are good haymakers, and are eager to be allowed to work during haying.”

Moose Mountain Agency.—“The Indians have got through the threshing of their grain and the ploughing of all their stubble, and the backsetting of what was broken in the spring, and have done freighting from Moosomin; have hauled logs for stables, which they have built and plastered, some being floored. They have built some new corrals and got out wood for sale to settlers. A number of new dwelling-houses have also been built. The health of the Indians has been good, and their stock is in fine condition.”

Carlton Agency.—“Indians have done a fair quantity of fall-ploughing. Many houses have been built and repaired, and stables have been erected. Old houses have been repaired, roofs raised, buildings plastered and whitewashed, and in some cases kitchens added. The health of the Indians has been good. It has not been necessary to call in a doctor since last July. The cattle throughout the district have been well cared for.”

File Hills Agency.—“Since securing the grain and root crops the Indians have been busy building new houses and stables, and whitewashing and mudding their houses and stables, and preparing for winter. The stock on the different reserves is in splendid condition. The general health of the Indians is good.”

Duck Lake Agency.—“Indian matters are progressing favourably in this agency. During the fall, Indians have been engaged ploughing and fixing up their houses and stables for the winter. Some are away hunting. The health of the Indians has on the whole been fair. Their cattle are in fine condition, and the women are beginning to milk and make butter.”

Muscowpetung's Agency.—“Piapot's and Muscowpetung's Indians have been engaged hauling and selling hay at Regina, and Pasquah's Band has been hauling wood for sale. The earnings for October have been considerable. Six new houses and four stables have been erected at Piapot's, two houses and one stable at Muscowpetung's, and all the houses and stables on the reserves have been repaired or are undergoing repairs, and when completed will be comfortable for the winter. The Indians have supported themselves from the proceeds of their earnings and hunting, and have lived very well. The Sioux are returning home from their outside employment, and are preparing for the winter. The Indians generally continue to enjoy good health, and appear to be contented and happy.”

Pelly.—“The general health of the Indians is good. They have been busy ploughing after finishing their hay and taking up roots, which has been well done. Everything has been safely stored for the winter. Cattle are in good condition and carefully looked after. Many of the women are making butter for themselves. Some are making and selling it. Brass's daughter has milked nine cows all summer, and has been selling 20 lbs. of butter per week. She has a good milk-house. Others are imitating her example, but on a smaller scale. The cattle are in good condition, and the return of calves is good. Sheep also have done well and have increased. The general health of the Indians is fair.

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"The new houses erected by Indians are substantially built and present a neat appearance. Those who are supplying beef to the agency expend some of their money in the purchase of lumber for house flooring."

RECENT LEGISLATION.

An important feature of the management of Indian affairs during the year has been the enactment by Parliament, at its last session, of legislation which provides a remedy for several difficulties which have had to be contended against in the past.

While the whole of this legislation is essential, the most important provisions are those which relate to matters of probate and the distribution of estate of intestate Indians, trespass on reserves, the jurisdiction of Indian agents as *ex officio* magistrates, the establishment of industrial schools, and regulations for enforcement of attendance of children at Indian schools generally.

It may be remarked, relative to trespass on reserves, that the method of procedure for the removal of trespassers involved so much delay that frequently, when urgent occasion for prompt action arose, the necessity disappeared before action could be taken, and objectionable characters, influencing the Indians most injuriously, could enter upon the reserves with impunity and remain sufficiently long to do serious mischief.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

There is no feature of Indian work more important or deserving of more earnest attention at the hands of the department than education.

The extension of educational facilities for Indian children has necessitated a steadily increasing expenditure, which has pretty well kept pace with such gradual reduction of outlay upon assistance given to destitute Indians as their advance in the direction of self-support has rendered possible.

It may be admitted, moreover, that so far as can now be foreseen, little expectation may be entertained of appreciably reducing the expenditure for educational purposes during the present generation. Since, however, there is a consensus of opinion that the permanent elevation of the race depends upon the education of the young, the cost may be regarded as not only inevitable, but, when viewed with relation to the future interests of the country, as an excellent investment.

In order to ensure a proper return for the large outlay of funds, and to watch closely over the carrying out of the details of the policy adopted by the department with a view to getting the best possible results, I have established a school branch, which fully occupies a staff of three members. This has been done by means of some changes in the arrangement of the department's work, without increasing the aggregate number of clerks employed. The extension of educational work is being chiefly carried out in the direction of industrial and semi-industrial institutions, in which the children not only get the positive advantages of instruction superior to what could be given them on the reserves, but are removed from the retarding influences of contact with them.

In the past no small amount of difficulty has been experienced in getting Indian parents to consent to leave their children in these institutions for terms sufficiently long to enable them to receive permanent benefit; but it is very gratifying to observe that a

marked change is fast becoming apparent in the attitude of the parents generally toward the subject of the education of their children, and that they are beginning to realize its advantages, and to covet them for their offspring.

It is the growth of this better sentiment which justifies the introduction, without fear of exciting undue hostility, of measures for securing compulsory attendance at schools contemplated by the legislation of last session hereinbefore referred to.

It seems at least as reasonable to insist upon Indians, who are to an extent a privileged class, taking advantage of means provided for the mutual benefit of themselves and of the State, as to require white members of the commonwealth to subject their children to proper educational influences.

Advantage was recently taken of the opportunity afforded by an excursion to the west made by Miss E. Bolton, the principal of the Normal Kindergarten School, Ottawa, to get her to visit such of our industrial institutions in Manitoba and the North-west Territories as are readily accessible from the main line of railway, with a view to instructing those charged with the teaching of the younger children in the Kindergarten system, and from this very beneficial results may be confidently expected.

The following extracts from a report made by Miss Bolton, coming from so authoritative and disinterested a source, cannot fail to be received as most valuable testimony to the character of the work already done by the department.

Miss Bolton writes, *inter alia* :—“In conclusion, allow me to say that I was amazed and delighted at the educational advance made in your schools. Certainly, from a scientific standpoint, your schools will be on a very solid basis. There is no doubt in the mind of educators generally that there is no true education given which does not combine technical and intellectual training, and your half-day system seems to me to be the height of perfection. In many of the schools in Europe and the United States they have long had a somewhat similar course, but I do not think the half-day system prevails here as yet.

“Allow me to express the pleasure and profit to myself which this inspection of your schools has given me. When one sees the Indians in their native state, as I saw them, and then sees them and talks with them in the schools, as I did, one cannot fail to remark the great strides made, and even if only a few fulfil all your desire, yet your government has much cause to be thankful, as even in our schools, after centuries of training, the number are few who fully realize all our expectations.”

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAYTER REED,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PART I.

OF THE

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

INDIAN OFFICE,
BRANTFORD, ONT., 6th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report in duplicate, and tabular statement, on the Six Nations Reserve of the Grand River, for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The crops for the past year were good, but the amount sown was not as much as the previous year. On account of the low prices paid for grain, the Indians have gone more into stock-raising, in which there was quite an increase during the year.

There were a number of contracts awarded to members of the reserve by the Six Nations Council, principally for building bridges, and all gave general satisfaction.

The road work under the direction of Indian pathmasters is yearly well attended to. There were forty-three road warrants issued and all duly returned in accordance with the by-laws of the reserve. Those in default of performing their road work paid their fines; by this means the road work is better performed every year, and roads left in good condition.

During the past year fewer fires occurred on the reserve than any previous year. In case of fire the Nation pays one-third of the loss, which amounts to an insurance.

The agricultural society of the reserve, wholly under Indian management, held its annual fair in October last, which occupied three days as usual, and was very largely attended, particularly the two latter days. It certainly was a success. The exhibits are confined to the Indians, and their showing in every respect was equal to any township fair. Large numbers of whites attend the fair, numbers coming many miles. Two Indian bands usually are in attendance.

There are a number of members residing on the reserve who are not engaged in farming, or in any other business, and seek employment among the whites, particularly during the berry, hop-picking and flax-pulling seasons.

I am glad to add that this custom of seeking employment is not increasing, but the desire to remain on the reserve and cultivate the land is gaining yearly. The chiefs in council frequently refuse assistance to those when asked who neglect their homes and seek employment off the reserve, for they are anxious to encourage their members to cultivate their farms, and, if anxious to pick berries or hops or pull flax, to engage in the same on their own farms and give employment to those who have no land to cultivate.

The education on the reserve is given every attention. The school boards of the reserve are anxious to advance education among the Indians, and hope that the compulsory attendance will be enforced on the reserve.

The churches and Sunday schools under various denominations are doing good work and great interest is manifested in the work by Indians.

Pic-nics, garden parties, tea meetings and entertainments are frequently held on various parts of the reserve in order to raise money for church purposes, and large amounts are realized. An annual ploughing match is held on the reserve under the direction and control of the agricultural society, and is largely attended. Indians are the only competitors. They are generally good ploughmen, and frequently compete off the reserve in ploughing matches. At the provincial ploughing match held on the asylum grounds, Hamilton, last November, many prizes were carried off by Indians from this reserve and they were heartily congratulated by whites.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good as a community. During the winter and spring months an epidemic of "la grippe" largely increased the amount of sickness, measles and chicken-pox were also very prevalent. There were a great number of deaths among the old people from la grippe, and among young children from inflammation of the lungs, following measles and la grippe.

A number of difficult and delicate surgical operations were performed by Dr. J. A. Langrill, senior physician, and his assistant, Dr. W. F. Langrill, all of which were successful, or were of great benefit to the persons operated on. These were performed on the reserve and the attendants in every case were members of the reserve.

During the past summer months there was less than the usual amount of sickness, the epidemic of measles being the chief complaint. The physicians on the reserve were very busy vaccinating the Indians.

The census taken the past spring shows three thousand five hundred and fifty-seven members, being an increase of twenty-six over the previous year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. D. CAMERON,

Superintendent

WALPOLE ISLAND AGENCY,

WALLACEBURG, ONT., 13th September, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the Chippewas and Pottawattamies of Walpole Island for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

I have visited nearly every house on the reserve during the last month while engaged in taking the census, and find the people (all I may say) in good health.

The harvest just ended has been a very good one, the fall wheat being a fine crop, and never before in the history of Walpole Island has there been seen so many big straw stacks as can be seen there at the present time.

The spring crops, owing to the very long continuance of dry weather, will not be as good as could be desired, or expected, but there will be a fair crop of spring grain and roots, enough if it is taken care of to take the people well through the winter.

Preparations are now being made to sow fall wheat, which is found to give the best returns, and the crop just harvested has given great encouragement to the people to get in all they can. Some fine rains have fallen and the ground is in good order for ploughing and sowing.

The order of the department with regard to vaccination has been pretty generally observed, though there are some who have not brought their children to the places appointed by the doctor, and who have not in consequence been vaccinated. These will be attended to.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The Chippewa Band has increased since taking the census last year; the Pottawattamies have not quite held their own, though their decrease has been more on account of marriage to members of the Chippewa Band than on account of deaths.

The schools have been kept open, and attendance good during the year,—a good many of the more advanced children are at the Shingwauk Home and the Mount Elgin Institute.

Divine service is held regularly in both churches every Sunday, and taking everything into consideration, there is much to encourage and be thankful for.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. McKELVEY,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—1ST DIVISION,
SARNIA, 31st August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The band of Indians known as the Chippewas of Sarnia, which is under my agency, resides on Sarnia Reserve, situated on the banks of river St. Clair, and on Kettle Point and Aux Sables Reserves, on the shores of Lake Huron, all in the county of Lambton.

I am sorry to have to state that the Indians have suffered, in common with other farmers this year, from light crops.

The Indians of my agency have completed harvesting and have their grain threshed out.

The health of the Indians has been fairly good during this year, there being no contagious disease amongst them. They are generally well supplied with farming implements. A number of them have binders, with which they can take off their grain in a short time.

As you will see by my tabular statement, they are well supplied with horses, but they do not keep many cows, nor other stock.

I have started a register, which is almost completed, with Christian names, surnames and ages of the Indians. I find it difficult to obtain the ages correctly, as very few have any knowledge of their own ages.

Your obedient servant,

A. ENGLISH,

Indian Agent.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—2ND DIVISION,
STRATHROY, 29th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report, along with the tabular statement, showing the condition and progress of the three Indian bands within my agency for the year ended the 30th June last.

Oneidas of the Thames.

This band numbers seven hundred and sixty-eight, an increase of forty-two as compared with the previous year.

They live within the township of Delaware, in the county of Middlesex. On this reserve there are living twenty-seven Indians who do not belong to the band, and are in consequence not included in the tabular statement. There are three schools on the reserve, taught by white teachers, and which schools are kept open during the year. They are well attended, and appear to be doing good work.

The Church of England and the Methodist Church of Canada have each a mission on the reserve, and are doing a good work. The agricultural society of the reserve held its annual fair in October last, which occupied two days, and was largely attended, and was also a success in every respect.

The medical advisers have lately vaccinated quite a number of these Indians, in accordance with the instructions of the department.

Chippewas of the Thames.

This band numbers four hundred and forty, a decrease of sixteen as compared with the report of last year. They live within the township of Caradoc in the county of Middlesex, and have three schools, managed by themselves on their portion of the Caradoc Reserve, taught by two Indian teachers and one white teacher. The schools are kept open during the year. The attendance is not as satisfactory as it ought to be, partly owing to a number of families being away a large portion of the year making baskets and doing other work among whites, as well as some carelessness of parents in not sending their children to school.

Munceys of the Thames.

This band numbers one hundred and twenty-nine, a decrease of seven since last census. They, along with the Chippewa Band, occupy the same reserve within the Township of Caradoc, and have one school on their portion of the reserve. On this reserve the Church of England and the Methodist Church of Canada have each a fairly prosperous mission.

The Mount Elgin Institute and Industrial farm are situated on this reserve, and are under the able management of the Rev. W. W. Shepherd, where Indian boys learn trades and farming, and Indian girls, home-work, needle-work and dairying.

There are living on this reserve twenty-four Indians who do not belong to either of the bands owning the reserve, and consequently are not included in the census taken of the bands.

The medical adviser of the reserve has lately vaccinated a considerable number of the Indians.

The general health of the Indians within my agency has been good. There have been no epidemics among them during the year.

Their sanitary surroundings are upon the whole fairly clean and healthy.

The soil on both reserves is of first-class quality, and good for the raising of ordinary crops, or for pasturage.

The Indians are peaceable and progressing.

The usual number of blankets have been distributed to the poor and aged.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS GORDON,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY—3RD DIVISION.

HIGHGATE, ONTARIO, 29th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report and tabular statement on the condition and progress made by the Indians of the Moravian Band of the Thames for the year ended the 30th June, 1894.

The reserve upon which this band resides is situated in the township of Orford in the county of Elgin. The river Thames constitutes its northern boundary.

The soil is mostly a sandy loam, well adapted for general farming. The Indians are slowly improving their knowledge and methods of tilling the soil, and for the area of land under cultivation a fair number of bushels of good grain is obtained almost every year. Proper drainage is required, and is being pushed forward as fast as possible. Some three hundred rods of a large drain was completed last fall, and another one of nearly five hundred rods is to be constructed at once.

The roads and bridges are in good repair, the roads being much better than they are in the adjoining townships.

In April, 1893, the Indian Council passed a set of rules to compel parents and guardians to send their children to school. Since these rules came into force the attendance has been all that could be desired, except for a short time during April and May, when the measles kept a number of the children at home for a time. The measles have gone and the health of the Indians is good.

Farm stock has decreased in numbers since my last report to quite an extent, but the quality of all farm stock now on the reserve is far ahead of what it was a few years ago.

There are three churches on the reserve all doing good work.

The agricultural society continues very successful. It is a great benefit to the Indians.

A blacksmith shop has been opened on the reserve by Munroe Pheasant, who learned his trade at the Brantford Institute.

There have been no new buildings erected, and few changes in the old ones since my last report.

The population of the band is three hundred and four, an increase of two since my last report.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN BEATTIE,
Indian Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY, ONTARIO—1ST DIVISION,

INDIAN OFFICE, MANITOWANING, 15th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report and tabular statement with statistics of the Indians under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1894. Having been but recently appointed to the position of superintendent, my information must necessarily be meagre.

The Thessalon River Band numbers one hundred and seventy-three. They are mostly fishermen and pay but little attention to farming.

The Maganettawan Band numbers one hundred and eighty-four. They mostly live at West Bay, on the Manitoulin Island, where they have good farms, and mostly well

stocked. Some of them, however, work in the camps in winter and load vessels in summer. They are all very prosperous.

The Spanish River Band numbers five hundred and eighty-five; the first division of the band resides at Sagamook, on the Spanish River Reserve; the second division lives on the reserve on the left bank of the Spanish River and at Pogumasing and Biscotasing; the third division lives on the Manitoulin Island. They all appear to be in a prosperous condition.

The Whitefish Lake Band numbers one hundred and forty-two. They complain of the scarcity of furs and game, and that their hunting is not remunerative. Many of the Indians find employment as guides and some work on the Canadian Pacific Railway and in the lumber shanties.

The Ojibways of Mississauga River number one hundred and fifty-nine. Their condition seems to be fair. They also complain of the scarcity of game and fur. They farm but very little. They have a good school in the village and are rather intelligent.

The Point Groudin Band numbers forty-nine. I did not visit this reserve, as the Indians met me at Killarney. They are apparently very intelligent and industrious and follow fishing for a living mostly in summer, and work in the lumber camps in winter.

The French River Band numbers eighty-seven. The most of them reside at Sheguiandah, on the Manitoulin Island, where they have gardens or small farms, and are apparently well-to-do.

The Whitefish River Band numbers eighty-five. There were none of them at home when I visited their reserve, but they met me at different points and got their annuity. They are apparently well-to-do, and report having a good school and church under the auspices of the Church of England.

The Serpent River Band numbers one hundred and ten. These Indians find plenty of employment at the different saw-mills in the vicinity and are doing well.

The Tahgawinini Band numbers one hundred and fifty. They farm and fish and are very prosperous.

The Indians of Manitoulin Island "Unceded."

This band numbers one thousand and fifty-three; they are industrious and hard working Indians, and are prosperous and contented; they are good farmers and fishermen, and in winter take out timber on their reserve.

The Ojibways and Ottawas of the Manitoulin Island.

The Cockburn Island Band numbers seventy-nine; they are good workers and are self-sustaining and prosperous.

The Shesheguaning Band numbers one hundred and fifty-eight; they are industrious and are good farmers. The village is nicely situated at or near Bayfield's Sound; they have a number of very nice, comfortable houses in the village.

The West Bay Band numbers two hundred and sixty-one; they are successful farmers, and are well-to-do. They have a fine church and school under the auspices of the Catholic Church at Wikwemikong, both of which are well attended.

The Sucker Creek Band numbers one hundred and twelve. They are good farmers and well-to-do. They have a church and school under the auspices of the English Church.

The Sheguiandah Band numbers one hundred and forty-nine. The church and school are both under the auspices of the Church of England. The Indians are self-supporting, prosperous and contented and are fair farmers.

The South Bay Band numbers seventy-four. They fish and farm successfully. Their church and school are under the missionaries of Wikwemikong.

The Sucker Lake Band numbers twenty-one. They are now prosperous and contented.

Department of Indian Affairs

The Obidgewong Band numbers twenty-two. They farm pretty well, and in winter hunt, in which they are generally successful. Sixteen schools are in operation in this division and are fairly well attended, but still there is room for improvement.

Nothing has occurred to mar the prosperity the Indians have enjoyed the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. W. ROSS,
Indian Superintendent.

PARRY SOUND, ONT., 8th September, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and tabular statement, showing the condition and progress of the various Indian bands within my superintendency for the year ended the 30th June last :—

Parry Island Band.

During the past year this band has occupied a very solid, steady position. Health has been fairly good ; births have balanced deaths, and the decrease of one in the census list is the result of one woman's marriage into another band.

The crops of last season were abundant, and present prospects in the same direction are bright. Labour at neighbouring lumbering establishments has been in good demand, and the wages for such labour has also been good, consequently peace and plenty have reigned through the band throughout the year. Relief was extended to only one family—that of late Chief Pegamagabo—during the year.

The two schools have been in full operation, but I regret to have to report that the attendance of the pupils has not been what I could have desired.

I am glad to say that though in close proximity to liquor stores, I have not heard of any intoxicants having been used by any of this band, and the rumours of occasional bouts of drunkenness, which in former years sometimes circulated, have ceased altogether.

Nearly one hundred of the Indian inhabitants of this island were recently vaccinated.

Shawanaga Band.

Three births and four deaths are the chief census characteristics of this band of one hundred and nineteen persons. The census of ten years ago shows it to have then consisted of one hundred and eighteen souls, consequently the band may be considered stationary as to population, as it undoubtedly is in every other respect.

The development of the deep-lake fishing industry, which two years ago I hoped would reach respectable dimensions, has, I fear, degenerated into illegitimate work. It is suspected that unscrupulous white men have supplied some of the members of this band with trap and pound-nets, and that instead of launching out boldly into deep-lake fishing they have, in many cases, confined their efforts to illegal in-shore work.

During the winter the school is well attended, but, unfortunately, in June and early in July, the band moves, bag and baggage, from their reserve to the shore of the Georgian Bay, in order to fish and gather wild fruit. In so doing they interfere most injuriously with school, as well as farm work. Notwithstanding this drawback the school is in a fair condition.

Nearly one-third of this band has been recently vaccinated.

Henvey Inlet Band.

During the past year this band has held a position that may be termed retired. I seldom heard from it. Its wants were few, its complaints fewer. On pay-day when I visited them they met me with happy, contented faces, and their children were well nourished— well, even gaudily dressed, and full of the exuberant frolicsomeness of youth.

No great advance has been made in agriculture, but the facts that five acres of new land have been brought under cultivation, and a new plough added to their implements, show that they have not come to a stand-still. The amount of crop reported by the Indians to have been raised was in some respects larger than in the previous year, but the quantities said to have been raised by individual Indians were so small that I do not consider them reliable. The last season's hunting was also successful, but the catch of fish, as reported, was very small.

The progress made in school matters has, I regret to say, been almost "nil." The isolated position of the reserve renders it almost impossible to obtain and retain the services of a thoroughly efficient teacher. This, coupled with the indifference and neglect of the parents in compelling the attendance of their children at school, renders the progress of education very slow.

Nipissing Band.

The crops of 1893, though not quite as abundant as had been anticipated, were amply sufficient for the wants of the band, and were a good average. Several of these Indians, in answer to my inquiry as to the amount of crop they had raised, replied: "The pine woods are my farm," while others claimed hunting as their favourite occupation. It is, therefore, evident that, in the matter of employment, a diversity of tastes exists among the members of this band as well as elsewhere. Fortunately the reserve is so situated that all who desire work, no matter of what kind, can obtain it.

Two deaths and eight births reveal a satisfactory census condition.

The school was in operation till the close of the year when sickness in the teacher's family caused him to resign. Here, as elsewhere, the problem presented for solution is how to induce parents to compel their children to attend school regularly.

With the exception of school matters everything in connection with this band is in a satisfactory condition.

Dokis Band.

On the 17th August I visited this band and was much gratified to find that all were happy and contented. Our intercourse did not contain a single complaint on their part.

The younger adult members of the band have evidently abandoned their fathers' trading pursuits and now depend largely on lumbering for a subsistence. The senior members cultivate the soil in the usual Indian fashion.

Temogamingue Band.

This band, which at present numbers eighty-one souls, had in 1884 a census list of one hundred and two, to which a family of eight was subsequently added. There has, therefore, been a decrease of over twenty-six per cent during the past ten years.

They fully appreciate the effort of your department to obtain for them a reserve, and now that the lumberman's axe is almost within hearing distance of their lake, and railway routes are explored to it, and mining interests are examining its shores, they despairingly deplore the failure, so far, of those efforts, and it was extremely difficult for me to cheer hearts sickened by hope deferred.

During the past season hard times were reported by this band, and a death roll of seven indicated their severity.

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Agriculture has been followed in the usual desultory fashion and has not at all made up a deficiency of one-third on the usual income derived from the chase.

Gibson Band.

I visited this band on the 13th of June, and vaccinated a large number of its juvenile members.

The progress of this band in agriculture has not been so marked as in former years.

Internal dissensions and quarrels have produced a considerable amount of unrest. This, together with the inherent migratory instinct of the Iroquois character, has caused one or two families to move back to Oka, whence they came, and a number more to desire a location elsewhere. During the past year attention has, I judge, been withdrawn from this migratory idea and confined to or replaced by the cares and troubles of intestine turmoil. The band is full of ardent but undisciplined vitality, the defect of which time will rectify.

The school was in full operation, and though still much below the usual standard, was in advance of its former position.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. S. WALTON,

Indian Superintendent.

INDIAN LANDS AGENCY—3RD NORTHERN DIVISION,
SAULT STE. MARIE, 12th September, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency, for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

Garden River Band.

In this band during the past year there have been fifteen births, ten deaths, and six marriages; four of the deaths were from old age, and the remaining six young people and children. Among the latter there was a great deal of sickness, but not of a contagious kind. Dr. Reid had to make a number of extra visits on that account.

The houses have been kept clean, and also all the approaches, most of them were whitewashed last year. More fencing has been done than usual, but crops have not come up to former years. The potato crop has not been nearly so large, this is in a great measure owing to the potato bug which infests the reserve in great numbers, and in spite of Paris green and attention in trying to destroy them, they have this year appeared in larger quantities than ever and destroyed the vine. I have advised them to try planting on new land; the lands at present cropped are mostly around their dwellings, and they object to changing them. The pease, oats and corn were injured by frost, and the hay crop this season will be poor owing to the drought this summer and the quantity of grasshoppers which have been in clouds this spring. As I before mentioned, these Indians are not agriculturists; there is really only one place on the reserve that has the appearance of a farm, and is owned by an Indian family named Tegeosh, not members of any band, but as farmers set a good example to all the rest.

The band generally, both male and female, have been well employed during the past winter and spring in the camps, cutting pulpwood on the reserve, making sugar, and

berry-picking, the return shows from these industries their earnings amount to over eleven thousand dollars.

The schools this year have not been doing at all well, the attendance especially at the Church of England school has greatly fallen off, the difficulty is in getting the parents to insist on their children going to school, they kept them away for the most trivial cause. The Catholic school is now showing an improvement in attendance, and on my last visit the teacher informed me that about forty would be on the roll and children of a more advanced age than heretofore. Those children who have been regular are making considerable progress.

I regret to say that liquor drinking has not decreased, though a temperance society has been started on the reserve, the close proximity to the American side and the ease with which liquor is obtained, and the way they have of getting across the river prevents their being arrested and punished. The Indians were to have built a lock-up to put the liquor offender in, but as yet I have not succeeded in getting them to get out the necessary timber for the purpose; the excuse is that sufficient of them cannot be got together at one time.

The new Council Hall has been finished, and several councils and entertainments have been held. It is a fine looking building. I have been trying to get them to fence it in, and lay out the ground so as to give it a far better appearance, but all that has been done up to the present is the levelling off of the surroundings.

Chief Piquitchinine was selected this spring for another term of three years, together with four sub-chiefs, viz: Jacob Waikenah, John Atkin, Jarvis Augustin and John Augustin; all good men, if I can get them to work properly together.

This band is composed of Church of England and Roman Catholic, the greater number of the latter, they have two churches and two schools. There is besides a Methodist Church, but no minister.

Batchewana Band.

Chief Nubinagooching is a life chief of this band, and resides at the bay on the Garden River Reserve with a large number of his band, who farm in a like manner with Garden River Band, and the same remark applies to these, except that they do not participate in any of the profits of the Garden River Reserve. They work at the outside camps, and make sugar, syrup, bark work, and with their families pick berries, and assist in the loading of lumber vessels. This winter and spring they earned in the neighbourhood of three thousand dollars. They have only a small reserve on an island at St. Mary's Rapids, containing about twenty-three acres. This spot was the scene in the month of June of a very agreeable kind, being the occasion of the presenting of a large British flag to the island by Sir Frank Smith, of Toronto. The presentation was made in the presence of Chief Nubinagooching, Peter Cahgoosh, several other members of the band, Judge O'Connor, Crown Attorney Kehoe, Mr. Bigging, editor of the *Pioneer*, and myself. Mr. J. H. Henderson, of Toronto, presented the flag on behalf of Sir Frank Smith, and it was placed in the custody of Peter Cahgoosh, a member of the band, residing on the island. Appropriate speeches were made on the occasion, and the chief expressed his thanks for the honour conferred on this island, and requested Mr. Henderson to convey the same to Sir Frank Smith.

The rest of the members of this band are scattered up Lake Superior, and earn their living by hunting and fishing for the white man. The fish taken on their own account is very small. At Goulais and Batchewana Bay a few of them have land of their own purchased from the department. These do a little farming, one has a nice little place and several head of cattle. Most of these live in wigwams and shanties at Agawa, Lizards, Batchewana and Goulais Bay, and during my trip in paying them Robinson Treaty I feed those I come across and give blankets to the old and infirm as supplied by the department. They all appear very well contented. There are two Catholic churches, one at Goulais and one at Batchewana. They are visited periodically by missionaries. This band are mostly all Catholic with a few Methodist. They have no school on their reserve.

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Big Head Band, Michipicoten.

This band is only visited by me once a year on the occasion of paying the Robinson Treaty annuity money. Their chief is Sanson Legard. They have a reserve purchased at Michipicoten River, near the Hudson Bay Company's post, from the Ontario Government, on which there are eighteen houses which used to be occupied by eighteen families; on my last visit they were all empty; each house has a small garden; these were planted with potatoes. The product would perhaps be about eighty bushels. All the Indians were away at Gros Cap, their old reserve, Dog River and further up the lake. You will see by the census their scattered places of residence. Chief Sanson and some twenty Indians were all I saw there before I left. The balance I paid as usual to the Hudson Bay Company's officer, Mr. Wm. Spence, from whom I get the census and other information. The fur business at this post is dwindling down, and before long it is likely it will be closed and the Indians will then have to seek some other place to live in. At present they hunt for the company, fish, get out wood for the tugs and assist the fishermen in mending nets, and selling the little they may catch for the means of subsistence. They appear contented and enjoy the feed they get on my arrival. I paid them all along the coast. Some are at Chapeau, Misanabic, Grassette and Brunswick and other inland stations. There has been little sickness among them during the past year.

The land on this reserve is very sandy, a few scrubby pine and tamarack. They have some distance to go for their wood, it appears to have all been burned over; the low land is certainly better, but becomes flooded in the spring from the overflowing of the river, and therefore unfit for cultivation. The growing season is short and subject to summer frosts. The potato bug has not yet visited this spot.

This band is composed of Roman Catholics and Methodists. They have a Catholic church.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. VAN ABBOTT,
Indian Lands Agent.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY—4TH DIVISION,
PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, 31st August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Fort William Band

Numbers three hundred and sixty-seven, a decrease of one since last year. They are each year paying more attention to farming and the general improvement of their lands and premises, and have their reserve looking neat, houses whitewashed and yards cleaned every spring. I will give your department a retrospective view of the doings of this band and their progress from the term of my appointment in this agency in 1883 to the present time. Prior to 1883 they farmed or gardened only the land cleared and used by their forefathers. They would burn their fences in some cases for fuel during the winter, drank plenty of whisky, had no cattle or horses, and would not get hay enough to keep the pair of oxen over winter furnished them by the department, and would hang their hides on the fence in the spring. They had no bridges, very little ditching and perhaps grew about one hundred bushels of potatoes, etc. In 1883 I fur-

nished them with a yoke of cattle, plough, harrow and other farming tools, with a promise of two yoke of oxen the following year, and agreed with them that no other magistrate would try any of their petty cases but myself. With the latter they were specially pleased. They passed a dog law, appointed a pathmaster and fence viewer, and provided that no young men or women should be out from home or off the reserve after nine at night, and some other laws made in council and recorded. Each gave his name to furnish his portion of hay to keep the oxen or its equivalent to be taken out of their annuity money. When winter came many furnished no hay, and I furnished it for them. I had twenty seven of them, and some out of other bands, in jail for drink and other vagrancies the first year, and had four Indian policemen on this reserve, and two in each of six other reserves, who worked diligently for costs in each case they could hunt up, and whisky was stopped and prosperity commenced.

In 1884 I gave them two yoke of cattle and procured them all the seed wanted. They fed their oxen well, cleared new land, put up their fences, made a mile of ditching each gave their two days' statute labour and built up their bridges and roads, and got calves to raise for oxen and cows. In 1887 they returned me the oxen and said they would feed only their own cattle, and by careful watching over improved each year up to the present.

This year their agricultural operations show five hundred bushels of oats, two hundred of parsnips, three hundred of beets, six hundred of carrots, one thousand five hundred of turnips, five thousand of potatoes, one hundred and eighty-six tons of hay, eleven horses, twenty cows, six oxen, three bulls broken to harness and twenty-three young stock. They nearly all belong to the temperance league. Their families are comfortable and well-dressed; their boys' and girls' school well attended. The St. Joseph's Orphanage has seventy-one children in it. Every discipline and order is maintained, the orphans carefully looked after by the good sisters, and the teachers over these three institutions are talented and anxious for their pupils progress.

I may further state that these Indians live no longer by the chase, and each winter get out for the market from one to three thousand dollars in cordwood and timber. They also market their overplus farm produce to the whites. Like all the other Indians they have a good many pulmonary and scrofulous diseases, and every two years, for the last eight, your department has been good enough to furnish me with a barrel of good fresh cod liver oil, which I immediately bottle into quarts and pints and by this means keep it from becoming rancid. They have found out by experience its great value and beneficial effects, particularly for scrofula, in which it never fails, and ask for it instead of for a doctor as they formerly did.

With reference to the potatoes and vegetables and stock grown on this reserve, I have to remark that about one-quarter is grown by the Roman Catholic Brothers of the mission, excepting the hay, one hundred and eighty-six tons grown by the Indians. These brothers are a good example in their industry and good farming and help the Indians' progress.

The Red Rock Band

Numbers two hundred and three, an increase of three over last year. They have a school on their reserve and one of the band for a teacher, who is very competent. The chief and several others have farms, and very good crops of potatoes, turnips and hay, and a few good horses, cows and bulls, and good houses and out-buildings. These do not live on the reserve but close to it. Those on the reserve are a new set of hunting Indians who do not like agricultural life and have made very little improvement considering the several years they have lived there. Their houses are small and of a poor kind and their clearings also. Their opportunity to make money during the summer season by hiring to tourists at \$1.50 per day and their board, and fifty cents per day for their canoes, keeps them from farming. Of late years more than formerly this beautiful Nepigon River has become more noted by tourists from Europe, the United States and Canada who are fond of fine scenery and fly-fishing and picturesque camping ground. Among them are many ladies who are quite expert with the fly. A New York lady at Virgin Falls, close to Lake Nepigon, caught a seven pound brook trout with a delicate

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rod and fly line. The Indian attendants wanted to assist her (as their favour always runs to have the ladies eclipse the gentlemen) which she declined, and landed the fish in a most masterly manner. Fish on this river are very plentiful, as it is carefully looked after by the government inspectors, Mr. McKirdy and myself. Fish from five to six pounds are common. Some of my Nepigon Indians catch brook trout in Lake Nepigon in gill-nets weighing eleven pounds, and some occasionally thirteen pounds, the deep water lake trout from twenty to thirty-five pounds quite commonly.

I vaccinated five of the Indians. All the others were vaccinated previously.

The Pays Plat Band

Numbers fifty-five. They are few in number but progressive and enterprising. Some have good sail boats and nets and fish for the market, making from fifty to one hundred dollars per month from spring to Xmas time. They have a good school and Miss Alice Barker shows admirable ability as their teacher, the children evincing a desire to learn and improve. This reserve is at the mouth of Pays Plat River, on Lake Superior coast, the Canadian Pacific Railway crossing it at their settlement. Their houses are built on the banks of the river, presenting a nice appearance. A few years ago, your department furnished them with a heavy, strong bull, plough, harrow, and other farming tools. This bull ploughs their land and draws all their fuel and logs for buildings. They have this year put up the walls for a new Roman Catholic church. They commenced with small gardens, but now have a few fields, and grow from three hundred to four hundred bushels of potatoes, some turnips and other vegetables, and have comfortable cellars. None of this band required vaccination this year, all having previously been vaccinated.

Pic Band

Numbers two hundred and forty-eight, an increase of one over last year. I will also give a retrospective glance at this band. In 1884 your department gave them eight hundred acres of land along the west side of the Pic River at its mouth on Lake Superior. Prior to this they had built a few houses with small gardens. Their entire potato crop might be one hundred bushels. After their homes were secured to them, living on their own land was a stimulus to improve. They cleared more land and yearly put more under cultivation, and the settlement increased. Your department furnished them with a yoke of cattle, plough, harrow and other implements. In the winter they leave their families at home with plenty of fish and potatoes, etc., in their cellars and go to their hunting grounds and make some money by their fur catches. They keep their oxen well housed and fed, and this year will have nine hundred bushels of potatoes, six hundred of turnips, two hundred of carrots and fifty of beets, and are building six two story frame houses of a good size, and with fine cellars. They have a good school-house and well attended school, and a half-breed teacher from their own band. They are temperate and law-abiding. Their Chief, Thomas Desmoulin, is industrious and intelligent, and looks after his band and reserve very carefully, and is a good example to them. They have a Roman Catholic church, and the travelling missionary, Rev. Father Spect, pays them periodical visits, which tends to keep them in order. I had thirty-three vaccinated, being all that required having it done.

Long Lake Band

Numbers three hundred and forty-one persons, an increase of four over last year. These Indians live entirely by the chase and are industrious and cleanly in their habits. Their reserve on Long Lake is half a mile from the Hudson Bay Company post, with only a Roman Catholic church built upon it. It is unfit for cultivation, with a cold clay soil. They have no horses and live in birch bark wigwams. This year they have a few acres of land cleared at the mouth of the Little Albany River on Long Lake,

with a good root-house. The soil is a warm black loam, planted with potatoes and turnips. They will have about two hundred bushels of potatoes and one of turnips, the first they have ever been successful in raising. They came in for the seed I sent them last spring by bark canoes over twenty-four portages. They are quite proud of their success and I will encourage them on to putting in more another year. They take their example of farming from the Pic Reserve, where they go every summer with five-ton boats for Hudson Bay Company goods, which they have to pack over twenty-four portages and one sand hill two hundred feet high. They get wages this way to help them live in the summer season. On my payment tour I have travelled this river for ten years in a bark canoe with a crew of these Indians: five days travel of fifteen hours per day, rain or shine, up the Pic River, making twenty-four portages to the height of land, thence down the Little Albany one day to the Long Lake Reserve or Hudson Bay Company post. On the return trip down the Pic River make but fourteen portages, as we run down rapids that we could not ascend. During my several trips I have had four accidents by having holes knocked through my canoe by snags, but each time reached shore before sinking and succeeded in keeping my cash box, with money and pay sheets, without getting wet. We patched the canoe bottom with bark and gum each time and travelled on.

I had twenty-five Indians of this band vaccinated, all that required it.

Nepigon Band

Numbers five hundred and thirty-seven, an increase of three over last year. Their principal support is hunting fur. Many have horses and good garden grounds, with plenty of fish at different places, fair crops of potatoes, and are commencing to save their seed over winter for spring use. At Gull River Reserve few are selling there. Fish are not so easily had as at some other points. Many engage with tourists from New York, Chicago and other places, who fish and camp among the picturesque islands of this beautiful Lake Nepigon, abounding with the finest of fish, and which is the breeding ground of the largest speckled or brook trout said to be on earth, and furnishing River Nepigon and other rivers flowing from it to Lake Superior with these trout, attracting fishing tourists from all parts of America, and is a great revenue to this country.

About one mile from the Nepigon Hudson Bay Company House on Jackfish Island there is a large settlement of Indians, with good houses and potato gardens, and a good school-house well attended, with a competent teacher. On my Indian payment tour I vaccinated eighty-five Indians of this band. Altogether in the different bands I have under my agency one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one Indians, an increase of fourteen over last year. I had one hundred and eighty-seven vaccinated.

English Church Mission Reserve

I did not visit this year, as the Indians were all away at Red Rock and other places during their school vacation time. I met them at Red Rock. Their councillor, Koh-Koh-Kida, informed me they had built two more houses this year, and their gardens were heavily cropped with potatoes and vegetables, promising a great yield. Their bull did all their ploughing, and drawing logs for their new houses as well as all their fuel; and their cow and calf are in good condition. These Indians also hire out to tourists and what they earn this way, together with what they grow off their land, with their winter's fur hunt, manage to live comfortably and dress well. They are also tidy and clean in their habits.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. P. DONNELLY,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

COUNTY OF RENFREW, GOLDEN LAKE AGENCY,
SOUTH ALGONA, ONT., 4th October, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

I am able to report some progress in farming operations, as the most of the Indians now depend entirely on farming for a living and consequently have given that industry greater attention than formerly. The school on the reserve is well attended and good progress is the result. The Indians of Golden Lake Reserve are, on the whole, a fairly industrious class of people.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. BENNETT,
Indian Agent.

HASTINGS COUNTY, TYENDINGAGA RESERVE,
DESERONTO, 1st September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit my annual report in duplicate and tabular statement on the Bay of Quinté Reserve for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Indians under my agency have done very well in their farming operations.

The crops are very good this year, being above the average. Provisions and fodder will be in abundance.

A great deal has been done in the way of improvements to houses, barns and fences. Chief Solomon Loft has taken a great deal of interest in the improving of the roads and already they show the good work done.

A great many of our Indians find work among the farmers in the county of Prince Edward and have learned to be good agriculturists.

A marked improvement has taken place in the sobriety of the band.

A number of our Indians continue to devote their attention to gardening, the town of Deseronto consuming all they offer; many find employment in the works of the Rathbun Company.

There is a good brass band upon the reserve, for which Dr. Oronhyatekha is to be thanked, as he secured the instruments for the boys.

In the spring a ditch ninety rods long was dug, redeeming about four hundred acres of land.

Chief Sampson Green does mission work as assistant to the missionary at the mission school, where the service is held in the Indian tongue, and is very highly appreciated by the people.

Three of the chiefs visited the Rainy River for the purpose of securing ten thousand acres of wild lands to offer homes for the young men; the matter of purchase is now before the department.

All the schools have been kept open during the year and have been well attended.

There are services in both churches each Sunday, which are well attended.

During the spring all the children were vaccinated.

The sanitary condition of the reserve is excellent.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. G. EGAR,
Indian Agent.

SAUGEEN AGENCY,
CHIPPEWA HILL, ONT., 28th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my tabular statement in connection with the Chippewa Band of Saugeen for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The population of this band now numbers three hundred and seventy-five, a decrease of two since last year.

The health of the Indians for the past year has been good, no contagious disease having arisen among them.

The three schools on the reserve are fairly well attended. The new school-house in the Indian village is completed with the most modern improvements, and is greatly admired by people visiting the reserve.

The early sown crops are very good, and the harvest in good condition, but the continuous drought has shortened the yield of the root crop.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES ALLEN,
Indian Agent.

ROSENEATH AGENCY,
ROSENEATH, ONT., August 28th, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I enclose herewith tabular statement in connection with the Mississagua Indians of Alnwick, Rice Lake and Chemong Lake for the year ended June 30th, 1894.

Mississaguas of Alnwick.

This band now numbers two hundred and twenty-eight ; we had a decrease of twenty and an increase of seven, or a total decrease of thirteen during the year. Two of those who died were drowned, caused by the use of intoxicating liquors, but I was unable to ascertain where the liquor had been procured ; three died of consumption and one of inflammation of the lungs ; the remainder were children who died from various causes. The sanitary condition of the band is at present good—I know of only one case of sickness. Many of the Indians are working their own lands, and their crops are good ; their dwellings are nearly all frame and of a good quality. The school was taught during the past year by the Rev. John Lawrence. The average attendance, however, was not as good as in previous years. The school is now being taught by Miss A. G. Millard, who holds a second-class professional certificate.

Mississaguas of Rice Lake.

This band numbers seventy-nine, being the same as last year ; there was one birth and one death during the year. The sanitary condition of the band is at present good, there being now only one case of sickness. Nearly every member of the band who is able to work his own location is doing so, and their crops are good. The Indian women are clean and tidy and their houses well kept. The school is taught by Mr. J. P. Windsor, who holds a second-class professional certificate. There are twenty-four child-

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ren in the band under sixteen years of age ; there are nineteen on the school roll, and the daily average during the last half-year was ten. The Indians have recently repainted their church and procured new seats for their school of the best quality, from the Canadian School Furniture Company, Preston, Ontario.

Mississaguas of Chemong Lake.

This band numbers one hundred and sixty-three, being a decrease of one during last year. The general health of the band during the year has been good. There are about two thousand acres in the reserve, of which only about one hundred and twenty acres are cleared. Nearly every part of the cleared land is under crop. The Indians are paying attention to more farming than formerly ; they are tidy in their appearance. The women are industrious and devote most of their time to fancy work and basket-making, for both of which they obtain ready sale. There has been one new frame house built during the year and three more are in course of construction ; when finished they will add greatly to the comfort of the occupants as well as to the appearance of the reserve. The greater number of the houses on this reserve are log, and of a poor quality. The church has been reshingled and repainted inside and out at a cost of nearly five hundred dollars. The church services are well attended. The Sabbath school is open all the year and is also well attended. The day school has been open all the year and well attended, the average being twenty-six, and the scholars are making fair progress I believe.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN THACKERAY,

Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY, ATHERLEY, 13th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my report and tabular statement showing the condition and progress of the Indians under my supervision for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The population is now two hundred and twenty-eight, a decrease of three since my last census, the result of eleven deaths, six births and two emigrations. There has been no contagious disease among them during the past year. Consumption is the chief cause of mortality. Their general health at the present time is good. Sanitary precautions are generally well observed, all the houses being neat and clean. Every spring their dwellings are whitewashed inside, which not only adds greatly to their appearance but is also most beneficial to the health and comfort of the inmates. I have much pleasure in stating that a greater interest is manifested by them in agriculture. At the present time a number of them are fall ploughing—others are sowing fall wheat. Some of them during the year have bought horses, harness and implements, and are turning their attention almost entirely to farming. The yield of produce this season was better than any previous year ; this is owing to better cultivation of the soil. Most of the Rama Indians are well conducted and of sober and steady habits. I regret to say there are a few improvident ones, and as a result they are addicted to intemperance. In this connection I have had considerable trouble. During the year I have sent three Indians to jail for being intoxicated and imposed six fines on hotel-keepers. The council-house, school-house, church and mission-house are neat, comfortable and substantial buildings. The school is taught by the Rev. J. Egan. It is pleasing to note that the average attendance of pupils is on the increase, and also that they are making fair advancement in their studies.

Georgina and Snake Island Band.

This band now numbers one hundred and twenty-two, a decrease of six since the last census. Great attention is paid to sanitary arrangements. All offensive matter is removed from the vicinity of the dwellings. Their houses are mostly very neat, clean and comfortable. During the past year, I have made several visits to this reserve, and found the Indians making fair progress and continually endeavouring to improve their reserve. Their crops are good this year, grain and hay being above the average. The people are happy and contented. I am pleased to state the majority of the band are strictly temperate. Of course, there are a few who will drink when liquor can be had. I may here remark that I find it is only the most disreputable vendors of liquor who will sell to Indians. Men of respectability will not sell to them under any circumstances. They have some good horses and cattle. They are in excellent condition. The school on this reserve is taught by Mr. Mayes, who is very painstaking. The children are making good progress. The school, council hall and church are neat, comfortable buildings. Two families reside on Snake Island. They have neat, comfortable homes. In conclusion, I would say the Indians of Rama and Georgina are fortunate in having for their chiefs, Charles Bigcanoe and Joseph Nanigishkung, who lead very exemplary lives and who give their people excellent examples of integrity, industry and sobriety.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. MCPHEE,

Indian Agent.

MISSISSAGUAS OF THE CREDIT,

HAGERSVILLE, 17th September, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg leave to enclose the tabular statement of this band for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

It shows a slight variation in the yield of crops, but on the whole it is more than the year before. One brick house has been built by councillor Joseph Laform, and several farm outbuildings have been erected.

Public Works.

The band has built a fine bridge at Boston Creek, with substantial stone abutments, and has made about 1,100 yards of grading at the same place. They have also built a board and wire fence about the mission-house property, and had the council-house repainted throughout.

Wooden culverts are being replaced by stone ones, and the road work has been very well performed.

Education.

The school continues to prosper very nicely under the teaching of Mr. N. F. Black, the average daily attendance being about forty.

The trustees and parents treated the children to a pic-nic at the shores of Lake Erie. The musical band went with them, and nearly all the parents. A number of useful presents were given to the little ones, who enjoyed themselves immensely.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Health.

The health of the band has been very good with the exception of an epidemic of measles. The deaths were only three, two infants and one adult, my brother George D. Jones, who died in Brantford from a brain affection. Cleanliness and sanitary matters are much more carefully attended to than in former years.

A good number of the band have been successfully vaccinated, and the completion of their necessary protection against small-pox will be made this fall.

The council have been very faithful in the performance of their duties. Not a councillor was absent from any of the meetings.

Daniel McDougall, the chief councillor, was unflagging in his work. The people have shown their appreciation of this, by re-electing all but one, with large majorities.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. E. JONES,
Indian Agent.

SCUGOG AGENCY, PORT PERRY, 16th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Scugog Band now numbers thirty-seven, being one less than last year. There were three deaths during the year previous to my appointment as agent—all, I believe, from natural causes.

The sanitary condition of the people is fairly good, and there has been no sickness in the band during the summer.

There has been one birth, and one connected with the band by marriage.

I regret exceedingly that very little interest is taken in agriculture. A few give some attention to the matter, but the majority seem disposed to neglect their lands, and hold to their primitive notions of hunting, fishing and making baskets, consequently a very small portion of the reserve is under crop the present year.

I find also that very little attention is given to the education of the children. There is a public school adjoining the reserve, which was kept open the whole year, to which the Indian children have free access, but only two of their number attended during the year.

The band has a church on the reserve, the Rev. J. Whitlock being the officiating minister, who is unable to give them a public service oftener than once in three weeks.

The band was delighted a few weeks ago with a visit from the Rev. E. R. Young, for many years a missionary in Manitoba and the North-west, who speaks their own language fluently, and in each family very generously distributed books, Bible stories and pictures before leaving.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

WM. BATEMAN,
Indian Agent.

CAPE CROKER AGENCY, ONT., 3rd September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The population of this band now numbers three hundred and ninety-four persons, being a decrease of nine since last year.

This decrease was caused by a large number of deaths, consumption being the prevailing disease.

I am well pleased to be able to state that most of the people are in good health at present. Their sanitary condition is fairly good, many of them having made considerable improvements in their dwellings.

The crops last year were very good, which gave encouragement to many of the Indians to devote more attention to agriculture than they did in former years.

The catch of fish last fall was plentiful, and those engaged in this industry realized considerable money for their labour.

The three schools on this reserve were open all the year, and while the attendance of pupils was not as good as could be desired, it is pleasing to note that those who did attend regularly made very fair progress.

Very recently Mr. Hayter Reed, Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, visited this reserve. Matters affecting the best interest and welfare of the band were discussed. The Indians were highly pleased with the interview they had with the Deputy Superintendent General.

Always hoping for the best,

I have the honour to be sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. JERMYN,

Indian Agent.

WIKWEMIKONG INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
9th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—There has been a thorough change in the staff of teachers, which proved successful in many respects. The director is a man of ability, who knows how to unite kindness with firmness. The tone of his training is essentially paternal, although it exacts at the same time perfect discipline. It is understood that what he says will be carried out to the letter, and the juveniles make no opposition. He takes the liveliest interest in the pleasures and games, as well as in the good feeding of his family.

At the beginning of the scholastic year, 1892-93, very hard pecuniary circumstances had made it imperative to oblige the parents who could afford it to provide for the clothing of their children. Reasonable as it was, this measure had the effect of keeping away several children who had been in the house for many years.

The crops this year have been a sad failure, and it was difficult to provide for the salary of the teachers, for the management of the house, for the clothing and feeding of so many children, when it is clear that what we get from the Indian Department does not cover the salary of our several officers.

However, the past year has brought us many blessings. The health of the establishment, without any exception, was excellent. The children are docile and good-humoured. In this latter respect there was a marked improvement on the former years, and the change was noticeable from the very beginning of the year. Contentedness was the

Department of Indian Affairs.

general feature of the children. Their readiness to comply with whatever task was imposed upon them was rejoicing indeed.

Their attachment to the house, for whosoever knows an Indian, was really surprising. One of them was seen crying because his stupid parents came to fetch him from the school at the sugar time. A person anxious to put her child in the institution was asking some Indian about what she had heard: "You may ask that big boy," said the Indian, "he is now four years in the establishment." "Well," answered the boy, "we are well fed and well taught and well taken care of. We want nothing else."

Several new games, among others a shuffle board, were procured for the pleasure of the winter recreations. To give them new zest it was decided that whosoever should be convicted by his comrades of having used an Indian word would be excluded from the society of the players.

Many are able to write tolerably good English compositions, explaining English idioms, answering the difficulties of their native tongue. It is no longer an oddity for them to be heard carrying on a conversation in English.

The children learning trades have made remarkable progress, especially those who learn tinsmithing and painting. Turning and running a small engine is taught successfully by the carpenter.

In former years there used to be great demand for shoemaking. At present there prevails a general aversion for this trade. I asked them the cause of it; their unanimous answer was this: "We do not want to die of consumption." In fact consumption has chosen its chief victims among those who were pursuing that branch of industry.

On the other hand, they betray a great desire to be employed on a farm. Their ardour in this respect requires no stimulus. Although it is no regular trade, the largest boys spend every day of their free time before and after the school hours either on the farm or in the garden or on the premises, and eventually some time at the seeding and harvesting season. Most of their Saturdays they are doing some work on the farm. They never show any tardiness at such occupation.

At five minutes walk from the residence an additional barn of 60 x 40 was put up this summer.

During the past year the largest number of girls at the industrial home was forty-two. They attend school five and a half hours daily.

Good spirit prevailed among the girls. They have not wasted their time. Their progress in school in the common English branches is good, and their conduct is satisfactory.

The health of the children in general was good, nevertheless we had one death. It was that of a little girl who died of consumption after lingering five months.

For the industrial part of their education our girls follow no trade in particular, but learn all kinds of housework. They learn to make their own dresses, and do all the repairing, washing and general housework. They also help in the vegetable garden under the direction of their mistresses.

The hours of work are from half-past seven to nine a.m., and from five to half-past seven p.m.

A little encouragement has been given to our good work during the last quarter. It was an increase of grant, which will enable us to make some improvements.

I remain, dear sir,

Your most humble servant,

D. DU RONQUET,

Principal.

MOHAWK INSTITUTION,
BRANTFORD, ONT., 6th Sept., 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a report on the state and condition of the Mohawk Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

Attendance.

During the year sixteen boys and twenty-six girls entered, and fourteen boys and eleven girls left the institution, the number in attendance 30th of June, 1894, being one hundred and ten.

The average number boarded and clothed for the year was one hundred and two.

Health and Conduct.

With the exception of an epidemic of measles, the health of the pupils has been very good throughout the year, though we have to regret the loss of one bright boy by drowning whilst skating.

The general conduct of the pupils shows marked improvement, as under the existing system of admission for definite terms we are enabled to eliminate the badly disposed by refusing them readmission.

Education.

Although admitting as pupils many orphaned and destitute children who are generally totally ignorant, the educational progress has been better than I expected. Good work has been done in both schools, and although our general standard of attainments is somewhat lowered, the foundation has been laid for future advancement.

The applications for the admission of girls far outnumber those for boys. This fact is worthy of note, as formerly the Indians would not readily allow their girls away from home, therefore the mothers of the present generation mostly grew up in ignorance. Now we may hope for rapid improvement, as English will more frequently be the language of the family.

H. B., L. G. and P. W. successfully passed the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute at midsummer, and are now under training as pupil teachers.

J. G. obtained a third-class teacher's certificate and passed her Model School training examination, winning the highest praise of the Public School Inspector and the Principal of the Model School. She has been appointed to the New England Company School at the Bay of Quinté.

N. L. is continuing her course for a 2nd class certificate.

The "Nelles Medal," for general proficiency, was awarded to Lizzie Goode.

During the year the building has been enlarged by the addition of a wing 60 x 36 feet, three stories high. The basement is 10 feet, the other stories 12 feet in height. There is also a projecting front 9 x 26 feet. This contains the staircases, a boot-room in the basement and an office room on both the upper floors. The whole of the basement forms the girls' play-room, and contains two large furnaces with which the building is heated.

A rearrangement of the older portion of the building is being carried on, and when completed will add greatly to the accommodation of the institution and comfort of the pupils.

Department of Indian Affairs.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD, SIX NATION INDIAN RESERVE, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

1893-94. To balance brought forward.....	\$ 675 07
Annual grants :—	
New England Company.....	\$1,000 00
Indian Department.....	550 00
Six Nation Council.....	1,500 00
Methodist Conference.....	250 00
	3,300 00
	\$3,975 07

Expenditure.

1893-94. By salaries.....	\$2,507 16
Buildings and grounds.....	4 40
Fuel.....	106 87
School requisites.....	48 59
Printing and office expenses.....	16 04
Prizes.....	82 00
Sundries.....	19 15
School fees.....	12 50
Insurance.....	22 00
	2,818 71
Balance in bank.....	1,156 36
	\$3,975 07

The board has ordered that all the school-houses be put in a thorough state of repair; that the yard of section 3 be enlarged and the school-house removed to the centre of it; that new fences be erected to the play grounds of sections 3, 7 and 9, and that all the closets be screened from one another, and from the public roads.

The above named work is in progress. The school-houses will be finished in time for re opening after the holidays. The outside work will be pushed on as rapidly as possible.

The school-building in section 9 is much too small. I therefore recommend that it be offered for sale, and that a more suitable structure be erected in its stead, as soon as the funds of the board will permit.

At school No. 5 great difficulty is experienced in obtaining water during the summer months, as there is not a good well within the distance of a mile. I recommend that the Council of the Six Nations be urged to sink a well for public use, on the lot adjoining the school yard.

The statistical report submitted herewith shows a further decline in the number of pupils on the roll of the schools under the management of this board. This may in part be accounted for from the fact that thirty-two pupils from this reserve have been admitted into the Mohawk Institution during the year.

The recommendation contained in my last annual report, and which was approved by the board, was so imperfectly acted upon by some of the teachers as to render it barren of results. From the returns made we are led to believe that section 10 has a school population of one hundred, whilst sections 6 and 11 have school populations of only forty-four each.

To secure full and reliable information as to the school population of the reservation, it is desirable that the superintendent, with the assistance of the teachers, prepare a correct map of the whole reserve, showing the limits of each S.S. as far as it may be possible to define them, and the position of all residences therein, and to submit with

the same a return of the names and ages of the whole school population, noting those who are attending school, either at the day schools (Thomas School included), or white schools and institutions.

There are from 150 to 200 children of school age who are not attending any school and whose parents will continue to neglect the duty they owe to their offspring until some measure of compulsion is brought to bear upon them.

I am of the opinion that the compulsory clauses of the Educational Act of Ontario may be applied to these people, and recommend that the Indian Department be asked to consider the matter.

I beg to recommend that teachers whose salaries have not been advanced beyond the usual amount and whose average attendance for the year exceeds twenty, be granted a bonus of two dollars for each pupil beyond that number.

Respectfully submitted,

R. ASHTON,

Hon. Secretary.

Adopted as the report of the board, September 5th, 1894.

R. A.

Members of the School Board.

E. D. Cameron, Esq., representing the Indian Department.

Rev. R. Ashton, } do New England Company.

Rev. J. L. Strong, } do Methodist Conference.

W. Wilkinson, Esq., } do Council of the Six Nations

Chief Joab Martin, }

Chief William Smith, }

Chief Jacob S. Johnson, }

Rev. I. Bearfoot, Superintendent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

REPORT for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.—Comparative Condition of Schools.

No. of School.	Name of Teacher.	Number on Roll.	Average Attendance.	Rate per cent of average upon the Register Number.	Number present at Examination.	Standard of Attainment.	Number presented.	RESULT OF EXAMINATION, 1894.					Percentage of Passes on Number presented, 1894.	Percentage of Passes on previous Year.
								Reading.	Dictation.	Notation.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.		
1	Miss M. Davis.....	45	24.2	53.8	27	V	1	0	0	1	0	1	57.8	45
						IV	2	0	1	0	1			
						III	4	2	1	1	3			
						II	11	7	7	7	11			
						I	9	7	7	7	7			
2	Miss K. Maracle...	60	31.3	52.2	43	V	1	1	0	1	0	71.7	75	
						IV	6	4	4	3	3			
						III	12	9	6	12	12			
						II	5	3	2	4	3			
						I	19	3	2	4	3			
3	Mrs. Weatherell...	42	15.2	36.2	15	V	2	2	1	2	0	25.5	44	
						IV	1	0	0	1	0			
						III	4	0	0	2	1			
						II	4	0	0	0	0			
						I	4	0	0	0	0			
5	Mr. E. Bearfoot...	46	21.6	46.9	15	V	4	4	1	4	3	58	52.5	
						IV	4	2	1	1	1			
						III	2	2	1	1	2			
						II	5	5	5	5	5			
						I	2	2	2	2	2			
6	Mr. Lickers.....	23	9.5	41.3	12	V	2	2	0	2	2	62	60	
						IV	2	2	0	2	2			
						III	2	1	0	2	2			
						II	4	2	2	3	3			
						I	2	2	2	3	3			
7	Miss S. Russell...	63	24.5	38.9	17	V	1	0	0	1	1	60	53.3	
						IV	3	2	2	2	2			
						III	3	1	0	2	3			
						II	10	1	1	1	1			
						I	1	1	1	1	1			
9	Mrs. Scott.....	44	20.5	46.6	30	V	1	1	1	1	1	72.3	48.6	
						IV	1	1	1	1	1			
						III	3	2	1	3	2			
						II	8	4	4	5	7			
						I	17	4	4	5	7			
10	Miss S. Davis.....	57	24.7	43.3	28	V	1	1	0	1	1	58.8	52.7	
						IV	2	1	0	1	2			
						III	4	2	0	3	4			
						II	9	5	3	8	3			
						I	12	5	3	8	3			
11	Mr. P. Adams.....	39	15.9	40.8	22	V	1	0	0	0	0	33.3	37.1	
						IV	1	0	0	1	1			
						III	4	1	0	0	3			
						II	4	1	0	0	3			
						I	16	0	0	0	3			
		419	187.4	44.7	209	209	64	38	79	75	81	55.5	52
						V	14	11	3	13	8	8		
						IV	14	8	5	9	8	8		
						III	37	20	11	27	28	18		
						II	50	25	19	30	31	47		
						I	94		

ALGOMA INDIAN HOMES,
SAULT STE MARIE, July 25th, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of the condition and progress of the Algoma Indian homes for the year ended June 30th, 1894.

I am thankful to state that we have had no sickness of any account during the year. The pupils are all healthy, happy and contented. There has been no material change in the system of training the pupils. The half-day system is being followed, which proves to be the very best means of giving both an intellectual and mechanical education.

The average attendance during the year is slightly above that of other years, and, judging from the applications constantly coming in, the Indians on the various reserves are becoming more interested in the privileges afforded them through these homes. I have just received thirty-eight new applications. There would be no trouble in doubling our number.

The work done in the schools is very fair. Considerable progress has been made in all the different grades, and more especially in the higher. Our new teacher, Mr. J. W. Agnew, has already won the confidence and love of his scholars. He is a man of considerable ability and a good teacher. If he remains with us for any time, I have no doubt that in another year the school will be well up to the front in all work. Two of our pupils have just passed the entrance examination very creditably, and will in future go to the high school. Miss L. Browne, our lady teacher, has also done remarkably well with the junior classes.

All branches of the trades taught here made commendable progress, but for want of a suitable market we are shut in simply to our own work, in connection with the institution, with the exception of the carpenter's branch, in this department, besides erecting a large council hall for the Indians of Garden River, we have done a great deal of work in town.

The boot shop has been kept open and good work done for the home. All the shoes were supplied for both girls and boys, as well as a great deal of repairing.

The tailor shop, under the management of one of our own boys, Wm. Sorey, has also given good satisfaction, and reflects great credit on the Indian boy as a foreman.

The weaver shop we have just lately opened, and is doing excellent work in carpet and cloth weaving. We hope to be able to manufacture all our own cloth for the uniforms of both girls and boys.

The farm, though small and poorly equipped, has supplied us with all our vegetables, etc., etc., necessary for use in the home. In a few years more we hope to be able to raise enough grain, etc., for our own use. At present we are compelled to buy all this.

The girls are taught all the different branches of laundry work, as well as sewing, cooking and dressmaking.

On the whole, the condition of the home is satisfactory. Considerable new improvements have been made during the year, adding much to the comfort of the pupils and employees.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. IRVINE,
Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

MOUNT ELGIN INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE,
MUNCEY, August 8th, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a brief report of the condition and prospects of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The work of another year has been successfully carried on with less anxiety to the management than in former years. The substantial advancement made by the pupils both in the work of the school and in the different branches of industry has quite maintained the good record of other years. Within the last ten years nearly twenty of our pupils have successfully passed the entrance examination for the high school. We added one to this number this year whose marks placed him as number eleven out of nearly one hundred successful competitors. Our success in the industrial department, especially in making the farm boys competent workmen, has militated against retaining them in the school, as they can command the pay or nearly so of a white man, and would not get much more if they studied for a teacher's certificate. As a proof of this, three of our pupils who have teachers certificates are working for farmers quite near the institution and claim they can save more money in this way than they could as teachers.

One hundred pupils have been enrolled during the year, twenty-five of them for the first time. They represent sixteen reserves.

Our staff of officers includes two teachers, matron, cook (male) a foreman for the carpenter and shoe shop, a farm manager and two assistants, all the officials are whites.

The cost of the institution for the year including management was in excess of \$10,000. The percapita tax, \$60 each for eighty-five pupils, and the income of the industrial farm have nearly settled the bill.

Among the permanent improvements during the year we might mention that \$250 worth of tile draining was completed, and two silos with a capacity of 250 tons were finished at a cost of \$500. This heavy expenditure will doubtless decrease labour and add to revenue for the future.

The moral conduct of the pupils for the year has been very encouraging. They have been regular in their attendance at the public services and have been carefully instructed in the great truths of the Bible.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. SHEPHERD,
Principal.

INDIAN ORPHANAGE,
FORT WILLIAM, 30th June, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In compliance with your request, I have the honour to transmit to you a brief report of the condition and progress of the Fort William Orphanage for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

At the present time there are thirty-one Indian children being educated at the institution; namely, twenty-one girls and ten boys.

During the year seven were admitted, and three discharged, two of the latter are living with their parents on the reserve, and the other is with her mother at Grand Portage. We have had two deaths during the year. A girl twelve years old died of consumption, and a boy of eight years old from the effects of "la grippe." The health of

the children has been uniformly good ; only a few cases of " la grippe " during the winter, which soon disappeared owing to the care and skill of the attending physician, who was always ready and willing to come, when sent for, notwithstanding the difficulty and danger of crossing the river at times.

The progress made in the school has been very satisfactory, as shown by the quarterly returns, and the school inspector's report.

The conduct of the children has been good. The larger girls are taught housework, sewing, knitting, and other domestic arts.

Repairs have been made on the old building at a cost of about \$1,000.

We have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servants,

SRS. OF ST. JOSEPH.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
CAUGHNAWAGA, 30th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement respecting the affairs of the Iroquois of Caughnawaga for the year ended the 30th June last.

The number of births was seventy-nine, and the deaths forty-one, which gives an increase in the population of thirty-eight during the year.

The schools in Caughnawaga have been conducted in a satisfactory manner by the teachers, and the pupils have made progress.

There was no epidemic on the reserve during the year.

Everything has gone on smoothly.

The Indians have engaged more in agriculture this year than formerly, and the crops were better than last year, which was very satisfactory to the farmers.

The affairs of the band generally are in a good state. The Indians make a fair living, and I do not know of anything in particular to note in regard to the conduct of the people of the tribe during the past year which might be of interest to the department.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. BROSSEAU,
Agent.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
ST. REGIS, August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1894.

The crops of all kinds on the reserve and on the different islands occupied by the Indians are, in general, looking favourable. I find that the Indians are improving in agricultural pursuits, also building fences and erecting houses, stables, etc.

The number of Indians in the band at the present census is as follows :—

Men, three hundred and seventy ; women, three hundred and twenty-two ; boys up to sixteen, two hundred and seventy ; girls up to sixteen, two hundred and eighty-

Department of Indian Affairs.

seven ; total, one thousand two hundred and forty-nine. Catholic Indians, one thousand and one hundred and fifty-five ; Protestant Indians, ninety-four.

There are five schools in my agency, four Catholic and one Protestant, which are all taught by teachers of their own denomination.

I regret to state that the Indians in general are not as a rule friendly to the education of their children. It takes time, patience and perseverance ; but it is hoped that this may be accomplished in the course of time.

The amount of distributions for the benefit of the band from the 13th of June, 1893, to the 13th of June, 1894, was \$2,253.78.

The usual grant of blankets to those requiring them has been made.

I am also happy to state that the Rev. M. Mainville, the spiritual adviser among the Indians, is still attentive to the wants of the Indians under his care, always ready to give good advice for the benefit of education, etc.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE LONG,
Indian Agent.

MARIA AGENCY,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 28th August, 1894

The Honourable,
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you herewith my annual report of the agency of the Micmacs of Maria for the year ended 30th June last. I enclose also tabular statement for the same period.

The Micmac Band of my agency seems doomed to become extinct. Every year there are almost as many deaths as births. Nearly all die of consumption ; and the terrible malady is found in almost every family to-day. This is the cause of great affliction at times in some families. Two adults died of this disease lately, and two more will soon follow them—all of consumption. This is truly affliction.

The school was well attended during the past year ; also I am happy to say that several of the children made marked progress. If these people will give up ignorance and become educated like white people, there is no doubt that they will progress and attain a certain degree of comfort.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. GAGNÉ, Priest,
Indian Agent.

PIERREVILLE, 27th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present to you my annual report together with a tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, last.

The Abenakis Band of St. Francis now numbers four hundred and two, according to the census last spring. There was no contagious disease amongst them during the year.

The manufacture of baskets is their only important industry which was not as good as the previous years ; several families have suffered in consequence. Fortunately the relief grant from their funds afforded indispensable aid to the most needy.

The conduct of the Indians was good, with few exceptions among a certain class whose only occupation is to look for some unprincipled whites to obtain liquor for them. It is to be hoped that the punishment and conviction of the offenders will have a good result.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. E. ROBILLARD,
Indian Agent.

JEUNE LORETTE AGENCY, 31st August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

The Huron Band is composed of three hundred members, being an increase of five during last year.

This band has enjoyed satisfactory health and there was no contagious disease on the reserve. However, some of the children were attacked with measles and seven of them died.

The trade in moccasins and snowshoes was somewhat better than in the previous year.

Several families went to watering-places in the province of Quebec ; but their fancy wares did not bring their value. The making of baskets and other fancy articles constitutes the principal occupation of our Indian women, who are very industrious.

The school has been much better attended this year. The number of pupils has increased to at least seventy.

Farming has been about the same as in the previous year ; but the returns have been much better.

The hunt for fur-bearing animals was as successful as last year.

A good many of our hunters were again employed this year as guides to American tourists.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
ANTOINE O. BASTIEN,
Indian Agent.

BÉCANCOUR, P.Q., 28th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report accompanied by tabular statement for the year ended 30th June last.

The Indians of this band have engaged in the same occupations this year as formerly. Most of them spend the greater part of their time making baskets and similar wares, which they sell at a good price. Some of them use this money in paying any debts which they may have contracted.

Department of Indian Affairs.

As a rule they do very little farming. However, there are several who are improving their clearings.

Some of them act as guides to surveyors, and to sportsmen who fish in the upper St. Maurice. None of them have gone hunting this year.

The school has not been as well attended this year as in the past.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. DÉSILETS,

Indian Agent.

RIVER DESERT AGENCY,
MANIWAKI, OTTAWA CO., QUE., 11th Aug., 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The general health of the Indians on this reserve has been very good during the past year. There were six deaths and fifteen births. Six members of the band who have been absent from the reserve for several years, and not likely to return, have had their names taken off the list, and one joined the band by marriage, leaving a net gain of four on the pay-list, which is now three hundred and seventy.

There are also about one hundred and ten members who belonged to the band at one time but who have been absent, some of them for twenty years, and whose present whereabouts are unknown.

The members of the band who indulge in intoxicants find it difficult to procure them, owing to the fact of several liquor sellers in Maniwaki and vicinity having been fined for furnishing intoxicants to Indians. Last January a Dominion policeman was sent here by the department, and took actions against three parties for having violated the law in this respect. In two cases the evidence was insufficient for conviction. In the other case the offence was admitted and a fine of \$50 was imposed. In May a detective was sent to Maniwaki, who obtained sufficient evidence to institute proceedings against four liquor dealers for infractions of the Indian Act. At the trials two admitted their guilt and another was convicted after trial. These three were each fined \$50 and costs. In the fourth case a doctor's certificate was furnished that the party was unable to attend, and the case was postponed. Since then the Indians can only obtain intoxicants through the medium of whites or half-breeds, and, although drunkenness among them has not ceased, it has greatly diminished.

Last April a wire fence was built along a portion of the Gatineau Road at a cost of \$200 to protect the crops of the Indians of that locality. There is this season a new road in course of construction from the Gatineau Road to the Bitobee Lake, for the accommodation of the settlers in that section. The estimated cost is \$300. The labour on these works is performed by the Indians.

The school continues in operation, but the attendance is not satisfactory.

The band has this summer surrendered for sale the town plot of Maniwaki, which will have the effect of not only increasing the funds of the band, but of also giving an impetus to the improvement of the village.

The sanitary regulations of the department have been enforced, and the heads of families have been encouraged to whitewash their dwellings and outbuildings. Lime for this purpose has been furnished on application. It is proposed to vaccinate those members of the band requiring the operation, about the 20th instant, when the non-resident Indians will be on the reserve on the occasion of the annual festival.

The greater number of the Indians residing on the reserve go hunting in the fall, generally not returning until spring. The furs taken last season equalled those taken in preceding years, and the prices obtained for the several kinds were remunerative.

Almost all the men of the band, besides being good hunters, are very efficient as explorers, guides, river drivers, &c., and their services are often in demand in these capacities.

They are also capable of making bark canoes, snowshoes, paddles, &c., the demand for which equals the supply; whilst the women make deer-skin mitts and moccasins, baskets and other Indian wares.

There has been about twenty acres of new land made fit for cultivation last spring. Several members of the band are erecting new dwelling-houses, and other evidences of improvement are not wanting.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JAMES MARTIN,
Indian Agent.

LAKE ST. JOHN, P.Q., 22nd August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you herewith my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June last.

Consumption always claims a good many victims, this year the usual number was exceeded; this disease is almost an epidemic among the Indians.

The crops have been pretty fair, they promise fairly well for this year. Sowing was less extensive than in previous years. Since the Indians have engaged during the summer in conducting tourists to fishing places, they have neglected their fields; they never had very much ambition to cultivate the soil; they prefer this wandering life.

They obtain good wages as canoe men, knowing so well the rivers that are good fishing grounds. Canoe-making still occupies many of them during the season.

One Indian family—Launière and his sons—who confine themselves to the cultivation of the soil, make good progress; they have good crops, several head of cattle and three horses. They like their condition. They are sober and hardworking.

They built several houses during the year.

The parents are rather indifferent about the education of their children; the school has not been well attended this summer. It is to be hoped that when the missionary priests come to live in the place they will interest themselves in this institution; the Indians will profit by the good advice which they will give them on the subject.

Liquor injures these Indians as much physically as morally. In spite of the severity of the law, there are always whisky-sellers who risk fine and imprisonment. Several offenders have been brought before Magistrate d'Auteuil and sentenced to heavy fines. It is to be hoped that these examples will bear good fruit.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. E. OTIS,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—AGENCY No. 42,
CACOUNA, 31st August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report and tabular statement respecting the Amalecite Indians of Viger, in my agency, for the year ended 30th June.

The great competition in manufacture, due to the want of men in some families, who therefore find it impossible to procure the necessary wood, and the large number of Indians of other bands who compete, reduces prices so that they are often obliged to go away for the winter.

The sanitary measures and vaccination ordered by the department to be adopted have been strictly attended to, and the health of the Indians benefited accordingly.

As a rule the children old enough to go to school attend fairly regularly, which is noteworthy progress in this respect.

There was no contagious disease during the year. However, I regret to say that in spite of their work they are nearly all very poor.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. LEBEL,
Indian Agent.

CAMPBELLTON, N.B., 25th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward you my annual report, also tabular statement in regard to Indian affairs in my agency.

The crops generally were better this year than last year, not so good, however, as they promised. The buckwheat was attacked in places by the frost in April; the hay is better, but the drought injured it; the potatoes, which promised well, turned out badly; on the contrary, the oat crop is doubled.

Generally peaceable and industrious, the Indians of the Restigouche are sought after for making logs in the winter. Several camps are composed entirely of Indians under an Indian "boss," and they command such confidence that the lumber merchants do not hesitate to advance them the provisions which they require to take them through the winter. These same Indians, that is to say, all the men who can leave the village, are employed in spring taking rafts down the river, which affords them an important means of livelihood; and, being skilful in their work, they command high wages.

Those who have land in sufficient quantity prove themselves to be good farmers and can compete with their white neighbours. They also succeed well in raising cattle and horses. Unfortunately the latter Indians are only a few, because the mission itself is of small extent; some have enough land and live well, the others have only small pieces and cannot cultivate. It is true that the reserve has about nine thousand acres of standing timber. Ever since I have been agent, I have never ceased to encourage the farming people to open up land on the reserve, and to make comfortable homes for themselves like the principal people of the mission. In addition to the difficulty of the undertaking, there is the seduction of the "fire-water," the stumbling block of the Indian, and the proximity of Campbellton, where liquor can always be procured if not directly (the liquor sellers are well watched) at any rate through "go-betweens," as the Indian whatever he may do will not betray. It is to be hoped that the last amendments to the Indian Act respecting intoxicants will check this state of affairs.

The women on their part are not idle. In the winter, during the absence of the men, they employ their time making snow-shoes, baskets and moccasins, and fishing for smelts and tommy-cods. The bank of the Restigouche near the mission is covered in winter with small huts made of branches of the fir-tree, which afford them shelter while fishing for these fish. In summer they spend their time cultivating their gardens and in gathering wild fruits, which bring good prices at Campbellton and at Dalhousie, which is no small resource when they begin to clothe their children.

The mission is beginning to rise again out of the ruins of the great fire of last summer. Isaac Isaac, who lost a very fine new house, with barn, stable, and agricultural implements, was able, thanks to his courage and industry and the help which his honesty afforded him, to build for himself again a much larger barn—where he has been able to store away his harvest in time—and part of a house large enough to accommodate his family last winter and which will serve as a kitchen afterwards. By means of security on the property of the church which was destroyed in this same fire we have been able to re-build a large and substantial presbytery,—foundation of stone with basement, brick walls and metal roof. The foundation of the church was laid, it is understood, in order that the vestry-room might be used for worship this winter. At present the work of the mission is being conducted by the Capuchin Fathers. They are said to be great preachers, great workers, who make everything they require and use. We hope they will rebuild our ruined church; that they will initiate our Indians in arts altogether unknown to them; and above all, that they will check our young men in drinking liquor. All this will be good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

V. J. A. VENNER,

Agent of the Restigouche Reserve.

NORTH TEMISCAMINGUE, 30th August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1894. I have but little change to report as to the condition of the Indians of this agency.

They are making a pretty good living by the different employments in which they engage. In winter time those who have no live stock to attend to generally work in the shanties, while others hunt, and others again obtain little jobs from lumbermen.

There are two families of the band who have taken up their residence permanently on the reserve, fur having become scarce in their usual hunting ground, and besides they are more inclined to farm now.

The crop of last fall has not been so good as that of the previous one.

The school has been regularly attended during the year, and the children have made good progress.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McBRIDE,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-EASTERN SUPERINTENDENCY, NEW BRUNSWICK,
RICHIBUCTO, 27th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report, together with a tabular statement containing all statistics connected with the Indians of my superintendency for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

Eel River, Restigouche County.

The condition of this band does not show much improvement. Their land is poor and sandy, and as a result they do not pay much attention to farming. About forty-five bushels of potatoes and a few gallons of pease were planted last spring. Smelt fishing in winter and the manufacture of Indian wares are the principal industries of the band. The population of this band is thirty-nine.

Papineau Reserve, Gloucester County.

A few of the Indians of this band give some attention to farming, but the majority devote most of their time to other occupations. In the summer season they act as guides for sportsmen up the Nepisiguit River; in winter they fish and hunt. Furs to the value of about four hundred dollars were taken by this band last winter. Population twenty-nine.

Burnt Church, Northumberland County.

The Indians of this band are with a few exceptions fairly comfortable. They have excellent opportunities for fishing, and find a ready sale for their fish. The soil of the reserve is fair, but they pay much more attention to fishing than to agriculture. They have a fine church on the reserve. These Indians show a disposition to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered them, and their school under the management of Miss Annie Borden is doing good work. The band numbers two hundred and ten—an increase of eleven.

Eel Ground, Northumberland County.

The Indians of this reserve have excellent opportunities of making a comfortable living, but, I regret to say, they do not all take advantage of them. The soil is good and the quantity of seed planted this season is, I am informed, larger than last year. Those who are willing to work find no difficulty in getting good wages at the saw-mills and shipping wharfs not more than three miles from the reserve. A number of these Indians have good houses and are fairly comfortable. In the winter many of them engage in bass-fishing. The strict enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act in the county has made it more difficult for them to obtain liquor, and cases of drunkenness are less frequent than formerly. There is a neat church on the reserve and a school which is very efficiently conducted by Mr. M. Flinne. The attendance, however, is not so large as formerly, owing to the decrease in the number of children of school age in the band. The population of this reserve is one hundred and thirty-five.

Red Bank, Northumberland County.

The Indians of this reserve are as a rule in comfortable circumstances. Those able to work find no difficulty in obtaining employment at fairly good wages. Lumbering is carried on extensively up the Miramichi River and its tributaries above this reserve, and many of the band work in the woods in winter, and in spring engage in rafting and

stream-driving. Bass-fishing in winter is also engaged in. The land is good, but the band depends more on other pursuits for a living. They have a church and resident priest on the reserve. Population, fifty-one.

Big Cove, Kent County.

This is one of the finest reserves in the province, and contains the largest population in my superintendency. The soil is good, and with careful cultivation can be made to yield abundantly. Agriculture has, however, been neglected in the past, but I am pleased to report it has this season received more attention. Fully twice as much seed was put in the ground last spring as ever before, and the crops are in good condition. In the winter smelt-fishing and eel-fishing are the principal occupations. The Indians also manufacture baskets, tubs and Indian wares and carry them to St. John and other places for sale. There is a fine church on this reserve. I have endeavoured to enforce the laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to these Indians and have succeeded to a certain extent, but I find it impossible to stop the sale entirely. They are as a rule unable to obtain liquor from the local dealers, but they frequently obtain it from sailors and on board fishing boats. The Indians of this reserve number two hundred and seventy-six.

Indian Island, Kent County.

Fishing is the main industry of this band, but they all do a little farming. Population thirty-two.

Buctouche, Kent County.

The Indians of this band number thirty-three. Their land is good, but they pay more attention to fishing than to farming.

Shediac, Westmoreland County.

This band is almost broken up, only half a dozen remain. Some have removed to Scotch Settlement and McDougald Settlement in the vicinity of Moncton and Hampton, King's County; others have joined the Big Cove Band in Kent County. The chief of the band, Laurent Nacoot, is now a helpless cripple living at Big Cove.

Fort Folly, Westmoreland County.

The soil of this reserve is poor, only about ten acres along the river being fit for cultivation. The remainder is hilly and stony, running into wilderness or bushes of no value. Very little farming is done, the band devoting most of their attention to the manufacture of Indian wares. Some of them occasionally work by the day in a neighbouring quarry. Population forty-seven.

A number of Indians under my charge reside near Hampton, in King's County. They appear to have chosen this location on account of the advantages it gives them to dispose of baskets, moccasins and other wares. They live in shanties during the winter, but in summer most of them move about from place to place.

The total population of the Indians of this superintendency is nine hundred and twenty-five, including the Hampton Band. They are as a rule peaceable and quiet, except when under the influence of liquor, but they show no disposition to try to improve their condition. Last spring, pursuant to instructions, measures were taken to remove all refuse matter which had accumulated near their dwellings during the winter. Acting under your instructions, I also procured a quantity of vaccine, and all those not previously vaccinated submitted to the operation. During the winter and spring there were a number of deaths, chiefly from pulmonary complaints. Consumption is the disease most prevalent among the Indians of this agency. Fully ninety per cent of the deaths are due to its ravages.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. D. CARTER,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT—1ST DIVISION,
FREDERICTON, 25th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my annual report and tabular statement of Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

St. Mary's Reserve,

Situated directly opposite Fredericton, and in the parish of St. Mary's, N. B., consists of twenty-five families, and a total population of one hundred and twenty-three, being an increase of eight, in consequence of the removal of Indians from other parts to this reserve. The births for same period were four, and the deaths one. This reserve, (two and a quarter acres in size), has erected thereon eighteen shanties and dwellings. In some of these from two to three families reside. These dwellings for the want of paint, excepting one or two, do not add much to the appearance of the locality. The band derives its sole living from the manufacture and sale of Indian wares and river employment. Since early spring past, quite a number of Indians received considerable employment from the Boom Company, at wages of \$1.25 per day. The remainder of the Indians are at their summer resorts, where they make and dispose of their wares to farmers, tourists, pleasure seekers, and others. This business continues until fall, when they return to the reserve. As a rule they earn considerable money at these places. The aged often receive many tokens of friendship from their white neighbours in the city of Fredericton.

Sanitary measures received attention in May last by the removal of all refuse from yards and premises. Mr. Hanneberry, the Fredericton Boom Agent, who lives convenient to the reserve, has in several instances proved a good friend to the Indians, has this year, at his own expense, procured for them a good supply of pure water, sufficient to answer all domestic purposes. The health of the band for the past year was remarkably good. Measles and scarlatina were very prevalent in Fredericton the past winter and spring. Happily the Indians escaped these and all contagious diseases.

The school for the year was under the supervision of Miss M. J. Rush. The greatest number enrolled during the term was twenty-two, and an average attendance of 12.50. Owing to the migratory habits of Indians, the attendance for first and last quarter of term was very poor. At other seasons of the year it is much better. The education imparted consists of spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, &c., &c. All children who attend regularly are making good progress, whilst the children who fail to attend, through no fault of theirs, are not so proficient in their studies. The school-room and outbuildings are frequently cleansed, they are also kept in good repair, and the wants and comfort of the children at all times carefully looked after.

Kingsclear Reserve.

This reserve, situated on the St. John River, eleven miles above Fredericton, contains twenty families. A population of ninety-eight, a decrease of two compared with returns for last year. The births for fiscal year were six, and the deaths two. This band derives its sole living from the sale of Indian wares and farming. Practically they, with but few exceptions, are not good farmers, as they devote too much time to other employment. A few of them who give most of their attention to this industry are not only collecting stock, but in other respects show signs of improvement. The land of this reserve is fertile, but for the want of a fair share of manure will not produce as good grain crops as it would otherwise do. Last year I distributed amongst the band superphosphate, ploughing, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, beans, etc., to the amount of \$218.33; these were farmed as advised and produced a fair average yield. This year they received a similar supply of seeds, etc., and, judging from a recent inspection of their crop, I feel satisfied that when harvested it will be even better than that of last year. The Indians of this reserve last May gave their attention to the removal of all

refuse from, in, and about their dwellings. Their buildings are isolated, and are usually to be found neat and clean. The reserve, being situated in a country district, has all the advantages required for health. And I have to report that the health of the band was remarkably good for the past year.

The school at this reserve for the year was under the supervision of Miss Frances McGinn. The number in attendance was twenty-three, and the average eighteen. The branches taught were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, etc. The children are very regular in their attendance, and are making good progress in their studies.

Woodstock Reserve.

The Indians of this place are divided into two bands, part of them living on the reserve, and the remainder at Upper Woodstock. The total population is ninety-two, an increase of fourteen, accounted for by removal. The births were seven, and deaths seven. Their sole industry is the manufacture of Indian wares. Throughout the whole country these articles are in good demand, and are readily sold at fair prices. Farming for the last year or so received but little attention. The soil of the reserve is well adapted for the raising of all kinds of crops, but they prefer giving their whole time to the industry referred to. During the year considerable sickness prevailed amongst them, resulting in seven deaths; in most of these cases the cause was lung trouble that developed to consumption.

The remainder of the Indians of this supervision are located in small bands at Oromocto, Sunbury County; Upper and Lower Gaagetown, Queen's County; Apohaqui, King's County; St. John and Charlotte Counties. Their pursuits to earn a livelihood are the same as other parts of the agency. Their wares are sold to farmers and traders in their different localities. And when money is not available, trade such as the produce of the farm is taken instead. The health of these Indians for the past year has been very good, as I have but one death to report for all places.

The total population of the agency I find to be four hundred and fifty-three, being an increase of twelve. There were twenty-seven births and eleven deaths for the year.

Regarding the general habits of the Indians I am pleased to report that they are most satisfactory. They with rare exceptions practice their religion, observe the advice given them by their missionaries. They avoid crime, and as a rule they at all times live on friendly terms with their white neighbours.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

NORTHERN DIVISION,

FREDERICTON, 25th August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement on Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

Tobique Reserve,

Situated at the junction of the Tobique and St. John Rivers, has a population of one hundred and ninety-four, the same as last year. Lumbering is the principal industry in this locality. Last winter wages for work in the woods were not as good as previous year. In view of this, most of the Indians remained at home and engaged in the manufacture of Indian wares; chiefly snowshoes, moccasins, &c. These articles are readily sold at fair prices to lumber operators and others in the province, and Aroostook

Department of Indian Affairs.

County, State of Maine. In spring past most of the band were employed as stream drivers; this work usually lasts for thirty days, at wages ranging from \$1.25 to \$2.00 per day. In summer, when the planting season is over, many Indians find profitable employment acting as guides and attendants on the sporting fraternity and tourists who every summer visit the waters of the Tobique and St. John Rivers for the various sports offered thereat. There are at the reserve forty-four families; mostly all of male adults, including the married and single, are men in the prime of life. Therefore, with the exception of the widows, the blind, and a few who are afflicted with infirmities, they are a self-supporting class of Indians.

Agricultural pursuits, owing to the time bestowed on other labour, are not engaged in very extensively by the band. They, however, raise sufficient crops to answer their own wants and that of their horses and cattle. Last year their potatoes, oats and buckwheat were a good crop. This year seeds of all kinds were selling at reasonable prices, and to meet their demands, I supplied them in May past with seeds amounting to \$137.41. During my visit to the reserve on the 20th June last I inspected their lands; at this time their crops looked very promising, and, as the season is a good year in New Brunswick, a fair yield is anticipated the coming harvest and fall.

Acting on your instructions, the band in the latter part of May past removed all garbage and winter refuse from, in, and about their dwellings. The Indians of this place are noted for the neat manner in which they keep their premises. The locality and situation of buildings tend to health. The water also that is used by the band for domestic purposes is brought in wooden pipes from an excellent spring issuing from a neighbouring hill. Outside of ordinary cases of sickness, I am pleased to report that all of the band have been free from diseases of a contagious nature for the past year.

The school for the first part of the year was under the supervision of Mrs. Killeen; but, owing to her illness, a new teacher was employed the latter part of the term. The attendance of pupils is much better in winter than in summer. Some of the parents, although often appealed to by their missionary and myself, fail to send their children regularly to school. Those children, however, who attend regularly are making marked improvement. The number of pupils on the register for the year was from twenty-five to thirty, the average attendance for same time being fifteen. The health of the children is carefully looked after, and the school fully supplied with books and stationery.

Edmundston Reserve.

There are eight families living at this place. They number forty-six souls, this is an increase of four compared with returns for 1893. There were no births and but one death for same period. The increase was caused by the removal of Indians from Tobique to this place. They derive their living from hunting, acting as guides to sportsmen, farming, and the manufacture of Indian wares. Yearly they receive from appropriation about \$37.00 worth of seeds, principally potatoes, oats, and buckwheat. These they farm on their own lands and generally raise sufficient to answer their wants. Their intervale, consisting of some fifty acres of very fertile land, they work on shares with their white neighbours, and as they keep but few cattle or horses, the hay and other crops coming to them as their share are sold in the fall, and the produce converted into provisions for their families. During the year the health of the band, excepting in cases arising from pulmonary diseases and natural causes, was good. At this reserve there are at least fourteen children who have not as yet attended any school during my several visits amongst them. I have advised their parents to take advantage of the provincial free school in their district; but with their characteristic indifference they neglect to send their children.

In conclusion, I beg to state that the Indians of this agency are a peaceful and law-abiding people. Their habits are good and only very few of them are given to intemperance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES FARRELL,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 1 A.

ANNAPOLIS, 10th September, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report and tabular statement of the Indians of Annapolis County for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Indians of my agency are enjoying very good health, except one, James Charles. He is getting much better, and the rest of the band are well, and quite industrious in hunting and fishing and other pursuits. There have been two births, but no deaths, making an increase in the band of four by James Charles and his son coming back to their old home, the band now numbering eighty-two.

The potato crop is about the same as last year. They do not take as good care of them as they should.

They are making fair progress in elementary branches of education. The average attendance has been six.

They have become sober and are doing as well as can be expected of them. They are very clean in my agency. None of them live on reserves.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. WELLS, SR.,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT No. 1 B.

BEAR RIVER, DIGBY COUNTY, N.S., 30th August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour of forwarding to you my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

There are very few changes to report regarding the Indians of this district.

While some of them are sober and industrious, making a comfortable living, and improving their surroundings, others are shiftless and indolent, preferring the uncertain employment of hunting and fishing rather than coming down to steady labour on the farm or elsewhere. And I regret that some few on the reserve are in the habit of having an occasional spree, obtaining their liquor from the neighbouring town of Digby, where there are persons vile enough to sell the infernal stuff to even poor Indians, in defiance of the law which one would suppose was sufficient to prohibit its use in any shape.

There has been much sickness on the reserve and throughout the county the past winter, and I have to record seven deaths during the winter and spring, while this summer they have enjoyed good health. There have been during the year nine births, which, with one family moved on the reserve, makes the population five more than last year, which is one hundred and eighty three (183.) Their crop of potatoes was fine the last summer, yielding above the average, and of a good quality. Their apple crop was large, but the fruit indifferent, owing to the trees being ungrafted.

The school on the reserve has been taught the past year by Mr. J. L. D. Vaney, who gives good satisfaction to the Indians themselves and to others interested. There is a decided improvement in the proficiency and discipline of the school, and the attendance has been more regular than formerly.

The sanitary measures recommended by the department have been attended to, and the homes of the Indians, with very few exceptions, are clean and comfortable.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. McDORMAND,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, CAPE BRETON, N.S., 28th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—With the tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894, I inclose this brief report relative to the Indians of this district for the past year.

The number of deaths has been eighteen, of births only seven, and yet the band has increased by fifteen owing to the return of some of the nomadic Indians. Consumption, and constitutions enfeebled from the effects of “la grippe,” were the causes of nearly all the deaths.

The potato crop was fully up to the average, and on Eskasoni Reserve there was little or no destitution among them. They are a most honest and law-abiding class of people. Not only do they pay due deference and obedience to the civil or statute law, but they hold their own unwritten or traditionary laws in equal reverence and regard. In fact, if there be anything to ruffle the even tenor of their lives, it is a violation of the latter. An instance of this occurred last winter; but the affair has been amicably settled of late. I will state the case *per summa capita*. Before my appointment as agent, a certain Indian, let us call him Paul, was accused of adultery—a crime almost unheard of among them. He was offered his choice, either to risk a criminal prosecution and the consequences thereof, or to exile himself from the reserve for five years. He chose the latter. During his exile his wife died, and a year or two subsequently he proposed marriage to a widow in Eskasoni. The chief did everything in his power to dissuade the widow from marrying Paul; but it was all to no purpose. He finally told her that, in the event of her marrying Paul, neither she nor her daughter would ever get one foot of that land which they possessed, and which her late husband on his death bed had willed to his only living child, a little girl of eight or ten years of age. She cared not, married Paul and shared his exile. When the period of exile expired Paul came home, took possession of his own farm, and at the same time demanded of the chief the property of his stepdaughter, as now her whole care, education and support devolved upon him. The chief refused to give up the property. Some time previous to this, the chief told me that a usage, a *consuetudo*, a species of Salic law obtained among the tribe from time immemorial according to which only male heirs inherited real estate, or landed property. I cautioned the chief to be very sure of this. He was quite positive on this point. When Paul came to me to complain of the chief's refusal to give up his stepdaughter's property, I told him of what the chief had said in regard to their law of inheritance. Paul stoutly and emphatically denied that ever such a law obtained among the tribe. He said it was only a pretense of the chief, a pure figment of his own noddle, invented to deprive his stepdaughter of her rights simply because her mother had married him against the chief's will. If the contention of the chief were true, it would constitute a sort of an *impedementum dirimens* invalidating the will of the father. I told Paul that I could not hazard even an opinion one way or the other; but that I would be over on the following week, and would try to ascertain from the chief men of the tribe what their custom really was in this respect. Only one or two instances were quoted on either side, and none outside of this reserve; but certainly Paul had the weight of evidence in his favour, and the best of the argument. To bring the matter home more convincingly to Chief Dinny that he was right, he cited the case of his own property. He showed that not a Dinny would to-day own or possess one foot of land on that reserve, were it not that they inherited it from their grandmother who was a “Tomma.” She inherited and owned that property, the finest in Eskasoni; and by marrying a Dinny the grandfather of the present chief, she in that way brought the property into the Dinny family. In view of the evidence given, I could not but decide in Paul's favour; but as cases like this occur but once or twice in an ordinary lifetime, the chief appealed to the Grand Council to have the question decided there. It is only from the *viva voce* oral tradition of the tribe that the facts can be gleaned.

The memory of one, or a few individuals, may be at fault, but that of a whole tribe assembled together is scarcely ever so.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. CAMERON,
Indian Agent.

ST. PETER'S, C.B., 1st September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In addition to tabular statement already forwarded to your department, I beg to submit the following report of the agency under my supervision.

In doing so, I cannot conceal the pleasure it affords me to be able to state that since my last report not a little progress in divers ways has been made. Little by little they are getting out of the old grooves in which they have been moving so long, and the change to me is more noticeable than ever this year. Progress is especially true of them as far as the cultivation of their land is concerned. The excellence of their soil is now more generally appreciated, and the result is already assuring. Prosperity cannot, of course, light soon upon the Indian farmer; he has too many obstacles to remove, and his own inconsistent nature—a trait inherited through a long line of ancestry—is a most serious disadvantage. Besides, he is not provided with the means, how well so ever disposed, to cultivate his land to any considerable extent. Therefore, the most that can be expected of the poor Indian farmer, for many a year, is that he continue *slowly* to improve his land, and thus he will work off, at least in some measure, the destitution which comes to him now with each succeeding winter. I say “slowly,” for it is not even in the nature of the Indian to move fast.

The school is in a most flourishing condition; the attendance is as large as could be expected considering the population of the district, and I have noticed with pleasure that the parents generally are fully alive to the advantages put within reach of their children. The last thing to be expected of them, to be sure, is that they send their children to school, but to this they add a spirit of appreciation and gratitude which one cannot help admire. Much, no doubt, of the interest they show in their school, is due to the excellent teacher they have the good fortune to have: Mr. Campbell, who is now engaged in their school for the third term, is capable and talented, but above all devoted to his work. He fully realizes the responsibility of his position, and the power he wields for doing good. He has to do with the youth of the tribe, with those precisely in whom anything approaching a radical change can be effected, and thus in addition to the three R's, he strives to acquaint them with the laws of civilized life. Having acquired a good knowledge of the Micmac tongue, his influence is more forcibly felt, and his zeal more readily exercised. The school-room is ever neat and clean, and thanks to your department, amply supplied with books and all other necessary apparatus.

The mission on Indian Island was concluded this year as usual, beginning with the festival of St. Ann, 26th July. During the mission, which is always largely attended, the chief makes it his duty to settle such disputes as may be existing at the time between any of his subjects, and he does it, let me assure you, with a tact not possessed by every leader of men. The Indians of Cape Breton are fortunate to have for chief one who takes so much intelligent interest in everything that concerns the well-fare of his tribe, and whose good judgment can be relied upon for any emergency. Pity the office did not bring to its careworn, much overworked, often destitute possessor just a little emolument!

Here is a nut for antiquarians to crack. A little before the mission some interesting and valuable finds were made on the Indian Island, just a few paces from the

Department of Indian Affairs.

church. Moved by a tradition that obtains among the Indians of Cape Breton, some of the braves living near by began to dig for the treasures buried on their favourite island. What they were especially anxious to turn up was a large cannon which according to tradition had been buried there by the early French settlers, also a church bell concealed in like manner. A pot of gold would also be welcome. They struck neither cannon, nor bell, nor gold, but their labours were abundantly rewarded nevertheless. They fell upon what may have been the site of a signal station, judging by the relics dug up on the spot: innumerable pieces of coloured glass, a few cannon balls, and much of the iron-works of several muskets. Not far distant, a well, twenty-two feet deep, beautifully walled with free-stone and half-filled with water, was discovered by the same explorers. It was sealed at the top by means of a wide, flat stone and covered over with some four feet of earth. Who can give us the early history of these finds? Poor Paul Christmas is dead, and our Peter Richard, though almost brimful of historical lore, is unequal to the task.

I must not forget to state that the road through the reservation has been much improved by the expenditure of the money granted last session for the purpose. We are deeply indebted to your department for this and the many other favours you continue to confer upon the Indians of Richmond County.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CHISHOLM,

Indian Agent.

TRURO, N.S., 18th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

I have very little material to submit for the year gone by. The Indians under my charge have generally been orderly and peaceful, and I am pleased to say there is a steady but slow improvement in their condition.

I had the pleasure of recommending during the past year that a school should be established on the reserve, and believe there are sufficient children to give a fair attendance. It is a matter I should much like to see carried into effect whenever the department can see its way to do it.

I attempted to carry out the order to vaccinate the Indians of this county, a few months ago, but met with the greatest difficulties in carrying it out, the majority refusing to permit it, and taking to hiding places.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. H. MUIR, M.D.

IONA, VICTORIA COUNTY, N.S., 12th September, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my first annual report and tabular statement since my appointment for the county of Victoria, for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

There has been a great deal of sickness among the Indians at the Middle River Reserve, within my district, during the last year. A number of deaths occurred. Their health has much improved within the last few months. Consumption and other pulmonary complaints seem to have been the prevailing sickness among them. No contagious disease has visited the Indians of this district within the last year.

The Indians on this reserve have paid a great deal more attention to the cultivation of their lands this summer than in former years. They ploughed more land, sowed and planted more cereals and vegetables than they have been in the habit of doing in the past. The crops, I am happy to state, look remarkably well, and promise an excellent yield. The hay crop, particularly on the upland, is the best for a number of years.

The school has been in operation during the last year. The attendance has been better than it was the previous year, and considerable progress has been made by some of the pupils attending.

The Indians of this district are a sober and contented people. Some of them are very industrious, and as a consequence are very comfortable; but the majority of them lack the usual qualities necessary to improve their condition in life.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. McNEIL,

Agent.

CALEDONIA, QUEEN'S COUNTY, N.S.,
13th September, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my seventeenth annual report relative to the state of Indian affairs in my agency for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

In addition to the information contained in the enclosed tabular statement, I am glad to say the moral character of the Indians under my care is of the very best. They are indeed a law-abiding people, fearing God, and at peace with their neighbour.

There has been considerable sickness amongst the Indians within the past year, several have died, but the births exceed the deaths, so that there has been a small increase in the population. All the Indians of Lunenburg County have been vaccinated. Several of those belonging to this county are absent at present, so that all will not have been operated upon before the fall.

The crops compare favourably with the best years, and with many the hay crop is even better.

They all take a lively interest in the education of their children.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. BUTLER,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

HEATHERTON, ANTIGONISH Co., N.S.

20th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The mortality among the Indians of this agency was greater this year than since I took charge. There have been no fewer than eight deaths amongst them since the beginning of the year. Most of these deaths have been caused by the prevailing sickness, consumption.

The progress in agriculture was as usual backward. It is almost an impossible task to induce them to make greater efforts in this direction. A small number of them appreciate the necessity of giving more of their time to farming; but in the greater number of cases a few bad harvests so discourage them as to shatter any hopes that might be entertained of making them continue in that useful occupation. The potato crop was unusually good last year; and in consequence no destitution occurred to those who cultivated that valuable root crop. I am very sorry, however, to report that this year all kinds of crops, with the exception of hay, look very unpromising, on account of the long droughts of July and August.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. CHISHOLM,
Indian Agent, District No. 9, N.S.

SHUBENACADIE, 3rd September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I submit herewith tabular statement on Indian matters in this agency for the year ended 30th June.

The Indians are in fairly prosperous condition, and while they have had a considerable sickness yet they have had no contagious disease among them.

A large number have been vaccinated in accordance with your instructions.

The new school-house is ready for occupation, and they are anxious to have school opened.

I am taking steps to obtain a teacher.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GASS,
Indian Agent.

STEAM MILLS, N.S.—AGENCY No. 2, 28th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose to you tabular statement for this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1894. The Indians of this agency for the most part seem to make a comfortable living with what assistance they receive from the department. Once

in a while there is a case of destitution brought to my notice, which, upon investigation, if I find necessary, I at once relieve; but upon the whole I think they will compare favourably with others. Their crops, although small in acreage, look well. There is but a small amount of drinking among them, as the liquor-sellers are very careful about selling to them, there not having been a case under my observation.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. BECKWITH,
Indian Agent.

PARRSBORO', CUMBERLAND COUNTY, N.S., 27th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your inspection my annual report and tabular statement for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

The condition of the Indians in this county remains much the same as reported to you last year. Several of the men are working in the lumber woods and saw-mills, and by so doing keep their families in comfort. The old men make tubs and baskets, and many of the women also make baskets, which they sell in the neighbouring towns and villages, and so supply themselves with food and clothing.

Through the kindness of the department all who will plant are furnished with seed, and I am pleased to be able to report that the crops are looking well.

In compliance with instructions from the department, I have during this summer had a very large number of the Indians vaccinated.

A few of the children attend the public school at Half-way River, and I am pleased to be able to inform you that they are doing good work. Inspector Craig of this county in his yearly report, speaking of the Half-way River school, says:—"I cannot pass without speaking of the excellent work done here by the Indian children. I obtained samples of their work, and furnished them to the Department of Education and received from the Superintendent the words 'well done.'"

The population during the past year has increased by two.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. A. RAND,
Agent, District No. 7.

SHEET HARBOUR, N.S., 27th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

There have been four deaths since my last report. The Indians are becoming more industrious. The children living in the vicinity of the school attend regularly and have made very satisfactory progress this year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. O'SULLIVAN,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

COUNTY OF SHELBURNE, N.S., 10th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Indians in this county are as a rule sober and law-abiding, and thankful to the Government for the kindness and attention shown to them.

They have planted all the seed given them by the Government, and the crops look fairly well.

The population remains nearly the same as last year. There was one death by consumption. This is the prevailing disease.

There is a marked improvement in their houses, and the sanitary rules of the department are well carried out.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN J. E. DE MOLITOR,
Indian Agent, District No. 15.

YARMOUTH, N.S., 13th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

I have no change to report among the Indians of this agency.

There were two deaths and no births, thus reducing the number to eighty-five.

The general health of the band is good. About the usual amount of planting has been done, and just now the potatoes are looking well.

The most of the men who are inclined to work prefer to do so for the whites, but the larger number prefer to wander from one part of the country to the other, so that any progress towards bettering their condition is impossible.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. R. SMITH,
Indian Agent.

GLENDALE, RIVER INHABITANTS, N. S.,
DISTRICT NO. 11, 19th June, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement in regard to Indian affairs for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

In making this report, I have no changes to note in the condition of the Indians, as they still pursue the same employment in manufacturing, hunting, fishing and agriculture, mentioned in my former reports, exhibiting little or no improvement in the last few years. Their agricultural operations are limited, while the long continued drought of 1893, together with the ravages of the potato bug, affected them very injuriously.

There have been fewer deaths during the past year than for several preceding years. The sanitary regulations required by the department are observed, as is evidenced by the cleanliness of the houses and surroundings.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

D. McISAAC,
Indian Agent.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND,
EGMONT BAY, 25th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my report and tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June, 1894.

Since my last report no particular change has taken place amongst the Indians of my superintendency. Those who are settled on their reserves work their lands to some extent, and make some progress in agriculture. They will have a good harvest this year, with the exception of oats, which will be below the average, having been attacked like other crops by mildew.

I am happy to say that the Indians of Lennox Island have kept their temperance vows which they made several years ago. The boys have followed the example of their fathers. They have themselves formed a temperance society. They hold their meetings in the school-house once a month.

The school opened on Lennox Island Reserve is working well. The Indians take an interest in it, and it is well attended.

The Indians residing on the reserves live in houses fairly well finished on the outside. Several of these houses are well furnished and very comfortable.

Morell Reserve.

Each of the five Indian families residing on this reserve has thirty-five acres of land. Nearly half is under cultivation; the remainder is in wood. The soil is very good. The crops are good every year. Two of the families are fairly well off.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JEAN O. ARSENAULT,
Indian Superintendent.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE AGENCY, 22nd August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report with tabular statement showing the state of the Indians under my charge with an inventory of all Government property and the approximate value of the same for the year ended the 30th June, 1894.

With regard to the Indians of my agency, I cannot say that there is very much improvement since my report of last year.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The Rosseau River Bands

Did nothing in the way of farming last spring, with the exception of one man on the reserve proper, and the chief and two other men who reside at the Rapids. On the reserve proper there were ninety-four acres cropped by the department, and thirty-three by one of the Indians. At the Rapids the chief put in fifteen acres of wheat and some potatoes and corn, and two other Indians put in each five acres of wheat and some potatoes and corn, and two or three others put in a little potatoes and corn. The wheat on these reserves is a pretty light crop owing to the continued hot dry weather. The Indians of these bands will not take to farming much as long as they can get twenty to twenty-five cents a pound for seneca (snake root), and there seems to be no falling off in the quantity available from year to year. The quantity purchased from these three bands this year will reach twelve thousand pounds, and this amount at an average of twenty cents per pound would bring the nice sum of \$2,400. I may say of these bands that I never saw them looking so well and clean both in their person and clothing.

The Long Plain Band.

This band has taken more kindly to work this year than for the past years. They got out rails and pickets and made between six and seven hundred rods of new fence on their reserve this spring. They put in about one hundred and fifteen acres of crop, eighty in wheat, and the balance in oats and barley. Seventy-five acres of this crop is on high light sandy soil, and the crop is quite light owing to the dry hot weather, and partly to not having it fall ploughed, but the sample is very good. The balance is in the river valley and was put in pretty late, and will not amount to very much. The most of it is in barley and oats. They have put up this year one hundred tons of hay and they have their wheat all cut. They cut it themselves, but I had to supply them with twine, as their dealers will not trust them.

The Indian Gardens.

The chief, his son and two other parties are all who do anything here in farming. The chief and one son have forty acres of wheat, his other son has eight acres, and other two have, the one sixteen acres, and the other three acres of wheat. At the time that I was making the annuity payments the crops looked well, although the most of the land had been spring ploughed.

The chief's potatoes and garden stuff looked very well. The Indians residing at the Gardens experience a great want in not having any hay convenient to them and in consequence lose some of their cattle every spring. And besides they have great trouble in looking after their cattle, the settlers put them in pound when they find them committing damage on their farms. The chief, his son and one other Indian farm the thirty-four acres that the department brought under cultivation and fenced, and the chief's son commenced breaking the balance of land enclosed by the fence, amounting to some six or seven acres.

The Swan Lake Band.

The Indians residing on this reserve are on the increase. They put in the crop this year themselves under the supervision of Mr. Jarvis from the Indian Office, Winnipeg. They put in seventy-five acres altogether, sixty-five of this are wheat and six of oats and four acres of barley, and it all had to be ploughed in the spring with the exception of fifteen acres that were ploughed in the fall by the Indian Wakemahwawetung, who farmed for himself the past three years.

The land under cultivation on this reserve is high and pretty light, and, considering the very dry hot season, the crop on the thirty acres which grew barley last year is pretty good, the other twenty acres are thin and weedy, but the fifteen acres which were fall ploughed are very good. The oats and barley are not of much account. The

Indians themselves broke about twenty acres of new land this season, one man broke ten acres and has part of it backset, another broke seven and has some backset, and another broke three acres. They have not much potatoes and corn, but what they have looks pretty well.

I may mention that during the eighteen payments that I made to the Indians, I never had so little trouble as I had this year. From the time that I went amongst them until I left, I did not see or hear of any liquor being among them, and I did not see the least sign of drunkenness on or about any of the reserves.

I did not hear of much sickness being amongst them, and the births exceeded the deaths by five.

It is almost impossible to get them to take proper care of their cattle.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS OGLETREE,

Indian Agent.

CLANDEBOYE, MAN.,

TREATY No. 1, 30th August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

St. Peter's.

The crops this year on this reserve are light, owing to the unprecedented dry summer; and as the water from Lake Winnipeg has flooded most of the hay marshes at the north end of the reserve, they have not been able to make quite as much hay as usual, but the quality is better, as it is all upland hay. After having enough for their stock they will have about one thousand tons to sell.

This band last winter by work, cutting and hauling cordwood, received nearly five thousand dollars; none of this wood was cut on the reserve. With this and their other work they passed a fine winter and nearly all those who live on the reserve have now a yoke of oxen or team of horses with which they do plenty of work teaming, etc.

At the same time, their being able to get so much work in this way does not improve their farms, the low price of grain making it unprofitable, and I do not think that a farmer in this part of the country has been able to save a dollar during this last year, and those Indians who make a living by farming have had a hard time to make both ends meet. They all, however, raise potatoes, corn, and garden truck; most of the women can milk their cows, a number can make and sell butter, for which they receive as good a price as farmers' wives in the neighbourhood do; on visiting their houses you will, in many cases, see the women knitting, making clothes for their families, house-keeping, etc., as their white sisters do; and a number of their houses are as tidy and clean as any in the province. In fact, one of the great causes of improvement in this reserve is the industry of their wives and daughters. Any one visiting the reserve on a Sunday, and seeing the people going to their different churches, cannot but be surprised at the tidy, well dressed, orderly people they would meet, such a difference since a few years ago.

Broken Head.

Chief Naseka-pen-ais of this band died this spring; he was an old man who always was loyal to Her Majesty and to the Canadian Government, it was more owing to the

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stand that he took during the first Riel rebellion than any one else that the heathen Indians would have nothing to do with Riel ; he with five hundred men wintered at St. Peter's during the winter of 1869-70. Riel and his friends offered him every inducement to join them, but he stood firm, and I believe by this action saved the Canadian Government thousands if not millions of dollars ; for he had at that time all the pagan Indians at his back from here to Thunder Bay.

This band has a better crop of potatoes than they have had for some years, owing principally to their being better cared for. Their crops look well, their cattle could not be better. The Indians on this reserve took out over seven hundred dollars' worth of wood from government land last winter, and delivered it on the banks of the Broken Head River for Mr. Dagg of Selkirk, a number worked in other camps also. The hunters did fairly well in their fur hunt, but got very few moose or deer, and fish were scarce.

Fort Alexander.

This band is prosperous. I never saw better gardens than they had this summer. Almost without an exception they were without weeds and beautifully kept, and as they had good rains during the months of May and July, I expect them to have good crops.

The fur hunters did well last winter ; the fishermen rather poorly. They did not sell over thirty tons of fish.

The great trouble the people of this band have to contend with is that all their business is in trade. There is no money ; they never see a dollar, unless at treaty time, and this they generally hand over to a trader, from whom they have received advances ; and as some of them do not pay their debts, the traders, to save themselves, have to charge so much on their goods to cover losses, the good men paying for the bad ones, and their annuity money thus doing them little good.

A number of the people who were not hunters had to go to the lumber camps to work, but as their families had potatoes and fish they did fairly well.

General Remarks.

There are a little over five hundred children of school age in my agency. Of these over one hundred and thirty are attending industrial schools, and two hundred and twenty-six are attending the day schools on the reserves.

St. Peter's, South, and St. Peter's, North, are under superior teachers, and are equal to any country schools, and the attendance of the children good. St. Peter's East, Protestant, St. Peter's East, Roman Catholic, Muckle's Creek and Netley Creek, Roman Catholic schools, have fairly good teachers ; but the parents of the children, although they have their homes near the schools, are always moving about, hence the attendance is poor. There are now only nine children of school age in the neighbourhood of Muckle's Creek school, as nine children have gone to the industrial school at St. Paul's.

At the Netley Creek Roman Catholic school there are only seven children in the neighbourhood, and not likely to be more, three of whom are Roman Catholic. At Broken Head there are forty children of school age, only twenty-three of whom live on the reserve, and only seventeen within two miles of the school. Their parents are great wanderers, and the heathens would be pleased to see the school closed, although they, when home, send their children.

The Fort Alexander Roman Catholic and the upper school are good schools. The attendance is as good as can be expected, considering that a river a mile broad divides the reserve, and the parents are about evenly divided as to which side of the river they live ; so that in stormy weather the children on the north-east side of the river cannot attend.

The catch of whitefish last fall was poor in the south part of the lake, the catch of jack, pickerel and other fish under the ice was only fair. The law in regard to sturgeon as far as the Indians are concerned is to their advantage but to no one else.

The experiment of allowing the St. Peter's children who attend the Rupert's Land Industrial School to pay their parents a visit during the annuity payments was a great success ; forty children were allowed to come down, the parents were delighted and Mr. Ashby, the principal, had the honour of taking back forty-three, this without any trouble. Mr. and Mrs. Ashby are a success, they have the confidence of the children and parents, the latter feeling that their children are cared for as children should be.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

A. M. MUCKLE,

Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 2, MANITO-WA-PAW AGENCY,
THE NARROWS, LAKE MANITOBA, 15th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Indians on the nine different reserves directly under my supervision are in a fairly prosperous condition and maintain themselves, some by fishing and hunting, others by raising stock and farming, and a few by hiring at the saw-mills at Fairford, and during haying, harvesting and threshing times, in the Portage la Prairie plains, with few exceptions, as in the case of old, blind and infirm Indians to whom some relief is granted during the winter months. The crops in general and that of potatoes in particular are generally a success, and there is still any quantity of hay, notwithstanding the fact that the water in Lake Manitoba is rising now since last year, and that we are losing some of our best meadows, but the bands will be able to procure enough hay for their cattle this year yet.

I find that the cattle are better attended to than previously, and in consequence the stock in general looks well. On some reserves although sufficient hay had been made great difficulty was experienced in hauling it home, owing to deep snow and frequent snowstorms, but the Indians by helping one another managed to feed their stock, which is increasing.

I have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the department a very favourable change in the aims and a development of the ambition of the Indians in my agency. Many evidences are appearing of their desire for self-sustenance and advancement. With the enlightenment fostered in the younger generations by the schools, they are seeing that it is to their interest to have property of their own and not be merely existing at the expense of the government. In many cases individuals have bought implements and stock of their own, out of their annuity and the result of their labour, while in almost all cases a desire to be more useful to themselves and community is noticeable, which would indicate that after a few years continuation of the boarding and day schools their morals and habits will be on a par with those of the average white man.

I am glad to say that the twelve schools in my district are in operation on all my reserves, with good progress, although the attendance was very irregular at times owing to a return of the epidemic " la grippe," which in some cases was very severe, even fatal.

The boarding school at Water Hen River has been attended very regularly this year, there being ten boarders on the school register, and during that time not one of them has been absent from the school even for a day. These boarders are making very good progress in their studies, can speak English and French fluently, and are models of neatness and cleanliness.

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I am happy to remark that I noticed several new buildings, some of which with shingled roofs, especially at Fairford and Water Hen River Reserves, provided with cooking and box stoves and very neat sets of household furniture, etc.; and on the other reserves the houses in better repair and all whitewashed, in consequence of insisting on cleanliness, resulting in giving better homes to the Indians.

The general health of the Indians of this agency is now good, which is in a great measure due to the observance of the sanitary regulations of the department, with the exception of a few old cases of consumption, fever and colds here and there. Nearly all of them have been vaccinated.

The hunt is poor, the catch of furs seems to steadily decrease, owing partly to fur-bearing animals being scarcer, and partly to the fact of the best hunters being compelled to stay at home to attend to the stock.

The catch of fish has been fair, some having been sold, but the principal part being consumed by the Indians.

I am happy to report that my staff of teachers have proved themselves very efficient in the discharge of their duties. They are painstaking in doing all they can to advance the Indians and the interest of the department.

Knowing the proverbial forgetfulness of the Indians in general, all the teachers were appointed, provisionally, health officers, with full instructions to carry out the sanitary laws, which they did to their credit, and I must say a good result has been obtained; as now the Indians are building better houses, and attending more closely to the sanitary laws in their little villages. They understand at last that unless they use more lime and water they cannot clean their houses properly and thus become a cleaner and healthier race. This fact is now ascertained on the reserves where I notice with pleasure this spirit of cleanliness for the first time, although efforts were continually made for the last nineteen years, but could not meet with the general success of to-day.

In conclusion I have much pleasure to report that immorality and drinking habits are fast disappearing in consequence of having some churches and school-houses on all the reserves where divine services are held every Sunday, and Sunday schools kept regularly by our zealous ministers and missionaries, replacing the superstitious customs of not many years ago, when the Indians, then pagans, had their long tents and other such superstitions of their forefathers.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. MARTINEAU,
Indian Agent.

COUCHECHING AGENCY, 10th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The greater number of the Indians in this agency are hunters, and as a consequence do little or no farming. Only those living on Rainy River have anything approaching a farm, and the Manito and Long Sault Indians are far in advance of either those at Hungry Hall or Little Forks. The Manito and Long Sault Indians have more than doubled their acreage under cultivation since last year, and their crops, of corn and potatoes are well worth seeing. They should have a large yield, if nothing unforeseen happens. The land on both these reserves is exceptionally good, and I have every reason to believe that these Indians are now really trying to improve their condition and their farms. The Indians at Hungry Hall are a demoralized band, and seem unable to pull themselves together and make a start. This is largely the result of drinking whisky and living in contact with white men, who are continually in and around the

reserve in the summer time, and who do not make the best of examples for our Indians. The Little Forks Indians are lazy and do not take to farming as readily as their friends at the Rapids. However, it is only a question of a short time when these Indians will be compelled to earn a living for themselves in some other way than the hunt, as their favourite hunting grounds are on the American side, and that will probably be settled by white people in the course of two years from to-day. The Rainy Lake Indians are still able to live by hunting and fishing, and since the gold excitement started are used by prospectors as guides and canoeemen, which brings them in some money. I find the Indians remain in a healthy condition, and since mailing my last annual report, Dr. W. W. Birdsall has been engaged by the department to attend to the wants of the Indians in this agency. A great many have been vaccinated by him this year, and only one band was opposed to it, viz., that at Lac la Croix. A large stock of medicines has also been supplied for the benefit of the Indians, and is kept by the doctor in his surgery. There was an increase of fourteen births over deaths this year.

Two new schools are being built on the Long Sault and Little Forks Reserves, and when finished will have a very fine appearance. The Indians appear to be quite grateful for what the department is doing for them in the matter of education, and are quite proud of their new schools. They have agreed to make a clearance around the buildings, and also fence them in. The Hungry Hall school has been closed for some time, but all the others have been kept open. Mr. Bagshaw, the teacher at the Long Sault, is doing very well, and seems to be very energetic and have the interests of the children quite at heart. He has improved matters here considerably. At the Manito, we had another very good young man, and one who was well qualified to teach. It is with sincere regret that I have had to report to the department his death by drowning. Both Indians and whites were greatly attached to Mr. Wain, who had only been out from England a few months. At Little Forks and Coucheeching there have been changes in the teachers since making my last report. Mr. Woods of the former reserve resigned, after teaching steadily for about four years, and has been replaced by a Mr. George. Mr. Tucker now teaches on the Coucheeching Reserve, and is well liked by the people there. Speaking generally on this matter of education, I can say that there is a perceptible improvement, though admittedly slow, but one cannot expect much more until the hunt is abolished altogether, and the Indians reside on their farms permanently. A pleasing feature in connection with this matter is the fact that the parents now see for themselves that the future prosperity of their race depends on education, and that without it they will never succeed in making themselves as prosperous as the white people. The parents would like the children to go to school regularly, but have to admit that there influence over them is not sufficient to compel them.

The Indians in this agency appear to be quite contented, and have given me no trouble at any time, neither do I hear of any complaints regarding them.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. C. CORNISH,
Indian Agent.

SAVANNE AGENCY, TREATY No. 3,
FORT WILLIAM, 22nd August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

On July 5th we arrived at Poplar Point on the Lac des Mille Lacs Reserve. A council was held at which three new councillors were elected, each for a term of three

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years. The supplies arrived on the 6th; after these had been examined and distributed, the payments were made. The grains look well, although they were planted rather late; and the cattle are in good condition.

The old councillors did not give satisfaction to the band, taking no interest in the the reserve. I hope to see an improvement under the new rule.

The Sturgeon Lake Band was paid at Pine Portage, a new councillor was elected here to fill the vacancy caused by Midwiah's death last winter.

The chief had the misfortune to have his tent burned, in which he lost his flag, medal and a number of other things.

Wabigoon Reserve was reached on 16th July. Paid annuities, inspected supplies, cattle and gardens. The potato bug was very destructive here last year.

Visited the school and found thirty children present, all clean and tidy. The Indians intend moving the school-house nearer to their own dwellings to insure a more regular attendance during the winter,

The Rev. George Prewer, Church of England missionary, who lives in the vicinity of this reserve, is doing his best to Christianize the Indians here.

We arrived at Frenchman's Head on the 20th July, examined and distributed supplies, then began paying annuities, which we finished the following day.

These Indians have planted their potatoes in new soil this year and expect to have an excellent crop, their garden stuff is well advanced.

The Venerable Archdeacon Phair and Rev. Mr. Pritchard from Lac Seul were here. The church at this place is not yet completed. This school was closed in October last, owing, I regret to say, to the ill-health of the teacher, the Rev. Mr. Graham, and it was not re-opened until June last when Mr. Norquay took charge.

There were thirty-two children present on the day of inspection, all neat and clean. The school house and premises were in excellent order.

At Lac Seul the payments were made on the 23rd and 24th July, after the supplies had been inspected and distributed. Examined their gardens, which look well, and their cattle are in good condition.

This band butchered an old cow during the winter and sold the beef for \$30, with which amount I purchased a bull for them.

There were sixty-seven pupils present at the school, some of them fairly advanced. Their writing and arithmetic are very good, while reading and spelling are only fair. The children all sing nicely.

Chief Ackiewence's house was burned last winter; he is now busy buiding a new one. The tools and implements were in good order; the Indians said they would not ask for any more at present, as the rising generation would need them.

On the 26th July the Wabuskang Band received their annuity, and the usual supplies were distributed. There are no cattle on this reserve. Their gardens, which consist of turnips, carrots and potatoes, are very good.

There are twenty-eight names on the school roll, fourteen of which were present. They sang the national anthem and repeated the Lord's prayer in very good English. Some good copies were shown us here, they all seem to take to writing and arithmetic, while their reading and spelling are very indifferent.

We arrived at Grassy Narrows on Sunday 29th July; the following day a new councillor was elected and the business of the day proceeded with. The gardens here are poor. Four head of cattle died from various causes during the winter. The cow they have left is in good condition, and they have still a quantity of hay on hand.

The school was opened by the Rev. Father Cahill for a few days while he was visiting the reserve. When he finds a suitable teacher, the school is to be opened again. The Indians have promised to send at least twenty-five children regularly.

The Eagle Lake Band was paid on 2nd August, and the usual distributions made. Their cattle are in good condition, and their gardens well advanced. They have better potatoes than any of the other bands.

In conclusion I would say that the sanitary regulations of the department have been carried out as far as possible on the different reserves.

A number of Indians were vaccinated by Dr. Hanson during the year.

There were twenty-five deaths and thirty-four births in the several bands. The triennial clothing furnished this year to the chief and headmen in this agency was very satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN McINTYRE,
Indian Agent.

RAT PORTAGE AGENCY, 30th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Indians on the several reserves in this agency are in a fairly prosperous condition, and still self-supporting, except a few old and infirm, who still receive assistance during the winter. There has been serious complaints from the several bands who have their reserves on the Lake of the Woods, of the scarcity of fish, owing to the number of the fisheries on the lake. Some of the bands were short of seed potatoes; four bushels of seed corn and eight bushels hull-less barley were supplied them. The schools were visited in May, but, owing to the irregular attendance, there is very little improvement, as the Indians are often obliged to leave their reserves to procure fish, and of course take their families; again in the fall they leave for two months on trapping excursions. The general health of the Indians has been good. There have been forty-seven deaths, eighteen boys, twelve girls and seventeen adults; births, forty-three, twenty-seven boys and sixteen girls. The sanitary regulations have been carried out, and they have promised to build open fire places in their houses. Dr. Hanson visited the several reserves during the year, but many of the Indians prefer using their own roots and herbs.

The chief of Thirty-seven, North-west Angle, lost part of his hand by the bursting of his gun while hunting, and he is still unable to use his hand.

I am sorry to report that, owing to high water, the rice crop in the Lake of the Woods is again a total failure; in some of the inland lakes there is a prospect of the Indians being able to gather a small quantity.

The liquor traffic is being gradually stamped out, although the Indians still procure it in small quantities.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. J. N. PITHER,
Indian Agent.

TREATY NO. 4, INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
COTÉ, ASSA., 24th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, tabular statement and inventory of all government property in my charge on the 30th June, 1894.

This agency has six hundred and forty-six Indians, three chiefs and four reserves.

Their occupation is chiefly the care of cattle, which necessitates the securing of a large quantity of hay, raising roots, and a small quantity of grass; the latter is diffi-

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cult to grow here. Cattle is the industry Indians will have to look to altogether in a short time.

The general health of the Indians of this agency has been fair, and every attention has been given them through medical advice and keeping a large stock of medicines at the agency.

Coté's Band consists of two hundred and seventy-two Indians and possesses forty-one horses, three hundred and seventy-two head of cattle, fifteen wagons, etc.

The total earnings of this band during the year of fur, freighting, sale of beef, labour, amounts to \$3,410.

This reserve has a large boarding school under the direction of the Presbyterian Church, and has thirty-five children on the school roll, with an average attendance of twenty-two; there are also thirty-four children of this band attending the industrial school at Regina, these children have been continuously there for over two years, this is a good attendance for the number of children on the reserve.

Key's Band consists of two hundred and twenty-five Indians, sixty-five reside here, and one hundred and sixty at Lake Winnipegosis.

They possess twenty-eight horses and one hundred and eighty-five head of cattle. Their earnings during the year of fur, freighting, labour, amounts to \$3,790.

This band has two day schools under the direction of the Church of England, one here and the other at the fishing reserve at Lake Winnipegosis; the number of pupils on the register here is sixteen with an average attendance of nine. The day school at Lake Winnipegosis has forty-three pupils on the register, and an average attendance of twenty-two.

Keesickouse Band consists of one hundred and forty nine Indians, and possesses twenty nine horses and two hundred and twelve head of cattle.

Their aggregate earnings of fur, sale of beef and labour for the year amounts to \$1,823.

This reserve has a school-house which was formerly taught under the direction of the Roman Catholic Church, but has not been opened this year. They have three children attending the industrial school at Qu'Appelle, and one at the industrial school Regina, also six children at the Crow Stand boarding school on Coté Reserve.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,

Indian Agent.

TREATY No. 4, MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY, 31st August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present my report for the year ended 30th June last.

The progress made during the year is on the whole encouraging.

The number of children attending the industrial school has been increased to ninety-seven, at Qu'Appelle seventy, Regina twenty-seven, and sixteen pupils on the roll at the day school on the Sioux Reserve.

The health of the Indians, I am glad to report, has been good, and the medical officer, Doctor Seymour, reports a steady improvement, consumption and scrofula on the decline.

The sales of wood and hay have increased, and during the time the Indians are engaged in this work they are entirely self-supporting.

The game and fishery regulations have been very well kept by the Indians, and I have had no complaints of violation of the laws.

The catch of fish in the lakes was good and ducks and prairie chicken plentiful during the early part of the season, but there are now so many sportsmen in the country that the game soon becomes very wild and difficult to get within range of.

The stock wintered well and the increase this year is satisfactory.

The annuity payments passed off quietly and were attended by the usual number of traders.

Pasquah's Band (as noted in my last report) was able to provide for itself, and the only assistance required last winter was for the old and destitute.

The Sioux on the north side of the lake continue to prosper and are the most independent Indians in the agency, supporting themselves entirely; during the harvest season, they are in great demand, and throughout the year find all the work they can do.

The farm houses at Piapot's and Muscowpetung's Reserves have been improved and are now very comfortable.

The farmers in charge of the different bands have ably assisted me in carrying out the work.

Tabular statement and inventory of all government property under my charge are forwarded herewith.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE,
BIRTLE, MANITOBA, 17th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on the general condition of the Indians under my charge, together with a tabular statement and inventory of government property, for the fiscal year ended the 30th of June last.

Sioux Bands.

The Bird Tail Band, Reserve No. 57, owing to drought, had a very light crop last season, and as grain values were low, these Indians received a small return for their labour, and this, following the unprofitable crop of 1892, left the greater number of the farming Indians of this band in poorer circumstances than they were previously. This season for the reasons above named, and owing to their not having been careful during years of prosperity as they should have been, found a number with an insufficiency of seed to sow as large an acreage as they desired; they, however, seeded about two hundred and fifty acres with wheat, nearly five acres with potatoes, eighteen acres with oats and about five acres with corn and garden stuff; and I am glad to report that a liberal supply of rain has fallen on that reserve, and both grain and root crops at present give promise of a good yield.

Reserve No. 58.

The Oak River Band of Sioux has the past two years had a light crop owing to an insufficiency of rain, and this season I regret the prospects are not much better for like reasons.

However, with these unavoidable drawbacks they are on the whole in a better position than they were in the spring of 1892, as they then had not retained sufficient seed for themselves, and were deeply in debt for implements and other articles, the

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greater number of which they could have done without, but which they purchased because they could be settled for by promissory notes.

This improvement has been largely brought about by the direct supervision of Mr. R. W. Scott, who has been employed by the department for a little over two years to instruct them in farming and direct them in the sale of their produce as well as the expenditure of the proceeds.

Indians as a rule are a hopeful lot, and the majority of this band are no exception, they would prefer to sell all their grain immediately after threshing, and take chances of being able to purchase seed in the spring on credit, or acquire it in some manner, and Instructor Scott found a great deal of opposition from many in endeavouring to get them to retain sufficient from their own growing for seed, but they retained enough from last crop to seed over eight hundred acres, and I trust, if they do not yet see the advantage individually gained by so doing, that they soon will.

Reserve No. 59.

The Sioux on the Oak Lake, or locally known as the Pipestone Reserve, also had a light crop for the past two years, owing to the want of rain, and unfortunately the prospects this season are no brighter for a similar reason. The soil is a light one and abundance of rain is required to insure a good crop.

Individual Indians of this band have seeded nearly ninety acres, which in the early part of the season promised well, but the continued drought changed the aspect during the early part of June.

Reserve No. 60.

The Turtle Mountain Band of Sioux make little or no headway at farming. Their reserve is within six miles of the international boundary, and vagrant Indians from across the line are constantly visiting this reserve, and such visits are not advantageous to our Indians, as these roaming Indians are usually a worthless lot. This band has only about fifteen acres under crop this season.

At all the Sioux Reserves in my agency corn is successfully grown every season. They take more interest in their corn crop than any other; plant the seed, eradicate the weeds, hill up, and gather it without any instructions or urging, and I have often regretted that they did not carry on all their farming and household operations as efficiently. "Awitichan," of the Bird Tail Band, is one of the most extensive and successful growers. He usually plants about one acre, which, although not a large area from a southern point of view, is fairly so in this northern province.

The Sioux prize this crop highly for food, and the successful culture of this tender cereal by them is evidence of the capabilities of this province in this and other branches of farming.

One objectionable trait of many Indians, particularly the Sioux, is their inability to find congenial matrimonial alliances, and as there are no binding conditions in the greater number of such alliances, their courtship is usually short and partnerships formed without proper considerations, and, if they do not find such agreeable, they dissolve and form new unions at first opportunity. This custom may be very convenient, but when abused, as it too often is, is degrading and a hinderance to missionary and school work, as those who favour this mode of living do not take kindly to church and educational progress, knowing well that both are antagonistic to this heathen custom.

The Sioux particularly are fond of dancing and spend entirely too much of their time and earnings at "pow-wowing," which is the appellation given when conducted by Indians in their style. I have discouraged the continuation of this custom for the reason that Indians so engaged were wasting their time and earnings, and I failed to observe any benefits therefrom; also that the Indians who were most zealous to retain this custom were those strongly opposed to educational and Christian advancement, and I regret that the Indians under my charge receive so many invitations from the whites to attend celebrations, picnics, and other gatherings to give such exhibitions, which, if

accepted, usually take them off their reserves and away from their work for several continuous days, and encourage them to cling to customs that are neither elevating, refining nor profitable.

The prospects for a plentiful supply of hay this season, at both the Oak River and Oak Lake Sioux Reserves, are not as good as they were in previous years. The repeated mowing of the native grass, without giving it an opportunity to re-seed, together with the drought, is obviously the cause; but I trust sufficient will be gathered at both these reserves to carry the cattle safely through the winter.

The cattle on all the Sioux Reserves are in a thriving condition, and the numbers about as large as sufficient fodder can be provided for.

There is a day school in operation on the Oak River Reserve, and I am glad to report that the average attendance was considerably larger than at any previous year, also more regular, and a greater interest displayed by both parents and pupils in its welfare. This school is under the auspices of the Episcopal Church.

There is also a day school on the Turtle Mountain Sioux Reserve maintained wholly by the "Christian Endeavour Society" of Deloraine, and although the number of pupils who attend are few, a good work has been done, as well as having been instrumental in getting several of the children from this reserve removed to the Regina Industrial School.

In addition to these four non-treaty bands, there are five

Treaty Bands

within my agency, the names of which are, and the numbers paid annuities last year were:—

Reserve No. 61, Kee-see-koo-wenin's.....	129
do No. 62, Way-way-see-cappo's.....	169
do No. 62½, Valley River.....	70
do No. 63, Silver Creek (Gambler's).....	42
do No. 67, Rolling River.....	111

The Kee-see-koo-wenin's Band, Reserve No. 61, does not attempt to grow much grain. The soil of their reserve is a strong black loam, and trials at wheat-growing have not been a success, owing to rankness of growth. The wheat for several successive seasons was frosted before maturity.

Oats, however, do fairly well with them, and this season they have about forty acres, also about five acres of potatoes and garden stuff.

They have over eighty cattle under government control, all of which are in splendid condition, besides a number of private cattle and horses.

Only about one moiety of this band resides permanently on the reserve. The others gain their livelihood on the Riding Mountain and near Lake Winnipegosis hunting and fishing. Those who reside on the reserve have good houses and stables, and live as comfortably as most of the white settlers similarly situated. The others of late years do not gain money as easily as they did a few years ago, when fur-bearing animals were much more plentiful than they are now. There is a well conducted day school on this reserve, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. The average attendance, about nine, is not large, as the band is not a large one to draw from, and several children of this band attend the Birtle Boarding and the Regina Industrial Schools. The teacher, Miss Mary MacIntosh, is unquestionably doing good work.

Way-way-see-cappo's Band, No. 62, is year by year showing a disposition to depend more upon its own exertions and less on the government, and the opposition to the education of the children is gradually dying out; but in other respects I regret that I cannot report much progress towards advancement.

They gain the great part of their livelihood from the sale of firewood and hay, with which the reserve is bountifully supplied.

They have only six acres of wheat sown and about eight acres of potatoes and garden stuff.

Their cattle are in good condition.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The Valley River Band, which is largely composed of seceders from Silver Creek or Gambler's Band, with a few from the Way-way-see-cappo's and Kee-see-koo-wenin's Bands, has resided at this point, which is between the Riding and Duck Mountains, for several years; but only last year were they promised a reserve there, and to gain this they surrendered about fifteen sections from the Silver Creek Reserve. The spot selected by them is a beautiful one, but not adapted for farming owing to too great elevation and liability to early frosts. They gain a good livelihood by hunting, fishing, tanning hides, labour and sale of senega root.

The Silver Creek or Gambler's Band is now few in numbers, having lost by the secession of those at Valley River and the withdrawal from treaty of about ten others.

There are now only three families on the reserve, and they are not progressing, chiefly owing to domestic troubles.

Their cattle are in good order and were well wintered.

Rolling River Band,

Although not advancing rapidly is, I think, doing better than it did in previous years. They gain their livelihood by hunting, fishing, tanning hides and during the summer months by gathering senega root, for which they usually get about twenty-five cents per pound, and, as from three to five pounds can be gathered per day by a good worker, an easy living can be made.

The Presbyterian Mission Board has placed Mr. W. J. Wright on this reserve as a missionary. His influence will undoubtedly in time have a beneficial effect, as he undoubtedly has their interest at heart. Eighteen families in this band have sown wheat, planted potatoes and garden stuff, but the gross area is less than eight acres, two and one-half of which is wheat. It is to be hoped that those who have this season put in a crop, although small, will see the benefit to be derived by so doing, and that in future seasons they will put in a much larger area.

There are fifteen head of cattle under government control in their hands, all of which are in good condition.

Only two children of this band are attending school, although there are about twenty of school age that are growing up in ignorance.

Since my last report the splendid stone building in course of erection at this place, and to which I referred in my report of the 8th of August last, by the Presbyterian Mission Board at a cost to them of about six thousand dollars, has been completed and fairly well furnished, and since its occupancy, October last, there has been an average of about thirty Indian children, boarded, lodged, clothed and instructed within its walls. Previous to October last this work was carried on in buildings not well suited for such operations, and, although labouring at a disadvantage at that time, much good was done and a foundation laid in the minds of Indian youths that will unquestionably be of benefit not only to those directly wrought upon but throughout future generations.

There are several children from my agency attending the industrial schools at Qu'Appelle, Regina, and Elkhorn, and although I have not personally visited all these institutions, from reports I am persuaded that a grand work is being done.

In my last report I referred to a pupil of the Birtle Boarding School named "Hugh McKay" who was engaged part time in the local printing office, and you will be glad to learn that he is yet adhering to this work and that the "manager" speaks in the highest terms of his tact, push and perseverance.

For the past year he has been allowed a small salary for the work in the office referred to; a portion of the money so earned he has invested in shares in the printing company. This to my mind is an indication of the possibilities of many of the Indian youths that are growing up, and I am fully satisfied that the Compulsory Education Act lately enacted was opportune and that it will be a blessing to many of these Indian youths.

Several convictions were made during the year for supplying Indians with intoxicants, and, while I never expected to stop this traffic totally, every conviction unquestionably restricts its use by Indians.

The general health of all bands has been fairly good.

On the whole, while not being able to report great advancement, I am satisfied that what has been done in that direction was on fairly substantial lines.

The food issue for the year was ninety sacks of flour and four hundred pounds of bacon, or about four sacks of flour more than the previous year, and one hundred pounds of bacon less.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MARKLE,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, N.W.T.,
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY, TREATY No. 4, 20th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you my seventeenth annual report with tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge up to the 30th June, 1894.

The crops raised by the Indians of this agency, which were harvested in good order and in proper season last fall, were of a very fair yield, and where good farming specially prevailed the results were gratifying, the summer-fallowed land showing best results. Wheat was the staple crop raised, and I append a statement which will show at a glance the acreage of each band, amount of wheat actually realized and average of yield per acre obtained :—

Reserve.	Band.	Acres Sown.	Bushels Threshed.	Average Bushels Per Acre.
71	Ochapowace	61	649	11½
72	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw	105	1,395	13½
73	Cowesess	204	4,140	20½
74	Sakimay	50	763	15½
		420	6,947	60½

This wheat was utilized as follows :—

	Bushels.
Sold to purchase food, clothing, etc	3,980
Gristed into flour	1,300
Sown	890
Cleanings fed to stock and poultry	742
Still on hand	35
	6,947

It is difficult to keep a close account of the distribution of the grain whilst in the hands of so many Indians for so long a period, but the foregoing is a very reliable statement.

The average price realized for the wheat was thirty-nine and one-tenth cents per bushel, which is considerably less than last year.

Department of Indian Affairs

The other grain harvested was fourteen hundred and eighty-six bushels of oats, one hundred and fifty bushels of barley, nine hundred and thirty-five bushels of potatoes, and about six hundred bushels of other roots.

I harvested about two hundred bushels of oats for the agency horses, and the farmers raised three hundred and twenty bushels for the maintenance of their horses.

Seeding this spring commenced about the usual time and the early promise of a good crop was assuring, but the great scarcity of rain later on makes it look as if the coming harvest was to be the lightest yield my Indians have ever known, which is very discouraging as they not only worked well, but were amenable to the practical advice given them as to summer-fallowing, etc., and put in their seed on land which for the most part could not have been much better prepared.

The area under crop this year is as follows :—

	Acres.
Band 71, Ochapowace.....	102½
do 72, Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	113½
do 73, Cowesess.....	255½
do 74, Sakimay.....	70½
	542
	542

Distributed as follows :—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	470½
Oats.....	44
Barley.....	4
Potatoes.....	14
Turnips, carrots, gardens.....	9½
	542
	542

I put in about eight acres of oats for the use of the agency team, which I regret to say, although new seed was used, and special care taken to ensure a good crop by summer-fallowing, and it was sown at a propitious season, will be a total failure, so much so that I am ploughing it down shortly to get rid of the weeds. The farmers sowed nineteen acres of oats for the use of their horses, the yield from which will be very poor owing to the excessive drought.

The hay crop, owing to the dry season, will be light, although enough will be secured for winter provision.

The cattle came through the winter well, being better stabled, fed and watered than in any previous winter. I do not mean to infer the acme of perfection has been reached in this respect, but I wish to convey that an advance has been made in the care of stock in the hands of Indians, which I will be careful to promote.

The number of stock in the hands of the Indians of the different bands in this agency, both under government control and their own private property is as follows :—

	Gov. Control.	Private.
Canadian horses.....		15
Native do.....		180
Bulls.....	3	1
Oxen.....	97	11
Cows.....	111	46
Young cattle.....	257	154
Sheep.....	33	
	501	407
	501	407

This is a total of nine hundred and eight head of cattle in the hands of the Indians of this agency, which shows an increase of seventy-nine head from the 30th of June, 1893, and is accounted for in this way:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
Colts, calves and lambs born.....	160	..
Purchased to replace	12	..
Died, accident.....	..	18
Killed for beef .. ..	..	38
Sold for benefit of Indians.....	..	37
To balance.....	..	79
	<u>172</u>	<u>172</u>

This, I think it will be conceded, is a good record for the past year, especially as the animals at the present moment (without exception) are in the best of condition. The sheep are now doing well, and will, I think, hereafter prove very profitable. There are seventeen lambs living and well this season from sixteen ewes. Four wethers were killed for mutton during the past year and consumed by the Indians. Two hundred and seven pounds of wool was sold at five and three-quarter cents per pound.

I received through the Indian Commissioner a pedigree Galloway cow and a bull calf, also thoroughbred, during the month of June, which are doing well, and I have great hopes of being able to show a fine head of pure-bred Galloways in a short time. The little bull calf is no relation to the two Galloway bulls supplied me last year, which wintered well, and have proved themselves sure stock-raisers, and are now with the herds in splendid condition. Nearly all the calves by them are black and show the potency of the sire. They seem very hardy.

The amount of individual earnings from the 30th June, 1893, to the 30th June, 1894, is \$6,718.48, obtained as set forth in the following statement:—

Cattle sold, 37 head.....	\$ 966 50
Oats, 143 bush.....	43 75
Lime, 172 bush.....	60 56
Wheat, 3,980 bush.....	1,558 92
Firewood, 480 loads.....	780 25
Hay, 280 loads.....	680 90
Cash, work for settlers.....	165 40
Senega root.....	2,176 00
Potatoes, 8 bush.....	2 75
Barley, 31 bush.....	12 00
Wool, 207 pounds.....	11 45
Furs, approximate value obtained	260 00
	<u>\$6,718 48</u>

The manner in which this money was expended was as follows:—

Payments on account of Canadian mares.....	\$205 00
Lumber for houses.....	57 00
Cooking stove.....	19 00
Assistance at harvest.....	45 00
Repairs to engine.....	107 41
Binder twine.....	147 50
Wagons purchased.....	199 30
Mower and rakes.....	104 25
Binders	214 93
Two horses and cart.....	45 00
One cow.....	25 00
Provisions, groceries and clothing.....	5,549 09
	<u>\$6,718 48</u>

Department of Indian Affairs.

This is a comprehensive statement, which shows, on analysis, what my Indians have been doing during the past year to a considerable extent.

The chief item of any article produced or obtained is senega root, and the figures are rather startling in amount. It would seem as if it was most desirable that such a sum of money could be derived from natural products in so short time by Indians, especially as the life whilst gathering the root results in a gain of health to them, carrying, as it does, change and living altogether in tents in the open air, but it cannot be denied that a loss occurs by a reduced acreage in summer-fallowing.

The Indians have had the expenditure of all the money earned by them, except that I have exercised a vigilant supervision over the way they have expended the money earned by sale of wheat and cattle; but I have had no occasion to interfere, as the total expenditure was wisely conducted and is a strong contrast to that which would have occurred a few years ago.

It will be noticed that a large sum was expended for provisions and clothing, but it must be borne in mind that the cost of food, clothing, ammunition and implements supplied by the department was reduced, as compared with last year, about thirteen hundred dollars—the cost of the distributions by the department being about two thousand five hundred dollars. An important fact for consideration is, that credit is now rarely given to Indians by merchants, and therefore the figures shown as expended for food and clothing represent (with the amount given by the department) the sum of money actually received and expended for the maintenance of these Indians, except in cases of selling horses, and work done for settlers, which has not come under my notice. This is the highest level I can arrive at (unless times in general get much better), and I shall require quite as much assistance from the department for a few years as has been given during the past one.

The practice of visiting other reserves I have firmly repressed in the few cases where Indians felt inclined to leave their farms unnecessarily, and that which used to be a great evil is very materially lessened, and is in fact almost at a minimum with those of my Indians who are farming.

Basket-making and lime-burning continue at the same standing as last year. I have no special progress to report.

Several old dwelling-houses have been pulled down, and the materials in some cases made into stables. A few houses of the better class have been built in the place of those pulled down.

I do not claim much advance yet on this point, but I first wish the Indians to get on a sound financial basis with proper stables and means of earning a steady living by having necessary implements, wagons and so forth, and I am thankful to say my efforts in this direction are encouraging, and in a year or two I hope to see some really good houses on these reserves.

The catch of furs is still steadily on the decrease and forms an inconsiderable portion of revenue.

There are plenty of fish in both Crooked and Round Lakes, and the Indians catch sufficient for their wants, but do not appear to sell much. Three million small whitefish were turned into Round Lake from the Selkirk Fish Hatcheries this spring, which I hope will result satisfactorily.

The number of children attending school on the 30th June was as follows: Regina Industrial School, eight; Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial School, thirty-eight; Elkhorn Industrial School, ten; Mr. McKay's Indian Boarding School, Round Lake, twenty. This is a total of seventy-six out of one hundred and seventy-two children on these reserves between the ages of six and sixteen years, which is the limit of the school age.

This is encouraging, as one whole band (whose children number about fifty of school age) refuse to let their children attend school, which only leaves about forty children not attending as they should, which is due to stubborn refusal on the part of individual parents scattered throughout the agency.

I am glad to be able to report progress in the matter of this attendance, as the increase of pupils during the year is eleven, in computing which, withdrawals from the

schools have to be considered during the same period. I visited Mr. McKay's school monthly, and can report the progress as satisfactory.

The grist-mill commenced running on the 15th January and closed down on the 17th April, as there was no more wheat coming in, and Farmer Sutherland had to prepare for spring work, leaving the mill in perfect running order for next year.

As the mill was likely to run for a much longer period this year, and the hours required daily being too long to enable Farmer Pollock to attend to the engine, and as I required his services to supervise the care of stock and the work of the Indians on his own reserve, I hired Farmer Sutherland's son to run the engine under his father's supervision, paying his wages out of the earnings of the mill, by the sale of the shorts and bran taken as toll, which arrangement proved successful, and I was able to pay these wages and sundry repairs and working expenses, as shown in my official cash book. As the readiest method of showing the results of the milling, I append a table giving the details.

Wheat received.	Toll taken.			Product to Indians.		
	Wheat.	Shorts.	Bran.	Flour.	Shorts.	Bran.
Bushels.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
830.....	790	3,986	4,381	33,510	1,459	654

The above, I think, will be accepted as proving the great benefit to the Indians of this mill.

They received about three hundred and fifty sacks of flour, the grinding of which they paid for by part of the offal from their wheat, i. e., shorts and bran, at the rate of seven and a half cents per bushel, the cost to the department being nil. The average number of pounds of flour realized per bushel of wheat received was forty-one and a half. The flour was all of first-rate quality, the Indians taking it coarser or finer as they preferred it. There was also a small amount of gristing done for settlers, the toll for which they paid chiefly in cash, helping to pay running expenses. One hundred and ninety-five bushels were received, producing six thousand two hundred pounds of fine flour, with the concomitant amount of offal. The toll paid in cash was twenty-three dollars and forty cents, which transaction also appears in my official cash-book.

There are repairs to the extent of about forty dollars required this summer for the separator, which the Indians will pay for.

The threshing was commenced in good time last fall, and ended early in the winter, before the weather set in too hard.

The payments of annuities commenced on the 4th October and ended on the 8th. I paid the different bands on their own reserves in the same order as last year.

The number paid was five hundred and seventy-four, which by a curious coincidence was exactly the same as that paid the previous year.

The amount paid out was \$3,245, including \$225 for arrears.

With one exception, the behaviour of my Indians has been excellent. The exception referred to was a young Indian named Kah-ah-c-ne-ta-we-kit, of Kah-ke-wis-tahaw's Band, who resisted a North-west Mounted Police Sergeant whilst in the execution of his duty, for which he was sent to the guard-room at Regina for two months.

The health of the Indians of this agency has been good during the year, and no epidemic has made its appearance.

I made an attempt this summer to have a thorough examination for the purpose of vaccination where required, but the Indians were so scattered, digging senega root, that I was obliged to defer it until the payment of annuities, when they are all together.

Department of Indian Affairs.

No inspection of this agency has taken place since the 30th of June last.

A blacksmith's forge of a small, but suitable size has been supplied for the use of the farmer on Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw's Reserve, No. 72, who is a practical blacksmith. This is a wise outlay, a great saving of time being effected, as this farmer will do all the work required for his own and Ochapowace's Reserve, No. 71, to the east of him, leaving Farmer Sutherland to do the work for Cowessess's Reserve, No. 73, and Sakimay's Reserve, No. 74, to the west of him; consequently the farmers on the eastern reserves are not obliged to come so far, often finding the forge occupied with urgent work when they had work to be done quite as important.

The houses of the farmers on Reserves Nos. 71, 72, and 74 have been sheeted outside this year similar to that done to the clerk's house last year. Two of them have been painted according to the standard sample colour, and the other soon will be.

The employees have carried out their duties faithfully and effectively, and the whole work of the agency has been energetically promoted during the year.

Mr. Pierce, the agency clerk, has carried out his duties to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, N.W.T.,
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY, TREATY No. 4, 9th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement with inventory of government property remaining on hand 30th June, 1894.

I am glad to state we have passed a pleasant winter, which was mild, and there was very little snow compared to the previous winter and our live stock turned out in good condition in spring on every reserve and with very little loss to our herds.

The Indians of the different reserves were, I may say, contented and happy and work in harmony with their instructors, causing the work on each reserve to go on smoothly and without any discontent.

The Indians on the different reserves have been in comparatively good health, with the exception of some who suffered from colds and sore throats in spring, but no deaths occurred from this malady and all recovered as the warm weather came on.

Part of the last season's crop was good, and the balance nearly a failure caused by a frost early in August, and in consequence very little grain was gristed, a good part of it having to be kept for seed this spring.

The boarding-schools of this agency are conducted in a satisfactory manner, organization and discipline very good, attendance regular, and the progress of the children quite noticeable.

The day school on Day Star's Reserve has an average attendance of eight, and the school being near the Indian houses the attendance of the children is regular and their progress fairly good.

The houses of the different reserves are kept clean and tidy during the winter months, but as soon as there is bare ground the Indians live in tents, which is said to be more conducive to their health in the summer. All the refuse accumulated in the course of the winter around the houses was cleaned and burned early in spring before the Indians left their houses to live in tents.

There is no means of the Indians earning anything for themselves beyond freighting now and again from different points: we are so far away from market that hay and

wood, although plentiful, could not be hauled and sold but at a disadvantage. The Indians are by no means lazy where they have a chance of earning a dollar.

I am glad to state that the work of the office was carried on satisfactorily by my clerk, Mr. H. A. Carruthers, and later on by Mr. T. J. Fleetham. I have also to express my satisfaction with work of the farmers on the different reserves and their willingness to co-operate with me towards the advancement of the reserves and of the agency at large.

In conclusion I beg leave to refer you to the tabular statement now forwarded for further information.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. FINLAYSON,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA, N.W.T.,
FILE HILLS AGENCY, TREATY NO. 4, 19th July, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ended the 30th June last, together with a tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge on that date.

These Indians have worked fairly well during the year. They realized from their crops, last fall, ten hundred and sixty-two bushels of wheat, four hundred and twenty bushels of oats, and five hundred and seventy-six bushels of barley. The root crops were almost a total failure, owing to the dry hot winds in July and August.

The total expenditure for this agency was about six thousand dollars. The total amount of money earned was about two thousand dollars, being principally from the sale of beef and dry wood.

The general health of these Indians has been very good.

There have been ten births and ten deaths during the year.

The stock on the different reserves came through the winter in good condition. The Indians put up thirteen hundred and ten loads of hay, and therefore had plenty of feed. The following is a classification and enumeration of the cattle on the 30th June last, viz.: fifty-eight oxen, five bulls, two hundred and eighteen cows, one hundred and seven steers, thirty-six heifers, sixty bull calves and sixty-one heifer calves, making a total of five hundred and forty-five; besides there being a large number of cows yet to calve; these cattle are owned by forty-seven persons. They have also ninety-one horses and ponies.

The attendance at the Presbyterian boarding-school here has been very regular, not one of the pupils having been absent from the school for one day during the year; there are now eleven pupils on the school roll. The progress made by the pupils is most satisfactory.

The following is a statement of the crop under cultivation this season, viz. :—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	92
Oats.....	31
Barley.....	10
Potatoes.....	8
Other roots.....	4

Department of Indian Affairs.

At present there is every indication that all the grain and root crops will be a total failure, owing to the want of rain. These Indians have summer-fallowed one hundred and seventy-five acres for next year's crop.

The hay crop will be fairly good, and every effort will be made to put up as much as possible.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN P. WRIGHT,
Acting Indian Agent.

ASSINIBOINE RESERVE, TREATY, No. 4,
INDIAN HEAD, 28th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, tabular statement and inventory of all government property under my charge for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Indians of this agency are making satisfactory progress in their agricultural work. A marked improvement is noticeable in the manner in which they are adapting themselves to farming—also to other domestic and civilized ways of living.

Their houses are more comfortable and their surroundings more complete, being kept clean and tidy—women and children are looking more happy and contented, having a plentiful supply of food on hand, the product of their own labour from last year's crop. Some of these Indians have yet wheat to grist from last year, which will do them until the present crop comes in this fall.

These Indians harvested last October the following grain and root crops, in good condition :

Wheat, one thousand three hundred and twenty bushels.

Barley, sixty bushels.

Oats, two hundred and fifty bushels.

Potatoes, one thousand three hundred and fifty bushels.

Turnips, one thousand seven hundred and twenty bushels.

Carrots, sixty bushels.

Onions, thirty-seven bushels.

Hay, put up for stock, four hundred and twenty tons.

Crops sown and planted by these Indians last spring :

Wheat, one hundred and forty-six acres.

Oats, sixteen acres.

Potatoes, twenty acres.

Turnips, twenty-five acres.

Carrots, seven acres.

Onions, two acres.

Small garden seeds, nine acres.

The above land was cultivated in the following manner :

One hundred and thirteen acres summer-fallow, twenty-six acres new breaking, the balance fall ploughing and potato land.

This kind of farming will show that these Indians are making satisfactory progress as agriculturists. We are working on the principle of mixed farming in this agency. All grain was pickled before it was sown last spring to prevent smut as much as possible.

The total number of cattle on the 30th June last was one hundred and fifteen head, made up as follows :—

Work oxen, forty-five.

Cows, twenty-one.

Steers, twenty-one.
 Heifers, eighteen.
 Bull calves, seven.
 Heifer calves, three.
 Sheep, seventy-one.

Indian private stock, one cow and fifty-six ponies.

The stock on this agency are all in good condition and are well looked after.

These Indians took much more interest in making preparation for their cattle last fall than ever before: they plastered their stables well and made them warm and comfortable. They had also plenty of hay on hand for all stock and a good supply of water handy.

I may state here that this part of Indian work I always have to make sure of at the proper time, as we cannot depend on Indians to put up enough hay to carry them through our long winters.

I may add that white men are often deceived as to the quantity of hay required.

The department has purchased a yearling Galloway bull for these Indians, which will improve their cattle. I may say that he is greatly prized by these Indians.

The agent's house and office were painted last fall, also store house and other small buildings. All implements were repaired, wagons and sleighs painted.

The health of these Indians has been fairly good during the past year. A large number of Indian children were vaccinated last month.

Dr. Hunt made a general examination of all Indians on this reserve last week, and prescribed for all who required medicine. He states that these Indians are improving in health.

The number of old people who are lame and partly blind on this agency is very large, nearly all the old people have a tendency to disease of the eyes. These old people are always assisted both summer and winter with food and clothing.

The individual earnings of these Indians for the past year was \$936.24; this money was earned by sale of dry wood, hay, wheat, beef, and tanning hides for settlers. Some have also worked out with farmers during haying and harvest.

They spent this money in purchasing blankets, tobacco and tea, boards for flooring houses, and cooking stoves.

Eighteen children from the reserve are attending Regina and Fort Qu'Appelle Industrial Schools; all are doing well.

The parents are very proud of the progress made by their children and are beginning to appreciate what this department is doing for them.

The treaty payments took place on the 2nd of October, 1893, and passed off very quietly, the Indians spending their money in purchasing warm clothing and other useful articles. They are learning the value of money and do not spend it in buying trinkets.

The agency clerk, Mr. Halford, is very correct in his work. He also acts as farmer and interpreter. I have found him faithful and industrious in the discharge of his duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. S. GRANT,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

DISTRICT OF ASSINIBOIA,
MOOSE MOUNTAIN INDIAN AGENCY, 30th June, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report on Indian affairs in this agency, together with tabular statement and list of government property in my charge at this date.

Health, Vital Statistics, etc.

The health of the Indians has been generally good, and there has been no epidemic among them ; but, in Pheasant Rump's Band of Assiniboines the death rate among the young children, from scrofulous diseases, was large, nine children and one adult having died during the year, while there were only four births.

In Striped Blanket's Band the number of births and deaths was equal ; while, in White Bear's Band there were nine births against six deaths.

All sanitary measures, such as cleanliness of premises of Indian dwellings, white-washing inside and outside of houses and outside of stables, and general vaccination of Indians, have received, as usual, careful attention.

There is a marked improvement in the neat and clean appearance of the Indians, and the doctor, when vaccinating, frequently commented upon the increased cleanliness of their persons, and their more healthy appearance and greater freedom from skin diseases.

Farming Operations.

Last summer the Indians had the following acreage under crop :—

Pheasant Rump's Band.

Forty two acres of wheat, twenty-eight acres of oats, nine acres of roots, etc.

Striped Blanket's Band.

Fifty-eight acres of wheat, twenty-five acres of oats, and five acres of roots, etc.

White Bear's Band.

Sixteen acres of wheat, one acre of oats, and thirteen acres of roots, etc.

This was an increase in area over the previous year, and the grain was all sown on land either freshly broken or summer-fallowed during the preceding season, and, when I wrote my last annual report to you, there was every promise, from the appearance of the fields, of a large yield on all the reserves in the agency.

To the great disappointment of every one interested, however, a most violent hail storm swept over the reserves on the 27th of July, destroying the crops on Pheasant Rump's Reserve, injuring those on Striped Blanket's Reserve more than was at first apparent, but doing no damage of consequence on White Bear's Reserve.

This was particularly discouraging, on account of the Indians having suffered from a similar catastrophe in 1890.

Striped Blanket's Band, however, threshed four hundred and seventy-three bushels of wheat, and White Bear's Band (whose grain yield was affected by a hot wave which passed over the district), threshed one hundred and ninety-three bushels of wheat, and harvested also three hundred bushels of potatoes, and one hundred and fifty bushels of turnips. Their fields are all well fenced, and their gardens carefully cultivated and weeded.

An hour before the hail storm struck the reserves, I had completed an arrangement with the Indians for the purchase of a small threshing machine and horse power, in order that the expense, and, what was more serious, the risk of loss of grain (in case of undue delay through the scarcity of threshers), consequent upon having to depend upon obtaining a thresher from the distant white settlement, might be avoided, and the Indians did not allow the disaster to their crops to frighten them from going on with their purchase.

The experiment so far has turned out satisfactory. The crops were threshed promptly and without expense (the Indian ponies supplying the power), and the Indians have been much encouraged to persevere in grain growing in spite of discouragements.

The threshing machine and horse power were purchased at low prices, and the Indians have already more than half paid for them out of the proceeds of sale of grain and beef, toll for threshing a little grain for white settlers, before the removal of the machine to the reserve, and with treaty money, and will, in all probability, pay the balance of their indebtedness without hardship this fall.

This year the area under wheat has been increased to one hundred and sixty-three acres, and, at present, the wheat fields, as well as those of barley, oats, potatoes and turnips and the gardens, look well.

Last summer the Indians put up about four hundred and sixty tons of hay, and during the winter took very good care of their cattle.

The oversight of the stock during the winter is usually a very worrying and unpleasant duty, on account of the carelessness of Indians about getting all their cattle stabled at night, and securely fastened in their stanchions, and properly fed, and the drives at night (during bad weather especially), from stable to stable, when it is necessary to turn out unwilling Indians to hunt up animals that have not returned to their own stables that night, are not pleasant, but this task was, I am glad to say, a lighter one last winter than heretofore.

To avoid the loss from straying in the woods, from which the herds of Pheasant Rump's and Striped Blankets Band's had suffered during the previous year, their cattle were herded by day, and corralled at night throughout the summer, each owner of cattle taking his turn at this duty.

Last winter was long, but not so severe as that of 1892-3, and the only losses were two calves on Pheasant Rump's Reserve.

There has been an increase of forty calves up to date this season, and last fall seven animals were butchered for consumption during the winter, and ten sold, realizing four hundred and nine dollars, and there remain sixty-four head on Pheasant Rump's Reserve, fifty-seven on Striped Blanket's, and eighty on White Bear's Reserve.

The Galloway cross is now being tried, a bull of that breed having been placed on White Bear's Reserve; and his calves are satisfactory.

Other Industries.

Besides farming, the Indians depend mainly upon the following industries for a livelihood, viz. :—

The sale of logs, rails, and firewood, either delivered at settlers' houses or piled at convenient points upon their reserve, the sale of hay, the dressing of cow robes, the manufacture of wooden bob-sleighs, which some Indians make well enough now to enable them to sell them to neighbouring farmers, who then have them ironed by a blacksmith, the sale of game, fur, fish, berries, etc. Some lime is also burned, and the Indians make their own ox yokes, ox collars, harness, hay racks, etc.

Most of the women knit, and make and find sale for buck-skin and cow-skin coats, beaded moccasins, etc.

The earnings during the year amounted, as nearly as could be ascertained, to three thousand one hundred dollars, being an increase of eight hundred and forty-three dollars over the amount recorded as earned during the preceding year.

The annuity payments were made in October, and passed off, as usual, very quietly and the Indians expended their money very sensibly.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The Indians have done less visiting than usual this year, and fewer went to the annual sun dance than last year. Improvement in this direction is of great importance, as absences from home are a great draw-back to successful farming.

The game laws were applied to them this year for the first time, and were well observed and without much dissatisfaction.

Last summer the farmer's house was repainted, and this spring the agency buildings were repainted by the Indians, assisted by the interpreter, a pasture fence was built, a well dug and provided with a pump, and a flag staff erected.

During the year my duties were increased by the appointment of Indian agents to act as forest rangers in their respective districts, and I regret to say it was not long before I had work to do in this new department, for in May a timber fire started in the south east corner of the mountain, a mile east of White Bear's Reserve, and did much damage, both on and off the reserve, before it could be controlled.

It would have destroyed a much greater area of timber, but for the tremendous efforts put forth by the settlers of the district, who, in response to my request, turned out enthusiastically, though residing, in many cases, beyond the distance from which they could be legally summoned to a fire, and, assisted by the Indians of White Bear's Band, fought the fire for ten days, cutting and burning guards through the bush, and, by their exertions, saved a great portion of the mountain from the ravages of the fire.

The agency was inspected by Mr. Inspector Wadsworth in September, and I am glad to say that he appeared to be pleased with all he saw.

As some index to the amount of office work, I may mention that during the year there were eleven hundred folios of letters copied in the letter books, besides less important correspondence.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. J. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.

BEREN'S RIVER AGENCY,
TREATY No. 5, 10th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

A number of the gardens did not turn out well last fall, caused by drouth, summer frosts, and, it would appear, from want of proper attendance.

Moose, caribou, and rabbits have been fairly numerous throughout the agency. Fur-bearing animals were scarce, excepting in the vicinity of Cross Lake.

The fall fishing was not as good as usual, stormy weather caused loss of nets. Scarlet fever, together with a severe type of influenza, was still raging through this part of the country during last fall and early part of winter, which prevented many from attending to their nets, and hunt; consequently a number of the Indians suffered from want of food. They were, however, much relieved by timely aid from the government, the Hudson's Bay Company, and Methodist missionaries.

Charitable persons and societies, through the Methodist missions in this agency, have again materially aided the children, aged and destitute of this district by supplying them with suitable clothing during the past year. The government has also liberally furnished yarn for the principal schools in this agency, from which warm socks, stockings, hoods, gloves and mitts are made by both girls and boys, who are taught by the teachers the useful arts of knitting and darning.

There has been a decrease in cattle at some of the reserves, but not caused by an insufficient quantity of hay having been provided for wintering them, but through sickness, as previously reported. Truly the cultivation of reserves in this agency has not been successful, but it is, I believe, owing to the unsuitable nature of the country. The soil is principally clay, which on being worked up becomes very hard and unproductive. The district is rocky, swampy, and bushy.

Through sickness and other causes some of the schools have been poorly attended. Hollow-water has been without a teacher for nearly a year. The attendance at Black River, Fisher River, Beren's River, Rossville, Norway House, and Cross Lake Schools have been, under the circumstances, fairly good.

The teachers at Poplar River and Jack Head have resigned, and others have been appointed in their stead.

Sanitary regulations are observed to a certain extent. Most of the Indians vacate their houses and live in huts during the greater part of the spring, summer and fall.

A small quantity of seed potatoes was supplied this spring to Grand Rapids and other bands requiring a change of seed, which were planted on receipt.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. MACKAY,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY,

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, N. W. T., 30th June, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report together with tabular statement and inventory of government property for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

Enoch's Band.

These Indians continue to improve greatly in their method of farming and devote much more time to buttermaking, and milk their cows well and regularly. It is but a very short time since it was almost impossible to get any one of them even to milk a cow.

Advancement has also been made in the way the houses are kept, it being exceptionally rare to find a dirty dwelling, and the inmates themselves are generally clean in their persons and neatly dressed. The premises are kept free from refuse, and the gardens have good fences and are well kept, and in some cases the owners grow a few flowers.

There has been but little mortality on this reserve during the year. The cattle were very well wintered, the hay being plentiful and of choice quality. The result of having thoroughbred Polled Angus bulls is also very satisfactory, as all the calves by them are very fine ones. These bulls, I think, will be a great success, as they are hardy and stand the severe winters remarkably well. There is only one day school on this reserve at the present time, the one under the Presbyterian Church having been closed since last December.

Michel's Band.

The few families farming on this reserve keep their places in first-rate order, although owing to most of the men being old they can only farm on a limited scale; there are two families, however, who go in for thorough mixed farming, and sell quite

Department of Indian Affairs.

a quantity of butter and eggs during the summer months. The cattle of this reserve were well stabled during the winter, and no losses were incurred.

Alexander's Band.

This band is still under the direct supervision of Mr. O'Donnell (the only farmer of this agency) and, as on Enoch's Reserve, the women make a considerable amount of butter, and the cows are regularly milked. One Indian named Beaverfoot deserves special mention as being an example of what individual thrift and industry can do. His farm in every particular will compare favourably with any of the farms belonging to the white settlers in the district. All the improvements on this man's place have been made by himself, as all his children are too young to render him any assistance. The stock on this reserve was successfully wintered. The day school has had a good average attendance.

Joseph's Band.

This band still continues to live principally by hunting; a few families pay a good deal of attention to their farms and make a little butter. No losses were sustained last winter with the stock. The day school continues to have a large attendance.

Paul's Reserve.

This band does not do so much hunting as in the past, and some of the families stay on the reserve all the year round. As on all the other reserves, the Indians take much more interest in their cattle than farming and see the advantage of milking the cows, but of course, owing to their being so far away from personal supervision, they cannot be expected to do very much farming. A ration house has been built on this reserve, which does away with the necessity of these Indians going to Lac Ste. Anne to receive rations. The attendance at the day school has been good, the children still having been taught by the Methodist missionary in charge, but a permanent teacher is to be appointed after July 1st, a good house having already been built for him to live in by the Methodist mission.

In connection with school matters I must not omit to mention the good work which is being done by the reverend sisters of the industrial school at St. Albert, the success of which is apparent even to the most casual visitor.

At the agency itself several improvements have been made, the agent's house having been thoroughly renovated and a good addition built, the building as it now stands being warm, commodious and substantial and good for many years to come. A suitable dwelling has also been erected for the clerk.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. DE CAZES,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, CARLTON AGENCY—TREATY No. 6,
SNAKE PLAIN, 31st July, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1894, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge.

Owing to the continued dry weather, the crops on the reserves did not turn out as well as was anticipated at one period of the season. We threshed out one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine bushels of wheat, four hundred and ten bushels of oats and two hundred and eighty-eight bushels of barley. We also harvested and housed one thousand three hundred and twenty-three bushels of potatoes, one hundred and sixty-one bushels of turnips and carrots. The grain was of poor quality, but the root crop was good.

As a good many of the fields were very dirty, a smaller area was put under crop last spring as follows: two hundred and seventy acres of wheat, sixty acres of oats, forty-two acres of barley and thirty-four acres of potatoes and turnips. The season has been a very dry one, and I regret to say that the crops look poor.

The greater portion of the grain was made into flour at our mill, and in addition to this we gristed five hundred and twenty-eight bushels of wheat for the Duck Lake Agency, and eight hundred and forty-one bushels for settlers, gaining thereby one hundred sacks of flour, which we fed to the needy and destitute.

Hay was a plentiful crop, and large quantities were cut and stacked—more than sufficient for the winter's feed of the herd.

The cattle on the reserves all wintered well, with no loss. The increase in calves is higher than we have had for some years. The plan of condemning and killing off for beef the old cattle, works very well here, the cows and work cattle being young and vigorous. I am unable to report much improvement in the way of butter-making, many of the women being very lazy, and offering as excuse a preference for the cream. The department having lately supplied the reserves with thoroughbred bulls, a still greater improvement in the herd may be looked for.

The general health of the Indians has been fairly good. If they could only be persuaded to take more care of themselves, it would no doubt be to their benefit. There were thirty-eight deaths and thirty-eight births during the year. I may say that it is a matter of congratulation that the Indians have escaped from several contagious diseases which have been epidemic in the neighbourhood. This fortunate result can no doubt be attributed to the attention paid to sanitary precautions.

I am glad to be able to note that application is no longer made for a number of articles which the Indians have learned to make for themselves, and, as an attempt is now being made to give the children attending our day schools some industrial training, a further improvement in this direction may be confidently expected.

Some twenty thousand feet of lumber were sawn in Petequakey's Reserve, and many shingles were made, and I am glad to notice that the old mud shanties have given place throughout the district to a better style of house, the material for which—lumber, shingles and lime—is all the product of Indian labour. They have erected these houses themselves, and in many cases have purchased necessary nails and glass, and made furniture. This improvement has placed them, in the matter of comfort, on a par with many of the white settlers in the country.

The northern Indians have nearly supported themselves by hunting and fishing as heretofore, although it has been necessary to give them closer care and more relief, since the enforcement of the fishery regulations has restricted one of their sources of supply. On account of this fact and the gradual failure of fur-producing animals, many of them will no doubt be inclined to settle among the farming bands. The demand for seneca root has opened for the Indians a new market for their labour, and a good many hundred pounds of this root have been gathered and sold.

The day school at Meadow Lake has been re-opened during the year, and that at Stony Lake closed, and many of the children sent to the Battleford Industrial Institution. With the exception of the day school on Ah-tah-kahkoop's Reserve, which is doing good work, the others have not been very successful; attendance is poor and consequently progress not what it should be.

The agency buildings have been repaired and repainted, and a comfortable house built for the clerk.

A slight change has taken place in the employees. Mr. Farmer Chaffee has exchanged with Mr. Farmer Couture of the Touchwood Hills Agency, and Mr. A. J. Coburn has replaced Mr. Adams, temporarily engaged at Sturgeon Lake Farm 10B.

Department of Indian Affairs

The clerical work of this agency is performed by Mr. H. W. Halpin, who, I am pleased to say, performs the work to my satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HILTON KEITH,

Indian Agent.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY, TREATY No. 6, 25th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my seventh annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property under my charge, for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

I regret to have to report that the health of the Indians of the several bands under my charge has not been so good as could have been wished for, measles, influenza and scarlatina were prevalent in the district during the winter and spring, and spread to the reserves; happily, however, only a very few cases proved fatal, which no doubt, to a great extent, is due to the sanitary precautions which are strictly observed. With the approach of warmer weather, these epidemics disappeared and the general health of the bands improved.

I am pleased to say that a steady advance is to be observed in the manner in which agricultural operations are conducted on most of the Indian farms throughout the agency; the crops, however, fell somewhat short of those raised last year, owing to the severe winter, late spring and unfavourable season generally.

One Arrow's Band, No 95, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances, harvested sufficient wheat to supply seed for the following spring and to provide flour enough to supply the majority of the band for at least four months. Their root crop yielded fairly well and the potatoes and turnips, which were carefully stored in their cellars, proved a great help to them during the winter. The hay crop on the reserve was sufficient to allow the Indians to supply the North-west Mounted Police with from eight to nine tons, for which they received a little over thirty-eight dollars, enabling those who supplied the hay to purchase a little extra food and clothing.

O'Kemasis' and Beardy's Bands, Nos. 96 and 97, harvested sufficient wheat to supply themselves with flour for fully six months besides seed for the following spring; this together with their root crop permitted them to spend a comparatively comfortable winter. In this connection I may say that all the wheat from One Arrow's, O'Kemasis' and Beardy's Bands was ground at the Indian Department's mill at Carlton Agency, with good returns, and although it is a long distance to haul wheat from these reserves to the Carlton Agency, and the oxen as a consequence did not come out in the spring in such good condition as could be wished for, still both agencies derived a benefit from the undertaking.

Beardy's Band, No. 97, had a contract with the North-west Mounted Police to deliver ten tons of hay at Duck Lake; the hay the Indians were able to deliver was, however, rejected by the police, but the Indians suffered no loss in consequence as they sold the hay to residents of Duck Lake and the surrounding district at a better price than they would have received from the police.

John Smith's Band, No. 99, has been, I may say, self-supporting for about ten months of the year both in flour and meat. They also delivered to the North-west Mounted Police about sixty tons of hay, for which they received four hundred and sixty two dollars and ninety cents, which was chiefly expended on provisions and clothing.

James Smith's Band, No. 100, and Cumberland, No. 100 A, do very little farming beyond the cultivation of roots, and I regret to say that their crop, particularly potatoes, was rather poor. These Indians are extremely erratic in their habits and look to hunting rather than to farming for a living. Year by year the value of the hunt is decreasing, and eventually I have little doubt these bands will be by necessity forced into remaining more on their reserves, and will have to turn their attention to farming and stock-raising as a means of livelihood.

The live stock on all the reserves of this agency came through the winter in very good condition, each band having abundance of hay and to spare.

With regard to schools, I have to report that One Arrow's has been closed since the end of last September, when the teacher resigned, and on account of the irregular attendance of the children it has not been thought advisable to re-open it, and for the further reason that the Indians evinced a desire to send their children to an industrial school; as a proof thereof I am pleased to report that during the fiscal year eleven children were admitted from One Arrow's Band to the Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

The school for Okemasis' and Beardy's Reserves has been in operation during the year; the attendance however, has been small owing to the fact that thirteen of the children of these bands have been sent to the Regina Industrial School, which reduces the number of children of school age to a minimum.

The new boarding-school now in course of erection at the Duck Lake Mission I hope to have completed about the first of August, when I trust the remainder of the Indian children of these reserves will be admitted to that institution. We shall then be able to close the schools on One Arrow's and Okemasis' and Beardy's Reserves permanently.

The school on John Smith's Reserve is progressing well: the attendance is good and I am pleased to report that the teacher, Miss Willson, takes great interest in making her work a success.

On James Smith's Reserve, No. 100, the school has been closed since September last, the teacher, Mr. Parker, having been transferred to the Sturgeon Lake Reserve in the Carlton Agency, and on account of the irregular attendance of the children it has been thought advisable not to engage another teacher at least for the present.

Inspector McGibbon visited this agency and the reserves in August last, and made the usual annual inspection.

School Inspector Betournay also visited this agency during August.

I also had much pleasure in receiving a visit from yourself and the Indian Commissioner during the month of August last.

Among the farmers under my supervision, Mr. Lawrence Lovell, who is unremitting in his work to advance the Indians and in carrying out the rules of the department, is worthy of special mention.

My interpreter continues to give satisfaction and deserves his good name for honesty and trustiness.

My clerk, Mr. William Sibbald, conducts the work of the office to my entire satisfaction, as the correctness of the work of the office will show. He is always to be found at his post when required.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. MCKENZIE,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY No. 6.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY, ALBERTA, 30th June 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my fifth annual report from this agency, together with tabular statement and inventory of all government property under my charge.

Seven Indian bands are under the control of this agency. The last census showed seven hundred and twenty souls—this year the number is reduced to six hundred and ninety-eight. This reduction was caused by transfers from the outlying bands to reserves in other agencies and by deaths, which were nine, in excess of births.

No. 125—Saddle Lake Band.

Although the remnant of the Wahsatanow Band is now merged into that of Saddle Lake, yet its members—being hunters and having the old instincts of their race aroused by the numbers of moose and other large game that visited their hunting grounds—forsook the reserve and passed the year in successful trapping and pursuit of game, and supported themselves without aid from the department.

During the year, the two headmen of this band resigned. This step on their part has been to me of no little benefit in the management of the reserve; as they proved needless and embarrassing obstacles to independent individual progress, and were not favourably regarded by the other members of the band. The presence of restless and dissatisfied headmen in a band unsettles its other members and diffuses among them a similar feeling of unrest; but it is natural to infer that coincident with the rapid progression of the Indian towards absolute self-maintenance chiefs and headmen will disappear.

Nearly all the members of this band are comfortably off. All of them have cattle, varying from six to thirty head. Five heads of families alone possess one hundred and thirty-six head of cattle, besides a number of horses, and two of these families are self-supporting. The houses on the reserve are good; the fields large and well fenced; the grain raised, during the year, provided flour for about four months, and the department supplied the old people and the school children with a liberal amount of clothing; so their lot has been one of comfort and plenty.

No. 127.—Blue Quill's Band.

In the past year the number of this band decreased from eighty to seventy-eight. With the exception of four, the heads of families are all young men, and the percentage of old people on the reserve is but ten. With the exception of the headmen, the entire membership of the band is of the Roman Catholic faith. They attend, with devotion and regularity, the services of their church and faithfully observe all the *jours de fête*, attending their church in the morning, and abstaining from labour the remainder of the day. Among these Indians are many good singers and the choral services held in the church are fine.

As this is but the third year on the reserve for the majority, the crops raised have not been in proportion to the population; but this year the acreage is increased and, if the weather proves favourable, a fair yield of grain may be expected. The dwelling houses are of a good class and are all whitewashed. The fencing is nearly all new and is strongly built, and all the fields have been enlarged. The grain raised last year supplied a number of the band with flour for several months, but the root crop did not turn out so good as in the previous year.

No. 128.—Whitefish Lake Band.

This band threshed out last harvest twenty-eight hundred bushels of grain, and received from the grist-mill on the reserve four hundred and thirteen sacks of flour, and some of the Indians have yet grain on hand.

In March last, Mr. J. G. Oliver, the millwright employed, transferred the engine and the saw-mill machinery from the reserve to the lumber camp on Beaver River—a distance of fifteen miles. He took thirty Indians and twelve teams with him, built sheds and set up the mill on the bank, close to the river. In a short time roads were cleared to the timber, distant one mile from mill-site, and over one thousand logs were speedily cut and hauled and sawn into lumber. Seventy-two thousand feet were sawn and piled in nineteen days, and the engine and all the lumber transported to the reserve before sleighing ended. Of the quantity sawn, twenty thousand feet were reserved for the use of agency and farms, forty thousand feet for this reserve, and twelve thousand feet for the Saddle Lake Reserves.

At present there is a large acreage of grain under cultivation, and, with the exception of a few fields, the general outlook is good, and the crops are ripening rapidly. If the weather remain favourable, a larger yield than last year's may be looked for. The houses are good and cleanly kept, the fencing strong, and the general appearance of the reserve suggests comfort and good management.

All of this band, excepting six families, are of the Methodist persuasion. Church services are held on the reserve by the missionary, alternately at Goodfish Lake and at Whitefish Lake; and monthly services are conducted at Saddle Lake by the same cleric. These Indians, like those of Blue Quill's Reserve, are regular and zealous in their attendance at the Sunday meetings; and several lay preachers among them preside over weekly services at different points on the reserve.

No. 129.—Lac la Biche Band.

The membership of this band is reduced about to a minimum. Five persons only were present at the last annuity payments.

No. 130.—Chippewayan Band.

The number in this outlying band is now reduced to sixty-six, and it will shortly be absorbed by the larger Chippewayan Band on the Cold Lake Reserve, Onion Lake Agency. No assistance was given to these Indians during the past year.

No. 131.—Beaver Lake Band.

A reduction to the number of twenty-three has taken place in this band, by transfers in part to the Edmonton Agency. As a number of the men are old and are wedded to the wandering life of the trapper and hunter, all offers of a settled life on a reserve have been rejected. So soon as the younger members of the band increase to a majority, the band will be broken up, or settled on one reserve in its entirety. These Indians received but little assistance in the past year.

Live Stock.

The condition and health of the cattle, on all the reserves, have been excellent, and the yield of calves, so far, satisfactory. The cattle raised during the past two years are of a superior grade, owing to the thoroughbred Aberdeen Angus bulls now on the Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake Reserves. During the year about one dozen old or useless animals were condemned and killed for beef, and were replaced by young stock. An unknown disease broke out among the calves in the month of May last. As it proved to be merely sporadic, the loss was comparatively light.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Health of the Bands.

In January last the reserves were again visited by an epidemic of influenza. No employee or Indian family escaped it. Scrofula has not abated, and, I regret to report that at Whitefish Lake diseases of the venereal class have largely increased. In the whole agency the births numbered twenty-nine, and the deaths thirty-eight.

Schools.

The schools at Saddle Lake, Goodfish Lake and at Whitefish Lake remain under the supervision of the Methodist Church. The success of the two former has in no degree equalled that of the one at Whitefish Lake.

The school at the Roman Catholic Mission on Blue Quill's Reserve has had a moderate attendance and the children are all in the preparatory class.

The industrial school at the Lac la Biche Roman Catholic Mission maintains its high reputation, and the Indian children there receive a liberal and thorough training, educational and industrial; and, to judge from the results of this training, it is evident that the ability of the Indian youth to acquire knowledge mental or mechanical is equal to that of the young of the white races.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN ROSS,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENCY, TREATY No. 6,
ONION LAKE, SASKATCHEWAN, 1st July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement, together with inventory of government property for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

ONION LAKE RESERVE.

Composed of the following bands:—

Seekaskootch	No. 119
Wee-mis-ti-coo-see-ah-wasis.	" 120
Oo-nee-pow-hayo	" 121
Pus-kee-al-kee-win	" 122
Kee-hee-win	" 123

The health and condition generally of the Indians of this agency has been satisfactory during the year. There has been no epidemic, the number of births being six in excess of the deaths.

These bands seeded three hundred and seventy-eight acres of barley, forty acres of wheat, twenty eight acres of rye, twenty acres of potatoes and ten acres of turnips.

The crops were poor last year, the grain return was of a very inferior quality, owing to the want of rain in the spring, the destructiveness of gophers and the excessively hot weather. After threshing we had one thousand four hundred and ten bushels of grain, of which six hundred and sixty-one bushels were gristed at the agency mill.

The acreage is not so large this year, as the grain grown was of an inferior quality and not fit for seed. The crops are coming on well, but there is great want of rain.

Twelve hundred tons of hay were put up on the reserve, which proved to be sufficient for the stock. The cattle wintered well, and are in good condition.

The total number of animals in the hands of the Indians is three hundred and eighty-eight head of cattle, one hundred and forty-five head of sheep, fifty-seven head of horses, and fourteen pigs.

The schools are two in number, one under the management of the Church of England Mission, and the other conducted under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Mission.

During the year the attendance at these schools has been good. The progress made by the pupils in their studies has been slow.

I am glad to say that the Indians attend their different places of worship regularly.

Chippewayan Band, No. 124.

These Indians have made their living wholly by the hunt.

They received but little assistance from the government during the past year, with the exception of twine for nets. In a few cases where I found the families poor I assisted them.

They have two hundred and eighty-one head of cattle, sixty-two head of horses; six hundred tons of hay were put up. The cattle wintered well and are all in good condition.

During the year the health of this band has been good.

The school is under the management of the Roman Catholic Mission, and has been well attended during the year. The progress of the pupils in learning the English language is slow.

The Agency.

The government herd now numbers six hundred and sixty-one head. The cattle wintered at Long Lake, and are all in good condition.

The agency buildings have all been put in thorough repair, with some additions.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MANN,

Indian Agent.

HOBBEWA AGENCY,

TREATY No. 6, 30th June, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my fourth annual report, together with tabular statement and inventory of government property, for the year ended June 30th, 1894.

In my last annual report I stated that, in my opinion, our Indians would have after harvest all the flour required by them. In this my hopes have been more than realized. Out of this crop they not only have sufficient flour to supply themselves for twelve months, but will have a surplus of several hundred sacks. When you consider that a little over two years ago these Indians took their first grist to mill, you will understand that their progress has not been slow.

I also in my last report referred somewhat extensively to our intention and efforts to build a water power and grist-mill. I am pleased to be able to inform you that we have been so far successful in these that, up to date, we have ground over thirteen hundred sacks of flour. It will require another season to finish the work, after which

Department of Indian Affairs.

we will have one of the finest water-powers in the Territories. There will be over twenty feet head, without a dam, and a mill pond of fifteen or twenty acres. This has greatly retarded our farming and other work, but will be of incalculable benefit to the Indians, and will stand as long as the water lasts in the Battle River. As our Indians now have a mill, they are full of confidence in the future and will no doubt prosecute their farming operations with renewed vigour and energy.

In my report of last year we had five hundred and fifty-nine head of cattle; we now have seven hundred and nine; an increase of one hundred and fifty head. The beef for the entire agency is supplied by our Indians, and this year they have received in cash eight hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-six cents. It will be seen by this that the cattle industry is becoming a very important feature in the work of your agent and his Indians. We have purchased a number of brood sows and will in the near future endeavour to supply our own pork.

Besides the amount above given as received for their cattle, our Indians have sold grain for three hundred dollars, bran and shorts for two hundred and fifty dollars, roots for four hundred dollars; they have earned by fishing one thousand one hundred dollars, and by hunting seven hundred and fifty dollars. It will be seen by this last amount being so small, as compared with previous years, that our Indians have almost abandoned the chase. The above sums have been spent by them in procuring provisions, clothing, implements, harness and wagons.

Most of our Indians occupy the same houses as when I took charge of the agency. Nor have there been many improvements made in their outbuildings. Very few, indeed, have granaries or storehouses, but it is their intention to take out saw-logs this winter, and, as soon as they have the work in connection with the mill completed, to erect more commodious dwellings and outhouses.

The health of the Indians in this agency has been exceptionally good during this year. In the past winter an epidemic, which affected small children, spread over this region. Among our Indians only one or two deaths could be ascribed to it. This disease was more fatal among the white settlers than among the natives.

The schools continue the same as before, one Methodist on Samson's Reserve, one Catholic on Ermineskin's and one Methodist on Louis Bull's Reserve. All are making the usual progress.

Our two missionaries, the Rev. O. E. German, of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. Father Gabillon, of the Catholic Church, are both men of the right stamp, and the work they are doing is permanent. Some of our Indians who a few years ago were to be found camping around towns and trading posts are now respectable farmers and consistent church members. No Indian in the agency has two wives, and the Sabbath is as well observed as in most white communities.

Of the employees, Mr. Swinford, who did his work in a very satisfactory manner, has been removed to the head office, and his place has been ably filled by Mr. Johnson from the Regina office. Mr. Calender, the farmer at Bear's Hill, resigned his position and has been succeeded by Mr. Ewan Moore. Gilbert Whitford is still giving good satisfaction as agency interpreter.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. L. CLINK,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY NO. 6,
BATTLEFORD, SASK., 21st September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1894, together with the tabular statement and inventory of all the government property under my charge.

I regret to have to report that the crops both cereals and roots in the agency were a total failure, and the resources of the department had to be drawn upon, both for the almost total support of the Indians and seed for the present year. During the month of July, 1893, there were several days when a scorching wind passed over the agency, destroying everything in the way of grain which came in its path; consequently out of some eight hundred acres of different kinds of grain and roots we harvested almost nothing. The Indians felt discouraged, as they had worked well and saved no pains to put their land in proper order for the reception of the seed. The failure of the crop and the small quantity of straw made it apparent that we would have to secure more hay for the stock, as we could not consider the straw worth anything. The Indians set to work with a will and put in stack and secured three thousand two hundred and fifty tons of first-class hay. The Indian cattle number about twelve hundred head; about three hundred were wintered at the Turtle Lake hay camp, where our loss was very heavy last year; but I am pleased to say that, although the winter was long and pretty severe, we did not lose a head. The same difficulty exists which did in the past, that is, the securing of a sufficiency of hay for so large a herd; and, in order to get it, we have to go a long distance from the reserves, which entails double labour and double expense; but even with this difficulty the cattle are increasing rapidly and are by far the best paying part of the Indians' farming operations, and now that they are supplying their own beef and are being paid for it, and each Indian receives in cash the price of the animal he sells, a greater interest has sprung up amongst the Indians and they actually vie with each other in taking care of their stock. The sheep on the different reserves are doing well with the exception of Moosomin's Band; the reason given by the Indians for this not increasing as the others do is that the main road passes through the reserve and that dogs passing and repassing kill the sheep; another reason is, that there is no water on the reserve and sheep and cattle alike wander away to the nearest lake some eight miles distant and wolves destroy the sheep in this way. The staff of employees continues the same as last year without any change. The same number of schools are in operation as last year, and the same teachers with one exception, Miss Applegarth of Moosomin's having resigned and her place being filled by Mrs. Donovan. The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good, no epidemic having visited them and only few deaths and those few from natural causes, the births having exceeded the deaths by five. The industrial school still continues on the even tenor of its way with satisfactory results. The missionaries working under the auspices of the Roman Catholic and the Episcopalian Churches report favourably. The clerical work of the agency is still performed by Mr. A. J. McNeill and the medical attendance is performed by S. J. Macadam M.D.; both to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. J. WILLIAMS,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

SARCEE AGENCY, 18th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended the 30th June, 1894, with tabular statement and inventory of government property.

I am pleased to state that the Sarcees, though yet far from the condition I wish to see them attain to, have made good progress during the past year.

They are more obedient, work better, and drink and gamble less than formerly; they also dress, as near as their circumstances permit, like white men.

All the children of school age, except four, are in the boarding-school; these four will be taken in as soon as the school accommodation will permit.

Their crops last year, though poor, encouraged them more than I expected, they put by sufficient seed to sow ninety-one acres in 1894, and sold the balance for their own needs.

Sixty-four acres were seeded last year, from which we received: wheat, forty bushels; oats, three hundred and fifty-seven bushels; barley, three hundred and twenty-nine bushels; potatoes, two hundred and fifty bushels; turnips, sixty bushels; carrots, twenty bushels; and beets, thirty bushels.

In 1894 ninety-one acres have been cropped, and twenty-seven acres of new land broken. Timber for twelve houses has been made, and partly hauled; I hope when they get more comfortable houses that more cleanly habits will be observed.

All the agency buildings have been painted, a picket fence built about the agency dwelling house, a root cellar, ice house and an implement shed constructed. All the above work was done by the Indians.

The winter was cold, but pleasant, with very little snow.

All the Indians remained on the reserve until spring, when a number left to hunt timber wolves along the foot-hills, but met with poor success.

The stock wintered well, but three were lost during the spring by blackleg.

The crops until the first of June gave promise of a good harvest, but are now suffering severely for want of rain.

To those serving with me I am indebted for willing and faithful assistance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL B. LUCAS,

Indian Agent.

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA—TREATY No. 7,

PIEGAN AGENCY, FORT MACLEOD, 6th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report concerning affairs in this agency for the year ended 30th June, 1894, accompanied by the tabular statement.

The season of 1893 having been a dry one, our crops were almost a total failure. Most of our seed for this year had therefore to be purchased, the Indians buying for their use seed oats and barley. I fear, however, that no grain will mature properly in this location owing to the hot high winds which dry everything up.

The potato crop of last year was very good, the Indians having plenty for their own use besides storing a sufficient quantity for this year's seed—from which I anticipate good returns.

Hay was very scarce last year, and some of the Indians had the misfortune of losing by fire some cocked hay. The owners immediately set to work to replace the amount lost, and succeeded in getting up two hundred and fifty tons, including the amount required for use by myself and employees, which was both cut and hauled by Indians with the assistance of Mr. Farmer Smith.

Throughout the year all contract flour and other supplies have been hauled to the agency by the Indian teams from the railway at Macleod.

Several Indians have earned a little money by herding and hauling buffalo bones to the railway, receiving from one dollar to one dollar and a half per load for the latter.

Having begun to realize the benefits to be derived from stock-raising, the Indians are taking more interest in, and care of their cattle.

During the year they have given one hundred and seventy-six ponies in exchange for cattle supplied by the department.

The total number of cattle in the hands of Indians in this agency is now six hundred and fifty-three head. During the coming year they will be able to supply their own beef for two months.

I had the agency represented at the Walrond Ranch, Willow Creek and Pincher Creek round up in June, with the result of recovering thirty-eight stray head.

On account of the increase of late in the amount of Indian stock, and finding the feed in the river bottom totally inadequate to supply their needs, many of the Indians have resolved to move out to the benches, a much more desirable situation. Their chief occupation, therefore, during the winter and spring was cutting house and stable logs at the timber limit, and hauling them to different sites for the new buildings, a few whose buildings were good preferring to haul and put up their old logs.

The education of the Indian children is progressing favourably, the English Church boarding-school building in Mr. Hinchliffe's care, has been enlarged and can now accommodate thirty-five pupils; the services of a new teacher and assistant matron have been secured. The girls are thoroughly instructed in all household work, and the boys in gardening and carpentering. A large room has been set apart as a gymnasium, which affords the boys recreation and amusement in bad weather, under the auspices of Mr. Mason, their teacher.

The Roman Catholic school, under Rev. Father Foisy, is doing well. For the convenience of his scholars he has erected a small school at the upper end of the reserve which he conducts himself, his assistant being in charge of the old mission school.

The ration house, being in a very bad situation, has been removed to a more suitable site, and the issue house enlarged.

The buildings inhabited by the employees have been lathed and plastered.

The health of the Indians during the spring was not good, measles being very prevalent, the after effects in many cases proving fatal amongst the children.

Mr. Maxfield performs the clerical work of the office in a satisfactory manner as well as issuing the rations three times a week.

Mr. Cox, besides being a good farm instructor, has performed his other duties in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. Smith is a good farmer, and I have now secured a most satisfactory interpreter.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. H. NASH,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN AGENT'S OFFICE, TREATY 7,
BLOOD AGENCY, MACLEOD, ALTA., 1st August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency for the fiscal year ended 30th June, accompanying which will be found tabular statement and inventory of government property at that date.

The hay crop was a very light one on the reserve, but through the kindness of Mr. W. F. Cochrane I was allowed to cut on his lease what hay was required for the agency and farms, and also sufficient for the police contracts at Big Bend and Kootenai detachments. The Indians filled these contracts in a very satisfactory way. The hay for the agency and farms—seventy tons—was put up by the Indians without cost to the department. The Indians put up more hay last season for their own use than in any former year, in all about two hundred and sixty tons; and this when the long distance required to be hauled is taken into account, means a great deal of work.

The crop for season 1893 may be considered to have been almost a failure, the oats, with a few exceptions, barely giving seed, while in a large number of cases the crop was a complete failure. The bench fields did best, and seem to stand the dry weather better than the fields along the river bottoms. Potatoes were also a very light crop at the best, while the majority of fields entirely failed. Gardens were an entire failure—the large portion of the seed owing to dry weather never germinating.

The spring of 1894 opened very late for this district. The Indians, however, went to work with a will, most of them ploughing their fields with four horse teams.

The government again came to their support, and gave them a supply of seed oats and potatoes. The land was more cultivated, and crops got a good start, and looked well up to a month ago, when they got entirely burnt up, so the outlook for this crop is even worse than last, which is very discouraging.

An experiment in a small way has been made in irrigation at the agency garden, which is a success, and I hope to see a number of such wheels in different parts of the reserve soon. An ordinary water-wheel with buckets for lifting is placed in the river, and this can be made to lift the water almost any height. This method of irrigating will suit our village system very well, and it has one great recommendation, viz., that it can be done at little cost.

The Indian "Black Horses" was engaged during the summer and fall in opening up the coal mine and mining coal. He got out two hundred tons of coal—one hundred and thirty for use of agency, farms and hospital—fifty tons for boarding school, and over twenty tons for white settlers in Macleod and district; all of which was hauled by the Indians. They also filled the coal contract for the North-west Mounted Police at the detachments. One hundred tons of the Galt Company's coal was freighted from Lethbridge mines, and delivered to the Stand Off and Kipp detachments in a very satisfactory way. Besides the foregoing the Indians freighted to Macleod about fifty tons of coal from the Hawk's mine, on the St. Mary's River, and made good wages at this work.

All the freighting of flour and other supplies was done by the Indians, and this work kept a large number employed. In order to show the amount of work done by these Indians, I would point out that the total sum of money earned by individual Indians amounted to five thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars during the twelve months.

The houses belonging to the Indians are much better built than they formerly were, and it is no uncommon thing to find good stables and corrals at the different places.

"Red Crow" (in Farmer McNeil's district) has a good house, stable, hay corral and horse corral; while his mower, hay rake, wagon and other implements are well taken care of.

"Running Crane" (in Farmer Clarke's district) has a good house, horse corral, stable with hay shed opening from it, implement shed in which can be found his mower, hay rake, wagon &c., neatly stored away; while he has under course of erection a large cattle shed and corral. This place is the nearest approach to a white man's farm on the reserve.

"Mike" and "Heavy Old Man" (in Farmer Jones' district) have each good houses, stables, corrals, &c. All these men named have mowers, rakes and other implements securely stored and well taken care of during winter.

The number of wagons, mowers &c., the private property of Indians has vastly increased, and they are taking more care of them than they used to do. A number of Indians are taking up locations, and fencing them in part.

The wagons, harness and other implements supplied by the department have also given a great impetus, and made them more anxious to follow the advice of those in charge—the sight of so much money made by the best working Indians by freighting, &c., stimulates others, and thus I am able to get all the workers I require.

During early spring the saw-mill machinery arrived, and the Indians shortly after went to the timber limit, and cut logs for foundations of mill, and frame of same. They also cut a large number of saw-logs.

Immediately after spring work a party went to the mountains, and ran these logs down the river to the mill.

The Indians worked well on the saw-mill ditch, and had it all taken out before high water. The river rose this season to an abnormal height, and it has not yet been possible to get the whole of the foundations dug out, but these will be got at later on; all this work on the saw-mill ditch, and getting logs for it, being done without payment of any kind.

Educational matters have attracted a good deal of attention among these Indians during the past year, and I am pleased to be able to report that I have now over one hundred and ten pupils in industrial and boarding-schools.

Three Indian chiefs paid a visit to two of these industrial institutions down east, and after a stay of ten days returned to the reserve more than satisfied with what they had seen and heard; and I trust their evidence of the good these institutions are doing to our Indian children will bear good fruit in the near future.

There are five day schools (three Episcopal and two Roman Catholic) on the reserve.

There have been a good many changes among teachers, which tends to take away the interest of the teacher and children alike, but perhaps a still greater drawback is the apathy of the majority of the parents.

The payments passed off in their usual quiet and orderly manner, the Indians immediately leaving for Macleod and Lethbridge to spend their money, which the large majority of them now do to advantage.

A number of Indians have been before the magistrate for having liquor in their possession, or for being drunk, and sentenced to short periods of imprisonment of from six to nine months each, which ought to be the means of putting a stop to traffic of this sort.

The health of the Indians during the past year has been fairly good, if we except the epidemic of measles which attacked the children during the fall and winter months.

The winter being a mild one, the children after the fever ceased were hard to keep within doors, the result being that a good many of them got cold, and died from the after effects.

Dr. Girard was frequently on the reserve during the epidemic, and did all in his power to relieve the children.

The instructions received from the department regarding sanitary matters were well carried out—the condition of all the villages being reported on by the medical officer.

During the month of August the Honourable Mr. Daly, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, accompanied by his deputy and party, visited the reserve.

While here the Minister was asked to open the new Indian hospital built by the department upon the reserve, and which is under the care of the Sisters of the Gray Nuns.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The hospital has had forty-nine patients admitted since the opening ; at present four are receiving attendance. The hospital has done good work, and the Indians are beginning to see the benefit of treatment therein.

During the winter months a few of the Indians asked me to write the department for some breeding cattle for their use ; I did so with the result that during the early summer the department authorized the purchase of fifty head of heifers. These were purchased and issued to various Indians, who have taken a great interest in them, and now that the others have seen a beginning made, more are asking for cattle ; and I hope to see in the course of a few years a large herd of cattle on the reserve.

The beef supplied by the New Oxley Ranch Company and Conrad Bros. under their contract with the department during the past year was of good quality, and was well and carefully delivered.

During the year correspondence with the South Piegan Agency, U.S., resulted in arrangements being come to between that agency and Treaty 7 reserves for the purpose of preventing the Indians roaming between the two countries. This movement has had a good effect upon the Indians in many ways, as they now know they cannot run across the line upon the least provocation as they formerly did.

Not one South Piegan Indian visited this reserve during our treaty payments.

The agency improvements upon the reserve during the last year are two new dwelling houses for the farmers, at different points on the reserve, and a new horse stable built at the upper agency ; while the agency buildings have been re-painted—the most of this work has been done by Indian labour.

My staff remains the same as last year, and to their hearty co-operation at all times is due the success which has been obtained.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES WILSON,

Indian Agent.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY, TREATY No. 7,

DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, 4th July, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report on this agency for the year ended 30th June, with accompanying tabular statement and inventory of government property in my charge.

The Indians worked well in putting in their crops, building fences, also white-washed their houses, and cleaned up well around them. Although as a rule crops have not been a success on account of the hot dry winds and hail storms, the hay crop was better than usual, and the police contracts for fifty tons was filled. Money collected from timber taken off their limit has been put to a good purpose in digging an irrigation ditch of about three miles in length, and which I hope will be of great benefit to that part of the reserve in the future. Mr. Ponton, engineer in charge, took great trouble in having satisfactory work done.

A good number of house logs were taken out at Castle Mountain ; some houses have been completed, others waiting until their owners make enough money to purchase the necessary lumber and shingles, which I have no doubt, now that the most of them have mowers and wagons, they will be able to do.

The Indians have been working the coal mine by themselves, and have supplied the agency, farms, schools, police, and some of the residents of Gleichen and vicinity, also some to the Sarcee Reserve, and two carloads in part payment for two stallions to improve their stock. The money received was used to purchase blankets, saddles, and

make payments on their wagons and mowers. They have exchanged twenty ponies for heifers, and will take more the first opportunity. They have lost no horses of any account since the C. P. Railway Company built fences along the line. Their conduct has been very good, no serious breaches of the law having occurred.

The tabular statement will give the amount of crop, acres summer-fallowed and broken, houses built, and other work done on farms.

The farm buildings at Lower Reserve have been painted and look very neat. The cable of the ferry boat broke during the high water, but will be repaired. The ferry at the North Reserve also broke away, but will be put back in place, the river having been higher than any year since 1884.

Rev. Mr. Tims, of the Church of England Mission, has the St. John's Boarding School in good running order, and is building additions to it, as he has all the children he can accommodate at present; he has also finished a large building at the Lower Reserve for the same purpose, assisted by a grant from the Indian Department of one thousand five hundred dollars. There is room for another large boarding-school at the Lower Reserve for the Roman Catholic Mission, either at Running Rabbit's village or Weazel Calf's. Boarding-schools seem to do good work.

The day schools, of which there are three under the control of the Church of England and one under the Roman Catholic Church, do not have regular attendance, principally on account of the Indians moving around the reserves so much in the summer months to feed their stock, also taking their families with them.

Dr. Lindsay is still in charge of the sanitary arrangements on the reserve. There was an epidemic of measles during the year, from which quite a number died, there were forty-four deaths, and fifty-two births, two hundred and fifty men vaccinated. Treaty payments passed off as usual quietly, the North-west Mounted Police giving their assistance.

Messrs. Conrad Bros. carried out the beef contract in a very satisfactory manner during the year.

Your visit and that of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs was much appreciated by the Indians.

Inspector McGibbon also made his regular annual inspection.

The prospects are good for a crop this year if we can escape hail storms or drought which is most to be feared. If heifers are brought in, the Indians will exchange ponies for them; this with their willingness to purchase implements with their own money shows that they are trying not to depend on the department to furnish them anything, and if slowly they are steadily improving.

Mr. J. Lawrence, agency clerk, is still successfully doing his duties, Mr. Wheatly, of the lower reserve, and Mr. Baker, of the north reserve, are doing their best to assist me on their respective reserves. Mr. Skynner issues rations at both reserves.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

MAGNUS BEGG,

Indian Agent.

STONY RESERVE, MORLEY, 2nd July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, with tabular statement and inventory of government property, for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The Indians had no return from the grain sown last year, as it was all destroyed by frost, and the potatoes, owing to the same cause, were not a quarter of a crop, and what we had were very small, which necessitated the purchase of seed, the Indians paying

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for same out of their annuity money. This season we have put in a very small acreage of grain and potatoes. They all looked promising ten days ago, but on the night of the 23rd were all cut to the ground with frost.

Owing to this failure in crops we are devoting all our energies and attention to the raising of stock, and the Indians have now two fine herds of cattle. They provided a share of their own beef last year, and anticipate furnishing it all for 1894 and 1895.

Last summer a prairie fire swept the south-west portion of the reserve, burning a great deal of timber. This they cut into logs and hauled to the river bank during the winter, and sold to the Eau Claire Lumber Co., Calgary. Owing to the depression in the lumber business, we did not realize nearly what we expected; however, it bought a great many little necessities for them.

During the winter they also got out and placed on the ground enough posts and top rails for seven or eight miles of fencing, which fence, when completed, will enclose the south-eastern and part of the south end of the reserve.

This is the part of the reserve where the hay grows, and as cattle is all these Indians can depend on, it is very valuable.

Several have erected good new houses of a much better quality than their old ones, and I can notice rapid strides towards better modes of living.

We have two day schools on the reserve, in each of which good work has been done. We have also one boarding-school in connection with this reserve, in which very good work has been done, especially in class work. The industries taught in this school are general house work to the girls and farming to the boys.

A great many improvements have been made to the farm buildings during the year. A large wood shed and summer kitchen have been added to the house and verandahs.

A large implement house and store have been built, also an ice house in which twenty tons of ice are stored, and the walls up for a new office and drug store. This office and drug store is needed, as the old one is used for a kitchen in which the Indians cook and eat when working around the farm. All the work in connection with these buildings has been done by the Indians.

The general health of the Indians has been good, and I feel I can truly say we have had a prosperous year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. L. GRASSE,

Farmer.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, RED DEER, 27th August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my first annual report of the school under my charge. Immediately at the opening fifty-two pupils were admitted, which is beyond the capacity of the building. Some of these, however, were too old, and with habits formed, aspirations well defined, fresh from the free and untrammelled life of the reserve, the association with younger children must necessarily produce an undesirable effect. A few of the older pupils were subsequently discharged by permission from the department to make room for those more desirable. The difficulties of organizing and systematizing a school full of undisciplined and untrained young men and women were not easily overcome, but with a long experience of Indian life and character the magnitude of the undertaking to some extent disappeared.

A few changes were made in the employees during the year, and at present I have an excellent and most efficient staff of assistants upon which depends largely the success of the work. The school, the most important department, was under the supervision of

the Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, B.A., a teacher of unexceptionable ability and with the advantage of the two languages. The pupils have made good progress in their studies, but in the use of English all has not been accomplished that could be desired, doubtless partially attributable to several of the staff being conversant with the Indian language, therefore the more convenient means of communication. To facilitate the use of the English tongue, every evening each pupil is required to speak at least one English sentence of their own composition. When practicable, one evening a week was set apart for singing, recitations and addresses by the pupils, which gatherings were thoroughly appreciated by all.

There are twenty-six acres under cultivation, and although not as favourable a season as last year, the crop promises a fair return. Mr. McClelland is temporarily engaged as farmer. He possesses the happy faculty of persuading the boys that work is only play after all, and although only boys they can do the work of ordinary men. As an illustration of this, four pupils and farmer put up nearly sixty tons of hay in less than two weeks, and this work done with oxen. During the past winter the boys cut eight thousand rails; each boy would average over two hundred *per diem*. To my mind at least, the too prevalent idea that Indians are naturally lazy has no proof in actual observation. The older boys work faithfully and well in the carpenter shop and eagerly await their turn at the bench. With pardonable pride they point to the laundry they have shingled during the carpenter's absence, also a substantial board fence they erected, using hewn poles instead of scantling. The building site was a veritable forest, although possessing its advantages. A playground is a necessity. To obtain this a great amount of labour has been performed by the pupils before and after school in preparing the grounds, clearing brush, digging stumps and levelling up.

The parents are delighted to know their daughters are able to make good bread, and to see them dressed in neat and becoming clothing cut and made by the girls themselves. In all the household departments excellent progress has been made, reflecting great credit both on the pupils and their teachers.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN NELSON,

Principal.

PRINCE ALBERT, 28th June, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my ninth annual report of my inspection of Indian agencies, reserves and schools, in the North-west Territories. My last report ended with Moose Woods Reserve, near Saskatoon. This report begins with :

Duck Lake Agency.

I left Regina on the 5th August, 1893, and commenced my inspection on the 7th, at John Smith's Reserve.

Mr. R. S. McKenzie is agent, Mr. W. Sibbald clerk, and Sandy Thomas is the teamster and interpreter.

The agency buildings were in their usual good state of repair. The office had been newly painted outside and in. The agent's garden contained a good crop of vegetables, and there was a field of thirteen acres of oats, which would give feed for the agency horses. Ten acres of new land were ploughed for the following year, so as to summer-fallow a portion of the old field. A new well had been dug near the agent's house, which gave a plentiful supply of the best of water. A verandah had been placed on the clerk's house. Lumber and logs were on hand to build a new barn and cattle stable,

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the old one having become unsuitable. The whole place was in the best of order. John Smith's Reserve, No. 99, Mr. J. Willson farmer in charge, as I have said, was the first inspected. The crop put in here including gardens was one hundred and forty-nine and a half acres, being sixty-four acres less than the previous year. The appearance of the crop at the time of my visit was promising, considering the backward spring. Turnips and potatoes were also looking well, but gardens only good in some places. Each house on the reserve was visited and these were generally found to be cleanly kept. Stables also were of a good class. Milk-houses, granaries, root-houses, and small store houses for keeping tools and implements, were to be seen at many of the homesteads. The women make butter. The houses are of a good class. Some have shingled roofs. All were whitewashed, and some of the roofs were painted. Most of the houses were comfortably furnished and altogether considerable improvement could be noticed. The Indians on this reserve are industrious and, with the exception of a few old people, are supporting themselves and are not depending upon the department for assistance in the way of food supplies.

The average yield of grain per acre the previous year was fifteen and a half bushels wheat, seventeen of oats and nine and a half of barley, and there was every prospect of the yield this year being as good, if not better. The Indians were busy haying, and besides putting up a plentiful supply for their own cattle, a quantity was being supplied to the Mounted Police, Prince Albert, about seventy-five tons at seven dollars and seventy cents a ton delivered. The private earnings of this band for the eleven months ended 31st July, 1893, were one thousand five hundred and fifty-six dollars and ninety-three cents—for grain and hay sold, trading, threshing for settlers, dressing hides, etc.

The herd numbered one hundred and forty head, held by nineteen of the band, and the cattle were in the best of condition. In private stock the band has sixteen horses, four oxen, seventeen cows and forty young cattle. The farm books were examined and an inventory of property under the farmer's control taken. The health of the Indians at the time was good, only two cases of sickness having been noticed, and these were not serious ones.

Lime is burnt on this reserve for its own use and for some of the other reserves in the agency. Fences were in good repair and the whole reserve was in a prosperous condition and the Indians seemed contented and happy. Some new houses and stables were built during the year and some new breaking and summer-fallowing could be noticed and the work, in each case, was well done. The births during the year were six and the deaths five. The school under Miss Willson was inspected and was found to be in a flourishing condition, the attendance being good, pupils clean and neatly dressed and were making good progress. The school-house had been newly whitewashed and the roof painted red, and a neat fence placed around the building. The work of the school appeared in my last annual report.

My next point was James Smith's Reserve, No. 100, Fort à la Corne. Mr. Gordon is farmer in charge, having entered on his duties in July, so that he had not an opportunity of doing much before my visit. The crop put in here was forty-three and one-half acres, being twenty-four and one-half more than the previous year. Some progress could be noticed here and the chief and his men seemed to be more interested in the reserve than usual. I visited all the houses and fields. The houses are very fair, and on the whole, cleanly kept. Some of the fields and gardens were not so free of weeds as they should have been; but, as there is now a farmer constantly among them, no doubt an improvement in many ways will be the result. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbers eighty-four head, held by fifteen of the band, the chief having nineteen head. The Indians were busy putting up hay, and care was to be taken to have plenty put up. This is a magnificent reserve for stock-raising, there being an abundance of hay and water, and plenty of timber to make stables. The Indians were doing better than I found them at previous inspections, and if the farmer is only active and keeps constantly advising them what to do, considerable advancement should be observed at next inspection. The births during the year were two and the deaths were nine. I heard of no cases of sickness at the time of my visit. Peter Chapman's, No. 100 A, was next visited. This small band is also under the charge of Mr. Gordon.

The crop put in was seven acres,—namely, four of barley, one and three-fourths potatoes, one-half of turnips and three-fourths of an acre of carrots, onions, &c., and Big Head, Cumberland Band, had three and one-quarter acres of potatoes, turnips and gardens. Last year Peter Chapman had sixteen acres and Big Head had four and one-half. The houses were all visited. Some of them were very fair and cleanly kept, but a few I found not so tidy as they should be. One or two new houses were in course of erection. The stables were very good, with the exception of those of two men and they promised to have them put into good shape before winter. Mrs. Chapman, widow of the late chief, has eleven head of cattle, and the agent arranged to have them cared for by others of the band and sufficient hay put up. Big Head has a good house, large stable and a neat little field in which were potatoes, carrots, onions, all well weeded, and the place was tidy and clean and fences were good. Big Head is enterprising and is a capital worker and is always cheerful in doing what the agent asks him to do. He takes good care of his cattle. The herd, including Peter Chapman's and Big Head's, numbers ninety-nine head, held by fifteen of the two bands. In private stock they have sixteen horses, three cows and three young cattle. This is also a fine place for stock—abundance of hay and water; and if these Indians would give particular attention to stock and raise potatoes and turnips, &c., they should get along very well, now that a man is placed constantly over them. The school taught by Mr. Parker was also inspected. The next reserve reached was One Arrow's, No. 95, Mr. Louis Marion being farmer in charge. I found considerable improvement on this reserve over the previous year, more especially in the fences and fields. The crops on the whole looked very promising. The total sown was one hundred and two and three eighths acres, consisting of wheat seventy-five acres, pease five, barley twenty, turnips and potatoes two, gardens three-eighths of an acre, being ten acres less than the previous year, and a small field of four acres of oats for feed for the farm horse. The houses were in fair order. The Indians were chiefly living in teepees. The school building had been lined in the inside with dressed lumber. The herd numbered seventy head, all in fine condition, and in private stock the band has thirty-four horses, seven cows and thirteen young cattle. I took an inventory of property in hands and under control of the farmer and checked his books, ration sheets, &c. The health of the Indians at the time was very good. Some good fork and axe handles, made by the Indians, were noticed, also hay racks, jumpers, &c. The women make butter. On the whole this reserve was found to be in good shape and the Indians were working very well. They were busy haying. They were exceedingly friendly and pleased to be visited.

The farm buildings and surroundings were in good order and the farmer had a nice garden. The Indians kept their gardens very well and few weeds could be noticed. I now proceeded to the two reserves at the agency, Beardy's and Okemasis, Nos. 96 and 97, both under the charge of Mr. Lovell, farmer. The farm house has been willowed and plastered. The stable has been also done in the same way, and the floor of the latter paved with birch blocks. There is a small blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, where Mr. Lovell makes many repairs. All the ploughs had been newly painted and they looked like new ones. Reapers, wagons, horse-rakes, &c., were also repaired for all the reserves. Some tools were required to enable Mr. Lovell more effectually to do repairing, and I sent a list of such to the Commissioner, and I understand the tools were at once furnished.

The crop put in was as follows:—

	Beardy's.	Okemasis'
Wheat	150	38
Oats	25	10
Barley	32	7
Potatoes	6	3
Turnips	8	2
Onions	2 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂
Carrots	2 ¹ / ₂	1
	223 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂

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being forty-eight acres less on Beardy's and four on Okemasis' than last year. A small field of three acres of oats for the farm horse. The crops looked very well at the time. The fields were clean and fences were good. Gardens were well looked after; much better than I ever found them. I visited every field and house on the two reserves, and found them all in good shape. Some new houses were in course of erection, also some stables. The cattle were in the best of condition. The herds were as follows: Beardy's, No. 97, one hundred and forty-four head, and Okemasis', No. 96, forty-three. In private stock No. 97 has eighteen horses, one cow and four young beasts, and No. 96 has seven horses and one young beast. The cattle are all properly branded, and hay put up was sufficient to feed the stock during the past long and severe winter, and extra precautions were being taken this year for a sufficient supply for the increasing herds. More trouble was experienced for water supply than usual, as a number of the lakes were completely frozen to the bottom, and consequently were of no use. The Indians were busy haying and about two hundred and fifty tons had been already stacked. The stacks were well made and fenced, and fire-guards ploughed around them whenever they were completed. A contract for ten tons for the police at Duck Lake, was filled by these Indians. The quantity of wheat these two bands had last year was one thousand and seventy-nine bushels. The different bands were able to supply themselves with flour of their own the past year, as follows: One Arrow's three and a half months, Beardy's and Okemasis' seven months and John Smith's ten months. The health of the Indians at the time was very good. These two reserves were in splendid shape and Indians are making capital progress under Mr. Lovell, who seems to have complete control over them and they willingly carry out his wishes. A number of articles are made, such as fork handles, ox collars, land rollers, mats, baskets. The two latter could be made in any number if a market could be got for them. These Indians are good workers and they are peaceable and well behaved. They give no trouble whatever.

The agency warehouse is neatly kept. An inventory of its contents was taken and all proved very satisfactory. The agency books were audited and these proved that Mr. Sibbald was a most careful and painstaking official, the accounts being correct in every particular. Detailed report with statements and returns was sent to the Commissioner, Regina.

The agent, Mr. McKenzie, continues to discharge his duties with ability and good judgment. There is not a detail in connection with his whole agency with which he is not familiar, and consequently he is ever cognizant of what each Indian is doing. The whole agency was in a satisfactory condition and the best of care is taken of all government property.

My next point was :

Carlton Agency,

Mr. McKenzie kindly driving me, as I had not my own horses at the time, arriving at the agency on August 28th.

Mr. H. Keith is agent; Mr. W. H. Halpin, clerk; Rupert Pratt, interpreter; William Giles, blacksmith and miller.

The former agent Mr. Finlayson, was transferred to Touchwood Agency in November, 1892, and Mr. Keith, formerly at Touchwood, taking charge of Carlton. A few improvements have been made at the agency. The office has been better arranged for holding papers, etc., and the stable has had a new floor put on, and feeding boxes have been added. Two new windows have been put in and a floor in the hay loft. One corner of the stable has been partitioned off for a harness room. The stable is now convenient and comfortable. The implement shed has also been repaired, and new gates have been put on the place where the threshing machine is stored, between the warehouse and ration house. The latter has been fitted up with blocks and tables for cutting and placing the meat, keeping it in a cleanly state. The whole place was in very good order. A quantity of hay was stacked near the stable for winter use and more was being hauled in. The agent had a fair garden. A new house was in course of erection a short distance from the agency, on a very pretty spot, for the clerk.

The first reserve visited was Muskeg Lake, No. 102, Mr. G. Chaffee being farmer in charge. The farm house needed some repairs, which I reported. The stables and out-buildings were in good order. In the warehouse were noticed baskets, fork handles, whiffletrees, doubletrees, hand rakes, hoe handles, teeth and bows for making hand rakes, all made by the Indians. Mr. Chaffee had a fair garden, but gardens as a rule were comparatively failures on this reserve. Potatoes and turnips would be the only crop, the others being more or less failures. The crop put in was:—

Wheat	47	acres
Oats	5	“
Barley	4	“
Potatoes	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	“
Turnips	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	“
Gardens	2	“
—		
Total	63	acres.

Seventeen acres of the wheat had been ploughed over. One hundred and thirty-seven loads of hay were in stack and more was in cock. Care would be taken to have an abundance secured, so that there should rather be some over instead of a shortage. There need be no shortage of hay here, as any quantity can be secured close at hand. The cattle looked very well. The number in the herd is forty-five; these are in the hands of nine persons. In private stock the band has eleven ponies, two cows and three young beasts. The farm stock consists of three horses, one cow and one heifer calf. There are about seven hundred logs on the edge of the lake ready to be sawn into boards. The houses were all visited and found to be in very good condition and cleanly kept. The fences were improved during the year, but otherwise, not much, if any, improvement could be noticed over the previous year. The usual inventory of government property was taken and the farm books audited. The health of the Indians at the time was good. Mr. Chaffee takes good care of the tools and implements under his charge.

Lime is burnt for use of the band, and some to sell. Some neat little milk houses were noticed. The stables are of a good class. The grain here was chiefly cut with the cradle. A visit was made to the mission, and Rev. Father Paquette was pleased to show his very fine garden. I doubt if there are any better to be seen in the Territories. I asked the Indians how it was that the rev. father had such a splendid garden with all kinds of vegetables and small fruits, and that theirs were failures? Of course there could only be one answer. In the one case there were care and attention, in the other there was evidently neither. The land was as good in one place as in the other.

The next reserve visited was Ah-tah-ka-koop's, No. 104. This reserve is under the immediate charge of the agent, and was in good shape. Crops were very fair and the Indians were busy harvesting them, some cutting and others hauling the grain to the stack yards. Part of it was cut with a reaper, but most of it with cradles. A small building has been put up by the agent, to be used as a storehouse, and also to stop in when visiting the reserve. A stable has also been put up for the horses. This will be convenient, especially in winter, when staying over nights is a necessity. The building is log, 17 x 15, thatched roof, chimney, two windows. Instead of rations being issued in bulk, as formerly, these will be given weekly, either agent, clerk or the interpreter performing the work. I visited every house and took an inventory of implements and tools in the hands of Indians. I found the houses of a good class, and in nearly every case cleanly kept. Some of the houses are well finished and are comfortably furnished. The following is a sample: Kam-mee-ous-too-tin, one of the chief's sons and a head man, is a good farmer and is hard-working and thrifty. He has wheat left over from last year. This is one of the best houses, it is one and a half stories; is 22 x 27 inside; has rooms upstairs; upper floor made with dressed boards; shingled roof. Home-made lumber was used entirely in the construction, also home-made shingles. All the work was done by himself. He is building an outside kitchen, which will also have a shingled roof.

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Very good stables ; lost no cattle ; had plenty of hay and some left over, and has plenty put up this year. The house is well furnished—cook and box stoves, bedsteads, tables, chairs ; walls covered with pictures from *Chatter Box*. Good fences and corrals. House very clean, and the whole place showed thrift and enterprise. The old chief knowing that we were going to his son's place (it is on the other side of Shell River), was there to meet us, as he is proud to show us his son's fine house and surroundings. This man's crop was seven acres of wheat, four of oats, four of barley, a half of pease, a half of potatoes and garden, all being a very fair crop. The following is a sample of the tools and implements generally found at an Indian's homestead : scythe, snaith, auger, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, chisel, grindstone, hoe, plough, set harrows, three sections, set of ox harness, spade, axe, hay fork, two milk pans, milk pail, cart, &c., &c. Some very pretty bark baskets for holding tea, &c., were noticed. Had some new breaking done, and was doing a lot of summer-fallowing. Altogether it was a pleasure to visit this homestead, and to notice what enterprise and a little energy had accomplished. There are many more such places to be seen on this reserve, but I can only give a sample one, as space would not permit me to describe them all in an annual report, but each one is noticed in detail in my agency reports, sent in at the time of inspection.

The mission buildings, church and school (Episcopal), were noticed. There is a neat little grain yard fenced in.

The crop put in on this reserve was : wheat, one hundred and forty-four acres ; oats, thirty-three ; pease, one-half ; barley, nine and one-quarter ; potatoes, ten ; gardens, five and one-quarter ; total two hundred and two acres, being fifty-two acres less than the previous year. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbers two hundred and thirty-nine head. The increase of calves was fifty-six from seventy-three cows. The previous winter had been severe on cattle, but this herd suffered very little. They are properly branded. A number of the Indians have private wagons. Nine hundred logs are piled on the edge of the lake ready to be sawn into lumber. These logs are hauled from the woods during winter. William Cardinal has been acting as an instructor for the agent on one side of the lake, and Peter Kah-kah-soo acts in a similar capacity on the other side. Both keep correct accounts in their own way, and were prepared to give any information that was required. They are careful and reliable men, but the agent, having built the storehouse, and having arranged to attend to the issues from the agency, the services of these two men will no longer be required. They receive no remuneration of any kind for their trouble.

Some breaking and summer-fallowing were noticed. The chief expressed himself as gratified for the stove I asked for him last year, and which was sent by the commissioner. He had his flag up and was dressed in his best, wearing four medals, in honour of our visit. Lumber was on hand to clapboard his house on the outside, which would make it more comfortable. This reserve is in a prosperous condition. The Indians are thrifty and are making steady progress. They carry out the agent's orders, and never give trouble of any kind.

The next reserve inspected was Mistawasis, No. 103. There was not such a good showing here as in former years. The spring was backward, and for some reason or other a few of the Indians themselves were not taking their usual interest in the fields and houses. The crop would not be nearly equal to the previous year. The following was sown : wheat, ninety-nine and one-half acres ; oats, twenty-four ; barley, ten ; potatoes, seven ; gardens, four and a half ; total, one hundred and forty-five, being fifty-four less than the previous year.

The herd numbers one hundred and seventy-one. The increase in calves was forty-one from fifty-four cows. The losses in this herd were unusually heavy during the past winter, owing to the difficulty in securing sufficient hay, the snow being so deep that hauling it was, in some cases, almost impossible, but with extra care of the agent, and using bran and shorts from the mill, the cattle were brought through with as little loss as possible. The hay this year is principally stacked at the stables, and there is sufficient for all want. A number of logs were being sawn into boards by Mr. Giles.

Each house was visited, and in most cases was found cleanly kept, but others were not so tidy as they should be, and more especially round outside the houses. The mill has been repaired. The roof of the main building has been raised six feet, new gable ends put up and these are shingled. Bolt put up stairs. Engine-room enlarged. Well covered over with new roof ; new windows put in and whole building to be roughcast. An old Indian house near the mill is used as a blacksmith's shop, where many repairs are made. The mission buildings (Presbyterian) have been repaired. The church is neatly painted, but the graveyard near the church was in bad order, fences down and cattle roaming in it. The Indians promised to have this place fixed up at once. The school was visited, but the teacher had left and the new one had not arrived. The building needed some repairs, which I reported. The chief is getting very frail. He has no crop of his own. The total crop harvested in the agency, 1892, was :—

	bushels
Wheat.....	4,490
Oats.....	1,326
Barley.....	1,924
	7,740

Of this wheat two thousand four hundred and eight bushels were made into flour at the mill, yielding ninety thousand five hundred and sixty-seven pounds, and in addition three hundred and eighty-two bushels were ground for Duck Lake Agency, giving twelve thousand five hundred and thirteen pounds of flour ; and ten thousand and thirty-four bushels were ground for settlers, yielding thirty-two thousand four hundred and sixteen pounds of flour. Toll taken for the latter, two hundred and one bushels, which gave seven thousand eight hundred and thirty-five pounds of flour. This was issued to the old and destitute who had no flour of their own. The crop of potatoes and turnips in 1892 was two thousand six hundred and twenty-five bushels for the whole agency. The warehouse was found in good order. A large collection of articles made by Indians were stored here, such as axe-handles, hammer-handles, fork-handles, hames, wooden collars, clibbers, hay forks, whiffletrees, doubletrees, baskets, ox collars, &c., about one hundred and fifty pieces in all, and they were well made. The office work is well done and all books are written up to date. These were audited and an inventory of warehouse and other property taken. The bacon and flour were found to be of choice quality. Some pretty baskets were to be seen, made by the Indians at Green Lake. Five thousand and eleven pounds of beef were received from contractors during the year, the offal of which was five hundred and forty-seven pounds, or equal to 10-90 per cent.

Sturgeon Lake, No. 101, was next reached. This reserve was in charge of Mr. Adams, farmer. A number of articles made by the Indians were noticed here, such as plough-beams, axe-handles, whiffletrees, baskets, birch milk pans. Mr. Adams is a handy man and put the beams into the ploughs, making them strong and as good as new. The houses on this reserve are of a good class. The roofs are thatched and quantities of thatching grass were noticed at each house, for repairs and new portions. A large quantity of hay had been put up and stacked, but the stacks were not fenced. Mr. Adams was told to attend to this. The chief himself cut with the scythe and stacked twenty-five tons. The stables were fair, but many of them would require fixing up for the winter, and the agent would see that this was done in good time. The crop put in was: wheat, two acres ; barley, eighteen ; potatoes, three ; gardens, one. The potatoes and turnips were full of weeds, little or no attention having been given to them. The reserve is very rough, and the best land is covered with brush, so that in order to get good fields a good deal of grubbing will require to be done, and a brush plough will be useful for such work. There is one at the agency and the agent is to send it here. The wheat was poor and the barley would be about half a crop. The cattle looked well. They were not all branded, but this would be done in the fall. The herd consists of : oxen, twelve ; cows, nine ; steers, two ; heifers, two ; bull calves, five ; heifer calves, five ; total, thirty-five. Increase of calves, ten from nine cows and two heifers. In private stock the band has twenty-one horses, three oxen, two bulls, sixteen cows, eleven

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young cattle. The Indians here make good use of the milk. Some breaking and summer-fallowing was noticed. Fences were poor.

The houses outside were generally untidy, the rubbish being allowed to accumulate, and the children not attending school were dirty. The chief, although a good worker and thoroughly reliable, is a determined opponent to the school, and will not allow his children to attend it, but, after talking to him, he said they were too young, which meant that he would send them later on. The teacher is charged one dollar a load for wood, although thousands of cords are lying rotting all around the reserve. This reserve is unsurpassed for cattle-raising, and the land is choice also for crops of all kinds, and with good management these Indians ought to get along well. They are a nice lot of people and seemed willing to do what was told them. The root crop would be a good one, notwithstanding the weeds. The band has six private and one government wagon. Game was plentiful the past winter, bears, moose, rabbits, &c., being more than usually numerous. At every house and teepee I could see pots steaming with ducks and chickens, so that these Indians are living well. If they were not, probably they would not be so independent. I must say, however, with the exception of the chief himself, they were civil and courteous, and were willing to take advice.

Band No. 106 has no surveyed reserve. Half of them live at Stony Lake and half at White Fish Lake. They support themselves by hunting and fishing, both of which have been good the past year. They planted a few gardens at each place, potatoes and turnips being very good. The fences were good. They get assistance in twine and ammunition, and in winter time they make useful articles from birch wood and bark, which they dispose of as best they can, occasionally sending some to the agency, in exchange for ammunition, tea, &c. They put up hay for the few cattle they have (six head.) There is a school at Stony Lake in connection with the Church of England. An Indian from Ah-tah-ka-koop's Band is the teacher and lay reader.

Band No. 105, Meadow Lake. These Indians do a little farming in the way of growing potatoes and turnips, but live chiefly by hunting and fishing. There is a school on the reserve, but it has been closed for a year for want of a teacher. They get a little assistance in ammunition and twine. They have hay put up for the cattle, the number of which is fifteen head. Pelican Lake Indians live by hunting and fishing. They have no cattle, but put up hay for their ponies. They trade fish for wheat, which they get gristed at the Carlton mill. They have some potatoes and turnips. The Rev. Mr. Lewis is the missionary at Mistawasis' Reserve, and is doing a good work. Mr. Lewis teaches the Sunday school. The church services are very well attended by the Indians.

Mr. Halpin is doing his work well in the office, and attends most faithfully to all matters in the absence of the agent. The agent, Mr. Keith, is working hard and has already a complete knowledge of all his Indians. The agency bids fair to prosper under his active management, as he leaves nothing unattended to by which he can benefit them. The usual detail report, returns and statements, were forwarded to the commissioner.

After inspecting Emmanuel College and the Sioux school, reports of which appear in my last annual report, I returned to Regina, and left with teamster and interpreter for Qu'Appelle district on special business. On the 2nd of October, I left Regina for Saskatoon, to inspect Moose Woods Reserve. Inspection of same is in last annual report, which I made out at Saskatoon, and on 11th October left with my own team and a man for Battleford, arriving there on the 13th October.

Battleford Agency.

P. J. Williams, agent,
A. J. McNeil, clerk,
S. T. Macadam, M.D., medical attendant,
Wm. Smith, teamster and interpreter.

The office is in the same place as last year and the warehouse in the police barrack square. The first reserve inspected was Red Pheasant's, farm 11 B, No. 108, J. H. Price, farmer in charge. A small house has been built over the well, in which is placed a stove, so that in very cold weather a fire can be made and

the pump and pipes kept from freezing. The storehouse, commenced two years ago, has not been completed. The out-buildings and farm house were in good repair and the place was clean and neat. The crop sown was : wheat, one hundred acres ; oats, fourteen ; barley, ten ; potatoes, ten ; turnips, three ; carrots, one-quarter ; gardens, eighteen acres ; total, one hundred and fifty-five and one-quarter, being about the same as last year. Owing to dry weather the results were disappointing. The fields looked clean and the fences were good. Twenty-five acres of new land were broken and fifteen acres summer-fallowed. Three new Indian houses were built during the year and two new stables, and a number of old ones repaired and enlarged. Seven hundred loads of hay, equal to five hundred and fifty tons, were stacked for winter feed ; stacks well made and fenced and fire guards ploughed around them. The houses, I found, were cleanly kept and were comfortably furnished. The stables were large and were well mudded and ready for winter. Some of them have wooden floors. The herd here is a large one, but there is stable and shed room for all, and there was an abundance of hay and water. Last year, besides having hay left over, about four hundred dollars' worth was sold. The sheep are a fine lot, the number is fifteen. Bob-sleighs, made by the Indians and ironed at the industrial school, were noticed, also fork and axe-handles, ox yokes, mats, baskets, &c., and more would be made if there were a market for them. One man, Baptiste, got a cow in 1886, a gift for loyalty, and the increase from this cow amounted to twenty-three head in 1893. He also got a mare in 1886 as a gift, and in 1893 the increase was eight horses and colts. The herd consists of : bulls, two ; oxen, seventy ; cows, eighty-six ; steers, twenty-six ; heifers, eighteen ; bull calves, twenty-three ; heifer calves, twenty-four ; horses, eight ; total, two hundred and fifty-seven. The number of calves is only forty-seven from eighty-six cows, which is a small percentage. The cattle were in good order and were correctly branded. These Indians, besides selling some hay, sell lime, charcoal and wood, and some of them earn money by hunting. There are four private wagons and three government on the reserve. Eleven children from this reserve attend Battleford Industrial School. These Indians are in comfortable circumstances, notwithstanding the small results of this year's crops. I only found one case of sickness in my visits, and it was not a serious one. I took an inventory of all government property and audited the farm books. These are kept correctly and neatly by Mr. Price. The Indians spend their treaty money in buying useful articles, such as blankets, clothing, etc. In private stock the band has fifteen horses, three cows, seven young cattle and eight pigs. Names of each owner or holder of cattle were sent with each return to the commissioner.

The next reserve reached was the Stony, including farm 11A, No. 109, Mr. S. Warden being farmer in charge, Mr. Orr having resigned in May last. A hen house, 18 x 12, has been built by Mr. Warden. It is log. The buildings here were in good repair, but some fencing was blown down during a severe storm. The crop put in here was seven acres of potatoes and one of turnips. The yield was one hundred and sixty bushels of potatoes and sixty bushels of turnips. Five hundred and fifty loads of hay, or equal to four hundred and fifty tons, were stacked, fences and fire guards around them. The Indians will have hay to sell. A good deal of this hay was cut with the scythe. The lake here has dried up, and the houses and stables were removed to a distance of four or five miles, where water was plentiful, and also good meadows, and lands for gardens, and timber to make buildings. Before I left the agency, nearly all the houses had been moved and rebuilt, and new stables put up. I visited all the houses. This band is not so tidy about house-keeping as they should be, but Mr. Warden is to see that they do better when they get into their new places. All but one or two have open chimneys.

The cattle were looking very well. Owing to the lake drying and freezing up, they had to be driven five miles for water the past winter. The herd consists of : oxen, forty-five ; cows, thirty-five ; steers, twenty-seven ; heifers, sixteen ; bull calves, nine ; heifer calves, six ; total, one hundred and thirty-eight, and one bull. The increase in calves is fifteen from thirty-five cows. The sheep looked well, and Mr. Warden was going to take these under his own supervision in future. In private stock the band has thirty horses, the new arrivals from across the line having brought twenty, and ten on hand last year. I took the usual inventory of property in hands of farmer,

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and audited his books. Mr. Warden keeps everything in good shape, and these Indians are likely to get along well under him. Names of individual holders of cattle were sent from here also. These Indians are industrious and are good workers. They sell wood, hay and lime, and they appear cheerful and contented. Some of the lakes at the new village are twenty feet deep, so it is a desirable spot in every way. Sweet Grass Reserve was next reached, farm 12A, No. 113, Mr. Dunbar being farmer in charge. The farm buildings were in the best of order, all being neat and tidy in and around the place. A neat fence has been placed around the house. The buildings have all been whitewashed. The timber from the unfinished root house was being used to build an implement shed. The crop sown was: wheat, eighty-two acres; oats, nineteen; potatoes, six and one-half; turnips, four; onions, one; carrots, one; total, one hundred and thirteen and one-half, being sixty and one-quarter less than the previous year. The wheat and oats were in stack. Owing to dry weather the yield will be poor. Part of the crop was on the bench and part on the bottom, but both places suffered from the scorching hot days in July. Up to that time the fields looked most promising. The root crops were also poor, and gardens were more or less failures. Sixteen acres of new land have been broken, and sixty acres summer-fallowed. About two miles of new fencing have been made, and post holes were dug for another mile. Old fences were straightened and repaired. A lot of grubbing was done, making fields square and free from brush. Mr. Dunbar proposes giving each Indian a field of ten or twenty acres. Quite an improvement can be seen in laying out these fields. Twenty acres have been fall ploughed. Seven hundred and twenty-six loads of hay, or equal to six hundred tons, were stacked (four hundred tons on the reserve and two hundred tons at Turtle Lake.) The stacks were examined. They are all on the bench and some of them are ten miles from the farm buildings. They were fenced and fire guards ploughed around them. Two new stables have been built, and a number of others enlarged and repaired. They were being got ready for winter. A number of articles are made here, such as fork handles, plough-beams and handles, ox yokes, whiffletrees, baskets, hay racks, sleighs, in fact all the articles required. A very good windlass was put up for slaughtering the cattle. It is easily worked. The Indians sell wood, hay, lime and charcoal. They do a little hunting. Rabbits were not so plentiful as last year, but ducks and chickens were numerous.

Mrs. Dunbar was doing a good work among the women, teaching them to sew, knit and many other useful occupations. The usual inventory was taken and books checked, all being correctly kept by Mr. Dunbar. Mrs. Dunbar keeps her house in splendid order. It was the pink of neatness. The cattle were all on view and were in prime condition. The herd is as follows: bulls, three; oxen, thirty-one; cows, fifty-six; steers, thirty-one; heifers, sixteen; bull calves, twelve; heifer calves, eight; total, one hundred and fifty-seven. Names of each holder were sent with their turn. The increase of calves is twenty from fifty-six cows. About seventy-five head will be wintered at Turtle Lake, where two hundred tons of hay are stacked for feed. The sheep number thirty-seven and looked well. In private stock the band has fifty-eight horses. The home farm has three horses and two cows.

I went into every house and found much improvement in the way they are kept. All of them were whitewashed outside and in and many are comfortably furnished. A fence has been placed around the Roman Catholic school house, and a small tower has been built for a bell. Mr. Dunbar did the work himself. This reserve shows many signs of substantial progress, and Mr. Dunbar is deserving of praise for his excellent management.

Poundmaker's and Little Pine's, Nos. 114 and 116, were next inspected, farm 12 B and C. Mr. F. A. D. Bourke, farmer in charge, and Peter Taylor, assistant. The farm house and buildings were in good order. Mr. Bourke was to endeavour to get out logs during the winter to put up an implement shed. The crop put in by Band No. 114 was: wheat, sixty-eight acres; oats, five; potatoes, four; turnips, three; gardens, three; total, eighty-three acres, being forty-seven and a half acres less than the previous year. Band No. 116 had: wheat, eighty-five acres; oats, fifteen; potatoes, six; turnips, three; gardens, four; total, one hundred and thirteen, being twenty-two and a half less than

last year. The grain was in stack, but the yield would be poor. Root crop also poor. No breaking nor fall ploughing had been done. Three hundred loads of hay stacked (one hundred and forty-five on the reserve and one hundred and seventy-five at Turtle Lake, as some of the cattle were to be wintered there) and Band No. 114 had five hundred loads of hay stacked (two hundred and thirty on the reserve and two hundred and seventy at Turtle Lake, some of the cattle to be wintered there also). The herd of Band No. 114 is as follows: oxen, twenty-six; cows, fifty; steers, thirty; heifers, eighteen; bull calves, ten; heifer calves, sixteen; total, one hundred and fifty. The increase of calves was twenty-six from fifty cows. Band No. 116 has: oxen, twenty-four; cows, thirty-nine; steers, eleven; heifers, six; bull calves, ten; heifer calves, eight; total, ninety-eight. The increase of calves is eighteen from thirty-nine cows. In private stock Band No. 116 has thirty-eight ponies and Band No. 114 has thirty-eight ponies and three young cattle. Sheep number thirty-four. The cattle and sheep were in good condition and were branded properly. Names of individual holders were sent with the returns. The losses in these two herds were considerable last winter at Turtle Lake. I visited all the houses on both reserves and found considerable improvement over previous inspections: especially was this the case on Little Pine's. The stables were very fair also. A good many of the houses had been whitewashed outside and in. The usual inventories were taken and books checked. I visited Turtle Lake to see the hay stacked there, and to see what provision was made in the way of stabling for the cattle. There was not stabling for half the cattle sent there, but there was good natural shelter in a large ravine filled with large fir trees, and a spring of good water running through it. I understand not a beast was lost there this last winter. I found the quantity of hay as represented. Comfortable little houses were put up for the Indians and for those in charge of the cattle. The fences were good. A few repairs would be required before spring. The Indians—men, women and children—seemed to be comfortably dressed.

Thunderchild's, farm 13B, No. 115, was next reached, Mr. R. Finlayson, farmer in charge. A new building for a blacksmith's shop has been commenced, but not completed. A hen house has been put up. It is log with sod roof. The farm house has been plastered and whitewashed, and it is now in good order. The other buildings were in good repair, and were to be whitewashed in a few days. The crop put in here was: wheat, one hundred and eighty acres; potatoes, thirteen and a half; turnips, three and a half; carrots, two; onions, one; total, two hundred, being twenty-six acres less than the previous year. Results were disappointing. Six hundred loads of hay, equal to four hundred and fifty tons, were stacked, chiefly at Round Hill, some twenty-five miles on the other side of the Saskatchewan. Twelve acres of new breaking and sixty-five acres of summer-fallowing have been done. Seventy acres of new fencing have been made. Two new houses and three new stables have been built during the year. The cattle were in good condition. The herd consists of: oxen, fifty-five; cows, thirty-three; steers, nineteen; heifers, twenty-two; bull calves, twelve; heifer calves, ten; total, one hundred and fifty-one. List of names of each holder was sent with returns. Farm stock consists of two horses, three bulls, one cow, one steer, one heifer calf. The houses were all visited, and were found to be kept in very fair order. They were not all whitewashed. A number have granaries and milk houses. Chief Thunderchild has a good house, whitewashed outside and in, wooden floor, cotton on ceiling, a good cook stove, three bedsteads, brackets on walls; but I noticed neither tables nor chairs. He has a good wagon, buckboard, sleighs, jumpers; has poultry; building a new stable; has nine head of stock, all his own. He has a son learning carpentry at the industrial school, and I have asked the principal to allow the boy to make his father a table and a couple of benches. Being the chief, he ought to show an example in taking his meals otherwise than on the floor. The school-house has been willowed, whitewashed and plastered. The health of the Indians at the time of my visit was good. The usual inventory was taken and farm books checked. The reserve on the whole was in very good shape. Of course it is unfortunate that crops were so inferior, but this was owing to no fault of the Indians or the farmer, as they are all hard-working men. Mr. Finlayson never spares himself when work has to be done. I consider him a good, faithful man.

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Moosomin's, No. 112, farm 13A, was next reached, Peter Tomkins being farmer in charge. The farm house has been completed since I was here a year ago. A storehouse has been built. A stable with five stalls and a pig pen and hen house have also been added. Some good ox collars, ox yokes, fork handles, jumpers, bob-sleighs, hay racks, &c., were to be seen, made by the Indians. The place was clean and in perfect order. The crop sown was: wheat, one hundred and ten acres; oats, eighteen; potatoes, five; turnips, three; carrots, one; gardens, one-quarter; total, one hundred and thirty-seven and one-quarter acres, being fourteen acres more than last year. The results, after threshing, were five hundred bushels of wheat, sixty of oats. Potatoes and turnips, fifty bushels each; new land broken, ten acres; summer-fallowing, ten acres. One mile of new fencing was made and old ones repaired. Four new houses and four stables have been erected during the year and old houses and stables repaired. Four hundred loads of hay were put up at Round Hill. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbers one hundred and three. The increase in calves was eighteen from twenty-eight cows. The houses were all visited and found to be cleanly kept. Most of them whitewashed outside and in, and they were comfortably furnished. The following may be taken as a sample—Black Star: neat little house; open chimney; one raised bed, one on floor; cupboard, dishes, looking glass, wooden floor, clean; is building a new large house; good square logs; good doors; bought lumber with treaty money, but will not have enough for beds and tables; has a good stable and granary, stock yard and corral. The fields looked clean and neat and fences were in good repair. On this reserve, and also on Thunderchild's, some of the fields are disfigured with little patches or bluffs of brush in them, and the farmers were told that in a slack time of the year these patches should be grubbed out and the fields made square. There were a few cases of sickness, and these were being attended to by Dr. Macadam, who is ever ready and willing to carry out his part of the work. An inventory was taken and farm books examined. The reports of the various schools in this agency will appear separately. The hay stacks at Round Hill were examined on my way to Onion Lake, after I had inspected the industrial school, and the full quantity as per returns was found correct. The stacks were strongly fenced and fireguards ploughed around them. Two Indians were camped here to see that ranchers' cattle did not break into the stacks. None of the Indian cattle are pastured at this place, and the hay is hauled to the stables during winter. The new seed grain, purchased from proceeds of cattle sold in Winnipeg, owing to the blockade last winter, did not arrive in time for this spring's sowing; consequently it was all on hand for the spring of 1894. About nine thousand pounds were stored at each farm. Moosomin's and Thunderchild's Bands sell lime, charcoal and wood in Battleford. They seemed to be in comfortable circumstances and were cheerful and happy looking, and were well supplied with blankets and clothing. The children attending school were neatly dressed. The military overcoats were found of much benefit, especially for the men hauling the hay, as it takes three days to make the trips, the distance being over thirty miles.

The agency warehouse was found to be in good shape. The bacon and flour on fall delivery had not arrived, and the spring lots were used up. Both gave good satisfaction. The usual inventory was taken and agency books examined, ration sheets, &c., and farm books compared with agency issues. Mr. McNeill, the clerk, is painstaking and his work is always well done. The agent, Mr. Williams, is discharging his duties with ability and good judgment and his time is fully occupied overseeing this large agency. He accompanied me in all my visits to the different points and I found that he was familiar with all details, and, although he has had much experience, he was not above taking suggestions or advice. Detailed report with returns and statements was forwarded to the Indian Commissioner, Regina.

I now proceeded to the

Industrial School,

and commenced my inspection on the 6th November. The staff at the time was as follows:

Rev. T. Clarke, principal,
A. M. Fenwick, assistant principal,

C. A. Gibson, matron,
 M. M. Smith, governess,
 Nellie Hayes, seamstress,
 L. McDonald, instructress,
 V. Taylor, cook,
 D. J. McKenzie, shoemaker,
 A. McDonald, farmer,
 J. Gatley, carpenter,
 S. S. Simpson, night-watchman,
 Marie Robson, (an Indian girl) baker,
 Catherine Payack, (an Indian girl) assistant baker,
 J. Wright, (an Indian boy) painter,
 Susan, (Indian) laundress,
 Sarah, (Indian) general servant,
 H. J. Parker, acting clerk, organist and storekeeper,
 S. T. Macadam, M.D., medical attendant.

The following new buildings have been added since last inspection: recreation room 60 x 24, twelve foot ceiling, stone foundation, lathed and plastered and sheeted with dressed lumber. The ceiling will also be sheeted with dressed lumber. The building is to be heated with stoves. The new hospital was nearly completed. It is cottage style 30 x 26, stone foundation. On the ground floor there are nurse's room, 8 x 12, boys' sick room 17 feet 6 in. x 12; girls' sick room 17 feet 6 in. x 12; dispensary 16 x 8; hall 4 x 16; ceiling is twelve feet; a porch and varandah in front.

New water-closets for boys and also for the girls have been made and the old ones taken down. A new cow stable to hold thirty head was almost completed. A sheep pen has also been made. The horse stable has been removed so as to join the new cow stable. These buildings have stone foundations. A very good pig pen has also been made. There is a well in the cow stable and a good supply of water, which will be convenient for watering the horses and cattle. The loft over the cow stable will hold twenty-five loads of hay.

The other buildings were in good order and the whole place had a tidy appearance. I visited and examined the bakery. I found two Indian girls, Marie Robson and Catherine Payack, doing the work. The place was perfectly clean. The girls had white aprons on and the bread made was first-class. They make the yeast themselves. This place was very satisfactory in every way. The laundry was also found in good shape. All the girls have to take a share in the work. Ironing is also done here.

There is a large hay corral near the stables in which there were about seventy tons of hay. This corral was strongly fenced. Further along are large piles of firewood. There is a small shed for storing oils. The windmill has been repaired, also fences around the garden, and some new fencing done and posts put in for more in the spring. The new blacksmith's shop has been completed. There are four forges. The shop is commodious and is well supplied with tools. Twelve boys are following this trade. The shoemaker's shop was next visited. Five boys were working here, and they were getting on very well. The place was comfortable, material nicely placed and tools arranged in convenient shape. Slippers, long and laced boots, moccasins, &c., are made, and old boots repaired. The printing room adjoins the shoemaker's, and at the other end is the paint shop under the charge of an Indian boy (J. Wright). This place was clean and nicely arranged, and the boy was proving himself to be a good mechanic. The carpenter shop was next reached. This building has been removed on a line with the other buildings. Twelve boys are learning this trade and they are capital workers. They have done most of the work on the new buildings, besides making window sashes, tanks, benches, doors and many repairs. The smaller boys were putting on laths in the recreation room and they were exceedingly expert at the work. The old blacksmith shop will be removed and turned into an implement shed. The storehouse for provisions is the same as before and was found in good shape. Coal shed as before. There is a flag staff. The main

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building was next inspected, and I may begin by saying that I did not find a dirty or untidy spot in the whole building. There is the entrance from the side which leads to the boys' wash-room. There is the office and reception-room. Upstairs is No. 1 boys' dormitory, eighteen beds. Six are wooden, the other beds are iron. Each bed has a hay palliase, three blankets, two sheets, counterpane, pillow, and each boy has a night shirt. Room clean, beds tidy and ventilation appeared to be perfect. Each boy has a neat little box at the head of his bed to hold clothes, books, &c. The boys make their own beds. No 2 dormitory (boys') thirteen beds, same as No. 1. Room nicely kalsomined and whitewashed. No. 3 dormitory (boys') ten beds, same as the others. Boys' bath-room over the wash-room down stairs. A stove has been supplied, as I asked last year, for this room.

The boys' sick-room is a comfortable place, but this would not be required when the hospital is finished. It contains four beds, and the girls' sick ward contains four beds. Only one little girl was in this place, and there were no sick boys. One boy died a few days before my visit. There has been a partition put in between the boys' and girls' divisions, where only wire netting was before.

Girls' dormitory No. 1 has six beds ; No. 2, six beds ; No. 3, fourteen beds ; all iron and furnished same as the boys', each girl being supplied with a nightdress. These dormitories are bright, cheerful rooms and are neatly painted. Many of the girls have little pictures, mottoes and ornaments hung on the walls, showing considerable taste. The blankets and bedding are taken out every Thursday and hung on the fences for a whole day. The girls' bath-room is same as before. A new stove was also supplied here. The cook's bed-room is at one end. The wash basins, taps, &c., were all shining bright, showing that these girls have the idea of cleanliness well instilled into them. No. 4, dormitory for girls, contains five beds for the older girls. Fire protection in the shape of buckets, hose, escapes, grenades, extinguishers, all over the building, and the tanks are kept filled with water. The old sewing-room, adjoining the dry goods store-room upstairs, is now used as No. 5 dormitory for girls. There are nine beds here. The dry goods store-room was in good shape, and the different articles neatly placed on tables and shelves, easy to get at in taking the inventory. The sewing and mending are done in a small room downstairs, and also at one corner of the dining-room.

There is the assistant principal's room, matron and governess's rooms, all of which, with the hall, have been kalsomined. The dining-room contains seven large tables, boys on one end, girls on the other. Tables covered with zinc. The officers' dining and sitting-room is opposite the office.

The school-rooms have been sheeted with dressed lumber on sides and ceilings, and they are now comfortable, bright and cheerful rooms. The kitchen was next visited. The plastering was falling down, and I recommended that this place be sheeted also with dressed lumber, as being the cheapest and most effectual remedy. There are good pantries off the kitchen. The whole house was in the best of condition, excepting the plastering in the kitchen.

The furnaces were working well and the coal obtained from Edmonton gave the best of satisfaction.

The meals were well cooked and were served hot, the matron, Miss Gibson, taking special personal supervision of the serving of them. The behaviour of the pupils at the tables was good. The pupils were camped at Jack Fish Lake last summer for some time, and the outing was much enjoyed. The opportunity was taken at this time to give the house a thorough cleaning, kalsomining, &c. The children returned without any accident having occurred.

The crop sown was twenty-seven acres, being three and one-half acres more than last year. Results were very little, only some fifty bushels of potatoes having been secured. Some of the grain was cut green for feed. One hundred and twenty loads of hay were cut on the school lands. Nine acres of new land were broken and five acres summer-fallowed. The new root house kept potatoes and turnips very well during the severest weather. Eleven boys are following farm. The cattle were in fair order. There are : oxen seven, bull, one ; cows, fifteen ; steers, one ; heifers, two ; bull calves, four ;

heifer calves, five ; total, thirty-five. Horses and colts, three ; sheep, nineteen ; pigs, thirty-four. Seven cows were being milked, but not sufficient for the use of the house. I took an inventory of the provisions and dry goods and of articles in use in the house, and of the tools and implements on the farm and in the workshops, and condemned what were worn out and of no further use and wrote the same off, balancing each account to the 31st October, 1893. The various books were carefully checked. Mr. Parker was doing the office work in a satisfactory manner. Detailed report with inventories and statements was sent to Regina.

The number of pupils on the roll was one hundred and eight, (boys fifty-nine, girls forty-seven, on leave and at service two.) The school was examined on the 17th November and following days. Mr. Fenwick, the assistant principal and teacher, is a graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, and holds an M. A. degree, also first-class certificate from the Educational Board of Manitoba, and the same for the North-west, grade A.

Miss Smith, teacher of the girls, is also an experienced teacher. At no time have I seen the work proper of this school better conducted than it is now. The particulars will be shown in a separate report. The classes are well arranged and the work is thorough, discipline good and progress very satisfactory. The registers were examined. The condemned articles in clothing were packed up and sent to the reserve. They were not worth much, but some use can be made of them in patching and making rag mats. A number of visitors have recorded their names on the register during the year, and remarks as follows can be seen :—

“Impressed with the amount of good work done for the boys and girls, especially in the direction of technical education.”

Rube Allyn visited the school on 26th August, 1893, and addressed the pupils in complimentary terms.

His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan and Calgary visited on 16th October, 1893, and says :—“I find great improvement in all departments since my last visit, more than two years ago. The importance of the institution can scarcely be over-estimated. The staff, one and all, were performing their duties faithfully and the principal seemed never to cease projecting plans and working for the welfare of the school.”

I now, along with Agent Williams, crossed the river at Battleford, and drove to Round Hill to examine the hay there. Camped that night at Jack Fish Lake and went next day to Turtle Lake to see the hay stacks and stabling for the cattle to be wintered there. We camped here, and next day I drove on my way to Onion Lake and the agent returned to Battleford. Halfway between Jack Fish and Turtle Lakes there was a stack of about twenty-five tons of hay, along side of a small lake, to feed and water the cattle when on the way to the winter quarters, so that every provision was made for the comfort of the animals.

I reached Onion Lake Agency on the 27th November, and at once commenced my work of inspection.

G. G. Mann, agent,
John Carney, general assistant,
Jos. Taylor, (boy from Battleford School) carpenter,
John Bangs, interpreter and in charge of department herd at Long Lake,
Miss Mann, acting clerk.

The framework is up for a new warehouse for the agency. It is 22 x 60, one and one-half story, shingled roof. One end will be used as a ration house. There will be an ice-house in connection. The other buildings, cattle and horse stables, sheep house, pig pen, blacksmith's and carpenter's shops were all in good order. They had been newly whitewashed. Two large stacks of hay were in the corral adjoining the stables. Some new fencing has been placed around the buildings. The whole place was in capital shape. There is a restaurant where the Indians take their meals when working at the mill or when visiting at the agency. The mill was also in perfect order. The work of grinding was completed, and the logs were all sawn, but everything was cleaned up. Grain for seed, bran and shorts were nicely placed in bins. A new

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house has been built for the rev. father in charge of the Roman Catholic Mission. The English Church Mission building has been improved by the addition of a wing 30 x 24 to be used as a boarding and school-room; Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson in charge. The Indian houses were all visited and were found much improved; new doors, beds, tables, benches, etc., found in many of them. I did not find one house that I could say was dirty. Every house on the agency was whitewashed with white clay, and they looked very well and places outside the houses were swept up. I found the Indians comfortable, cheerful and happy looking, and it was twenty-seven below zero the day I called, but the houses were warm, and the ventilation was good, all having the open chimneys in addition to stoves. One Indian has built a fine frame house one story and a half, shingled roof, and a number of old houses have been repaired and enlarged. In one or two cases where deaths occurred, good houses were abandoned, and smaller ones put up. Many of the beds have good blankets, counterpanes, pillows, sheets and many have feather beds. It is strange, but yet a fact, in cases of sickness the sick are generally placed on the floor. In one house I visited, an old man was sick, and another had a bad hurt on one of his legs, and although there were three beds in the house, both the men were stretched out on the floor. The Indians were busy hauling wood for themselves and the agency, making repairs and fixing up shelving in the houses. One good point about these Indians is that they are not lazy. All seemed to be doing something. The women are good knitters, and I found many making moccasins and mending clothes. Altogether these Indians are very comfortable. Each stable had a nice stack of hay in a small corral.

The crop put in by Band No. 119 was :—

	Acres.
Wheat.....	40
Barley.....	378
Potatoes.....	20
Turnips.....	10
Gardens.....	4
Rye.....	28
Total.....	480

Being eighty-five acres less than the previous year. These were old fields and were reserved to be summer-fallowed. The results, owing to dry weather, were poor: wheat, one hundred and thirteen bushels; rye, forty-six bushels; barley, one thousand two hundred and fifty-one bushels; potatoes, one hundred and twenty-three bushels; and turnips, twenty-five bushels. In the two latter these quantities were stored, but the Indians used many more during the season. The crop put in by Band 124 was :—

	Acres.
Barley.....	10
Potatoes.....	3
Turnips.....	$\frac{3}{4}$
Gardens.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Total.....	15

Being two acres more than the previous year. The results were poor here also.

The home farm had in crop ten acres of oats, ten of barley, three-quarters of an acre of potatoes, turnips and gardens. Hay put up :—

	Tons.
At Cattle camp, Long Lake.....	1,500
For Band No. 119, herd.....	1,200
“ No. 124, “.....	600

3,300

The stables for the department herd have been raised in the roofs, which is an improvement. A new stable, 100 x 20, has been built at a place called Big Swamp about

fifteen miles north of the other stables, for the calves, where hay and water are plentiful. This stable is expressly for the calves, and two Indians are left in charge, and Mr. Bangs, who superintends the main stables, makes regular visits to see that all is going on well. A small house, 20 x 20, has been put up for the two Indians. Six Indians under Mr. Bangs are looking after the herd at Long Lake.

A house, 18 x 20, and a stable have been erected at Frog Lake, to be used as a stopping place when visiting the Chippewayans and cattle camps. A small stock of hay is here also to feed the horses. I camped one night in this house and found it very comfortable, but more so was the stable for the horses, instead of having them outside in such cold weather.

About twenty acres of new land have been broken by Band No. 119 and some fall ploughing was done. Mr. Mann, after a fair trial, finds that spring ploughing gives the best results, and where fields are ploughed, sown and harrowed the same day, results are also the best.

The cattle were all in prime condition. The herd of Band No. 119 is: oxen, eighty-eight; cows, eighty-three; steers, fifty-four; heifers, fifty-eight; bull calves, thirty; heifer calves, thirty-six; total, three hundred and forty-nine. Increase, sixty-six calves from eighty-three cows. The sheep number one hundred and were looking well. In private stock this (Band No. 119), has fifty-seven horses and fourteen pigs. The herd of Band No. 124 is as follows: oxen, ten; bull, one; cows, thirty; steers, twenty; heifers, fourteen; bull calves, thirteen; heifer calves, ten; total, ninety-eight. Increase, twenty-three calves from thirty cows. In private stock this band has: horses, sixty-two; oxen, twelve; bulls, three; cows, fifty; young cattle, sixty-one; total, one hundred and eighty-eight.

The agency herd consists of:—

Bulls.....	5
Steers.....	111
Cows.....	191
Heifers.....	58
Bull calves.....	61
Heifer calves.....	54
Total.....	<u>480</u>

The increase in calves is one hundred and fifteen from one hundred and ninety-one cows. The number of horses in hands of agent is:

Horse and mare.....	2
Native horses.....	16
Colts and fillies.....	17
Stallion.....	1
	<u>36</u>
Pigs.....	12

The agency warehouse was in good shape. An inventory of its contents was taken. The bacon and flour were found correct, both being equal to the schedule requirements. The books were audited and these, with the other office work, were found very correct, reflecting much credit on Miss Mann, the clever daughter of the agent, who is doing the office work at present. The increase in calves will be more than one hundred and fifteen, but have not been taken on the books. These would appear next return. The stables I referred to in my last report as having been put up at the agency for the calves, were found unsuitable, as the calves were continually getting mixed up with the Indian herds, hence the reason for building new stables at Big Swamp.

There would be flour enough from Indian crop to feed the band two and a half months. Some of course have more than others, but the average will be two and a half months.

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Fork and axe-handles, ox yokes, jumpers, hay racks and many other articles continue to be made. Birch milk pans are made by Band No. 124, but they ask a ridiculous price for them, namely one dollar each. Band No. 124 had a fairly good season's hunt. The health of the Indians at the time of my visit was good, although there were two or three rather serious cases, and I advised the agent to wire the commissioner to order the doctor from Battleford, and I understand he made a visit after I left. Eleven children from this agency attend Battleford Industrial School, (eight boys and three girls) and four attend Lac la Biche School (two boys and two girls). The behaviour of these Indians has been very good during the past year. The police report no trouble whatever. Mr. Mann proposed digging some wells where the water freezes in the small lakes. The whole agency was found in good shape and the agent continues to give his undivided time in overseeing the various departments, and the success in managing his Indians is due to his straightforward way of dealing and the system observed in carrying on the work. The losses in cattle here were trifling, showing good management. School report will appear elsewhere.

I now proceeded to Saddle Agency, arriving there on the 8th December.

Mr. John Ross, agent,

Mr. G. H. Harpur, clerk,

S. Desjardins, teamster and interpreter.

The agency buildings were found to be in good repair. All were whitewashed. The old ration house is now used as a blacksmith's shop, where many repairs are made.

The first reserve visited was Thos. Hunter's, No. 125. The crop sown was: wheat, thirty-two acres; oats, two; barley, fifty-one and one-half; potatoes, seven; turnips, three; carrots, one-half; onions, one-half; total, ninety-six and one-half, being eleven and one-half acres more than last year. The results were: wheat, two hundred and fifty-six bushels; oats, forty; barley, four hundred and twelve; potatoes, two hundred and eighty-six; turnips, no yield; carrots, twenty bushels; onions, eight bushels. Hay put up, three hundred and four tons. New land broken, thirty-eight and one-half acres. Two new houses built and old ones pulled down. A number of new fences made and old ones repaired. The fences are very good and the fields looked well. The Indian houses were all whitewashed and the stables mudded and fixed up. The implements here are all well cared for. I found most of them carefully stored away. In going over the houses I found them as a rule comfortable and clean. The stables are roomy. The cattle looked well and the herd numbered seventy head, namely: oxen, eighteen; bull, one; cows, fifteen; steers, seventeen; heifers, ten; bull calves, five; heifer calves, four. The increase in calves is nine from fifteen cows. In private stock the band has thirty-two horses, three oxen, twenty-seven cows, fifty-eight young cattle and twenty-two calves. Forty acres of fall ploughing had been done.

Ten children from this reserve were attending Red Deer Industrial School. Some of the parents had just returned from a visit to the school and were well satisfied with what they saw. I found the houses well ventilated. Open chimneys are in the whole of them. This reserve is in good shape and the Indians felt proud in taking their grain to the mill at Whitefish Lake and bringing back their own flour.

The next reserve visited was "Blue Quill's," No. 127. The crop put in here was: wheat, seventeen acres; oats, one-quarter; barley, forty-nine; potatoes, four and three-quarters; turnips, three; carrots and onions, one-half each; total, seventy-five, being eighteen and one-half more than last year. The yield was: wheat, one hundred and thirty-six bushels; oats, cut green; barley, three hundred and ninety-two bushels; potatoes, eighty-five bushels; turnips, none; carrots, twenty bushels; and onions, eleven bushels. Fifty-three and one-half acres of new land broken. Two new houses built and two stables. A lot of fencing renewed. The new school-house in connection with the Roman Catholic Mission was completed. The Indian houses were all whitewashed without an exception, and all but one have wooden floors. They were cleanly kept. The herd consists of: oxen, fourteen; cows, thirty-four; steers, seventeen; heifers, twenty; bull calves, thirteen; heifer calves, twelve; total, one hundred and ten. Increase in calves, twenty-five

from thirty-four cows. List of names of individual holders of cattle accompanied each return from this agency. In private stock the band has twenty ponies. Twenty-five acres have been fall ploughed. Hay stacked, two hundred and eighty-seven tons. The Indians here are making good progress. "Hunter's," and "Blue Quill's" Reserves are under the charge of the agent.

Whitefish Lake, No. 128, was next reached. Chas. DeGear, farmer in charge, and Philip Whitford, interpreter. The farm buildings were all in good order. The implements were under cover. The ploughs had been painted. Crop put in here was: wheat, one hundred and four and one-half acres; oats, thirteen and two-thirds; barley, one hundred and forty; potatoes, thirty-three; turnips, two and seven-eighths; carrots, two; onions, one-half; total, two hundred and ninety-six acres, being ninety-eight and three-quarter acres more than last year. Results, after threshing: wheat, seventy-nine and one-half bushels; oats, three hundred and sixteen and one-half; barley, one thousand seven hundred and seventeen and one-half; potatoes, seven hundred and seventy-seven; turnips, ninety; carrots, twelve; onions, one and one-half bushels. Hay stacked and fenced, six hundred and fifty tons and the stacks well made. The houses, with one or two exceptions, are of a good class. The stables are also well built. A few had not been mudded, but this was ordered to be done at once. The houses are cleanly kept and many of them are fairly well furnished and were well swept up outside, an improvement in this respect from the first time I visited this reserve. The chief was very friendly when I called at his house.

The cattle were examined from stable to stable. The herd consists of: oxen, thirty-four; bulls, two; cows, thirty-four; steers, thirteen; heifers, fourteen; bull-calves, eight; heifer calves, eight; total, one hundred and thirteen. In private stock the band has: bulls, one; cows, sixty-nine; steers, sixteen; heifers, six; bull calves, twenty-four; heifer calves, twenty-two; total, one hundred and thirty-eight. Increase of calves is forty-six from sixty-nine cows, and in horses they have one hundred and thirty. Some of the younger animals were not branded, but this was to be done in a week or two. The cattle were in good condition. Sixty acres of new breaking had been done. Fencing had been repaired and was in good order. A good many fish were got during the year, estimated at three thousand five hundred. Furs were sold to the value of seven hundred dollars by this band. Twenty-one children from this reserve attend Red Deer school.

The grist mill was in full operation and the Indians were delighted. It was pleasing to meet load after load going and returning with grain and flour. The main building of the flour-mill is 18x26, one story each. Machinery is a No. 3 Waterous Pioneer mill, which consists of a one run of stones, dresser and smut machine, capable of grinding one hundred and twenty-five pounds of flour per hour. The power is from a fifteen-horse power engine, which is also used for driving the thresher and saw-mill. The grist mill gives great satisfaction to the Indians. They bring their grain to the mill, have it ground and get it home with them, in most cases, the same day, when formerly it meant a two weeks' trip to Edmonton, at least a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, and would only get one-half their returns. A record is kept of the grain each Indian brings and the flour he gets from it. The Indians do all the work, such as hauling and cutting the wood, and attend to all the work inside the mill, under the instructor, and also running the engine. Up to the time I was there (20th December) forty-one Indians had got gristing done, equal to 200 sacks of flour and about as much more remained to be gristed. This mill was erected by Mr. Oliver, of Battleford, and he was also running it and everything was going on in a business-like way. The saw-mill is also of Waterous manufacture, iron frame with the latest improvements. This mill is capable of sawing five thousand feet of lumber per day, and it, too, is a great benefit to the Indians, as they saw the lumber for new houses, and to repair old ones. Many of them have made bins for their grain, tables, beds, shelving, double doors, benches, cupboards, &c. There is abundance of timber convenient to the reserve, consisting of spruce and poplar. This a splendid reserve and the crops never fail. In order to enlarge the fields a good deal of grubbing will have to be done, but results would repay all the labour, as the land covered with brush is the very

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best, and if the older fields are used year after year without a rest, of course it cannot be expected good crops will be the rule.

The Rev. Mr. Glass, formerly at Battle River, is now the missionary here, and his labours amongst these Indians are much appreciated, and that Mr. Glass is doing a good work there is abundant proof. My means of judging were going from house to house and seeing for myself. The Indians seemed to be comfortably clad. In some cases I noticed the children rather poorly off in footwear. There are three schools in this agency under the control of the Methodist Church, one at Whitefish, one at Goodfish and one at Hunter's Reserve, and a Roman Catholic school on Blue Quill's. My school report will appear separately.

Band No. 126 has twenty-five head of stock, viz. : oxen, three ; cows, six ; steers, ten ; heifers, two ; bull calves, two ; heifer calves, two. Band 130 has nineteen head, viz. : oxen, three ; bull, one ; cows, four ; steers, three ; and heifers, eight. Farm No. 16 has one cow, one steer and one heifer calf ; and Farm 16 A has one horse, one cow, two steers, one heifer, one heifer calf. The warehouse has been well kept and receipts and issues have been carefully made. The flour and bacon were both of choice quality.

Two of the families of Band No. 126 are still on Saddle Lake Reserve. The others returned to their old reserve, including the widow of the late Chief Bear's Ears, although the agent had provided a comfortable place for them near the agency. Two of the helpless children of this widow died during the year.

The office work is well done. Mr. Harpur keeps everything in good shape and no detail is overlooked, and the agent, Mr. Ross, continues to give his earnest efforts for the advancement of these Indians and is meeting with deserved success. The cattle passed the previous winter without any deaths, and there was hay over at many points, showing good management. Detailed report, inventories and statements, were sent to the commissioner, Regina.

I now drove to Edmonton Agency and commenced my inspection there on the 2nd January, 1894 :

Mr. Charles de Cazes, agent,

Mr. A. E. Lake, clerk,

John Foley, interpreter, teamster and farmer.

The agency buildings were found in their usual good order. All whitewashed, and roofs painted, giving them a very neat appearance. Some new fencing has been placed around the agency. A new house has been built for the clerk. It is cottage style, about twenty-seven feet square, three rooms and a kitchen ; one story, stone foundation, good cellar, painted terra cotta. The house is well built and is neatly finished. The old building intended as a clerk's house is now used as a work-shop. The whole place was in perfect order. The first reserve visited was Enoch's, No. 135. The general improvement noticed last year has been continued and everything was found very satisfactory. There are disadvantages connected with winter inspections. For instance, one has not the opportunity of seeing the fields or gardens in crop, nor can we see how the ploughing is done, but on the other hand there are advantages, such as seeing how the Indians are faring in cold weather and how they keep their houses, and we see how the cattle are stabled and otherwise attended to. I am glad to say that on this reserve, in fact in this whole agency, the houses were found cleanly kept. All were whitewashed with lime, some of them twice during the year outside and in, and all places thoroughly cleaned up around houses and stables. The houses were comfortably furnished and the Indians were cheerful and contented. Tools and implements well looked after, and it was a real pleasure to drive from house to house and to find everything in such good shape. I consider the agent who makes it a point to teach his Indians careful habits in all their operations is more successful than one who confines his efforts to one hobby and to the entire neglect of everything else. The stables were all fixed up and were comfortable. The houses on

this reserve have all wooden floors but one, and all have bedsteads. I took an inventory of the cattle, going from stable to stable. The Presbyterian mission was closed, the teacher, Mr. Wellbourne, having accepted a position in the public school in Edmonton, and the successor had not arrived. The crop put in was : wheat, thirty acres ; oats, thirty-five acres ; barley, thirty-five acres ; potatoes, ten acres ; gardens, nine ; total, one hundred and nineteen acres, being one hundred and five and three-quarter acres less than last year. Results were : wheat, one hundred and eighty-five bushels ; oats, three hundred and twenty bushels ; barley, four hundred and sixty-five bushels ; potatoes, four hundred and eighty bushels. Hay stacked, three hundred and fifty tons, which, with the straw, would be ample for all wants and would leave some to be sold, but this is not allowed until it is safe to do so. The reason of the reduced acreage was the want of seed. Sixty acres had been summer-fallowed and seventy-five acres fall ploughed. The cattle were in good condition. The calves were a splendid lot. The herd numbers one hundred and twenty-three, viz. : bull, one ; oxen, twenty-four ; cows, thirty-seven ; steers, twenty-eight ; heifers, eight ; bull calves, thirteen ; heifer calves, twelve. There are twenty-one sheep. In private stock the band has sixty horses, three cows, and six young cattle. This reserve is under the immediate management of the agent ; but, as Mr. de Cazes was absent during the greater part of the year at Chicago, superintending the Indian exhibits there, the agency was looked after by Mr. Lake, the clerk, and I have pleasure in stating that the work in no way suffered under his care.

My next point was Alexander's Reserve, No. 134, W. J. O'Donnell being farmer in charge. The farm buildings were found in very good order and were whitewashed. There is difficulty in getting water here in winter ; the horses and cattle have to be taken nearly a mile to be watered. A well was dug eighty feet deep, but so far has given no supply. There is a good storehouse, icehouse and room off the storehouse for medicines, harness and other light articles. Some native grass was noticed here measuring nine feet two inches, which was secured in some of the hay swamps. Ox yokes, mats, straw hats, brooms, wagon boxes, and other articles are made. Ploughs had all been painted. A good shed has been put up for the sheep. The houses and stables were all visited and an inventory of the cattle taken. The houses are of a very good class and much improvement was noticed in the keeping of them. They had not all been whitewashed, and a supply of lime ran short, but they were otherwise clean. A few of the stables required mudding and they were completed before I left. One man "Beaver Foot," has a good new house, thatched roof 22x15 inside ; large cook stove, lamps, cupboards, beds, tables, chairs, &c., and the house was clean and comfortable. Has a good garden, good field and crops. Fences good. Two stables and a corral and a smaller corral for calves. Makes butter. House whitewashed with white clay. Has a granary. Grain not all threshed. Has shovels, forks, mower, wagon, horse rake, bob-sleighs, ironed by himself, ox yokes, all private property. Has sixty acres ready for next crop. Has three acres of fall wheat sown as an experiment. Thrifty and enterprising and is a sample of what can be done by a little push. This man asks for no assistance from the department. He has also a good herd of cattle. The fields and gardens were well looked after. The crop put in on Alexander's Reserve was : wheat, eighty acres ; oats, forty ; barley, seventy-five ; potatoes, five ; gardens, seven ; total, two hundred and seven, being five and three-quarters more than last year. The threshing had not been completed, but, estimating from what had been threshed, there would be six hundred and ninety-five bushels of wheat, five hundred and seventy of oats, six hundred and forty-seven of barley ; and there were five hundred and thirteen bushels of potatoes. Hay stacked, four hundred and fifty tons and strong fences placed around them, panels being six feet instead of twelve, as is usually the case. Fire guards ploughed around them also. Twenty acres of new land have been broken and twenty summer-fallowed and about one hundred acres fall ploughed. Three new houses, four stables and one storehouse have been built, and a large quantity of fencing made and old ones repaired. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbers : bull, one ; oxen, twenty ; cows, nineteen ; steers, nine ; heifers, seven ; bull calves, seven ; heifer calves, seven ; total, seventy. The reserve is in good shape. The Indians are

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quiet and peaceable and are anxious to get along. Mr. O'Donnell is active and hard-working and handles his Indians in a way that commands their confidence and respect. The cattle on this reserve and on this agency generally passed the previous severe winter without any losses, hay and water being regularly supplied and stabling good. These, combined with careful management on the part of the Indians and staff, brought the cattle through in good shape. The usual inventory was taken and books checked. The next place reached was Michel's Reserve, No. 132. The Indians here have a very good crop and they were all in comfortable circumstances. They had good houses and stables. I give my memorandum of one house as a sample. Louis Callihoo : good house, well furnished with cooking and box stoves, tables, beds, cupboards, chairs, &c. Home very clean. Has good stable and corrals. Has a hen house and a piggery, granary, storehouse, milkhouse. Has twelve head of cattle, eleven pigs, thirty-five hens, five ducks, six geese ; has a self-binder, but it was not under cover. His excuse for this was that he had built a new house and will have a shed there for it. I told him in the meantime he could put a temporary covering on, as one year's exposure to the weather was worse than five years' wear on implements of this kind. It is private property. He has also a mower and rake, wagon, buckboard, bob-sleighs. Has a good stack yard. Grain not threshed, but estimates he will have one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, three hundred oats and three hundred barley. Potatoes were fair and he had a good garden. This is an enterprising, thrifty man. There are others here equally as well to do. The crop put in by the band was : wheat, sixty-five acres ; oats, thirty ; barley, thirty-five ; potatoes, three ; gardens, six ; total, one hundred and thirty-nine, being twelve acres more than last year. Not all threshed, but a low estimate would give three hundred and twenty-five bushels of oats, four hundred wheat, four hundred and ten barley, and there were three hundred and fifteen bushels potatoes. Hay stacked, two hundred and fifty tons. There was no new breaking, but twenty-five acres had been summer-fallowed and eighty acres fall ploughed. Fences were in good repair. The cattle looked well. The herd consists of : bull, one ; oxen, three ; cows, twenty ; steers, eight ; bull calves, eight ; heifer calves, seven ; and two horses ; total, fifty-four. The increase of calves is fifteen from twenty cows. In private stock the band has forty-six horses, three cows, twelve young cattle and twenty pigs. This reserve is in good shape and the time has arrived when they can fairly be struck off from receiving any assistance in the way of food unless from a failure of crops.

As I have noticed in a previous report, the houses where I found girls who had been attending St. Joseph's Industrial School were the neatest and cleanest kept, proving that the excellent training that the girls receive at the school is turned to good account.

St. Joseph's Band, Lac St. Anne, had in crop ten acres wheat, eighteen of barley, four of potatoes and three of gardens, being ten acres more than last year. The results were estimated at one hundred and thirty-five bushels of wheat, two hundred and thirty of barley, and there were four hundred and thirty bushels of potatoes. One hundred and fifty tons of hay were stacked ; five acres of new land broken ; two new houses and one storehouse and two stables built ; fifty acres of fencing put up. One Indian here, "Peter Painted Face," got fifteen bags of flour last year from his wheat. It was Ladoga and was the first of this kind ever grown at St. Anne's. He also got two loads of bran and shorts. The cattle looked very well. The number is eighteen : oxen, four ; bull, one ; cows, four ; steers, two ; heifers, five ; bull calf, one ; heifer calf, one. The band has in private stock, twenty-five horses and five head of cattle. Paul's Reserve, No. 133 A., had in crop : wheat, six acres ; oats, three ; barley, twenty-five ; potatoes four, gardens four ; total, forty-two, being four acres more than last year. Results estimated at eighty-five bushels wheat, forty of oats, three hundred and ten barley, and there were four hundred and forty bushels potatoes. Hay stacked, reported to be two hundred tons, but on examination it was found that this quantity was erroneous, and some of the cattle would have to be provided for elsewhere. New land broken, two acres. One hundred acres of fencing has been put up. Six new houses, one store and five stables have been built during the year. A number of families from Sharphead's Band have settled down here. The cattle were in very good order. The

herd is thirty-four head : oxen, ten ; bull, one ; cows, seven ; steers, five ; heifers four ; bull calves, three ; heifer calves, four. The band has sixteen head of private stock.

The treaty payments passed off quietly and each band was paid on its own reserve. There was no attempt made to dispose of liquor to the Indians. The warehouse at the agency is kept very nicely, everything in its proper place and all was found correct, with ledger balances. The office work, it is needless to say, is in good shape, as Mr. Lake always does his work neatly and well. It was a surprise to me to find him so familiar with the details on the reserve as well as in the office work. The flour was of choice quality and the bacon was also very good, except a few sides which were not up to the standard requirements, but these were at once replaced by the contractors, the Hudson Bay Company.

The health of the Indians at the time of inspection was good. I visited all the houses of Joseph's and Paul's along with the agent, who had just returned from Chicago. I found a good many improvements at Paul's, White Whale Lake, and, on the whole, houses were fairly clean, but there was room for more improvement in some of them. This band is making progress. The Indians were cheerful and happy. They had not done much in hunting, but they were getting plenty of fish. The school was visited. The Rev. Mr. Somerset is missionary and was also teaching the school until a teacher would arrive. One was daily expected. Joseph's Reserve was also found in good shape. The houses clean and comfortable. Good stables and plenty hay put up. Some five or six old women require clothing, but the majority of the band were well dressed and looked comfortable. They are good hunters. The year was a successful one in this particular. The Roman Catholic school was visited, and at the request of the agent, I sent a report of its condition to the commissioner. This band is doing very well. The new interpreter, Mr. Foley, is a good reliable man. The agent was glad to get back to his work, and was entering on his duties with renewed zeal, and I am sure another year will show equal advancement with the past few years. The agent is strict in his management, but he acts as a gentleman should act, which is the only true way to handle Indians, and the consequence is they willingly carry out his wishes without having to be bribed every time with a bit of bacon to do what is wanted. The whole agency is in a prosperous condition and not one word of complaint was heard from any one. Detailed report, with inventories, statements, &c., was forwarded to the commissioner.

My next place was Hobbema Agency, arriving there on the 26th January, going by rail, and leaving my horses at Mr. de Cazes'. I had left my buckboard at Saddle Lake, and Mr. Ross kindly lent me his sleigh, which I left in Edmonton.

Mr. D. L. Clink, agent ; Mr. S. Swinford, clerk ; John Whitford, interpreter and teamster at agency ; George Kipling, interpreter and in charge of Sampson's herd.

A brick chimney has been put in the clerk's house. The furnace in the agent's house had been cased in with brick, which lessens danger from fire. Two porches have been put on agent's house. The roofs of the office and mill have been painted. One or two of the buildings had been whitewashed.

The first reserve visited was "Sampson's," No. 138. I found more Indians at home than on any previous inspection. I visited all the occupied houses. I found some of them very clean and comfortable places, but only a few had been whitewashed. The following may be taken as a sample of what I found in my rounds. "Buffalo Chips." Good large house, open chimney, high cook stove, good wooden floor ; has tables, chairs, three raised beds. Tools in fair order. House not whitewashed. Has lamps, dishes, etc. His wife was suffering from sore eyes. House comfortable. Has a new private mower and rake, but not under cover, and ploughs were left lying out in the fields. The stables at the ranch were visited. The cow stable had about twenty stanchions, which had just been put in, but had never been used. These stables were in fair order and the corrals were strongly made. The manure had been allowed to accumulate in the stables, and, if not cleaned out before another year, only the smaller calves would be able to get into them. The stables are well suited otherwise. They were built by the former agent, Mr. Lucas.

The crop put in on this reserve was : wheat, one hundred and sixty-six acres ; oats, twenty-two acres ; barley, forty ; gardens, including potatoes, sixteen ; total two hundred

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and forty-four, being forty-five less than the previous year. The yield was very satisfactory. Not all threshed, but the estimate is three thousand four hundred and eighty-six bushels wheat, six hundred and sixty of oats and one thousand of barley ; of course these are only estimates and it is difficult to judge from grain in stack as to quantities. No records of quantities of potatoes and turnips were kept, as is usual, but it is said the crop of both was good. I had nothing by which I could verify this. The gardens were neglected, owing, it was said, to so much other work going on during summer. About half of the grain was still in stacks. Hay put up on this reserve, four hundred tons. Fifty-five acres of summer-fallowing reported as having been done, but owing to the deep snow I could not see it. No new breaking nor fall ploughing had been done. The cattle, for the time of the year, were in fair order. Some of the heifers and young cows were very thin and weak, and would require careful handling to bring them through the winter. The calves were kept in a separate corral and were in good condition, but must have been late calves, as many of them were very small. The return showed that two hundred and sixteen head should be on hand ; but, as this herd had got mixed up with the other herds and with the agency stock, the only way I could check them was to take an inventory at each place and take totals as per returns and as per inventory. This statement will appear further on. There appeared to be a sufficient quantity of hay and there was a good lot of straw. The agent was desirous of selling some hay the previous winter, but was prevented from doing so. This was fortunate, as there was barely enough to last out the long and severe winter, and the losses, as it was, were heavy, some seventy-eight head having perished either from want of food or of water or for proper care. With plenty of hay and good stabling, this heavy loss should not have taken place. The next reserve visited was "Ermineskin's," No. 137, A. E. Moore, farmer in charge ; Gilbert Whitford, interpreter. None of the farm buildings had been whitewashed. All the occupied houses were visited. This is a sample. Makinow :— Clean little house, children clean ; open chimney ; has two hundred bushels of wheat ; blankets and bedding dirty ; the chief had a mower and horse-rake, private property, and not under cover. The crop put in here was : wheat, one hundred and fifty-nine acres ; oats, three ; barley, twenty-two ; gardens and potatoes twelve ; total one hundred and ninety-six, being six acres less than last year. The most of the grain here had been threshed, the following being the results, including estimate of balance still to be threshed : wheat, three thousand three hundred and thirty-nine bushels ; oats, ninety ; barley, five hundred and fifty. No record kept of potatoes and turnips. Hay stacked, two hundred and fifty tons. Summer-fallowing, thirty-five acres. No new breaking nor fall ploughing. Fences were in fair order and some pretty fields were to be seen, the fences being straight and the fields square. Two or three have ugly patches of brush in them, which disfigures their appearance. The cattle were in good condition, in fact the best herd in the agency, and this is attributed to the fact that Chief Ermineskin gives his personal attention to the cattle. Formerly this herd was wintered about six miles from Louis Bull's Reserve ; but, owing to the difficulty in getting hay there, the place was abandoned and new stables put up near the chief's house, nicely located in a well sheltered spot. Good sheds and strong corrals have also been put up. There is a good deep lake close to the stables, where water can easily be had. The hay, with the large quantity of straw, would give ample feed. The returns showed the herd to be as follows : oxen, fourteen ; cows, twenty-five ; steers, forty ; heifers, thirty-five ; bull calves, fifteen ; heifer calves, twelve ; total, one hundred and forty-one. An inventory was taken, which will be shown in special statement.

Louis Bull's Reserve, No. 140, was next visited, also under charge of Mr. Moore. The houses found occupied here were all visited, and I regret to say that no improvement, but the reverse, was noticed all over this reserve. There had been a good deal of sickness on this reserve. Some of the Indians were at Pigeon Lake. The crop put in was : wheat, fifty-six acres ; oats, four ; barley, fifteen ; and gardens, three ; total eighty-one, being thirty-six acres less than last year. Threshing had been completed with the following results : wheat, one thousand four hundred and thirty-two bushels ; oats, one hundred and fifty-three ; barley, three hundred and fifty-nine ; gardens, includ-

ing potatoes and turnips, no record, but most of the Indians had some potatoes and turnips to put away for winter use. Hay put up, one hundred and sixty tons. Summer-fallowing, twenty-five acres. No new breaking nor fall ploughing. Fences were in good repair. The herd was in fair order. Some old oxen were very poor and some young cows and heifers would require careful treatment to bring them through the winter. The private wells, dug by Mr. Ross when he was farmer here, furnished water for the weaker cattle, but the bulk of the herd had to be driven about two miles for water. The old stables had to be abandoned, same as Ermineskin's, owing to the difficulty in getting hay, and the cattle were now kept at the Indians' private stables at their own places. The herd numbers: oxen, nine; cows, fifteen; steers, thirty-eight; heifers, nineteen; bull calves, three; heifer calves, six; total ninety, as per returns. An inventory was taken. The agency cattle, that is, heifers purchased to replace cattle killed, were all mixed up with the other herds, and could not be seen separately. The home farm stock number sixteen head and four horses, and these were all mixed up and could not be seen.

The returns called for the following:—

	Per returns.	Per inventory.
Sampson's	216	221
Ermineskin's	141	152
Louis Bull's (90 and 5 increase)	95	91
Home farm	16	3
Agency	84	8
	552	475

showing a deficiency of seventy-seven head. This is over and above the seventy-eight head already written off the returns as deaths. Fourteen of the seventy-seven head were accounted for, reducing the actual shortage to sixty-three at the time of inspection. It is quite possible that some of these would turn up, but all the cattle in the agency at the time are included in the inventory. A bull that was missing was reported to be at some settler's ranch near Wetaskewin, and the agent proceeded there to hunt the bull up. The settler charged the agent five dollars and fifty cents for the keep of the bull. The money was paid and the agent drove the animal back to the agency and branded him, but only to find out that he was not his bull at all, but belonged to some one else. The agent was therefore not only minus his bull, but his five and one-half dollars as well and two days' labour.

The grist mill had been put up since I was here last. It is near the agency buildings on the bank of the Battle River. The building is log twenty-six by twenty-two feet, two stories, shingled roof. A No. 9, portable mill, with bolt and smutter, a small mill for chop feed and a fanning mill are running with the same water power. The building has not been plastered nor whitewashed. The roof only has been painted. The canal, built at considerable expense, proved to be of no use, and a second ditch was made. It taps the river about a mile or a mile and one-half. This gives a head of thirteen to fourteen feet, which is more than sufficient, it is said, to run the mill. The flume is about seventy feet. The mill will turn out from twenty to twenty-five bags of flour per day. The quantity of wheat delivered at the mill to 14th January, 1894, when work was stopped, was:—

	Lbs.
Sampson's	54,169
Ermineskin's	16,411
Louis Bull's	10,410
	80,990

yielding five hundred and twenty-five sacks of flour, weighing from ninety to ninety-six pounds each. Bran and shorts are kept in store.

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Thirty-six oxen and steers were killed for beef during the year, giving twenty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine pounds beef. Average weight of animals six hundred and eighty-nine pounds. Offal was one thousand seven hundred and forty-one pounds or equal to 7.70 per cent. Eleven cows were killed giving five thousand six hundred and ninety-six pounds beef or five hundred and eighteen pounds each. Offal five hundred and five, equal to 8.87 per cent. The offal is not always weighed, but it is taken on average. I find one animal, for instance, turned out eight hundred and fifty seven pounds beef, offal fifty-five pounds. Another animal five hundred and forty-eight pounds beef, offal fifty-five pounds. The warehouse had been well kept by Mr. Swinford. There was only a small lot of flour on hand, and it was choice quality. Some of the bacon delivered here had been returned and had not been replaced. The office work, in so far as the clerk had control, was well done, Mr. Swinford being neat and correct in all his work. The various books were checked and inventories taken, which, with detailed report, were sent to the commissioner. There was material on hand to paint the new buildings. The military clothing proved of much benefit to the Indians. I attended the Indian services one Sunday. These were conducted entirely by themselves. Joe Sampson, son of the chief, preached, and four or five other Indians took part with prayers. The singing was hearty and the whole services were conducted in an orderly way. This is a Methodist Mission and the Rev. Mr. German is missionary, but he was at Louis Bull's station on the Sunday referred to.

There are two day schools in connection with the Methodist Church,—one at Sampson's and one at Louis Bull's, and one Roman Catholic on Ermineskin's.

The increase of calves has been entered for two years in bulk, and no record kept of owners' names. The branding of the cattle has also been neglected for two years. The agent promised to do this after I left last year, and issue certificates, as is the custom elsewhere; but nothing was done until this year, and then only Louis Bull's and a few of Ermineskin's. The agent promised to have the branding completed as soon as possible. I now left Ponoka Station, by rail, for Red Deer Industrial School, and commenced my inspection there on the 9th February, 1894. The staff consists of: Rev. John Nelson, principal; Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, assistant principal and teacher of boys and girls; Mrs. Nelson, matron; E. Mathewson, assistant matron; S. Lougheed, carpenter; D. J. Hunter, farmer; H. Buchler, seamstress; H. Diamond, cook.

The following buildings have been erected during the year:—

Dwelling house, 20 x 24, two floors, six rooms and kitchen, plastered throughout. This house is occupied by the carpenter and farmer. Carpenter's shop, 18 x 26, two floors, sheeted inside with dressed lumber. The upper floor is intended to be used as a shoe shop. The carpenter's shop contains four benches. Three boys, Henry Steinhauer, James Cardinal and George McLean, were working here, but as many as ten boys are learning this trade, and Mr. Lougheed, instructor, informed me they were doing very well. The boy McLean is the one whom I spoke about learning a trade last year at the McDougall Orphanage. He was proving to be an apt learner, and Mr. Lougheed was well pleased with him. A son of Chief Pakan is also following this trade. The boys make window frames, sashes, put on sheeting, flooring, etc. Blacksmith shop, 20 x 24, finished same as the carpenter's. Brick forge built in. Piggery, 12 x 24. There were no pigs, and the place was used for storing flour. It was perfectly clean, as it was new and had never been used. Stable 24x50 with a lean-to 14x50. Five stalls at one end for horses. Harness-room in one corner and fourteen stalls for cows. More cows are in the lean-to. Two box-stalls for the calves. The loft will hold about eight or ten tons of hay. The building is frame. Hen-house, 18 x 18. Boys' water closets, 10 x 16. Ice-house, 16 x 16. Bakery and laundry, 16 x 28, two floors. Upper part to be used as a drying and ironing-room. The oven is down stairs. All the buildings were painted excepting the laundry, and looked very well. The main building, which is solid stone, was now reached. The basement was first visited. The building is heated and ventilated on the Smead-Dowd system. There are two furnaces. Water closets, bath-room, sink with basin, etc., on the boys' side. The girls' side is fitted up same as the boys', except that there are no furnaces on

their side. Upstairs there is the office, a reception-room, the matron's sitting-room, presently used as the principal's dining-room, matron's bed chamber, a sewing-room. There were nine girls knitting and sewing here. A small pantry off the sewing-room, also a cupboard, a sick-room, but used as a bed-room. The dining-room contains six tables. There are also benches. This is a good sized room, bright and cheerful. The kitchen is off the dining-room; contains a cooking range and other appliances. Shelving has been made for dishes, etc., by the carpenter. There are two small store-rooms or pantries off the kitchen, one for the groceries and one for dry goods.

The next flat contains the girls' dormitory, a nice cheerful room. There were sixteen iron beds. Each bed has in addition to the spring mattress, a palliasse filled with hay, two blankets, pillows, sheet; and each girl has a night dress. There were no counterpanes. The room was very clean and tidy. Closets for holding clothes, etc., at one end. Adjoining the dormitory is a small room occupied by the assistant matron and seamstress, nice room and neatly furnished. The boys' dormitory is on the other side of the house—same flat. There were twenty-seven beds here, furnished same as the girls', excepting they have no sheets, but would have them shortly or as soon as the laundry was working. Each boy has a night shirt. Clothes closets at one end of the room. The assistant principal's room is at one corner, and the cook's bed-room is also off this dormitory. The school-room is on the second flat and is a nice room for the purpose. There is a platform and a neat teacher's desk made by the carpenter, two large maps, globe, etc. The school desks are very good ones and are solidly fixed on the floor. The attic contains a large tank, and this place is used for storing articles not in use. The whole house was in good order as far as cleanliness was concerned, and everything seemed to be in its proper place.

The crop put in on the farm was: oats, fourteen and a half acres; potatoes, two acres; turnips, two and one-half acres; carrots and gardens, one-fourth of an acre: total, nineteen acres and one-fourth. The crop harvested was twenty-five loads oat hay, cut green and fed to cattle in the early part of the winter, one hundred and eighty bushels potatoes, four hundred and fifty bushels turnips, and five bushels carrots. These were stored in the root-house, near the stables, and kept very well. Fifty-three loads of hay were stacked some five miles off, of which about thirty loads were on hand at time of inspection, and were being hauled in as required. Six acres of new land have been broken, making twenty-six acres broken in all. Twenty acres of fencing have been made, and eight thousand rails were being cut and hauled for more fencing. The larger boys were busy at this work, and had the required number almost completed. The cattle were in fair order. The oxen were fat, but some of the cows were rather thin. The number is thirty-four, namely: oxen, four; cows, twenty; bull calves, four; heifer calves, six.

The time table is as follows:—Rise, dress and wash, 6.30; breakfast, 7.00; prayers, 7.20; dormitory work, 7.30; all to work for the day, 7.40; morning school, 9.00; school closes, work ceases, 12.00; dinner, 12.10; mending clothes, 12.30; all to work, 1.00; afternoon school, 1.30; afternoon school, 1.30; school closes, 4.00; work ceases, 6.00; study, 7.00; prayers, juniors to bed, 8.00; lights out, 9.00.

The meals consist of the following, varied from time to time:—

Breakfast—Porridge, potatoes, bread, tea, syrup or milk; cold meat occasionally.

Dinner—Soup, vegetables, beef or bacon, potatoes, bread; rice occasionally; pudding two or three times a month; water; no tea is given at this meal.

Supper—Bread, apples, syrup, meat for the working boys, tea, milk, and sometimes rice.

The scale of rations seemed to be ample, and I heard no complaints. The matron assured me that no one had to leave the table without getting all he wanted. The meals were served hot.

I opened the following books and posted all transactions from the opening of the school to the 31st January, 1894:—receipt and issue ledger, receipt book, issue or day-book, letter register, voucher register, visitors' register, doctor's register, and a book in

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which is kept an account for each boy or girl of what is issued to them, so that at any time it can be seen at a glance what each girl or boy has received. Returns were also made out and inventory of all articles on hand 31st January, and the principal would have no difficulty in following the plan adopted of keeping these accounts and making out the returns. A good deal of work has been done, and all articles manufactured have been taken on the books as receipts. The issues have been carefully made, and the greatest care has been taken of things generally and strict economy has been practised. The first pupils entered the school on the 14th July, 1893, about nineteen having arrived on that day. The number present at inspection was forty-four (boys, twenty-nine; girls, fifteen). The school is making capital progress under the able and painstaking teacher, Rev. Mr. Steinhauer. There are eighteen in standard 1, ten in standard three, and six in standard 4. Those learning trades attend half a day in the school. The new programme of studies is strictly followed.

The order of classes is as follow:—Opening, 9.10; reading, 4th class, 9.35; geography, 3rd class, 10.00; reading, 2nd class, 10.20; reading, 1st class A, 10.40; reading, 1st class B, 11.00; arithmetic, 4th class, 11.20; arithmetic, 3rd class, 11.40; arithmetic, 2nd class, 12.00. Afternoon—Composition, 4th class, 1.30; arithmetic, 1st class, 2.00; composition, 3rd class, 2.20; dictation, 2nd class, 3.00; history, 4th class, 3.30.

These are the rules for Thursdays and Tuesdays, and some slight changes for Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The examination of the different classes was satisfactory. The discipline was perfect and the progress was very encouraging and showed that the teacher was doing his work faithfully and well. I am glad to notice among the boys Charles Eagle from Moose Woods Reserve. The school-room is a comfortable one, nice seats, good light, and it was well heated and the ventilation seemed to be good. The school registers are neatly and correctly kept. The boys work well and the girls all take a share in the house work, besides knitting, sewing, &c. The children were all in good health at the time of my visit. There was a good deal of sickness last November, but all got over it very well. Considering the short time the school has been in operation and the work being new to most of the staff, I think there is every reason to be satisfied with the general proficiency of the various departments. The carpenter and farmer are both good, reliable men, and well fitted for their positions. The matron, Mrs. Wilson, is doing her part of the work particularly well, and the good health and cheerful faces of the pupils are good proof of her watchful care. The assistant matron, Mrs. Mathewson, from her previous experience in similar institutions, is a great help. The cook and seamstress seem to be well fitted for their work. The teacher, Rev. Mr. Steinhauer, I have already referred to. The principal is doing his best to make the institution a success and no labour nor exertion will be spared, on his part, to have his wishes carried into effect. This industrial school is under control of the Methodist Church.

I had a telegram from Assistant Commissioner Forget to make St. Joseph's Industrial School my next point. I consequently went to Calgary by rail and drove to St. Joseph's and began my inspection there on 26th February, 1894.

The staff is as follows:—

The Rev. Father Naessens, principal,
C. Dennehy, assistant principal and clerk,
W. Scollen, teacher and music instructor,
Scott Magee, carpenter,
John Meehan, farmer,
George Woods, shoemaker,
Edward Vanloo, baker,
Frank Butler, in charge of furnaces,
Sister Christine, matron,
Sister Leblanc, cook,
Sister Legoff, assistant matron,
Sister Mathurin, seamstress,
Sister Kelly, teacher,

Sister Mongrain, teacher,
Sister Marie, assistant cook.

Rev. Father Lefebre assists the principal in the performance of his duties, but receives no salary.

A new bakery has been put up. It is 18 x 45, frame, shingled roof, sheeted inside with dressed lumber. The oven is built in on one end and is placed on a solid stone foundation, brick facing, brick floor. The whole work has been well done. There is a large trough for mixing the flour. There are tables, shelving, &c., and the whole was perfectly clean and well arranged for the purpose of baking. This building has not yet been painted. Two boys were working in the blacksmith's shop. Five boys were working in the carpenter's shop. Each boy has his tool chest and they are making good progress. Eight boys were found in the shoemaker's shop and were turning out some very good work in boots and shoes. They also make many repairs. A good deal of work is done for outsiders. The shop is a comfortable one, is well lighted and the whole place has an air of business about it, and the boys were proud of their occupation. Posts were put in for a new fence to enclose the new boys' building and to keep cattle from roaming about the place. The boys' play ground will be outside of this fence. The pig pen is a new log building, comfortable place; and some good pigs were noticed. The old bakery has been removed and it is now used as a granary and was well filled with oats. Engine house is new. This is to keep the engine from freezing up. It is used for pumping water to the tanks in the houses. The little building is over the well, where a constant supply of water can be depended upon. The engine is what is called the hot air pumping one, size six inches, and it is known as a De-lamater Rider

The boys' new building was fully described in my last report. It was found to be in perfect order. The boys' dormitory contains sixty-four beds, and seven in the infirmary, one not occupied, making a total of seventy, present number of boys in the institution. Each bed had a palliasse, pillow, sheet; some had three blankets and some four, but none had less than three. The boys were not wearing night shirts. The beds looked very pretty with the bright scarlet counterpanes. The bath-room is at one end, two baths, hot and cold water, when the pipes are working. There are fifteen wash-basins fixed in on one side, also supplied with hot and cold water. Ventilation was very good. The building has had one coat of paint and was to get a second this spring. The old building, or girls' department, was fully gone over and was also found clean and in perfect order. Each room has been described in former reports. The dormitory contains twenty-six beds, furnished the same as the boys'. Bath-room, &c. Ventilation good. All the older buildings were examined and found to be in good order. The crop put in on the farm was as follows: oats, eighty-six acres (including a field of Mr. Begg's of forty acres), wheat, one acre; barley, six acres; potatoes, nine acres; turnips and mangolds, five acres; gardens, one acre; total, one hundred and eight, being sixty-eight acres more than last year. The results were one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight bushels oats, wheat nothing, barley too weedy to thresh and was fed to the pigs in the straw; potatoes, three hundred and sixty six bushels; turnips and mangolds, three hundred bushels. Garden produce consumed during the season. Hay cut and stacked, one hundred and fifty tons, and about one hundred tons were still on hand. Sixteen acres of land have been summer-fallowed. The hauling of hay and coal was done by the farmer and boys. The band has made splendid progress during the year. The cattle were in good condition. The herd numbers forty-six head.

The order of work in the school and the meals are the same as previously reported. The office work has been well done. I audited each account. The cash book on the new system was carefully examined, and each item checked with the invoices. The total cost of maintenance for eight months was eight thousand four hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-four cents and the attendance, nineteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-five, divided by two hundred and forty-three days, gives an average attendance of eighty-one. This would give the cost *per capita* for the eight months as one hundred and four dollars and sixty-six cents and, adding one-third for the bal-

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ance of the fiscal year, the cost *per capita* would be one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty-five cents for the year. As the average of attendance would be increased for the next four months and as no fuel would be required—a heavy item during the winter—it was calculated that by the end of June the grant of one hundred and thirty dollars for each pupil would cover all expenses. The deficiency, if any, would not exceed three or four hundred dollars, but of course the exact amount would not be arrived at until the accounts were closed 30th June, 1894. The greatest economy is observed. This school has always been noted for its good management, and therefore, if there is a deficiency at the end of the year (30th June) it will be for reasons I have given—small average attendance, and not from extravagance or bad management. Balance sheets and all particulars with full detailed report were sent to the commissioner. The work of this school is going on in a most satisfactory manner. The best of order is maintained, and I have pleasure in saying that at no former inspection have I found things in better order, and the rev. principal and sisters and staff generally are deserving of every encouragement. I now returned to Calgary, the rev. principal kindly driving me, and I commenced my inspection of the Sarcee Agency on the 8th March.

S. B. Lucas, agent ; A. Kemeys-Tynte, clerk ; George Hodgson, farmer, interpreter and issuer ; "Old Tom," assistant issuer.

The farm buildings have been whitewashed and roofs painted and they looked very well. The agency buildings have also been painted and the whole place was in better order than I ever found it at any previous inspection, and I have inspected this agency every year since 1886. The new ox stable has stalls for twelve head and there is a shed adjoining, 32 x 16, and on the other end a stable for calves with three compartments. The horse stable has six double stalls. A new implement shed, 60 x 18, has been put up since last inspection. These stables and sheds have shingled roofs and are painted. The place was clean and tidy. The manure is not allowed to accumulate but it is hauled to the fields. The root-house has been repaired and the walls lined with boards. It is 16 x 12 and keeps the roots very well. The slaughter and ration-houses were whitewashed and roofs painted. An ice-house, 19 x 14, has been made near the warehouse. One end of the warehouse is used as a carpenter's shop and an Indian was busy making a bedstead and table for Chief Bull Head.

The crop put in on "home farm" was : wheat, two acres ; oats, seventeen and three-tenths ; barley, eight ; potatoes, two and one-tenth ; turnips, two and eight-tenths ; carrots, one and five-tenths ; total, thirty-three and seven-tenths. Indian crop put in was : oats, one and five-tenths acres ; barley, twenty-one and two-tenths ; potatoes, seven ; turnips, one ; total, thirty and seven-tenths, being nine and two-tenths more on home farm than last year, and forty-three and eight-tenths acres less on Indians. The results were from home farm : wheat, forty bushels ; oats, three hundred and nine ; barley, seventy-four ; potatoes, two hundred ; turnips, sixty ; carrots, twenty ; onions, two ; beets, thirty ; and Indians had twenty-nine bushels oats, two hundred and fifty-five bushels barley and fifty bushels potatoes. Hay cut and stacked for agency and farm, fifty tons, and for Indians, one hundred and thirty tons, half of which was sold and the balance used for feed for their ponies. New land broken, fourteen and a half acres. Twelve acres of fall ploughing. New fencing put up, thirty-seven acres. One new house and two stables built. The cattle were in fair condition. The work oxen were rather thin, owing to constant work hauling wood and hay. The agency stock consists of : horses and mares, eight ; colts, two ; bulls, one ; oxen, eleven ; cows, ten ; steers, four ; heifers, three ; bull calves, five ; heifer calves, five ; total, forty-nine. In hands of "Big Crow," on certificate : oxen, two ; cows, one ; total, three. In private stock the Indians have two hundred ponies. In visiting the Indian houses I cannot say that I noticed much improvement. A few have certainly made efforts towards more cleanliness and they promise, when new houses are built, to have beds, tables, &c. The chief has made a move in this direction by getting a bed and table. Most of the houses were whitewashed. "Many Wounds" had a large house, clean, carpet on floor, walls covered with cotton, cook stove, beds on floor, but bedding was clean and folded up. No table nor chairs, but

house comfortable, and was in marked contrast to some of the others. This was the cleanest house in the lower village. At the upper village I found the houses closed, but they had all been whitewashed and the places left in a cleanly state. The Indians were away on passes, near High River, and some were working in the woods getting out logs. The reserve consists of three townships. The agency is at the extreme end of the first or southern one. I drove, therefore, over the first and second and about half way over the third, where I found six or seven families living in teepees, and the men busy preparing logs. They had about two hundred and fifty splendid ones cut and dressed ready to be hauled away. There is abundance of timber here. At the upper end of the second township there is a small house occupied by an Indian and his family, and there is a stable in which to put the oxen when they have to stay over night hauling the logs. It is proposed to get out four hundred logs this season, and to build ten new houses this year, and the Indians say when they occupy these new houses they will have bedsteads, tables, &c., so that, from this effort, it may fairly be said some advancement is being made. There are splendid hay meadows all along these townships and on the eastern side, abundance of clean running water, so that for ranching purposes the reserve is unsurpassed. The Indians here are good workers and they felt proud in showing their logs. Each one had his own to show. Another advantage to be gained by having this end more settled: it would prevent wood and hay from being stolen by settlers and others.

The beef supplied is of good quality. Messrs. Hull Bros., of Calgary, are the contractors.

The numbers of animals killed from 1st February, 1893, to 28th February, 1894, was as follows:—

	Beef, lbs.	Offal, lbs.
116 steers	82,473	6,974
32 cows	18,522	1,888
7 stags	6,172	476
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	107,167	9,338
4 oxen (agency)	2,872	252
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	110,039	9,590

making a total of one hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and twenty-nine pounds of beef and offal supplied and fed to Indians and employees in thirteen months. The average weights of animals, after dressing, and percentage of offal:

	Lbs.	Offal
Steers	711	8·45
Cows	579	10·02
Stags	882	7·71

Hides distributed to Agency 7, Band 145, eighty-seven; contractors at two dollars each, sixty-five; total one hundred and fifty-nine. The bacon and flour were both of choice quality. The receipts and issues have been carefully made, and the office work is well attended to by Mr. Kemeys-Tynte, who is correct and neat in his work. The usual audit was made and inventory taken, which with detailed report was sent to the commissioner.

The St. Barnabas Home, under the control of the Rev. Mr. Stocken, was inspected. The building was fully described in my last report. The dormitory is 23 x 30 and contains fourteen beds, (thirteen for the boys and one for the overseer). The beds are wooden; palliasses filled with hay, two sheets, one blanket, two quilts and pillow; boys have night shirts. The whole house was clean and neat and had a home-like air about it. There were thirteen boys in the home, six boarders paid for by the department and seven day scholars, but who board also in the home. Five more beds were to be put in

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in a few days. The ventilation was good. A brick chimney has been put in the building since I was here last. The building has a handsome appearance on approaching the agency. The work proper of the school will appear in another place. The boys were neatly dressed and looked well. They are a nice lot of boys and are well behaved and are making good progress, and the Rev. Mr. Stocken and his assistants are doing a good work on the reserve. The earnings of the Indians for hay and wood in 1893 and 1894 amounted to eight hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-nine cents, expended for two mowers, one rake, one set of harness supplied from Hudson's Bay Company and cash paid direct to Indians.

The agency on the whole is in good shape, and the Indians are more disposed to work than I ever found them, so that I may say with reason that progress has been made during the past year. Mr. Lucas seems to get along well with these Indians. He accompanied me in all my visits over the reserve.

My next point was the Stony Reserve at Morley. Mr. P. L. Grasse is farmer in charge and reports direct to Regina now, instead of through Sarcee Agency, as formerly.

The storehouse has been completed since my last inspection and the old storehouse is now used as a carpenter's shop, where many repairs are made. The implement shed has also been completed and it affords plenty space for the bulky implements, such as mowers, horse-rakes, &c. An ice-house has been put up. A small house with an open chimney has been built along side of the ration-house, where Indians can meet on cold or wet days when waiting for rations. A verandah has been put in front of the farm-house. Paint was on hand to paint the roofs, which was to be done in the spring. The bridge over the Bow River at the old ferry, near the ration-house, has been made since I was here last, and is a great convenience to the Indians as well as the settlers. Some new fencing has been made and posts and rails were on the ground to fence along the south boundary of the reserve, also the east boundary. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has put up fences between the railway and the river as far as the west boundary runs. This gives considerably more space to be used as pasturage, and an extra rail has been put on the old fences on both sides. The crossing from one side of the reserve to the other has also been fenced, doing away with the gates formerly used. Precautions have been taken for the safety of the cattle by placing guards at the proper points. The crop put in by the different bands was : oats, twenty-three acres ; potatoes, twenty-two ; gardens, two and a half. The farm had also one and a quarter acres of rye, making a total of eighty-four and three-quarter acres. The yield, owing to dry weather, was poor. Oats were a failure ; some were cut green and used as hay. Two hundred and eighteen bushels potatoes were harvested. Hay cut and stacked, eighty tons. Ten acres of new land broken and some old fields summer-fallowed. The rye was an experiment ; half of it was spring and half fall. The latter never came up, and the spring looked very well until dried up with the heat. The houses in the various villages were all visited and considerable improvement could be noticed. The following may be taken as a sample of the many houses inspected : Jacob Two Young Men has a new house, shingled roof, one and a half story, wooden floor, good cellar. House made with square logs. Two windows downstairs. Has a good cook stove, chairs, beds ; has a nice field of twenty acres. Good stable, shed and corral. Some hay on hand and implements were under cover.

The new school-house on the north side is a well built building and is roomy. This, with the school on the south side, as well as the work of the orphanage, will appear in another place.

The corrals for branding purposes are strongly made, and fences generally were in fair order. The cattle were in very fair condition for the time of year. I had each herd brought into its own corral, one on each side of the river, and the cattle counted one by one, each class being kept by itself. The herd of A and C is as follows : bulls, three ; cows, seventy-five ; steers, forty ; heifers, forty-one ; bull calves, twenty-six ; heifer calves, thirty-two ; total, 217. The increase in calves is fifty-eight from seventy-five cows. In private stock A and C have two hundred and thirty-five ponies. Band B herd consists of : bulls, three ; cows, eighty-six ; steers, fifty ; heifers, fifty ; bull

calves, twenty-six; heifer calves, twenty-four; total, two hundred and thirty-nine. The increase in calves is fifty from eighty-six cows. The band has one hundred and sixty-five ponies and forty-four sheep. The farm stock consists of two horses and six oxen. The inventory of A and C herd showed a deficiency of five head, and B herd forty-four. Mr. Grasse accounted for most of them, as some he knew of had wandered back to the ranches from whence they came when purchased. I told Mr. Grasse in future to have all his cattle in his own herds, as I was not supposed, nor would I go off the reserve to count or hunt up cattle. With the herders employed, there is no excuse for cattle being allowed to wander away from their own pastures.

The beef supplied was of good quality. The number of animals killed from 1st February to 1st July, 1893, Messrs. Hull Brothers, contractors, was: steers, sixty-six; cows, five and stags, four; total, seventy-five. Total weight of sixty-six steers after dressing, forty-three thousand two hundred and five pounds, or an average of six hundred and fifty-five pounds each. Weight of five cows, two thousand two hundred and sixty-two pounds; average, four hundred and fifty-two pounds. Weight of four stags, two thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight pounds; average, six hundred and ninety-seven pounds. Offal on the three lots was four thousand two hundred and eighty pounds, or equal to 8.87 per cent.

From 1st July, 1893, to 28th February, 1894, the number of animals killed, McDougall, contractor, was: steers, fifty-eight; cows, two; stag, one; total, sixty-one; total weight of fifty-eight steers, thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-four pounds, or an average of six hundred and fifty-three pounds each; two cows, eleven hundred and seventy-eight pounds—average, five hundred and eighty-nine; one stag, seven hundred and eighty-five pounds; offal on the three lots, three thousand four hundred and ninety-one pounds, or equal to 8.76 per cent.

Indian cattle killed: bull, one; steers, twenty; cows, three; total, 24, producing fourteen thousand eight hundred and five pounds, offal of which was one thousand three hundred and six pounds, or equal to 8.90 per cent; total number of hides, one hundred and sixty, all issued to the Indians for foot wear, making harness, &c.

The orphanage was inspected on the 16th March. I found many improvements over last year in all departments, and the school is now in first-class working order. The crop put in on the farm was thirty-eight acres of oats and two of potatoes. The oats gave no crop. The yield of potatoes was two hundred bushels. Garden was more or less destroyed by gophers. The cattle held by the orphanage number as follows: cows, seventeen; heifers, nine; steers over three years, nine; over one year, five; calves, 1893, five; calves, 1894, three; total, 48; government oxen, four; total in the herd, fifty-two. Four cows were being milked, enough for the use of the house. There are six sheep and three lambs and twelve horses and colts. The stables are roomy and nicely arranged; good sheds and corrals. Twenty tons of hay were put up and balance required was purchased from settlers. The various rooms and dormitories in the house were carefully examined, and all were found in good shape. Some new flooring has been put in, in fact all the suggestions made in my last report I found had been carried out. The ventilation was very good, and the whole establishment was all that could be desired as regards cleanliness and comfort. The only defect noticed was the want of storm windows. In this windy country these are a necessity. The order of work and scale of meals are the same as last year. A blacksmith and a shoemaker were expected to be added to the staff in a short time. The number at present in the house is thirty-eight (boys, seventeen; girls, twenty-one). The pupils were clean and neatly dressed. The school work is carried on in a most satisfactory manner. It is held in the old building, but the place was in excellent order. It is a little low in the ceiling, but otherwise comfortable, clean and nicely arranged, in fact one of the best conducted schools I have visited. Regular report will appear with the other schools elsewhere.

The boys have night shirts and the girls night dresses.

The staff at the time of inspection consisted of: Mr. Butler, principal; Mrs. Butler, matron; a seamstress and a carpenter; W. G. Blewett, teacher.

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Every boy and girl attends school half a day and most of them the whole day, and the progress shown was very satisfactory, and I left the orphanage with the feeling that a good work was being done.

The books at the farm were examined and an inventory taken of property in farmer's hands. Mrs. Grasse keeps the books and accounts very neatly and correctly. The health of the Indians was good at the time of inspection.

My next point was Blackfoot Agency, arriving there on the 27th March.

Mr. Magnus Begg is agent; Mr. J. Lawrence, clerk; James Pambreau, interpreter and teamster.

A small shed has been put up as shelter for the cows, and some of the buildings had received a fresh coat of paint. The whole place was in the best of order. The fences were in good repair, and no dirt could be seen lying around.

The north reserve was the first inspected, Mr. W. M. Baker being farmer in charge. The farm buildings were in good repair, and all implements were carefully stored away under cover, there being good sheds for this purpose.

The crop put in on this reserve was: wheat, four acres; oats, forty-five; barley, twenty; potatoes, thirty-five; and gardens four; total, one hundred and eight, being one acre less than last year. The results were: wheat, nothing; oats, sixty bushels; barley, twenty-six and potatoes nine hundred bushels; garden produce consumed during the year, but, owing to dry weather and gophers, the produce was trifling. Hay put up for farm, sixty-five tons; for agency, ten tons; for Indians, one hundred and eighty tons; total, two hundred and fifty-five tons. This was all cut and stacked by the Indians. They sold about seventy-five tons, and balance was kept to feed the horses. Forty-five acres of new land have been broken and fifty acres have been summer-fallowed; one thousand rails and two thousand posts, for pickets, have been secured from the river bank for fences for Indian fields, and seven hundred posts for the use of the farm. Three hundred logs for stables have also been taken from the river bank, and seven hundred from the timber limits are on hand to build houses this summer. Ten new houses and two stables have been built during the year. About three-quarters of a mile of the irrigation ditch had been made. This ditch is from four to seven feet in depth. It is proposed to complete about a mile and a half more this summer. There is now a ferry to cross the river near the reserve, which is a convenience to the Indians on the south side. The old scow used at Morley, before the bridge was made, is now used here. There has been a coal mine opened at "Crow Shoe's Village," five miles up the river from the farm buildings, and, although only an experiment, the Indians have sold twelve tons at three dollars a ton. Any quantity of coal can be had at this point when proper facilities for mining are established. The health of the Indians was good. Measles had been giving trouble. One Indian has now thirteen heifers, which he got in exchange for ponies, and prospects were favourable that others would follow the example. The Indians are more disposed to do this now than formerly. In going through the houses I found much improvement in many ways over last year. The little lumber given them last summer has been put to good use; some put on floors where none was before, others made beds, tables, benches, etc.; and, if more lumber were given them, they all say they would have floors, beds and tables, but they cannot afford to buy lumber and nails. The disposition on the part of nearly all, I found, was to have clean houses. There are some old people who think it is the correct thing to live in dirt, and such people are hard to persuade, but with the younger people it is different and they are doing much better. The change now, as compared with what it was eight years ago, is very marked. The villages were all cleanly swept and rubbish burnt up. "Bear Direction," a neat little house, new wooden floor, cook stove. House clean and comfortable. This was one of the dirtiest houses I found last year. The man asked me if I was satisfied. I said, "yes," and to keep it always as clean and neat. I could give many more such instances, but space will not permit. Nearly all the houses have been whitewashed, and the balance would be completed shortly. The ploughing, as far as I could see, had been well done.

The beef supplied was of good quality and was well butchered and delivered according to the requirements laid down in the schedule. The slaughter and ration-

houses were in good order and clean all around. The number of animals killed from 1st March, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, was:—

Steers	296, weighing	.....	230,824 lbs.
Cows	7, “	.....	4,265 “
			235,089 lbs.

Average weight of steers after dressing, 780 lbs., and of cows, 609 lbs. The offal on both lots was 19,507 lbs., or equal to 8.45 per cent. Four government oxen were killed, yielding 3,492 lbs. beef, and the offal was 295 lbs. Average weight of oxen, 873 lbs.; offal, 8.30 per cent; total quantity of beef and offal consumed in thirteen months 258,383 lbs. Hides have been distributed as follows:—Indians, 116; returned to contractor, 188; used on farm for repairs, three; total, 307. Conrad Bros. were the contractors. The beef register was carefully examined and found correct. The farm books were audited and an inventory taken.

The St. John's Home was inspected on the 2nd April. The number of pupils present was thirty-two (boys twenty-four, girls eight). The building was in the same condition as last year. A wood shed has been added, built by the boys, and a new stable for the mission, also built by the boys. The various rooms and dormitories were examined and found to be in good order. A few of the pupils were laid up at the time with measles, but all recovered in a short time. The beds were clean. Each bed had a palliasse, two sheets, blankets, quilt, pillows. The whole house was in good shape. Meals same as reported last year. The boys bake the bread on the kitchen range. The girls knit, and some good socks were shown. They mend their own dresses and do patch-work for quilts. Baskets and mats are also made. Some very good baskets were shown. The girls also attend to the tables, washing dishes, scrubbing, &c. The boys also make baskets and do what carpentry work is to be done about the place of a plain kind. The staff is as follows:—

Rev. Mr. Tims, principal; Miss Garlick, matron; Miss Somerville, assistant matron and seamstress; W. G. White, master and teacher of junior class; H. F. Baker, teacher of senior class.

A new school-building has been erected since last inspection. It is a pretty building, with a small tower for a bell. It contains two rooms with sliding doors, so that they can be turned into one for services on Sundays. One room is 20 x 30, sixteen feet ceiling, six windows, thus giving plenty of light. The other room is 15 x 20, four windows. Porch entrance has one window. There is an open brick chimney in the larger room, which is good for ventilation. The building is heated with a furnace. The old school-house has been pulled down. This home and school are doing much good among these Indians. The work of the school will appear elsewhere.

These Indians purchased three mowers and rakes and four wagons themselves during the past year. The work oxen were in good condition. The farm has been supplied with a young stallion and the Indians paid for him, the price being a car-load of coal delivered at "Namaka" station. The Indians bring their large implements to the farm for storage and safe-keeping. One Indian bought a second-hand wagon and paid for it by delivering eight tons of hay in Gleichen. The amount earned for hay was: from police, one hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-five cents; other parties, eighty-nine dollars and for coal thirty-six dollars. One mower was paid for with seventeen loads of hay, another traded two ponies for mower and paid twenty-five dollars treaty money for a rake. Another was paying in instalments and expects to pay all up this year from earnings working on the irrigation ditch. This reserve is in a prosperous condition. If the irrigation proves a success, these Indians ought to raise good crops. Their fields look well and they are good workers and are anxious to get along. They had no complaints and were pleasant and cheerful. The south reserve was next reached. G. H. Wheatly, farmer in charge, F. Skinner, issuer, and issues also at the north reserve. The farmhouse, issuer's house, store-house and horse stable have been painted. The other buildings have been whitewashed and the whole place had an exceedingly neat appearance. An ice-house and a hen-house have been built since last inspection. The crop put in

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here was : wheat, one-quarter acre ; oats, sixty-seven ; barley, fifteen ; potatoes, thirty-nine ; turnips, eight and a-quarter ; carrots, three and three-quarters ; onions, one and three-quarters ; total one hundred and thirty-five acres, being forty-seven and three-eighths less than last year. The results were: wheat, five bushels; oats, two hundred and thirty-eight ; barley, seventy-seven ; potatoes, four hundred and twenty ; turnips, ninety-two ; garden produce consumed during the season. Extreme dry weather was the cause of the poor crop. All looked very well until burnt up by hot winds. One hundred and forty-eight acres have been summer-fallowed. Hay cut and stacked, one hundred and seven tons ; (fifty for farm, twenty-five sold, and balance used by Indian ponies.) Twelve new houses have been built in the different villages during the year. In going from village to village and from house to house, I found much care taken in the cleanliness of the houses inside and outside, and scarcely a speck of dirt could be seen at any of the villages. Nearly all the houses were whitewashed, and in going along these villages and especially towards the farm buildings, the nice white Indian houses along the banks of the Bow River contrasted prettily with the "terra cotta" painted houses at the farm. The whole view was a pleasing one. A feature which I notice is that all the Indians are pleased when we call to see their houses ; and, if they have added any extra thing during the year, they take particular pains to point such out. I have been visiting these reserves for the past nine years, and I never found them in as good shape as on this present inspection. Many of the houses are neatly and comfortably furnished. This a sample of many : "Wolf Collar" has a good house, shingled roof, painted. Neat fence around house, good gates at the entrance. A nice field of ten acres. Window frames and doors painted red. Windows upstairs painted blue. Walls whitewashed ; factory made bedsteads and one home-made bed ; good stove, bureau ; a splendid picture of the Queen and nine other pictures, curtains and curtain rods, good floor, good cellar. Ceiling of dressed lumber ; a neat comfortable house ; has seed oats in hand ; home-made land roller ; irrigates his field from a spring in the side of bank. This is a good man, is a willing worker and deserves to be encouraged. I complimented him on his nice house and field, and he was pleased. I could give, if space permitted, numerous examples equally as good as this one. A dirty house is the exception in this agency now.

The new building to be used as a branch of St. John's Home is a handsome one and is situated near the river on a pretty spot at the upper end of "White Eagle Village." The basement contains play-room, 17 x 32, lavatory, furnace, larder and cellar. Concrete floor covered with plank. First floor contains sitting-room, office, dining-room, 17 x 29, kitchen, cook's bed-room, pantry, store-room, school-room, 17 x 34 feet 6 inches, fourteen feet ceiling. There is a basement under this part and the room is a few feet lower than the other part. Second story contains three bed-rooms for the staff, linen-room and three dormitories, 17 x 40, 17 x 32, and 17 x 23, twelve feet ceiling. Ventilation seems to be well provided for. The whole of the inside is finished with dressed lumber. The building is well laid out and it is about thirty yards from the river, so that water can be easily got either from the river or by digging a well fifteen or twenty feet. The building has a tower and belfry. It was expected to be ready for opening about 1st July next. The walls outside will be filled up with concrete six feet from the ground. The work is well done, and when completed it will be a good substantial building, as well as having some style about it, very different from the barn style of too many used for similar purposes in this country.

The Roman Catholic mission and school were visited and found in their usual good order.

The beef supplied on this reserve by Conrad Brothers was of choice quality and delivered in good style. The beef is correctly weighed and issues carefully made, all being done in a cleanly and business-like way. A new table has been supplied on which to place the beef when it is cut up. The number of animals killed from 1st March, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, is :

Steers 310, weighing.....	242,748 lbs.
Cows, 14, "	7,090 lbs.
	249,838 lbs.

Average weight of steers, seven hundred and eighty-three pounds, cows five hundred and six and a half pounds. The offal on both lots was twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-five pounds, or equal to 8.56 per cent, the heads in all cases being taken at eight pounds each. Three department oxen were killed, producing one thousand and nine hundred and eighty-eight pounds beef, offal one hundred and eighty-five pounds, average weight six hundred and sixty-three, percentage of offal 9.30. The total quantity of beef and offal consumed in thirteen months, therefore, was two hundred and seventy-three thousand two hundred and sixty-six pounds on this reserve. The hides have been distributed as follows: Indians, for foot wear, two hundred and nine; farm, for repairs, &c., two; returned to contractors at \$2.00 each, one hundred and sixteen; total, three hundred and twenty-seven. The beef register was carefully checked and found to be correctly kept. The farm books were also examined and an inventory taken of all government property. The work oxen were in good condition. A young stallion has been secured for this reserve also and was paid for in coal. Two hundred and fifty tons of coal have been mined and sold by the Indians here from 1st March, 1893, to 31st March, 1894. One new wagon and a mower and rake have been purchased by the Indians. The contractors, Conrad Bros., have always been punctual and obliging in performing their work and have always supplied the best of beef.

The agency warehouse has been well kept by Mr. Lawrence and receipts and issues have been carefully made. The office work has also been correctly done by Mr. Lawrence. The books were written up to date. These were audited and an inventory of warehouse taken as well as of articles in use.

There are three or four families, principally from "Old Sun's," living on the border of the reserve close to the town of Gleichen. One man is a scout in the police and gets \$20 a month, another, "Winnipeg Jack," used to be a scout, but now works in the town unloading coal for the railway company and others, and earns \$1.50 a day. As I had visited all the houses on the reserve, I called at these also, and I doubt if any of the white people's houses in Gleichen could be found more comfortably furnished. I will give particulars of one as sample: "William Sopenia," scout, house on border of reservation and near the town of Gleichen; frame house, finished inside with matched lumber, shingled roof, painted; factory made bedsteads, table with red cloth cover, wash stands, chairs, box stove, good floor scrubbed white, mats, lamps, clocks, pictures, photographs &c., neatly arranged on walls, mirror, curtains on windows and curtain rods with brass ends, painted doors and windows, eaves of house also painted. All perfectly clean inside and outside. In fact as snug a little house as any one could wish. Pillows, quilts, sheets and bedding neat and clean. This man's wife is a capital worker and earns money working for people in the town.

The Indians in this agency buy their own blankets. I notice that only a few children's blankets have been given to them since 1890. The total earnings of these Indians during the year have been over three thousand dollars; for hay, coal, work on the ditch, tanning hides, teaming, working at cow camp, scouting, mining coal, herding, freighting, &c.

I am safe in saying that there has been steady improvement going on during the past year. The Indians are peaceable, pleasant and well behaved, and are doing their best to get along. The agent, Mr. Begg, is ever on the move and not a day passes without his visiting some portion of the agency. He has complete control of his Indians and they will do anything in reason that he asks them. This influence is attained by dealing with them fairly and kindly and not with the lash of the slave driver. He treats them as fellowmen and therefore they respect him, and his wishes have only to be made known to be cheerfully complied with. During Mr. Begg's absence at San Francisco, Mr. Lawrence performed the duties in a satisfactory manner.

Bacon and flour were both choice quality. Detailed report with inventory, statements, &c., was forwarded to the commissioner.

My assistant, Mr. Martin, now returned to Regina, and I went to the Blood Agency, *via* Calgary and Macleod, and commenced my inspection there on the 11th April. James Wilson, agent; C. W. H. Sanders, clerk; David Mills, interpreter; F. Deane Freeman, issuer; E. McNeil, farmer, upper reserve; C. H. Clarke, farmer,

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Bull Horn's; A. E. Jones, farmer, lower end of the agency; F. X. Girard, M.D., medical attendant.

The various buildings at the agency have been painted and whitewashed. The clerk's and issuer's houses have been repaired and they are now in good order, excepting some places in the plaster work. A new scow and a cable have been supplied to ferry the river. The whole place was in the best of order. At no former inspection did I find things in better shape.

The crop put in in 1893 was: wheat, five acres; oats, one hundred and eighty-two; potatoes, twenty-nine and a half; gardens, eighteen and a half; total, two hundred and thirty-five, being ten acres less than last year. Results: wheat, twenty-eight bushels; oats, nine hundred and thirty-two; and potatoes, four hundred and sixty bushels. Gardens were more or less failures owing to dry weather, but the gardens were, in most cases, well attended to. Some of the Indians had turnips, carrots, onions as well as potatoes stored away during winter. The home farm had in crop: oats, fifteen acres; potatoes, two and a half; gardens, one and a half; total, twenty-nine; one acre less than last year. The results were four hundred and four bushels oats and one hundred and sixty bushels potatoes. Land broken, fifteen acres; hay cut and stacked for home farm, seventy tons, and for Indians, one hundred and eighty-five tons, about one hundred tons of which were sold to parties in Macleod and ranchers in the vicinity, and balance fed to ponies used for hauling coal and other work. Accompanied by the agent and interpreter, I spent about a week and visited every house in the agency but two that I know of. I found the villages very clean, all rubbish having been swept up regularly. The Indians are very particular in cleaning up outside of the houses. One village, Bull Shield's, was untidy; but on a second visit I found that all had been cleaned up. The houses, as a rule, I found in very good shape; an improvement can be noticed every year. Some very pretty fields could be seen, square, ploughing straight and fences good. Some of the Indians were quite proud in showing their fields. There are some very good stables also. "Black Horse" village. "Black Horse:" a small house and his name on the door in large letters. House has a porch, stable is too near the house. Home fairly well furnished. Has a private wagon, mower and other implements. Has logs on hand to build a larger and better house.

A new house has been put up at "Bull Horn" village for Farmer Clarke. It is log, shingled roof, 18 x 24, and a lean-to kitchen 16 x 14. Contains a sitting and two bedrooms. Ceiling sheeted with matched lumber. Mr. Clarke has put cotton, at his own expense, on the walls, and the place looked very well. House has been plastered and whitewashed. A stable for four horses and a hay corral have also been made. A field of ten acres has been fenced in for pasture for the farmhouse. This field joins the Belly River. "Running Crane's" house and homestead is a sample of many: good house on bench, good stable and hay shed adjoining so that cattle can be fed without going outside. A very nicely arranged stable. Is building a cattle stable on the flat below in the brush. Has a pretty field also on the flat, well ploughed and harrowed and well fenced. Has a four horse team, two sets double harness, two good riding saddles, wagon sheets, mower and rake and wagon. This is a thrifty and comfortable looking place. "Iron Head" has also a very nice field here. "Black Plume" has a new field on the bench and one on the flat. These fields are all at the upper end of Bull Horn's and are chiefly new ones, and I have not seen better ploughing anywhere. "To-morrow" has a pretty field, six acres, well ploughed. He has also a twenty acre field fenced in. Has a good house, root house and corral. Has some good horses. The ploughing was going on all over the agency, some with four horses, some with three and some two, others with oxen. Chief Red Crow's house and outbuildings have the air of comfort and plenty about them.

The new house for Farmer Jones at the lower end of the reserve is similar to the one built for Clarke. A stable has also been put up. A number of locations have been taken by Indians during the past year. The upper reserve was found to be in very good order. The farmhouse (McNeil's) has been fixed up, the kitchen wainscoted and the broken plaster repaired. The old fence has been pulled down, and a neat one

put up. The old horse stable has also been pulled down, and the logs used to make a shed.

A new horse stable has been built by Mr. McNeil. It is frame 16 x 18 with hay loft, four stalls. The oxen having been placed in the hands of Indians, the ox stable is now used as an implement shed. Mr. McNeil has put in sliding doors. The two home fields were fenced in. One will be sown this year with oats, and the other will be summer-fallowed.

The slaughter and ration houses were in good order, as well as the other buildings. The oxen were in good condition and were placed in hands of Indians who had good stabling and would otherwise take good care of them. Attendance was given on several occasions at the slaughtering and issuing of beef and flour. The whole work was done in a satisfactory manner. At the lower reserve there were killed from 1st April to 1st July, 1893, Cochrane Ranch Company, contractors :—

	Lbs.
73 steers weighing	45,937
15 cows “	7,893
8 stags “	5,800
	59,630

Average weight of steers, six hundred and twenty-nine pounds ; cows, five hundred and twenty-six ; and of stags, seven hundred and twenty-five ; all after being dressed. The offal on the whole was five thousand two hundred and fifty-six lbs., or equal to 8·81 per cent. From 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, there were killed, Conrad Bros., contractors :—

	Lbs.
159 steers weighing	131,919
60 cows “	36,067
6 stags “	5,259
	173,245

Average weight of steers, eight hundred and thirty ; cows, six hundred and one ; stags, eight hundred and seventy-seven, after being dressed. The offal on the lot was fifteen thousand two hundred and sixteen lbs., or equal to 8·78 per cent.

Hides disposed of as follows : Indians one hundred and thirty-six, contractors one hundred and eighty-five ; total three hundred and twenty-one.

At the upper reserve the number of animals killed from 1st April to 1st July, 1893, Cochrane Ranch Company, contractors, was :—

	Lbs.
92 steers, weighing	60,654
17 cows, “	8,868
11 stags, “	8,010
	77,532

The weight of offal was six thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine pounds, or equal to nine per cent. Average weight of steers, six hundred and fifty-nine pounds ; cows, five hundred and twenty-two ; stags, seven hundred and twenty-eight.

From 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, there were killed, New Oxley Ranch Company, contractors :—

	Lbs.
198 steers, weighing	144,844
114 cows, “	64,975
28 stags, “	22,806
	232,625

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Average weight of steers, after dressing, seven hundred and thirty-two pounds; cows five hundred and seventy; stags, eight hundred and fourteen. The offal was twenty-three thousand and ninety-four pounds, or equal to 9.93 per cent. Hides disposed of as follows: Indians, two hundred and forty-seven; contractors, two hundred and thirteen; total, four hundred and sixty.

The beef registers were examined and found correct. The attendance at all the killings has been regular. The total quantity of beef and offal consumed in twelve months is five hundred and ninety-three thousand five hundred and eighty-seven pounds.

The new hospital was inspected on the 19th of April. I described the building pretty fully in my last annual report, but it was not then in operation. The staff at the time of my inspection consisted of the sister superior and two other sisters, one as nurse and one as cook. There is one servant. There are two other sisters who teach in the day schools but who reside in the hospital. I was much pleased with my visit, and can only speak with admiration of the good management and excellent appointments of the whole institution. Nothing could excel the neatness, cleanliness and general good order of the place, and it must be a boon to the sick Indians of this agency to have such a place where they can receive such care and attention. I examined each room and found all in perfect order. The sick ward for males had seven beds and six patients: men and boys; and, from my experience of hospitals in Montreal, I could not but express my satisfaction that in this out-of-the-way place such good provision existed for the sick, and the department and Catholic workers are alike to be congratulated on having such an institution established. The other ward is for females, containing also seven beds. There were seven patients: five women and two little girls. Both wards were clean and comfortable and the motherly kindness and care of the sisters could not be surpassed. The church is close to the hospital and has been completed since I was here last. Some very good seats brought from Montreal have been supplied. The mission buildings were also examined, Rev. Father Legal kindly showing me through them. The whole work of the mission and hospital is superintended by the rev. gentleman, and his interest in the welfare of the Indians is well known and he works in harmony with the agent, which is pleasant for all parties. The school was also seen. New desks and seats have been supplied, and all was neat and tidy. There was a nicely laid out garden, hotbeds for raising plants, &c. Dr. Girard is the medical attendant at the hospital as well as for the reserve.

The hospital was formally opened on the 7th August, 1893, by the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and it was opened for patients on the 29th August, 1893. From that date to 31st March, 1894, thirty-nine patients have been admitted. Nine have been discharged completely cured; eight left in an improved condition. Four, wanting to go home after a short treatment, left of their own accord and have since died. Four others left also of their own accord, although dangerously ill, and will not likely recover. One patient died of consumption at the hospital. Of the thirteen patients now under treatment, four are nearly cured, three are dangerously ill, with little hope of recovery.

Besides patients admitted to the hospital, others from the reserves come regularly for treatment and dressing of sores. Medicines and prescriptions are given daily to Indians, more than one thousand entries of such being recorded. Although most of the patients are from Blood Reserves, there are actually three from the Piegan and one from the Blackfoot Agency.

From the opening to 12th February there was only accommodation for seven patients, as only one sick ward had been opened; but the aggregate number of days for all patients admitted to the hospital to date is one thousand four hundred and fourteen. These figures give an average of six patients for every day. Since the other side was opened, room for seven more patients was secured, giving an average of eleven and a half per day.

The St. Paul's Home for boys and girls was inspected on the 23rd April. The Rev. Mr. Swainson is principal; Mrs. Swainson, matron; H. Swainson is manager of the boys' department; Mrs. H. Swainson, matron for boys' department; Miss Symonds, assistant matron for girls' department; Miss Wilson, teacher of the girls; Mr. McAnally, teacher

of the boys; J. Hewson in charge of industrial department, gardening, carpentry, &c.; E. Venn, cook. The old building, or girls' wing, was first examined and was found to be in excellent order. The old school-room is now used as a play-room and for Indians to meet in when they come in to visit their children. This building is heated by a furnace. The dormitories were very neat and clean. Each bed had a mattress, two sheets, some two and some three blankets, quilt, pillow. Night dresses are supplied. The bedsteads are wooden, but these were to be replaced with new iron ones shortly, a car-load being on the way for the home here, and also for the Piegans and Blackfeet.

A new water-closet has been built for the girls. A small conservatory has been added to the mission buildings, and the walls of the house have been sheeted with dressed lumber and tar paper on the outside. The other portions of this building are the same as last year. The teacher's house has been brought from the other side of the river and placed near the mission building. A poultry-house and root-house have also been put up; a swing and a coal shed 15 x 12 and a new water-closet for the boys.

The new boys' building is a very good one. It is 50 x 50 and a wing 32 x 40. Bath-room 18 x 10, fitted up with wash-basins, towels, soap, racks, &c. A bath is to be supplied. Pigeon holes for boys' coats, etc. Boys' play-room 18 x 16, kitchen 24 x 16. Large range, store-room and pantry. Dresser at one end. Good cellar next to kitchen, but entrance from kitchen. Pump and good well in kitchen. The summer kitchen adjoins. It is frame, 16 x 18, and is used in winter time as a carpenter's shop. The dining-room is 32 x 18. Five tables for boys and girls. All the pupils take their meals here, and there is an extra table for the staff. The dishes are white enamelled granite ware. Room heated with a stove. All the rooms in this building are bright and cheerful. Boys' dormitory upstairs, 32 x 16, fourteen beds, wood, but are to be replaced with iron ones in a few weeks. Furnished similar to those of the girls. Pictures on walls. Ventilation good and all in perfect order. Second dormitory contains seventeen beds. It is 32 x 16, but there is room for three more beds. Rooms for the staff are on this flat also. The cooking is all done in this building. The house was in excellent order and all was clean and comfortable looking, and was arranged with considerable taste. The meals were nicely served and the behaviour of the pupils was all that could be wished. The new school building is a handsome one. It stands half way between the boys' and girls' buildings. The boys' end is 32 x 20, 18 feet ceiling, brick chimney for ventilation, heated by furnace. The girls' school at the other end. It is 20 x 15, 16 feet ceiling, with sliding doors, so that the entire space can be thrown into one for church services. There is a belfry with a good bell, the gift of eastern friends. The buildings have been painted and looked very well. The work in the two schools was going on in a satisfactory manner. The first half hour is taken up with exercises in calisthenics by both boys and girls, under the direction of Miss Wilson, Mrs. Swainson furnishing the music. This exercise was gone through with wonderful precision and reflected much credit on Miss Wilson, who had trained them. Then the school went on with reading, spelling, catechism, recitations, writing, dictation, arithmetic, &c. From three until four the industrial class for girls takes place. I found one little girl doing fancy work, such as fine sewing. Thirteen were knitting and were doing good work. Seven were sewing, making dresses, &c., and one little girl was doing kindergarten work on card boards. The boys make rag mats and were attempting to make baskets. The girls make towels, sheets, night dresses, quilts, pillow cases, patch-work, besides washing, scrubbing, baking and general house work. The work done with the school class consists of dresses, stockings, patch-work, pinafores, fancy quilts, cuffs, scarfs, &c. Miss Wilson takes the greatest interest in the training of these little girls. Some of them are very bright and clever, and she is meeting with deserved success as the reward of her labours. The boys were making good progress also under Mr. McAnally. They had only been a short time in the school and could pronounce English words very well. Five boys were working in the garden, but all got a half day in the school. Particulars of this school and the three day schools, "Bull Shield's," "Red Crow's," and "Bull Horn's" will be given in another report. The boys help to bake the bread and they do all the work in the cleaning up of their own building.

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There is a good garden of three acres, and ten boys work at this. The crop put in will be potatoes, turnips, onions, carrots, beets, cabbage, &c. The meals and order of work are the same as last year. The girls were neatly dressed and the boys looked clean also. They are a nice lot of children, polite, and, so far as I could judge, very well behaved. The principal and staff are to be congratulated upon the progress made during the past year. The new boys' department was dedicated by His Lordship the Bishop of Calgary, on May 1st, and there was a large attendance of friends of the school, and many were the expressions of pleasure at what was witnessed of the work that was being done for the benefit of these children, by the department and by the church. Honourable Judge Macleod expressed himself as much pleased with the progress of the school.

The agency warehouse has been well looked after by Mr. Sanders and the office work has been correctly done also. Mr. Sanders is attentive and careful. The books were audited and an inventory was taken, which, with detailed report and statements, was sent to the commissioner, Regina. During the absence of Mr. Sanders for four months, in England, Mr. Freeman did the office work and kept the books in good shape, and not an error was found during the time he kept them. Measles caused a good many deaths. The health of the Indians at the time of inspection was fairly good. A number of logs have been prepared at the timber limits to make frame for the new saw-mill and a number cut to make boards. These would be floated down the river as soon as the water would permit. The machinery for the mill had arrived and was safely delivered at the upper reserve, where the mill is to be located. The Indians, with eight or ten wagons, each drawn by four horses, did the hauling from Macleod Station. This mill will be of much benefit, as it will enable the Indians to supply themselves with boards to floor their houses, where this has not been done before, and to make beds, benches, tables, doors and many other improvements about their houses.

The farmers are doing their work well. Mr. Clarke is making good progress among the Indians at the upper end of the agency, and Mr. Jones is a faithful and reliable man at the lower end. Mr. McNeil, besides being a practical farmer, is very handy in making repairs. He built the horse stable also. He issues the flour two days in the week. The Indians will do no slip-shod work under him. His whole place showed careful management. The agent, Mr. Wilson, is doing well and the results of his management confirm the confidence placed in him by appointing him agent. The agency, as a whole, was never in better shape, and the work goes on with regularity and system, and there is abundant evidence of progress to be noticed.

I now proceeded to Macleod, Mr. Wilson kindly driving me, and Mr. Nash met me there and drove me to the Piegan Agency, and I commenced my inspection there on the 2nd May.

H. H. Nash is agent ; G. F. Maxfield, clerk and issuer ; J. W. Smith, farmer ; W. H. Cox, farmer ; H. Dunbar, interpreter.

The slaughter and ration houses have been removed to a more suitable location on the bank of the river, and the old place has been levelled and thoroughly cleaned up. The ration house has been made six feet longer and the walls raised one and a half feet higher. The old logs were used, but the outside has been sheeted over with dressed lumber. Good large corrals have been made also, and the whole place was clean and no refuse could be seen. The farmhouse has been plastered and kalsomined. The flag-staff has been repaired and painted. The agent is building a stable near his house. He has dug a well in the kitchen of his house, which gives a plentiful supply of good water. The well is thirty-two feet deep and there is a pump. The garden is being prepared for crop. This garden is one and one-half acres, and home field for oats, potatoes and barley is fifteen acres. Both places were well fenced and the land was well prepared. The agent will endeavour to have potatoes for the old people, who will have none of their own. The garden will be irrigated by placing a dam on the creek up the coulee. A new corral for branding purposes has been put up between agent's house and the bench, and it is one of the best corrals in the country. Three hundred and fifty logs were used in its construction. There is a wing leading to the first section. This section will hold two hundred and fifty or three hundred head of cattle. It is eighty feet.

The second section is fifty feet and will hold one hundred and fifty head. Eight to nine strong rails on each panel and the posts are strong and firm, the whole work being solid and substantial. The "squeezer," as it is called, is worked by a lever. It is wider at the top than at the bottom, so that the cattle, especially the Highland ones with large horns, can go through without difficulty or getting hurt. The whole arrangements are very complete and branding can be done without any roughness whatever to the cattle. The gates are strong and easily worked. The whole of the agency buildings were in the best of order, and, when painting would be completed, would look very neat and tidy. Accompanied by the agent and interpreter, I visited every house and field in the agency. Some of the Indians have moved into their lodges and were camped in the brush along the bank of the Old Man's River, but not too far from their work. I did not find a village that was not thoroughly cleaned up, all rubbish burnt up. The houses were, with one or two exceptions, also very clean and comfortable places. Some of them are very neatly furnished. A number of wooden floors have been put in since I last visited them, and the desire was general to have clean and nice houses. The fields I found also very neat, well ploughed and harrowed; good fences, in many places the rails were fastened with raw-hide. The Indians were busy, some ploughing, some harrowing, some digging post holes for new fences, and the women, boys and girls were planting potatoes. I found as many as fourteen women and young girls in one field (this field was in common among four families) planting potatoes and sowing garden seeds, and they were doing their work well, and they were cheerful and happy in their work. The following is a sample of the houses:—"Many Chiefs," at the upper end of the agency, has a good house, three bedsteads, tables, oil cloth covers, stoves, chairs, has two buckboards, a wagon, mower and two horse rakes, has thirty-one head of cattle and over one hundred horses; comfortable place, all private property. Has a field on the bottom and a field on bench. The bedding seemed plentiful and it was clean. Cotton on walls and mats on floor. Was buying a good bull and giving two horses in payment. This is a fine old Indian. We took our lunch in his house. "Prairie Chicken" (Big Swan's son) has a neat little house, new cook stove and it was shining bright; two bedsteads, factory made, two tables with cloth covers, two lamps, two clocks, chairs, cupboard; floor scrubbed clean, equal to any white person's house and probably better than a good many. Has a good corral, has poultry, root house and a good field, well fenced. The pillows and quilts on the beds were as white as snow. A baby carriage was also noticed. Smoothing irons, brooms, washboards, pictures on walls, brackets with ornaments, &c., &c.

"Bear Bull:" small house; both man and woman blind. House not very tidy inside or outside, but there was a reason, as neither could see dirt or anything else. Some young girls commenced to sweep up outside. These girls should be at school. The old man felt bad when I told him his was the only dirty place I had seen, and he at once set his little girls to gather up the rubbish outside.

"Little Wolf" (or John Smith), as he is called, has a good house, whitewashed, porch on door. Has two fields, potatoes, barley and oats. They were being fenced. Eight people working here. Has a good garden, and has put in the usual assortment of seeds. The house is a comfortable one, wooden floor, newly scrubbed. A pretty place and a beautiful view of the valley below and the winding river with its banks covered with willow trees. I could give instance after instance of such places, but space will not permit. But these will show any reasonable person that sure and steady progress is being made by our Indians.

The St. Peter's Home was inspected on the 8th May. The staff consists of Rev. Mr. Hinchliffe, principal; Miss Brown, matron; Miss Mason, assistant matron; Mr. Mason, teacher and master of boys. Considerable improvement has been made here during the year. In the old building, the kitchen has been made double its former size. A large new cooking range has been supplied, and there was a plentiful supply of white enamelled granite ware dishes, all gifts of friends in the east. The girls' dormitory is the same as last year. There were ten beds. Each bed had a palliase, sheets, blankets and quilts, pillows and night dresses. The beds were wood, but iron ones were soon to replace the wooden ones. Each girl has a bed for herself, and there were the usual

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toilet requisites. The walls were covered with pictures, mottoes, giving the place a cheerful and pleasing appearance. A handsome hanging lamp. The ventilation was good. The dining-room is on the ground floor. It is 14 x 26 feet. This is a new portion. Three large tables—one for girls and two for boys. Benches made by the boys, also two good cupboards. A bright cheerful room. The new wing is 25 x 30. The whole of the ground floor is used as a play-room by the boys, except a small store-room and a bed-room for the teacher, each about 9 x 6. A stairway to the boys' dormitory is here also. A large hanging lamp and a stove. Two good desks were to be seen, made by the boys, one for the teacher and one for the agency clerk. There is a carpenter's bench at one end of the play-room where carpentry is done by the boys. One is a very good tradesman. Their play-room is also used as a gymnasium. There are rings, horizontal and parallel bars. The teacher is a good athlete, and the boys are doing well under his training in this line.

There is a complete shoemaker's outfit for four workers, and this industry was to be commenced very shortly. There is also a good assortment of carpenter's tools. All these things are gifts.

The boys' dormitory is the upper part of the new building and is 25 x 30, twenty beds, furnished same as the girls'. Iron beds will replace the wooden ones here also. The boys have night shirts. There are toilet sets for each bed. The ventilation was good. Walls covered with pictures and brackets, &c. Shelving for Sunday clothes. The whole of the inside of this building is sheeted with dressed lumber. A very nice room, plenty of space, good high ceiling; and altogether a comfortable place.

The school-room is the same as last year, except that the stairway has been taken out. It is under the girls' dormitory, and is rather cramped for thirty pupils. It is proposed to make this a tailor's and shoemaker's shop and to build a new school-house. The number of pupils is thirty (boys twenty-one, girls nine.) There is a boys' play-field 150 x 70, fenced with twelve feet boards or scantling, also one for the girls seventy-two feet square, also fenced. Two new water-closets, one for the boys and one for the girls. There is a tower over the porch and a good bell, another gift from the east. There is a garden, fenced in. The fence is made of willow branches, fastened with wire and strong pickets, and was made by the boys. The children were comfortably dressed and they were orderly and well behaved. The school work will appear in another report. The meals were nicely served. These and order of work are the same as last year. The children seemed to have plenty. I notice soup, beef, bread and pudding. The bread was first-class and it is baked by the boys and older girls. The work of cleaning of dormitories, table-setting, dish-washing, sweeping school, is divided, each pupil having his or her share of the work, as laid down in the rules hung on the walls of the dining-room. There is every indication of good faithful work being done in this school, and I was much pleased with the results of my inspection and the cleanliness of the place.

The Roman Catholic Mission was also visited. The buildings were in their usual tidy state. There is a nice garden prettily laid out, considerable taste having been displayed in making the beds and walks.

The crop sown in the agency in 1893, was: oats, fifty-six acres; potatoes, nine; turnips, six; and gardens thirteen; total, eighty-four, being one hundred and eleven acres less than the previous year. The results were four hundred and sixty-two bushels oats, five hundred and twenty-eight bushels potatoes and ninety-five turnips. New land broken, twenty acres. New fencing, twenty acres. Seven new houses and three stables have been built. One thousand nine hundred and forty house and stable logs were cut and hauled from the timber limits during the year, besides many more secured along the river bank. Hay put up for agency, thirty tons; for Indians, two hundred and twenty tons, for cattle and horses; and ten tons were sold to the Mounted Police.

Butter is made by seven families. The agent was trying to get an Indian to burn a kiln of lime so that every house in the agency might be whitewashed outside and in before the fall. A blacksmith has been working for nearly a month and has done a large amount of repairing; probably equal to the value of two hundred dollars. The Indians brought any implement or wagon they had which needed repairs and got them put right.

The beef on the whole has been of fair quality. That supplied at the time of inspection was as good as could be expected at this time of the year ; and, as the grass was getting better every day, the quality of the beef would also daily improve.

The number of animals killed, 1st April to 1st July, 1893, Walrond Ranch Company, contractors, was :—

	Lbs.
66 steers, beef	45,314
offal	4,101
17 cows, beef	9,499
offal	1,017
10 stags, beef	8,493
offal	768

Average weight of steers, six hundred and eighty-six and a half ; cows, five hundred and fifty-nine ; and stags, eight hundred and forty-nine pounds. Percentage of offal : steer beef, 9.05 ; cow, 10.07 ; and stag, 9.04. The offal means the heads taken at eight pounds, paunch, belly, tongue, heart and liver, and these are removed before the beef is weighed, but issued along with the beef, and although directly it is not paid for, indirectly it is and every pound of offal is worth as much as a pound of beef. In fact the Indians clamour for these portions.

From 1st July, 1893, to 30th April, 1894, there were killed (Conrad Bros., contractors, but in reality Walrond Ranch Co.) :—

	Lbs.
207 steers, beef	133,246
offal	12,205
48 cows, beef	49,860
offal	5,517
17 stags, beef	13,297
offal	1,101

Percentage of offal on steer beef was 9.23½ ; cows, 11.06 ; stags, 8.28. The total quantity of beef from contractors in thirteen months is two hundred and fifty-one thousand two hundred and sixteen lbs., and offal, twenty-four thousand eight hundred and nine lbs., and Indian cattle killed during the year was as follows :—

	Lbs.
26 steers, beef	19,958
offal	2,050
2 cows, beef	1,234
offal	153

Average weight of steers, seven hundred and sixty-seven ; and cows, six hundred and seventeen. Percentage of offal : steer beef, 10.22 ; cows, 12. A department stag was killed, producing six hundred and sixty-two lbs. beef and fifty-five lbs. offal. Total number of head killed, four hundred and thirty, and the grand total of beef and offal consumed in thirteen months was three hundred thousand one hundred and thirty-five lbs.

Hides distributed to Indians	143
Returned to contractors	287

430

The large percentage of offal on Indian cattle is owing to the fact that these cattle were killed in August when cattle are in the fattest condition.

The herd was in very good order, the Highland stock looking particularly well and healthy. The herd is held by forty-four different persons, and list of names of each holder was sent with the return. The herd consists of : oxen, fifteen ; bulls, six ; cows, one hundred and ninety-eight ; steers, seventy ; bull calves, sixty-nine ; heifer calves, seventy-seven ; total, four hundred and thirty-five. The increase in calves is one hundred and forty-six from one hundred and ninety-eight cows. I saw about four

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hundred head. Some had got mixed up with rancher's stock and would be picked out at next round-up. In private stock the bands have five hundred and seven ponies. One hundred and forty-five head of cattle have been received by Indians in exchange for ponies.

The agency warehouse is well kept by the clerk, Mr. Maxfield. The flour was of choice quality. The military clothing sent here was of much use. The office work is well done. The usual audit of the books was made and an inventory taken of all supplies in warehouse and of articles in hands of farmer. The Indians at the time of inspection were in good health. I met with no cases of sickness in my visits. I have pleasure in stating that the agency is in good shape and the work is going on in a most satisfactory manner. The employees are reliable and capable men, and the agent, Mr. Nash, who assumed charge in June, 1893, is proving himself to be a first-class agent, being active, methodical and capable in all his work. The agency is progressing under his management. This completed my inspection of Treaties Six and Seven.

I now returned to Regina, and commenced the audit of the department warehouse on the 21st May. W. B. Pocklington in charge, having been transferred from the Piegan Agency in June, 1893, and entered on his duties here at the end of that month; T. J. Fleetham, clerk, but was at the time acting clerk in the Touchwood Hills Agency; Peter Hourie, storeman and packer.

The pointing of the building has been completed since my last inspection. Both flats have been sheeted on the inside with matched lumber. Two inside double doors have been put on. The shelving I recommended last year has been put in, affording plenty of room for small wares. Twelve tables for placing dry-goods have been made. Eave troughs have been placed around the building. Shelving has also been put up down stairs on which to place small parcels ready for shipping. The warehouse was in good shape and goods neatly arranged and piled away. I checked all the advice sheets returned by agents, with the shipments, compared the receipts and issues with ledger entries, and, after making an inventory of the stock on hand, I balanced each account. I furnished a copy of the inventory with my report to the commissioner. I made a few recommendations as regards some articles in stock, and some other matters which I considered would tend to the better working of the accounts. Mr. Pocklington, it is needless to say, is doing his work well. I went then to Regina Industrial School and commenced my inspection there on the 5th of June. The institution had not been inspected since April, 1892. I had, therefore, twenty-six months' transactions in receipts and issues to go over.

The staff consists of: Rev. A. J. McLeod, principal; Neil Gilmour, assistant principal; D. C. Munroe, teacher; Mrs. Leckie, matron; Miss Russell, governess; Miss Cumming, seamstress; John Atchison, carpenter; J. Densmore, shoemaker; James Milne, farmer; J. R. Reed, painter, tinsmith and bandmaster; S. Reed, baker; Mrs. Smith, cook; Mrs. Portman, laundress; John Gilmour, temporary labourer on farm.

The whole place was in exceedingly good order, and no rubbish could be seen about the buildings. A good many improvements have been made since last inspection. The carpenter's, shoemaker's and painter's shop has been erected. The space used by the carpenter is 33 x 24. There are three benches. Ten boys are following this trade. Each works half a day and attends school half a day. One of the boys who learned his trade here is now working as a journeyman in Regina, and is earning from ten to sixteen dollars a week. There are others equally well qualified. The paint shop is at one end of this building; it is 13 x 24. Five boys are learning this trade; two work in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, and attend school *vice versa*. Nothing is allowed to interfere with the regular attendance at the school. The instructor says the boys are making good painters. One part of the upper flat is used as a harness shop, 15 x 9, and shoe shop, 12 x 19. Ten boys follow these trades, and some very well made harness and boots and shoes were shown. A good deal of mending is also done. There are four shoe benches, and two saddle horses and two sewing machines. Mr. Densmore, the instructor, says the boys are capital workers. A portion of this flat is used for storing lumber and a portion as a dwelling for the carpenter, but it will soon all be required for the shoe and harness shops. A small building was about being completed to be

used as a printing office. There is a printing press. This building is 10 x 12. The laundry is a new building 22 x 30. Lower flat is the washing-room and up-stairs is the drying and ironing-room. Six large tubs are fixed in, lined with zinc. There is a stove lined or cased in with zinc to send heat up-stairs. There is a stove to heat water, but a large boiler is to be secured for this purpose. Six girls were ironing. The bakery is also a new building. It is 20 x 45, frame, sheeted inside, shingled roof and painted. There is a good oven cased over with brick. There are large tables, troughs, &c. Half of the floor is cement and half plank. Flour is stored at one end. One boy is learning the trade. Very good bread is made and the place was clean and tidy. The stables were in good order. A wing has been added for the pigs and poultry. Lumber was on the ground for a new cattle stable. During the summer the pigs are kept in an inclosure near the creek and they have good shelter in the brush as well as a small shed. Over the stables are two flats, one for implements, granary, &c., and the upper end for hay. There is a very good root house. There is a small ice house. A toboggan slide. A foot bridge has been put over the creek or the Wa-cana and steps have been placed leading down from the beach to the creek. A windmill has been put up to pump water to the tanks in the main building. There is a grain crusher, worked by the windmill also. A board walk has been placed around the main building four feet wide in front and three in rear and at the ends. The main building was fully described in my last report. I examined all the rooms and dormitories and found them in perfect order. Fire buckets filled with water, hose, grenades and other appliances are at various points of the buildings. Two ladders have also been supplied. Five girls were working in the sewing-room under Miss Cumming. Besides new work, a lot of mending is done. All the girls have to do a share of this work. One dormitory for small boys contains seventeen beds. There are tables, lockers and the walls are covered with pictures and mottoes. Girls' parlour, a nice room. The boys' and girls' rooms were both nicely arranged and good use is made of them. Boys' dormitory is painted pink colour on the ceiling and light blue on the sides, and cross beams painted white, a pretty room. Each bed is iron, wire spring, two blankets and a sheet to lie on and a sheet, two blankets (one in summer) and a quilt as a covering. Pillow and pillow case. Night shirts worn in summer time, but not in winter. Lockers for clothing. Forty-seven beds in all in this room. The girls' dormitory has forty-four beds, furnished same as boys.' This room is painted light blue on the sides and red and yellow on the ceiling. There are mirrors, lamp stands, lockers, pictures, mottoes and the whole place was clean and neat and ventilation was good. The crimson counterpanes make the beds look pretty. I examined the beds closely and found not merely the outside cleaned up for show, but all was clean. Boys' large play-room; the boys are drilled here and the band practices here also. The band is making very fair progress. The boys' water-closets in the basement are not used in summer, but there are good closets outside. The dining-room is nicely painted and walls have mottoes and pictures, making it a cheerful place. There are five large tables covered with white oil cloth. Three smaller tables, one for the kitchen girls, one for the monitors and one for the employees. The meals were served hot and all were orderly during meal time. The school-room is the same as before. The room formerly used as a sewing-room is now used as junior school under Miss Russell. Both school-rooms are prettily adorned with engravings, photographs, mottoes, in fact scarcely a blank space can be seen. There was not a spot in the whole building out of repair except a little plastering in the ceiling of the senior school. The buildings have all been painted except the printing office, and this was not quite completed. A number of very good gates have been made for the different places around the buildings and farm. Hay racks, garden seats and benches and many other little jobs and repairs. A large amount of fencing has been done. The fences are strong, three strings wire and top rails and strong picket posts. The garden is to the east of the main building and consists of a nice square field of eight acres. There are four acres of potatoes, one and a half turnips, the balance of onions, cabbage, beans, beets, carrots, cauliflowers, tomatoes, radish, lettuce. There are 1,000 young maple trees, 200 gooseberry bushes, 300 currant and raspberry bushes. The garden is nicely fenced and has good gates. There are hot beds adjoining the garden. There is a field

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which extends to the creek below. This field has one acre of potatoes, eight of barley and three of rye. A new fence was placed around this field. The farm was all gone over. The crops looked fairly well and a good fall of rain, which penetrated fully eight inches, would soon improve them. Thirty acres are being summer-fallowed and the boys are doing the work well, the furrows being deep and straight. There is a field of twenty acres of fall ploughing, sown with mixed grain, to be cut green for feed. Forty-eight acres of new breaking was about being completed; this, being heavy work was being done by the assistant farmer. At the upper north-east corner of the farm there is a small graveyard. The size is 66 x 100, enclosed with a neat picket fence and posts. The whole is painted white. Good gates. Trees are to be planted in it. The work was all done by the boys. I only noticed two graves.

The cattle were rolling fat. There are four oxen, eleven cows, two steers, four heifers, two bull calves, three heifer calves; total, twenty-six. Milk is regularly supplied to the house and all the butter required is made in the house.

There are two horses and three mares, twenty-one pigs and fifty-six hens.

The crop put in in 1892 was forty and one-half acres, yielding one hundred and seventy-six bushels wheat, twenty-four of pease, four hundred and four of oats, barley twenty, and rye eleven bushels, and some potatoes and turnips. The crop in 1893 was eighty-one acres, yielding one hundred and fifty-two bushels wheat, eight of pease and twenty of rye, besides some potatoes and turnips. One hundred and sixty rods of wire fencing were put up in 1892 and seventy-four in 1893; also twelve acres of summer-fallowing and twenty-two acres of new breaking. The crop put in this year (1894) is: wheat, fourteen acres; oats, thirty; barley, eleven; gardens, including potatoes and turnips, nine; rye, three; pease, one; fodder, twenty; total, eighty-eight acres. Summer-fallowing, thirty acres; new breaking, forty-eight, and one hundred and four rods of wire fencing. The farm seemed clean and free from weeds, but it was early probably to judge of these pests.

The office work has been neatly and correctly done. The principal does nearly all the work himself, and not a detail has been overlooked, and I doubt if more correct accounts can be found in the whole service. I wrote off what articles had become worn out during the twenty-six months, and balanced each account. The implements and tools are all well cared for, and I can only speak in terms of praise as to the management of the whole establishment. I did not notice an idle person during my stay.

A number of walks have been made leading to the shops and stables from the main building. These are made with the cinders from the furnaces. It is proposed to have the flower garden in front of the main building. I find one hundred and fifty-six visitors have recorded their names in the register since I was here last, two years ago, and some have written very complimentary remarks. I will quote only one by James Stewart, Esq., Lovedale, South Africa, who has been thirty years conducting similar institutions, and whose present school has six hundred pupils. Mr. Stewart says:—
“Though able to judge from a very short visit only, I wish to express gratification and surprise at the work that is being accomplished here, and my belief that the spirit and the methods of the place will lead to true and permanent success.”

The educational part of the work has received special attention, and particulars will appear in another report. Three hours in the forenoon and three in the afternoon are constantly given to the work. The number at present in the school is one hundred and eighteen (boys, seventy-four; girls, forty-four.) A small paper called the *Progress* was issued during the winter months. The paper will be continued so soon as the little printing house is completed. The pupils held missionary and temperance meetings during the year, and many of them took part in the proceedings. Services are held regularly every Sunday at eleven o'clock; Sunday school in the afternoon and singing services in the evening. There is a literary and debating society in connection with the school. It was organized early in December, 1893, and weekly meetings were held until June 1st, 1894. The interest was well sustained, and the scholars looked forward to Friday evenings with pleasure. As a rule they applied themselves assiduously to their respective shares in the programme. A debate, discussion or impromptu speech was a feature of each meeting. A wide range of subjects was discussed, on each of

which the debaters usually brought forward many interesting and pertinent facts. Most of the pupils at one time or another gave recitations, some with more frequency and success than others. A marked improvement was noticeable in the manner and delivery of the reciters. The teachers frequently took part in the programme, more particularly in the way of furnishing the music. The meetings were on the whole encouraging, pleasant and helpful.

The principal and his staff are much interested in the work. Mr. Munroe and Miss Russell are both accomplished and capable teachers, and the discipline of both schools was all that could be desired.

The staff, as a whole, are faithful in the performance of their respective duties, and the work done is thorough. I have pleasure, therefore, in informing you that the school is in capital condition in all departments. The whole management is conducted with system and regularity, and consequently everything goes on in a quiet, orderly and business-like way, and the pupils are making splendid progress. The boys and girls are neat and tidy in their dress; and footwear, I noticed, was also good. They speak English very well and are cheerful and appear happy and contented. The boys play lacrosse, and frequently play matches with a police team, and also with the Regina club, and can hold their own in many cases. Detailed report and statements were furnished to the commissioner.

Before leaving the department warehouse I inspected the groceries delivered on contract, 1894-5, and I wish to say here that the samples selected by Mr. Inspector Wadsworth, when in Toronto, were of the proper kind and showed good judgment. I may mention also that I found in all my travels last year that the North-west Mounted Police were ever ready to render assistance to our agents and employees, and the work done in the most distant and out-of-the-way places is most effective. I have never had occasion to ask for assistance myself, but I know, if I did, it would be cheerfully given. I find I have inspected this trip: twelve agencies, thirty-nine reserves, thirty-one day schools, seven boarding-schools and four industrial schools.

I got orders to proceed to the Pas Agency, Cumberland, and I came on to Prince Albert to take the boat which was announced to leave about the 1st of July. The boat, having been detained, I occupied my time writing this annual report. In the meantime I got a telegram from the assistant commissioner to the effect that, owing to Mr. Agent Reader being absent on leave, the inspection was postponed, but that I could go on with the inspection of Carlton Agency. I will, therefore, proceed there at once.

My man, Mr. E. J. Martin, gave me the utmost satisfaction, as usual.

I have the honour, to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. MCGIBBON,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

REGINA, ASSA., 11th September, 1894.

To the Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa,

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of my inspection of the Roman Catholic Indian schools of Manitoba, the North-west Territories and Keewatin.

St. Boniface Industrial School.

This school, which has only a very short past to look back upon, has done remarkably well. It has all the characteristics of larger and older establishments of the same kind in the North-west Territories: perfect routine or almost so, a very fine staff and some of the best buildings devoted to work of this nature.

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This institution is divided into two branches : one for the boys, where a few of the older girls are also ; the other for girls only. Separate buildings are used with a rather considerable distance between the same. The buildings used by the girls are contiguous to those of the St. Boniface Orphanage ; the Indian girls are there in daily contact with quite a number of white girls, much to the benefit of the former.

At the time of my visit there were thirty-four girls enrolled and five more who had just then become inmates, and whose names were not yet on the roll. Of the girls, two had deserted, two had been sent to the Columbian exhibition, one was absent on leave, and eight were attached to the boys' branch of the institution. The percentage of marks obtained by the girls in the examination averaged 76 per cent ; that of the boys, 75 per cent. There were thirty-seven boys on the roll, six were away on leave of absence, one, a shoemaker, had been sent to Chicago, and another having an especial talent was following a higher grade of studies at the St. Boniface College.

The programme of studies was accurately followed.

With the exception of a chaplain, a carpenter, a shoemaker, a blacksmith and a farmer, the staff was entirely composed of Reverend Sisters of Charity.

The girls attend to the various occupations of household work ; they occasionally work in the gardens, sew and knit by hand and machinery, and make clothes. These are made at the school except hats and shoes and nicer clothes worn on Sunday. A limited number of girls were taught cooking.

The boys have done remarkably well in the shops owing to the very good mechanics employed. There are large gardens and fields in connection with the school, which have been successfully cultivated. The land had hardly been in use before and is very good.

The clothing used by the children for hard work or classes or feast days, for summer or winter, is all that it should be. The children look very well in their best clothes and are comfortable in the every-day ones.

The diet is excellent and in sufficient quantity.

The discipline and routine are all that could be expected or desired.

The buildings for the boys are very good indeed ; the dormitory, which as a rule is not a good room in most of these schools, is all that it should be here. The class rooms, dining-room, kitchen, &c., are perfect. A separate building has been erected for a recreation-room. This was indeed a happy idea, as it prevents both noise and dust in the main building.

The buildings used by the girls are not as good by a wide margin, but are kept in such an exquisitely clean state that it is almost unnoticeable. It is, however, to be hoped that in the near future solid buildings will be erected for this branch of the institution, which is in the same state of prosperity as that of the boys.

This visit, which took place in the latter part of July, 1893, was very pleasing and satisfactory, and as one of the last works of His Grace, the late Archbishop of St. Boniface, is a tribute to the ardent interest he had in the welfare of the Indians and their children.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

One Arrow.—I visited this school on the 16th and 17th of August. Six children were present and obtained 82 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance had averaged five for the nine months preceding. The attendance was very irregular. The class organization was very good and the programme of studies was followed. The school was provided with good furniture as well as pail, cups, towelling, soap, broom, axe, &c., which form also part of the material usually provided to our schools.

Mrs. Lafond was teaching here with a good deal of success, considering the poor attendance.

The building was in good order and only paltry repairs were needed.

Beardy and Okemasis.—When I visited this school, it had not yet been re-opened after school holidays.

CARLTON AGENCY.

Petequaquey.—I visited this school on the 21st August. The school was closed for lack of a teacher. There were only a few children, most of the young population having been sent to the Qu'Appelle Industrial School. The school-house is in a good state of preservation. There is also good furniture and a sufficiency of material. This school has since been permanently closed.

BATTLEFORD AGENCY.

Sweet Grass.—I visited this school on the 4th and 5th of September. Twelve children were presented for examination and obtained 70 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance is very good and had averaged fourteen for the year preceding out of a possible maximum of fifteen.

Very little material was required. The material and furniture were in a good state of preservation and the class organization fair.

Mrs. John Pritchard is the teacher.

The house was in a satisfactory condition.

Poundmaker.—This school I visited on the 6th and 7th of September. Eight pupils were presented for examination, and obtained 83 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance is fairly regular and reached for the preceding year an average of eleven out of a possible maximum of eighteen.

Almost no material was required. This and the furniture were in good condition. The class organization was very good and the programme of studies was followed.

Mr. Patrick Burke teaches here successfully.

Thunderchild.—I visited this school on the 12th and 13th of September. Nine pupils were presented for examination, and obtained 78 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance could be better. For the previous year it had averaged nine, half of the possible maximum.

Some little material was required. This and the furniture were kept in very good order.

Mr. Gingras had been teaching here for a few weeks ; had no programme of studies, or specific instructions.

The house was in a very good state.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Onion Lake.—I visited this school on the 18th and 19th of September. Forty-three children were presented for examination, and obtained 82 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance is good and had averaged thirty-two out of a possible maximum of fifty-two. The Indians are often away with their children. A meal is given daily to the pupils attending school.

Some little material was wanted ; that at the school as well as the furniture was in a very satisfactory state.

The classes were very well organized and strictly after the programme of studies, which is accurately followed. The register is also very well kept.

The school-house is very good, but slightly smaller than what is required by the large attendance. It has been destroyed by fire since my visit.

The school is under the direction of the Reverend Sisters of the Assumption. They had been teaching with the greatest success for the two preceding years. Up to their arrival the school had had only an indifferent success, and it is gratifying to witness the change that has taken place.

There is a boarding-school connected with the institution. The reverend sisters have succeeded very well with their boarders.

Hat and basket making, sewing and knitting are taught.

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Beaver River.—I inspected this school on the 21st and 22nd of September. Fourteen children were presented for examination, and obtained an average percentage of the marks allowed of 74 per cent. The attendance was fairly regular and had reached twenty-four for the preceding year, or 77 per cent of the possible maximum.

The school was well provided with material and furniture. The house needs a good deal of repairs.

The classes were fairly well organized. Mr. Wm. Harris was and had been teaching for a few years. The register was well kept and the programme followed.

SELKIRK AGENCY.

Blue Quill.—I inspected this school on the 26th and 27th of September. Ten children were presented for examination, and obtained 65 per cent of the marks allowed. The class organization was satisfactory, but there was very little progress. The attendance was fair.

Very little material was required, and the school had just been provided with new furniture.

The house was new and in a comparatively nice state.

Lac La Biche Boarding-school.

I visited this school on the 2nd and 3rd of October. There were twenty-two boarders on the roll, although ten more are kept but are not entitled to the *per capita* grant. They obtained 83 per cent of the marks allowed for the examination. The progress is remarkable, for the school has existed for only a short period. The programme is closely followed and the classes organized strictly after it. The French and English languages are both taught, an equal amount of time being devoted to each. Most of the pupils speak both of these languages. There is a time-table, which is followed.

There are no trades taught. The boys attend to outside work, wood, water, feeding cattle, horses, pigs, poultry, etc., and attend to various chores. The girls learn the various duties of housekeeping in all their details and the same as are taught in the larger institutions.

Satisfactory buildings are used by the children. With the present grant, the sisters could hardly afford to enlarge upon them or build anew.

The clothes are all that can be desired either for summer or winter, week days or Sundays. The diet is wholesome and plentiful.

This school is under the direction of the Reverend Sisters of Charity and, as all the other schools under their charge, is remarkably successful.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

Lake St. Ann, Alexis.—This school had been closed for some months before my visit through this agency, and I did not inspect it.

Enoch.—This school I inspected on the 10th and 11th of October. Only two pupils were presented for examination, and obtained 60 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance is very irregular and the average for the preceding year had not exceeded 28 per cent of the possible maximum. A meal is given daily to the pupils. The classes, as far as I could see, were properly organized. The old programme of studies was still followed.

Some material was required, but the school was provided with good furniture.

There is a very good school-house. Miss Ada Latulippe teaches here and would do very well, I presume, if the attendance were better.

Sewing, knitting, basket and hat making are taught.

Alexander.—I visited this school on the 12th and 13th of October. Only three children were presented for examination, and obtained 67 per cent of the marks allowed. The attendance is irregular and for the next preceding twelve months the

average had not exceeded seven, about 20 per cent of the possible maximum. The progress is therefore slow. The class organization was satisfactory.

The school was taught by Mr. Bilodeau, recently appointed.

St. Albert Industrial School.—This institution, which has been doing excellent work ever since I visited it for the first time, continues to do so. Seventy-two pupils were found there, out of whom fifty are kept on a *per capita* allowance. The children graded up to the sixth standard obtained an average number of marks of 77 per cent. Both the French and English languages are taught. Some subjects are taught in English, some others in French. The programme of studies was accurately followed and a time-table kept in the school-room.

The pupils are mostly girls, and are trained in domestic arts. The few boys that are inmates work on the farm and attend to sundry chores around the institution. Very good board, bedding, clothing and accommodation are afforded. The school had been recently enlarged to meet the requirements. A brass band newly started was on a fair way to success.

PEACE HILLS AGENCY.

Ermineskin's.—I visited this school on the 23rd of October. Eight pupils were presented for examination, and obtained 60 per cent of the marks allowed. There were forty-eight children of school age on the reserve, all Roman Catholics, all could attend and forty-one were enrolled. The average attendance had been small. These Indians travel a great deal and bring the children along.

The school was well provided with stationery, material and furniture.

Miss Aurélie Cardinal was teaching, but nuns were expected to take charge of this school shortly; and I believe that they have arrived since.

St. Joseph Industrial School.

The examination of this institution was very satisfactory. There were eighty-five pupils altogether: sixty boys and twenty-five girls. Only forty-eight boys were examined, some being newly admitted and not yet enrolled; others were engaged at pressing work, hauling coal for instance, which could not be delayed on account of the season being far advanced. The boys obtained 81 per cent of the marks allowed. Twenty-three girls were examined, and obtained 84 per cent of the marks allowed.

The number of the girls is comparatively small on account of the difficulty of obtaining them from parents. The proportion of women I understand to be small amongst the Blackfoot tribes, and they marry when quite young.

The extensive work on the farm to be done during summer and fall had retarded classes to a certain extent, but everything had taken the winter routine before my visit. The system of tuition for both boys and girls is very nearly perfect, and the progress is accordingly very satisfactory. The programme of studies is followed closely, and a time-table constantly kept on the wall shows the time allotted to each subject. A good deal of attention is paid to calisthenics with a beneficial effect. There is also a brass band, which was progressing well under the management of an experienced teacher. The discipline is very good as a rule and more like that of a family than otherwise. This of course renders the sojourn of the pupils at the school very pleasant, and it seldom happens that cases of desertion are heard of.

Great improvement had been made in the buildings. A new building for the boys had been erected. This was comfortable in all ways, well lighted, ventilated and roomy enough for their requirements. The place was heated with hot air, which system was believed to be more expensive in the long run than the hot water system.

The old building had been fitted out and improved for the exclusive use of the girls and the female part of the staff.

The shops are well fitted out and the boys receive very good mechanical instruction, whilst the girls are trained in the various domestic arts.

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The crops had not been very good. The bench land has always given poor results, and the only land worth cultivating is in the hollow where the school is, and there is hardly enough of it, especially after deducting playgrounds, enclosures and the various buildings.

There had been some temporary trouble about the water supply on account of the windmill having been blown down; otherwise the supply is excellent and sufficient for ordinary requirements and emergencies.

Necessary precautions are taken against any possible fire.

The staff was giving entire satisfaction.

PIEGAN AGENCY.

Piegan.—There is only one Roman Catholic school in this agency; this was inspected on the 6th and 7th of November, 1893. It is divided into two branches at a distance of seven or eight miles one from the other, the same register and returns being used for both. Fifteen pupils were presented for examination, and obtained seventy per cent of the marks allowed. There are twenty-two pupils altogether in the vicinity of one or the other of the two branches of this school. They are all baptized Roman Catholics. Forty pupils could perhaps attend if they were always on the reserve, and thirty-five are enrolled. The average attendance for the preceding quarters had been ten. The attendance is irregular. Tea, soup and biscuit are given daily.

The school was well provided with stationery, material and furniture.

The buildings used are good. Rev. Father Foisie teaches at one branch of the school, and Brother Van Tighem at the other; both of them are competent.

Blood Reserve.

No. 1, Running Wolf.—This school was inspected on the 8th of November, 1893. Thirteen children were presented for examination, who obtained ninety-one per cent of the marks allowed. They were graded in the lowest standards. There are thirty baptized children in the vicinity who could attend and are enrolled. The average attendance had been nine for the preceding quarter. The attendance is irregular and both children and parents are very indifferent in regard to the school. A small meal is given daily.

The school was sufficiently provided with material and stationery, and had excellent furniture.

The Rev. Sister St. George, of the Sisters of Charity, in charge of the hospital here, teaches this school and is well qualified. School continues to be taught at the Roman Catholic Mission house.

No. 2, Heavy Shields.—This school had been quite newly established. I visited it on the 10th of November. Seven pupils were presented for examination, and obtained sixty per cent of the marks allowed. There are thirty-three children in this vicinity, all baptized Roman Catholics, who could attend and are enrolled. The average attendance for the two preceding quarters had been nearly ten. Attendance had been small enough during the first weeks of the opening of the school, but had begun to increase.

Some little material was required; the school was otherwise well provided with stationery and furniture. A new building has been erected here.

The teacher is the Reverend Sister St. Germain, of the convent of the Sisters of Charity, now in charge of Blood Reserve Hospital. She is quite competent to teach.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

South Camp.—I visited this school on the 14th of November. No children were presented for examination. The attendance is poor. There is a great number of children of school age on the reserve, about ninety. They nearly all are baptized Roman Catholics. Thirty-five could attend, and thirty-three are enrolled. The average attendance for a year had been a little over twelve.

The house is good and well equipped, with the exception of some material.

Mr. Vital Robb still teaches and does his best under the circumstances.

From the Blackfoot Reserve I returned to headquarters, and started again at the end of April to visit the following schools.

TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.

Muscowequahn.—This is one of the best day schools that I have occasion to visit. I inspected it on the 2nd and 3rd of May. Eighteen pupils were presented for examination. They were graded up to the fourth standard and obtained eighty-one per cent of the marks allowed. There are thirty children of school age in the vicinity, all Catholics except seven pagans; twenty-eight could attend and are enrolled. For the past year the average attendance had been over twenty. The attendance is satisfactory except between May and September.

The furniture is good; some material and stationery were required.

Mr. Dennehy continues to teach with a success worthy of praise.

A boarding-school is attached to this institution. There are eight boys and six girls boarders. The quarters are not very nice, but are large enough. Food and clothing are quite satisfactory. There is no industrial training, but the pupils are taught domestic arts. The children are well dressed and well attended to.

MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.

Standing Buffalo.

I visited this school on the 7th and 8th of May, 1894. Three children, who obtained seventy-five per cent of the marks allowed, were presented for examination. There are sixteen children of school age in the vicinity, all Roman Catholics but one. Fifteen could attend and sixteen are enrolled. The average attendance had been about five for the preceding year. The attendance is irregular.

Some stationery and material were wanted. The furniture was satisfactory.

Mr. Jordens, formerly of Keeseekouse's Reserve, Swan River Agency, teaches here; he has to work under adverse circumstances.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

The inspection of this school has been very satisfactory. Eighty-three girls and ninety-four boys were presented for examination; the girls obtained eighty-five per cent of the marks allowed; the boys eighty-six per cent. The classes of the boys have kept the former state of efficiency, whilst there has been progress in the girls' classes, owing to improvements in the teaching methods. The new programme of studies was being followed as well as could be done.

The boys' class is poor, on account of the bad supply of light. It is difficult to remedy this, on account of the shape of the building. The girls' classes are very good.

There were two hundred and twenty-eight names on the roll at the beginning of March. At the time of my visit some people were away on sick leave or otherwise, or hired out, and the actual number was one hundred and ninety-nine.

The girls, as usual, are trained in the domestic arts to such a degree that when hired out they give much satisfaction.

The boys are trained to do blacksmith's and carpenter's work, farming and shoe-making. They succeed well in these various branches; the last named, however, appears to be injurious to their health, and no boy is allowed to remain over two months consecutively at this work.

The farm products are generally extensive, more in fact than is necessary for the school. The children can thus have a diet largely made of vegetables, together with meat in a sufficient quantity. The health was fairly good, especially among the boys. There is always the usual contingent of cases of scrofula and tuberculosis, which are born with the Indians of this part of the country. The school is provided with very good medical attendance, and the death rate has not increased with the increased attendance.

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The clothes used by the children are good and suitable for the climate and seasons ; they are also provided with good bed clothing.

The discipline is very good considering the very large number of pupils. The supervision is excellent. The children, as well as the buildings, are kept very clean.

The staff has remained about what it was at my preceding visit. The school has, however, sustained a great loss in the death of Reverend Sister St. Vincent, who had been doing excellent work in the girls' classes.

There were no material changes in the buildings. A gymnasium has been erected as a wing to the original building, which was expected to be very useful for winter time as well as for gymnastics.

A large amount of painting had also been done.

The brass band has progressed a great deal, much to the astonishment of the white settlers.

The school has a good water supply and there is hardly any fear of great damage being done in case of fire. The necessary precautions are taken.

From Qu'Appelle I proceeded to visit the schools of the Manitoba Superintendency.

CLANDEBOYE AGENCY.

Pequis.—I visited this school on the 31st of May. Thirteen pupils were presented for examination, and obtained seventy-nine per cent of the marks allowed. They were graded in the first, second and third standards. There are twenty children of school age in this vicinity, all Roman Catholics except six, and could all attend and are enrolled. The attendance is very irregular, however, and the average attendance for a year had hardly been five.

There was a good supply of material and stationery. The house has been much improved since my last visit. Miss Chevretils continues to teach here.

Netley Creek, Clandeboye.—This school I visited on the 1st of June. Only two children were presented for examination, and obtained seventy-seven per cent of the marks allowed. There are eight children in the vicinity of the school, five of whom are Catholics ; they all could attend and are enrolled. The average attendance had been four for the preceding year.

The furniture at the school is bad, but there was a good supply of stationery.

Mr. F. G. Gow was teaching here ; he is well qualified, but the poor attendance interferes with any marked progress.

Fort Alexander.—I inspected this school on the 6th of June. There were sixteen children present, who obtained seventy-eight per cent of the marks allowed ; they were graded in the three lower standards. There are twenty-nine children in the vicinity, all Catholics, who could attend and are enrolled. The average attendance for the four preceding quarters had been over sixteen. The attendance is fairly regular, except that those children living on the other side of the Winnipeg River cannot attend at all times, the river being very wide.

The house is very nice and comfortable ; the furniture is very good and the supply of material and stationery satisfactory.

Miss Bruce was teaching here, but proposed to leave shortly.

COUTCHEECHING AGENCY.

I visited this school on the 15th of June. It was closed for summer holidays and no children were presented for examination. There are nineteen children of school age in the vicinity. They are all Catholics, are able to attend and are enrolled. The attendance is irregular, owing to berry, rice and root gathering seasons, hunting and fishing, and the spirit of indifference towards the school prevailing in these parts. The average attendance for the past three quarters had been only six.

There was a good supply of stationery, but the furniture is not of the proper kind. Mr. Wm. A. Tucker teaches here.

This visit concluded my inspections for the fiscal year 1893-1894. There are a few schools in the Assabaskassing and Fort William Agencies which were then closed.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALBERT BÉTOURNAY,
Inspector Roman Catholic Indian Schools.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
REGINA, 2nd August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report, together with the inventory of all government buildings and property under my charge.

The attendance during the year has exceeded an average of one hundred and six. The boys outnumbered the girls almost two to one. On this account we have found it impossible as yet to allow any of our girls to go out to service, although we have had many applications. Some of our boys have been engaged in outside work for short periods. One of our pupils, who had for some time been under the carpenter instructor, is receiving a man's pay with a contractor in Regina. The failure of the crops in the neighbourhood has interfered with our plan of sending out a number of boys for a couple of months to work on farms.

General good health has prevailed in the institution. The ventilation of the building is admirable. The school physician pays his regular visit on Wednesday of each week, and comes on other days according as his services are required. The boys have distinguished themselves in athletic exercises where public sports have been held. At Qu'Appelle and again at Qu'Appelle Valley, where the union picnic was held, they secured a number of prizes. Lacrosse is the most popular game. The junior and senior clubs have already played six or eight matches with outside clubs, and have been victorious in most of the games.

Our school departments have been conducted with enthusiasm and success. The regular school hours are from 9 to 12 and from 1.30 to 4.30. The larger pupils attend the school only the half day, being engaged in some trade for the other half.

Illustrated cards and charts abound on the walls and pillars of the school-room.

During the winter our various societies, missionary, temperance and literary and debating, did good work. All our older pupils have signed a temperance pledge. We had regular magic lantern exhibitions—the historical and geographical views being especially instructive. Most of the pupils have made satisfactory progress in their trades.

The instructors have the fact kept before them that, while the quantity of work accomplished is important, of much more importance is the proper training of their apprentices. At the head of all departments we have instructors who are both capable and energetic.

Without exception they seem to be deeply interested in their work, and full of hope regarding the future welfare of the pupils under our care.

The work in the shoe shop has been encouraging. A number of the boys are now able to make shoes, doing the cutting of the leather for themselves. We have established a harness-making department under Mr. Densmore, who also acts as shoemaker instructor: and, besides work for ourselves, have made up and sold three pair of heavy double harness, three sets of light harness, and ten set pony harness. Our carpenter instructor has worked faithfully with his boys. They have completed a new bakery,

Department of Indian Affairs.

a crusher house, ash house, printing office, and are well under way with a new stable 30 x 60 ; cupboards, storm sashes, gates, a refrigerator, and many other articles have been made.

Our farm was well worked, but suffers this year severely from the drought. A team of horses was purchased in the fall. Fifty acres have been broken and back-set this summer. All the freighting of the coal, wood, groceries, &c., is done under the direction of our farmers. We are in need of additional pasture land.

Mr. J. R. Read is instructor of the brass band, foreman of the combination paint shop and tin shop, where all manner of work and repairs are done.

The windmill erected by the Western Milling Company is of great value to us. The water supply now gives us no concern. We purchased a small grain crusher, which has already nearly paid for itself. The power is supplied by the windmill, with which it is connected.

The house work under the competent superintendence of Mrs. Leckie, the matron, has been in every respect satisfactory.

In this connection the only cause of regret is that the number of our girls is not greater.

Only an occasional word of Indian is heard around the institution. Some of the smaller children seem to have entirely forgotten the Indian language.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. McLEOD, *Principal.*

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
BATTLEFORD, 21st August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with the inventory of all government property under my charge, for the fiscal year ended the 30th June, 1894.

In reviewing the past year I am pleased to report excellent progress in all the departments of the institution.

The Class Room.

Classes were regularly conducted both morning and afternoon, the boys and girls having had separate rooms. Advancement was made by all pupils in the general branches of English.

The half-time system in both sections of the school has been continued with good results.

Mr. Ashby, who for a number of years occupied the position of assistant principal here, was transferred last August to the Rupert's Land Industrial School, Manitoba, as principal of that important institution.

I beg to make a few remarks upon the technical training.

The Blacksmith's Shop.

The apprentices in this branch of industry continue to follow their trade. It was a source of great regret to me that our late blacksmith, having spent but a few months at the school, was obliged to return home, owing to his wife's illness. Since his departure a couple of the larger boys have had charge of the shop, and have turned out some very good work.

The Carpenter's Shop.

Both the carpenter and his apprentices were kept busily employed in completing new buildings, general repairs, and much valuable work for the agency and Indians.

The inconvenience and loss of the carpenter's shop and tools by fire cannot be over-estimated. I am pleased to say that the department promptly had the tools replaced, and we are looking forward hopefully to the time when the carpenter's shop will be rebuilt. The pupils have made excellent progress in this branch.

The Shoemaker's Shop.

This branch continues to be conducted under Mr. McKenzie, and a considerable amount of work has been performed therein during the year.

Isaiah Badger, quite a young boy, and who was only a very short time under tuition, was sent to the Columbian Exposition, where he highly distinguished himself as a competent shoemaker and well versed in the English language. From the exposition he returned to the Rupert's Land Industrial School, where he is instructing his brethren in the art of shoemaking.

The Printing Bureau.

In my last report I informed you that Gilbert Bear was "engaged in the printing bureau at the World's Fair." I am much pleased to say that he conducted himself in a most becoming manner whilst there, and did a greater part of the mechanical work in connection with the printing of the *Canadian Indian*. The change greatly improved the lad, both in appearance and manner. He is now working at the school as an employee.

Paint Shop.

This branch is still under the able supervision of Johnnie Wright. He was kept busily employed painting new buildings, glazing all broken windows, and general repairs, as well as painting a number of sleighs, wagons and buckboards for the agency and Indians.

Agricultural Industry.

Last year's root crop was not up to the average, owing principally to the intensely hot winds which prevailed for several days during the month of July. With a view of endeavouring to secure a crop of cereals for the ensuing year, I borrowed a farm from I. Dewan for one year, situate about six miles from the institution.

After a few days' work in excavating a trench and building a dam, twenty acres of land were easily irrigated. The result up to the present time is most promising, and there is every prospect of good returns.

Two boys have been in charge of this farm. I can speak in the highest terms of the interest they have taken in it, and of the manner in which the potatoes have been kept clean and hoed.

Hog-raising has become an important factor on the farm, and one which will receive more attention in the future.

The Girls' Department.

I am pleased to report steady progress in all branches. In the sewing-room nearly all the girls' wearing apparel, sheets, pillow-slips, night-dresses and chemises, and as much as possible of the boys' clothing were manufactured, the knitting machines were kept constantly at work in manufacturing socks and stockings for boys and girls.

The carding and spinning of wool raised on our own farm received attention. Two girls performed the baking of first-class bread for the whole institution during the year.

Department of Indian Affairs.

A pleasing improvement has been observed in the culinary department, meals were served hot, and everything done to make life comfortable for the children.

In conclusion, I have to record with pleasure a visit from the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, the Deputy Superintendent General, the Bishop of Saskatchewan and many other prominent men from the east and west, and, judging from their remarks entered in the visitors' book, our school has merited a high opinion in the minds of public men of Canada as well as at the World's Fair, where our pupils were successful in procuring a medal for the school, diplomas for themselves, and a good name for the institution in which they were trained.

I would also say that the two girls who were sent to the World's Fair are now employed by the department, one at the Rupert's Land Industrial School as seamstress, and the other at the Battleford Industrial School as nurse; favourable reports are received regarding the pupils who have been discharged from the institution. Their future career will be closely observed and watched, and I surmise that the training received here will be of lasting benefit to them.

While the pupils are receiving secular education and technical training, their religious and moral instruction is not by any means lost sight of, as any one who attends our bright, and cheerful services will conclude.

The sanitary condition of the institution is good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. CLARKE,

Principal.

RUPERT'S LAND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
MIDDLECHURCH, P. O., 30th July, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

It is most gratifying to record the progress this school has made.

Much difficulty has been encountered in obtaining supplies, owing to the fact of our not being able to obtain suitable articles in Winnipeg. This is now obviated by the department sending in contract supplies chiefly from Ottawa.

Capital progress has been made both in class-rooms and workshops under the "half-day-at-each" system. The whole tone of the pupils is much more manly, self-reliant and trustworthy, and, though some were reported to be incorrigible, through the monitor system I have found no difficulty whatever in dealing with them. Some of the best pupils are now instructing the smaller ones in various branches of industry and receiving pay from the department for so doing, which is a very great encouragement for well doing and the parents are delighted to see their usefulness. One boy and girl who were among the first to enter this institution, and since married, have applied to be employed here.

Trades.

The printing shop under Mr. French has done good work. Four boys are being instructed in this department. The following are the chief works which have passed through their hands the past nine months: magazines, 124 quarto pages, 4,525 copies; magazines, 12 octavo pages, 300 copies; 900 pamphlets and circulars; 35,000 envelopes; 17 receipt books; 12,000 prescriptions; 71,000 letter, bill, note, memo heads; 2,000 subscription slips; Story of the Cross, 4,000 octavo pages, 1,000 copies; 225 programme and wedding cards; tabular returns, 600; vouchers, 500; school rules,

100 ; writing pads, &c., 400. Sewing, binding, padding and trimming all done by the pupils.

The Carpenter Shop.

In the carpenter shop good progress is recorded and considerable outside improvement made by the pupils and instructor, thereby increasing the value of the property and saving the cost of the workmanship. Some of the boys in this department received a small sum each in payment of extra time, they worked well and hard and thoroughly deserved it. The chief works have been : painting and staining the new school and recreation-room inside and out, putting up new root-house, a new drying-room in laundry with washtubs and tank, putting laundry to rights after fire. Turning granary into barn, arranging stalls, floor, etc.

Board fencing and gates have been erected around the premises, storm sashes for new wing and recreation buildings and porches for same have been made, also benches and other useful articles, besides attending to general repairs to building, whitewashing, plastering and kalsomining. The boys are getting very proficient in this trade, and one at least of the apprentices will be competent to start on his own account next spring.

The Blacksmith's Shop.

This has been most useful during the past winter through the instructor being able to turn his hand to plumbing. One great benefit has been the laying of the water pipes from the river and windmill to the tanks at the top of the house and the laundry, below the frost line, which was estimated to cost two hundred and fifty dollars. This was done with only one man's aid digging, and works most successfully. We only had one stoppage, which occurred inside the house.

The blacksmith also placed the spouting on the new building, and made tanks estimated to cost one hundred and fifty dollars. Many articles have been made and repairs done in this shop for farm and garden, also tinsmith work for the house. The windmill grain-crushing and pumping have been managed by this department. The senior boy is now able to shoe a horse himself. Sixteen new spring beds have been made, and a supply of whiffletrees, neckyokes and clevises shipped to Regina for issuing to the Indians of the North-west Territories.

The shoe shop has been very useful to the small extent it has been worked by Isaiah Badger, a pupil from Battleford. He has done many repairs for the school, and made the boots and shoes last much longer than they would otherwise have done. He has also repaired the harness and given two small boys primary instruction in boot-making. He is receiving pay from the department.

The farm does not give a very good promise this year. The whole place was under water till late in the spring, leaving this clay soil very heavy and sad and very difficult to work. After we got the seed in, dry weather set in and baked and cracked the land so that the seed did not spout, in many instances. Part of the crop is in ear at this date, and part just coming up. We shall have only half a crop of potatoes, though we planted some of the land twice. The whole farm is very full of weeds. The stock have done well and given a fair natural increase.

Girls' Department.

The increase in the attendance has been very satisfactory, and a very superior, bright class of girls have been admitted. Special efforts have been made to instruct them in sewing, knitting and mending, as they were very backward in these branches. Jessie Bird, from Battleford, has been a great help. With her class she cut out and made one hundred and twenty-nine dresses, one hundred and thirty-one aprons, nine pairs of trousers, besides underclothing and knitting a full supply of socks, stockings and mitts for the whole of the pupils.

They also learn lace-making, crochet and fancy work. Under the laundress, the whole of the washing, ironing, &c., has been done by the girls, besides the scrubbing,

Department of Indian Affairs.

cleaning, &c. The housekeeper instructs her class in dairy work, fancy cooking and the care of the household utensils. The matron and instructress have charge of the girls in rotation, and issue and look after all the clothing, attend to the sick, watch pupils at recreation, and keep all the dormitories and rooms in good order. Many visitors come to look over the institution, and one and all express their pleasure and gratification in viewing the excellent work done by the government in thus educating the Indians to fit them for earning their living by the side of their white brethren.

The school and class work reflect great credit. Three of the pupils should now go up for their high school examinations, and would, I am sure, make a good showing. Some are anxious to be trained as teachers.

The chief and council of St. Peter's have greatly assisted me in many ways, and desire to express their gratitude and pleasure at having so excellent an institution near to them for the benefit of their children. All opposition to this school appears to have vanished. I have also greatly appreciated the valuable aid and great interest displayed by Mr. Inspector McColl towards the institution.

The sanitary condition of the institution has been carefully looked after by Dr. Orton. A few cases of typhoid fever (from which I was a sufferer myself) occurred in the spring, but the fever was energetically stamped out and we have had no other cases and no deaths amongst the pupils, with a clean bill of health at the date of this report.

Much work was involved in bringing affairs into running order and changing from the Regina Office to the Winnipeg Superintendency, but with the coming year all difficulties will disappear, and with the increased number of pupils the rates of expense will greatly decrease.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. ASHBY,

Principal.

ST. BONIFACE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
ST. BONIFACE, MAN., 28th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The number of pupils authorized was ninety; we had no difficulty in securing them. During the four quarters of the year, we had respectively eighty-nine, ninety, ninety-one and ninety-two; of course, the surplus of the number allowed by the department was taken on our own responsibility.

The health of the pupils has been generally good, a few are suffering from scrofula. We have to deplore two deaths among the boys; one died at school in the month of April of consumption; the other died with his mother from the effects of scarlet fever.

The trade boys are becoming efficient at their respective trades. One of the blacksmiths, especially, is very competent at his trade. I may say that the same applies to two of the carpenters and one of the shoemakers. In general the pupils all learn well.

The boys in the carpenter's shop are constantly busy with their instructor in improvements in and around the buildings. Six boys were employed several weeks to help the carpenters to erect the new addition to the establishment, which can now afford accommodation for one hundred and twenty children.

The blacksmiths and the apprentices made several implements and machinery; such as ploughs, seeders, etc., etc.

The garden and farm are worked partly by the children. The instructor is highly pleased with their capacity and willingness to go to work whenever required.

Their behaviour is at all times very good. The girls are making good progress in general housework: cooking, washing, ironing, etc. They are particularly apt at sewing; several of them are able to cut and make their own dresses. A suit of clothes for all the boys was cut and made by three or four of the most capable. All apply themselves to learn whatever is taught them.

All the pupils appear well satisfied with the establishment. On two or three occasions, a little difficulty arose from the persistency of the parents in taking their children home for several days. However, in reasoning with the children, we prevailed upon them not to go home. I may say some of the parents entreat us to have their children home occasionally; we have no other trouble with the pupils. They are all very respectful to those in charge of them.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

SISTER HAMEL,

Principal.

REGINA, 16th July, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

On the 4th July, 1893, I left Regina by train for Saskatoon, to meet Mr. Inspector Cook of the Dominion Lands Office, Prince Albert, with whom I was to inspect and report upon the matter of hay lands for the Sioux Indians of the Moose Woods Reserve. After full inquiries had been made of all settlers interested, it was found that certain fractional sections of hay could be reserved for the Indians without trenching in any way on the rights of others. Mr. Cook reported to his department to that effect; consequently an old vexed question was at last placed in a position to become settled. I returned to Regina on 10th July.

From 11th July to 21st August, I was engaged at headquarters in the general routine of office work.

I now received instructions to select a fishing station at Pigeon Lake, for Indians of the Hobbema Agency, to point out to the principal of the industrial school, Dunbow, the boundaries of certain sections leased by the school for hay purposes, and to take levels to ascertain if a tract of land at the North Blackfoot camp could be irrigated from the Bow River.

Leaving Regina 22nd August, I proceeded to the Hobbema Agency, where I employed the services and transport of several Indians. I then drove by a very rough road to Pigeon Lake, a distance of about forty miles from the agency. Pigeon Lake was found to be a fine large body of water covering at least two full townships in length. The Indians have built a village at the south-east corner, and, the timber being plentiful, their houses are generally well built and roomy. Sections thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, thirty-six, and fractional sections fifteen, sixteen, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-four and thirty-five, township forty-six, range twenty-eight, west of the fourth meridian were reserved. The land is generally high and undulating, covered with poplar and balm of gilead, and the soil is of good quality. Hay abounds in all directions, and as a winter camp I consider this location of special value and capable of furnishing sustenance and protection from cold and wind to both Indians and stock.

I returned to Hobbema Agency 14th September, and, while awaiting train to Calgary, I took the levels in connection with the water power and flour-mill in course of construction. A fall of 20·3 feet was found with an unfailing supply of water.

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I proceeded to the Blackfoot Reserve, 19th September, where I was engaged until the 27th, making surveys to determine the feasibility of irrigating the bottom lands of Old Sun's Reserve. It was discovered that this extensive bottom was capable of irrigation, and as soon as sufficient levels were taken to place the question beyond doubt, the fact was reported to the commissioner. While awaiting a reply, I visited the High River Industrial School to make an examination of the hay lands, which the rev. principal was anxious to have secured.

Leaving the Blackfoot Agency September 28th, I drove across the country, reaching the school the same day.

During the next few days I was assisted by the rev. principal in making a thorough inspection of the hay ground, and locating its position accurately. I returned to the Blackfoot Reserve October 3rd.

From October 4th to 19th, I made surveys at other points along the Bow River, within the reserve, to ascertain where, if at all, irrigation would be feasible; but no scheme which could be carried out without great expense as well as labour at the time suggested itself. Meantime, Mr. Agent Begg had received instructions (12th October) to proceed with the irrigation scheme for Old Sun's Reserve outlined in my report of the 6th October. Implements and tools had been ordered, but, as they were long detained on the road, it was the 20th before a start could be made. Work continued on the ditch until the 11th of November, when the frost brought it to a close. I returned to headquarters at Regina on the 14th of November.

From November 15th, 1893, to January 15th, 1894, I remained at head quarters, preparing returns of surveys, a report on irrigation in connection with the Blackfoot Reserve, and general routine office draughting.

January 16th I proceeded to the Blood Reserve to examine into the advisability of employing steam or water-power in connection with the saw-mill it was proposed to erect. A suitable site where water-power could be employed was discovered, and a report to that effect submitted. Examinations were made of several bottoms with the view of eventually introducing irrigation; but it was seen that difficulties would be encountered in carrying out any large scheme which depended on the natural flow of water. I returned to Regina on the 26th.

From the 27th January to the 28th April, I was engaged at headquarters making copies of maps of reserves prepared by the several Indian Agents, showing locations of Indian families, number of children of school age, distance from school and locations of schools. Plans were also prepared of the saw-mill for the Blood Reserve.

April 29th I returned to the Blackfoot Reserve to superintend the completion of the irrigation ditch commenced the previous fall. Work was carried on steadily from the 4th of May to the 23rd of June, when the ditch was practically completed, and before I left the reserve to return to Regina, the 30th and end of the fiscal year, the water was flowing successfully.

Between the 29th of April and the 30th of June I visited the Blood Reserve twice in connection with the erection of the saw-mill: on the first occasion to give the proper levels for the canal, and on the second to inspect the work as far as it had progressed. A separate report has been submitted in this connection.

Before closing my report, I would mention that I am of opinion that irrigation can be employed at different points in the Territories where crops have generally been a failure from want of moisture, and means can be found to elevate the water where its source is too low to depend upon gravity.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. PONTON,

Asst. Surveyor.

RAT PORTAGE, 30th June, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the year I have visited all the reserves under my charge. Last winter there was no epidemic of measles among the Indians, with very few deaths. Consumption, which was prevalent among them, has almost entirely disappeared. I do not know of more than two or three cases at the present time. I think this is owing to their better sanitary measures and strict medical treatment.

During the year I have performed several operations successfully, among them Pawassin (chief) who lost a part of his hand caused by the explosion of his gun. I have also successfully vaccinated all those that required to have it done.

I have referred to the clearing up of all rubbish, and have given instructions to have their houses and wigwams kept clean, and with few exceptions they have done so.

I have much pleasure in stating that I find the Indians are adopting more and more the ways of the whites, and seem to be comfortable, happy and self-sustaining.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS HANSON, *M.D.*

REPORT OF DR. ORTON, MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,
MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,
30th June, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that the Indians in this superintendency over whom I have had medical supervision have upon the whole during the past year been fairly healthy, considering their inherent tendency to consumption and other allied scrofulous affections. Since the epidemic of measles and whooping cough of last year no epidemic has existed among them, except, perhaps, an unusual amount of erysipelas, which almost amounted to an epidemic in St. Peter's Reserve, and from which one or two deaths occurred.

I have during the year endeavoured in every way to impress upon the Indians the fact which I have so often reiterated, namely, that consumption and scrofula, their great enemies, are virtually infectious diseases, and more so to them than the white population, owing to their constitutional susceptibility. As a consequence I find many are much more cleanly and careful in the disposal of the expectorated sputa from lung affections, as well as the discharges from scrofulous sores. Still, however, I find it most difficult to get the great mass of them to appreciate the vast importance of this matter, and the paramount necessity of cleanliness and thorough ventilation in their houses, especially during the cold winter months, when the air of their houses is so confined; the immense benefit, from a sanitary point of view, of having the old open fire place in each house cannot be too strongly impressed upon them; even though the fire place be not used often, if the pipe of their stove enters the fire place chimney, it will act as an excellent ventilator, keeping up a continual current and change of air so that any tuberculous germs floating in the air, either from consumptives or those suffering from scrofulous sores, will be carried out.

At Beren's River, owing to the exertions of Mr. Indian Agent Mackay, fire places exist in most of the houses, and the benefit thereof is most marked, not only in the better general health prevailing, but during the epidemic of measles a year ago only one death occurred, and that a consumptive; while at Fisher River, St. Peter's and other reserves many deaths resulted from that epidemic, which was more than usually virulent.

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While referring to Beren's River I cannot help mentioning the excellent service rendered by Rev. Mr. McLaughlin in looking after the sick and inculcating sanitary lessons upon the Indians of that reserve.

I may mention that during the year I have performed a number of important operations with excellent success, and sometimes under difficult circumstances. I recently at Beren's River removed no less than twenty-six superficial deep glands from the neck of a young man, all affected with tubercular disease. From the same patient I also entirely cut out a large open scrofulous sore, all of which necessitated his being under ether and chloroform for three and a half hours, in which I was assisted ably by Mr. Perry, a medical student. Though the parents of this young man upon whom I operated are apparently healthy, all their children have died of either consumption or scrofula, which I believe has been contracted the one from the other. Now that all disease is removed from this one, who is doing remarkably well, I am in hopes, with proper sanitary precautions, both he and the baby at the breast will be preserved from the fate of the other children.

At Jack Head the councillor or head of the band has a son with spinal abscess, which I opened, removing a large quantity of matter; it requires syringing out and dressing carefully for some time, and Mr. Disbowto, the teacher, who has had some experience with the sick, both at Norway House, where he had charge of the medicines for some time, and also at Beren's River, kindly undertook to attend to the case. He is quite an intelligent and well educated man, and at the earnest request of the band I have had a stock of medicines kept there for several years, as well as some for the Blood Vein Indians at Dog Head.

At Fisher's River I endorsed the appointment made by Mr. Agent Mackay, of Mr. McKay Brown, the trader of that place, in the position formerly occupied by Rev. Mr. McHafie, as dispenser in that reserve, in consequence of the removal of Mr. McHafie and the substitution of a native preacher who has no knowledge whatever of medicine and the treatment of disease, whereas Mr. Brown has had some in assisting Mr. Mackay at Beren's River, and is likewise a generally well educated man.

At Norway House I found Dr. Strath was doing good work; he had fairly well vaccinated the Indians up to date, and, with the exception of a number of serious cases upon which he wished to consult me, I found there was, compared with the very large number of sick desiring to consult me in former years, a very marked difference. One man suffering from chronic disease of the bladder, and I fear a malignant affection of the thigh-bone of one leg, I recommended to be sent into the hospital for treatment, as Dr. Strath could be of little service to him there. A young girl with disease of the knee joint I could have operated upon there, but I could not induce the foolish parents to consent.

In reference to Cross Lake I may say I found no vaccination had been done since the year I visited it last, in 1892, and over one hundred and fifty requiring it to be done. There was one serious case of abdominal dropsy, doubtless of a tuberculous character, in a girl from whose abdominal cavity I had two years previous removed over a gallon of mixed pus and gelatinous fluid, and whom I was astonished to find alive and looking a great deal more like living than at the former time; but, strange to say, in face of the fact that her life had been preserved by the former operation, her mother positively refused to allow it to be done again. Mr. Newton, the teacher, expressed the desire that some simple remedies be sent out, which he would be willing to take charge of and prescribe as needed, free of all charge; so I left with Dr. Strath some for Cross Lake, to be sent from Mitchell's this fall by last boat.

The industrial schools are, upon the whole, so far as the two under my supervision are concerned, very much improved in a sanitary sense, notwithstanding improvements in ventilation could be made for the winter season. At St. Paul's two cases of marked typhoid occurred in boys who doubtless drank the Red River water from a hole in the ice.

I may say that Mr. Ashby has done excellent service in encouraging the boys in out-door, manly sports, and, as rowing is one which could well be added to the other sports and exercises, I allowed Mr. Ashby to take the old Peterboro' canoe I had belong-

ing to the department, after I had had it painted and done up, really to prevent its becoming entirely useless, and because I really could not dispose of it at any price.

The garden and farm do great credit to the management ; such tomatoes and other vegetables I have never seen surpassed in Manitoba.

I have the honour to be, honourable sir,

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE T. ORTON,

Med. Supt.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ALERT BAY, B.C., 30th July, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa. •

SIR,—In compliance with instructions received, I have the honour to forward herewith an inventory of government property under my charge and to submit the following report for the past fiscal year.

Immediately on being appointed principal of the institution I took the mission steamer *Evangetine* and visited all the tribes in the Kwaguitl Agency and informed them that the industrial school was open. Most of the children seemed pleased, and expressed a desire to enter the school. From Gwayasdums I brought six boys. On reaching Alert Bay one boy was admitted, but the others were persuaded by the old people not to enter, and the boy already admitted was withdrawn the next day. One boy was admitted from the Tanakdakw tribe, a bright little fellow, and was my only pupil for the first quarter. The beginning of the next quarter, eight boys were admitted. Two have since gone out to the fishing, and two were taken away by their parents because the old people reproached them for putting their children in the school.

School work.—Very good general progress has been made, especially in English. In their play, I often hear them trying to use the little sentences taught in school.

The moral conduct of the pupils has been very good indeed, with one exception.

They all seem very happy and have fallen into the school routine well.

At present no trades instructor has been appointed, owing to the small number of boys, but elementary lessons have been given them in carpentry ; the chief industry of the boys has been clearing land, and extracting stumps, preparatory to making a kitchen garden and play ground.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. CORKER,

Principal.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, BABINE AGENCY,

HAZELTON, 25th July, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1894, together with tabular statement and list of government property in my charge on that date.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The Kit-khsun Division (Upper Skeena River.)

The health of all the bands comprising this portion of this agency has been very good, aside from the sickness and deaths caused by the here—during November and December—prevalent epidemic of influenza, better known as “la grippe.” The losses of life sustained through that source number as follows in the respective villages, to wit: Kit-wan-gagh, two; Kit-wan-cool, four; Kitse-gukla, three; New-Kitse-gukla, two; Get-an-max (Hazelton), nine; Kits-pioux, nineteen; Kits-ge-gaas, thirty-one; Gol-Doc, three; total, seventy-three. To this total given some more deaths are to be added, attributable to the effects left by the influenza, especially amongst the old people. As a countervail to the losses by death through this affliction, there is an exceptional increase by births during this year.

The general progress made by all the above mentioned bands, from year to year, is remarkable, especially during this last year. The houses built of late are all of the modern kind, and their furnishings correspond. It is pleasing to note that no potlatch was given in any of the villages during last winter, as heretofore, and the custom is given up for the future. Instead of the former, the Indians are having memory-feasts in honour of those departed by death during the year. These feasts differ from the potlatch mainly in this respect, that no wilful waste of property is practiced, and they are merely confined to eating, serving out tobacco and smoking.

The Indians are also of late making better provision for their live stock, by putting up hay and building stables.

The most progressive of the eight villages is Get-an-max (Hazelton). The people of the younger generation are anxious to have new homes with some land attached, removed from all connection with the old heathen village.

The plateau, having the old village on the left bank of the Skeena, extends in a straight line across the delta to the Hoguel-get River. On the portion reaching in length to the latter river and its right bank, I laid out a new village, leaving this agency, at a good distance, in the middle of both. According to the nature of the ground, it was most suitable to give to each family six hundred feet in length and one hundred feet in width, and averaging about fifty-four feet additional in length as foreground to each location. This makes each holding a trifle over one and a half acres.

The young people of other bands are ready to follow the above mode of living, and are eager to abandon the old rookeries for small holdings in severalty.

Berries were plentiful. The spring has been exceptionally late; therefore the supply of potatoes for next year will be greatly reduced.

The Skeena River was this spring at the highest stage of water ever known, even to the experience of the oldest of Indians; consequently the spring catch of salmon was a failure.

Aside from several drowning accidents by breaking through the ice, I have to mention the loss of a canoe with seven Indians. The canoe left here on the 19th of May with an experienced captain and six picked men of different villages. In going through the Kit-selais cañon on the 22nd following, the canoe was caught by an undertow. They were taken under water, not to rise again, in sight of the people on the perpendicular rocks skirting the cañon.

The Hoguel-get Division.

The nineteen bands of Indians belonging to this part of this agency enjoyed the best of health during last year. Only one of their villages, Moricetown, or Lach-al-sop, had the visitation of “la grippe,” causing a mortality of eleven of its members. This town being the nearest to Hazelton, only its inhabitants came in contact with people here. Indians from other interior villages kept themselves from being infected by strict isolation. The Hudson’s Bay Company’s officer at Babine tried to induce some of the Indians there to carry a letter to the post here, but failed for triple the reward usually given for making the trip.

In obedience to departmental orders received from time to time, and with the vaccine points furnished, I have operated on nearly every Indian coming under my

notice. At different times, expecting an infection of small-pox, I vaccinated hundreds of Indians on several great trading days, using the yards of the respective stores here, with the exits guarded against those trying to evade the process.

The Indians of the interior, on account of their habitations on the lakes and their tributaries, procured an ample supply of salmon. The result of their hunting and trapping exceeded that of many previous years according to the returns of the Hudson's Bay Company's posts and outposts.

Berries were plentiful. The potato crop growing is somewhat stunted on account of a very late spring. The Indians' live stock wintered well and without loss.

Peace, law and order prevailed throughout the whole of this district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. LORING,

Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE, ALERT BAY, B.C., 25th August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The last twelve months has not seen much change in the condition of the Indians in this agency. They have on the whole been quiet and orderly, and their general health has been good.

The industrial school was opened a short time before Christmas, but the number of pupils up to the present time has not been encouraging, but a number have stated their intention of coming as soon as the fishing season is over. Those that are in the school are making very good progress and seem to be happy and contented, and have every care taken of them both by Mr. and Mrs. Corker.

Quite a number of the Indians in the agency obtain employment at the different canneries, but, owing to the supply of labour getting larger every year, they do not earn as much as formerly. The oulachon fishing was, however, a great success this year, and I estimate that at least fifty thousand gallons of the oil were made by these Indians this year, which will bring them in a considerable sum, as they were selling it during the fishing time at one dollar the five gallon tin. Owing to the very late spring very few furs were taken, the snow lying quite a month later than usual.

A neat school has been built with the grant given by the department, on the Indian reserve at Cape Mudge, and when the Indians are at home the attendance is very good, but they do not seem able to give up their nomadic habits, and consequently the average attendance is very small. The missionary, Mr. Walker, with his wife, who took up their abode on the reserve nearly a year ago, have already done good service, and have been a great check to the introduction of liquor in this tribe. Several of these Indians have lately evinced a desire to engage in agricultural pursuits, and they have a fine reserve with plenty of good land. This is the only tribe in this agency who own any live stock. At Alert Bay the general depression in business has affected the sale of lumber at the mission saw-mill, and there has been a falling off, both in regard to saw-logs and wages which the Indians obtain for the mill.

The cannery here has afforded employment to a good many, but unfortunately the run of salmon was not a large one and the amount earned was less than usual.

The Rev. A. J. and Mrs. Hall have returned to Alert Bay after an absence of more than a year, with three additional helpers in the mission field, one of whom, Miss Dowley, has opened a home for Indian girls, which was much needed, and already has six children as inmates. The day school is opened under the charge of Miss Beeching,

Department of Indian Affairs.

and Mr. Hall hopes soon to have the one at Gwa-yasadums opened, and perhaps one at Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla, and I am in hopes that this year will see a great improvement among these Indians.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. H. PIDCOCK,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C., 5th Sept., 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith my annual report, together with tabular statement, for the year ended 30th June, 1894. The list of government property in my charge was forwarded on the 1st of August ultimo.

The condition of the Indians throughout this agency is, on the whole, very satisfactory. They have harvested good crops, have plenty of dried and salted salmon, and many of them have plenty of fruit of various kinds.

During the fishing season, which commenced about the middle of June and ended on the 25th of August, with very few exceptions, all the Indians of this agency were employed at the different canneries on the Fraser River, and during the time employed earned good wages. Those pulling a boat received two dollars and twenty-five cents, and those handling a net received two dollars and fifty cents per day. The women earned about one dollar per day at washing and cleaning salmon in the canneries. As soon as the fishing at the canneries was completed, all the Indians returned to their reserves and attended to their harvesting.

Many of the Indians from Yale, Hope, Ohamil and Skaw-ah-looks are employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as section hands and on gravel trains. They are paid at the same rate as white labourers, viz.: one dollar and forty cents per day.

The Indians of Ho-mal-ko, Klahoose, Sliammon, and Seshelt have followed hand logging chiefly for their living. They also engage a good deal in fishing and trapping.

Those living at Synamish, Howe Sound, and also those living at Burrard Inlet find employment most of the time at the different saw-mills in the vicinity of Vancouver. Quite a number of those who do not work in the saw-mills follow fishing for the Vancouver market, and earn good wages.

Those living on the different reserves in Chilliwack, Langley, Peche-wassan, Musqueam, Kaitsey, Wharnock, Matsqui, Sumass, Squeam, Scowlitz, Harrison River and Pemberton Meadows follow farming chiefly for a living, also those at Cheam, Popkum and Squatits.

I regret to say that on most of these reserves all the crops planted by the Indians last spring were entirely destroyed by the floods, many of their farming implements and household effects having been washed away and lost. Some live stock also were drowned. The three schools in this agency, one under the control of the Episcopal Church, one under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, and one under the control of the Methodist Church, are each well filled with Indian children, who are making good progress with their studies, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the general appearance of those children who are attending school over those who still remain at home on the reserves. There has been very little sickness among the Indians during the past year, and their health on the whole has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRANK DEVLIN,
Indian Agent.

KOOTENAY AGENCY,

FORT STEELE, B.C., 26th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, as follows, my first annual report on the condition of the Indians in this agency during the year ended 30th June, 1894.

I also send herewith tabular statement, as required by the department.

During the winter of 1893–94 the Indians suffered from “la grippe” and a great many of the old people succumbed to the disease, amongst the number the Chief Isadore, of the St. Mary’s Band, one of the most remarkable men of the tribe, an Indian of a strong will, who had a great influence for good or evil over his people. François, who was elected his successor, is a man of good character, an industrious farmer, and is anxious to see the members of his band improve their condition.

It is pleasing to be able to report that the several bands in this agency have made satisfactory progress in farming, and the present year shows a much greater area of land under cultivation than heretofore.

The St. Mary’s Band continues to take an interest in farming, and has increased the acreage under cultivation, but the unusual freshet we had towards the end of May and the beginning of June destroyed part of the crops on this reserve and completely covered the farms on the “Isidore” Reserve and carried away the fences on both. Many of the young men of this band are averse to farming and prefer to make a living by working for the white residents and Chinese, herding and driving cattle and horses, and carrying messages.

The Flat Bow Indians put a much larger area under cultivation. They also suffered from the freshet and lost all the crops that they had put in their gardens, which is much to be regretted, as they would have had a good market for their potatoes (which is their principal crop) amongst the mining towns of West Kootenay.

The Columbia Lake Kootenays continue to improve their farms by breaking more land and putting up good fences. They raise oats and potatoes, which find a ready market at Windermere, but some prefer taking the grain to Golden during the sleighing, where it is disposed of quickly amongst the merchants. During the past year Abel was chosen chief of this band. I consider the appointment an excellent one, as he bears a good character amongst the white residents and the Indians for honesty and morality.

The Tobacco Plains Band has made good progress, but has no market for its grain and potatoes, and is obliged to cut most of its crops for hay.

The Shuswap Indians continue to show their usual industry, and have extended the area of their cultivated land. Their farms are well fenced, and irrigation carefully attended to. They expect no aid from the government.

The industrial school has proved a great success. The progress made is very remarkable when we consider the condition of the Indians when the school was first opened. The children are progressing satisfactorily with their studies, present a neat appearance, are well fed and clothed, and the dormitories and grounds well kept, and the discipline good, which speaks well for the kind management of the sisters, under whose charge the school is.

The conduct of the several bands was very good during the past year, and the Indians, I am pleased to say, still maintain their reputation for morality, sobriety and honesty.

I cannot close this report without bearing testimony to the zeal and fidelity of my predecessor (Mr. Michael Phillipps) in the discharge of his duties whilst in charge of this agency.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. T. GALBRAITH,

Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

NORTH-WEST COAST INDIAN AGENCY,
METLAKAHTLA, B.C., 12th July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward in duplicate my annual report upon Indian matters for the year ended 30th June, 1894, together with a tabular statement of Indian statistics and an inventory of property in my care belonging to the government.

Within the last twelve months I have repeatedly visited the different Indian bands of the coast from Queen Charlotte's Sound to Alaska, and can certify that they are fairly well conditioned, not short of provisions or clothing, and provided by the Indian Department with such medicines as the different doctors, missionaries and teachers find best for the treatment of disease amongst Indians.

Notwithstanding this care of the department and the skill of the missionary and doctors, there have been many deaths amongst these people during last winter, caused mostly by lung troubles and measles.

Some of the bands belonging to the Talion and O-wee-kay-us nations rarely rear their children to maturity, owing to scrofula amongst the whole adult population. There is indeed some of the same thing amongst all the bands of Indians on this coast.

The catch of oulachon fish has been fairly good everywhere along the coast with the exception of Naas River, which was a partial failure. Other fish and food supplies for Indians have been abundant, rendering the people comparatively independent.

The fur hunters have been quite successful this spring and the price of furs, especially black bear skins, remains high.

The salmon harvest also promises to be good. Owing to the low price of canned salmon, the canning men on Skeena River endeavoured to reduce the price of fish from the nets, and the consequence was a strike against such reduction by the Indian fishermen, the white fishermen and the Japanese fishermen.

I am pleased to state that the Indians behaved exceedingly well throughout this (to them) trying period. They held their meetings, framed their resolutions, appointed their committees, etc., and remained perfectly quiet, steadily refusing to fish at the reduced price. They finally succeeded in gaining their point of holding the price of fish as formerly.

Numbers of Indian families, however, left the canneries and went off to prosecute sea otter hunting for the summer months.

My statistics every year disclose the fact that these northern Indians are loath to engage in agricultural industries. They will work at anything else in preference to farming. Fortunately for them there are many industries carried on by white men in this district whereat Indians can and do earn good wages and seem to like the work.

Manufacturing, building, lumbering, steamboating or fishing seems to suit them better than tilling the soil or taking care of domestic animals or cattle.

The provincial legislation of last spring session designed to protect the natives of this part of the province from foreign competition in bear and beaver hunting on their own old hunting grounds has met with universal approbation by our Indians.

The missionary schools for Indians are constantly growing in number and the old established schools are becoming more efficient every year.

The departmental steamer "Vigilant" is still most serviceable, and has enabled me to visit and assist distant bands, during the year, aggregating nearly four thousand miles of travelling in addition to the distances which I have travelled by mail boat.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. TODD,
Indian Agent.

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
KAMLOOPS, B.C., 4th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my first annual report and tabular statement.

The Indians throughout the agency have had a very prosperous year. They have raised by far the largest crops on record, and with a good demand for their services in herding, carrying and as labourers, both along the railway and as farm help, they have been almost self-supporting.

Their health has been good; a few of the children of the Nicola Bands were down with scarlet fever; but, through the efforts of Dr. Sutton, the health officer of the district, the disease was soon stamped out, without any deaths. The mortality amongst the children has been unusually small, and the births have been over one hundred in excess of the deaths.

Many of the members of the bands of the N-hla-kapm-uh Tribe along the Fraser River were very successful in their mining operations this spring; having about the lowest water known in the river, they were able to work further into the bed of the stream. The season also lasted fully two weeks longer than usual through the coldness of the weather, the snow not going off the mountain until the end of May, which was undoubtedly the cause of the highness of our rivers and lakes in the month of June, which did so much damage throughout the province. With the exception of the reserve at Salmon Arm and those on the Nicola River, the loss to the Indians was small: at Salmon Arm a number of buildings, fences and hay stacks were carried off the reserve. Three women were rescued from the debris as it was floating over the Canadian Pacific Railway; the track being about five feet under water at that point. On the Nicola River several acres of Indian gardens, with a house, stables and fences, were washed away.

The Kamloops Industrial School has had the most successful year of its career, and great strides have been made by the pupils under the able management of the Rev. Father Carion. The school-rooms and all pertaining to the institution are kept in most excellent order, and this must have the desired effect on the scholars after returning to their homes.

At the Lytton Hospital thirteen patients were admitted and seventy-four supplied with medicines. With the kind treatment bestowed, the native prejudices and superstitions will soon disappear.

Many of the Lytton Indians have expressed much pleasure in the prospects of an industrial school in their midst, and I am greatly surprised to find the Indians all through the agency inquiring as to how they can have their children educated.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

WENTWORTH F. WOOD,
Indian Agent.

WEST COAST AGENCY, ALBERNI, B.C., 24th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report to the 30th June, with tabular statement and list of government property.

The past year has been a fairly prosperous one for the Indians in my agency. Most of the sealing schooners with Indian crews did well, and, although many seals were not speared from shore owing to the continued bad weather in the spring, the tribes

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made more money than last year. Several frame cottages have been put up since I wrote my last report, on the reserves at Alberni, Heshquiaht and Claoquaht, and the Indians have been peaceable and orderly. The Alberni Presbyterian School continues to be well attended and there are more children in the home than can be conveniently accommodated in the present building. The new school house was opened last September, and, though a plain board building put up by Mr. McKee (who is attached to the mission), with the help of some Indians, is comfortable and roomy for the children, there being a good stove for the winter; the building is also used for the Indian services on Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Swartout is now in charge of the mission and proposes to extend the work of teaching and preaching to the West Coast tribes, and hopes with the government aid to establish another school in Barclay Sound on the It-tat-so Reserve of the Ewlh-u-ilh-laht tribe. I visited the Nituahts and Paheenahs twice this year in January and June, there being some trouble with the Pacheena tribe about land; this is now satisfactorily settled, as soon as the Indian Reserve Commissioner pays his promised visit, by giving the Indians a fishing station up the river.

At the Clo-oose Village I found the Rev. W. Stone, who is in charge of the new Methodist Mission at that place. He accompanied me on my visit to Pacheena and other villages, and I was able to be of some use to him as interpreter. On my second visit I found him established with his wife and family in an Indian cottage and teaching and preaching in an Indian rancherie. The lumber was on the ground for a residence, and he hoped to get the mission built this summer on land adjoining the village, which was given to him by the tribe and granted by the department for the purpose. Mr. Stone seems to be an earnest worker and was well received by the Indians, who are very anxious to have their children taught. At the meeting of the tribe I held there, an old chief made a speech welcoming him, but said, "You are too late to change the hearts of the old people, but may do what you like with the children and young people." Mr. Stone hopes to have a Christian village at Clo-oose; this year three Indians of that place have built comfortable frame cottages and two others are in process of construction.

At Heshquiaht Roman Catholic Mission most of the men were away sealing; several new cottages have been built there since my last visit. The standard of morality is higher among the Heshquiahts than in the other West Coast tribes. The young men are married in church and keep to their wives, and when they are away sealing the women and children stay at home instead of travelling to the canneries, and therefore do not contract a liking for liquor, which leads to many other evils. Last autumn, during the absence of the Rev. Father Brabant, the resident priest, a sloop went into the harbour, and, after giving away some liquor, took some on shore for sale. Three of the Heshquiaht Roman Catholic Indians seized the liquor and kept it till the rev. father returned and gave it into his charge to be handed to the agent. These men on the recommendation of Mr. Superintendent Vowell were generously rewarded by the department. The general health of the Indians has been good, but lung diseases are prevalent among the children and young men. The superintendent visited my agency in November; the weather was bad for travelling, but he visited the reserves at Alberni and the Indian fishing streams at Kleecoot Lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HARRY GUILLOD,

Agent.

ST. JOSEPH'S MISSION, WILLIAM'S LAKE, B. C., July 26th, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report of the William's Lake Industrial School for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894.

I am happy to state that the past year has been one of advancement both at school and at outside exercises.

The conduct and the general behaviour of the pupils has been satisfactory. The health of the children in general has been good: only one boy had to leave on account of sore eyes.

All the pupils have made great progress in writing, reading and arithmetic. The more advanced of the boys have been taught, this year, the first rudiments of grammar and the general outlines of geography. Amongst the boys, the Indian language is a thing of the past: English is the order of the day, but I must confess that their pronunciation is not yet perfect, although improving slowly all the time. Amongst the girls the English language does not take as well as amongst the boys. The girls take no pride in being able to speak English.

Last winter we purchased a set of brass instruments, and the band boys, twelve in number, made good progress and were able to play a few tunes with credit; unfortunately the best boys have left us just now, so we are as badly off as in the beginning.

The general occupation of the boys, during the summer months, has been gardening and milking, sometimes helping at the hay, and, during the winter months, sawing and splitting firewood for the establishment. Besides, six of the boys have been constantly employed in the harness shop and under the direction of Mr. Horan have repaired harnesses and saddles, mended shoes and helped to turn out a fine set of new harness and some new saddles. Mr. Horan is proud of his apprentices.

Mr. Pourtois, whose services we secured last spring, has charge of the blacksmith's and carpenter's shops; so far he has only two apprentices. With the help of his boys he turned out some fine pieces of furniture, repaired a cart for the mission and some wagons for the neighbours.

The girls have been exercised in all domestic work; in turn, two by two, they take their places in the kitchen and there, under the direction of Mrs. Horan, they acquire a very useful knowledge of cooking, baking, etc. In the same way they attend the dairy and, under Mrs. Richardson, learn to turn out good butter. Besides, they have been taught knitting, sewing, mending and making their own dresses.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. M. J. LEJACQ, *O.M.I.*,

Principal.

KAMLOOPS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, B. C., 1st August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

Attendance and Conduct.

The number of pupils authorized is only twenty-five, and the attendance during the year was twenty-five: thirteen boys and twelve girls. One boy deserted and I refused to take him back. Two girls, being of a weakly constitution, were discharged. They were immediately replaced by more desirable pupils. The conduct of the pupils in general was satisfactory.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Health.

The health of the pupils has been good. In one case only the visit of the doctor was thought necessary. The child was suffering from heart disease and was sent home. Two boys, who had ulcers in the legs, were allowed to go home for a few days. They returned greatly improved, and now enjoy good health.

Class Work.

During the winter the boys attended school from nine o'clock to a quarter past twelve in the morning, and the girls from two to five in the afternoon. In the summer time the boys go to school in the afternoon, and the girls before noon. Besides these regular hours, another hour in the evening is devoted by the boys to class-work during the winter.

On the whole the pupils have made satisfactory progress, as the following statement of their present standing in class will show : standard II., one; standard III., seven; standard IV., fifteen; standard V., one; standard VI., one. It must be remembered that the school has been in operation only since April, 1893. Three pupils, however, had previously attended school.

Manual Labour.

Owing to the want of shops, trades could not be taught regularly. However, three boys have acquired some practical knowledge of carpentering, by helping the foreman in the erection of outbuildings. The boys were employed chiefly in clearing and fencing land, gardening and making the improvements described below. From four to five hours, according to the season, were devoted every week day to manual labour. The half holiday allowed by the rules on Saturdays was not kept here.

The girls were taught cooking, baking, sewing and other branches of house-keeping, under the kind and efficient direction of the sisters. They make very satisfactory progress. Four learn lace-making, and show great aptitude for that kind of work.

Farm and Garden.

The school reserve is said to contain three hundred and twenty acres, but the greater part of it is unfit for cultivation, owing to the sandy or gravelly nature of the soil, or to the want of water for irrigation. There are only a few acres of good bottom land, covered with willows and poplars, whereon a good crop could be raised; but this part of the reserve is subject to periodical overflows from the Thompson River. Last fall and winter the boys cleared and fenced in about four acres. In the spring, potatoes, beans, pease, and all kinds of vegetables were planted. In May the crop looked very promising, when the unprecedented high water, which will cause the spring of 1894 to be long remembered in British Columbia, came to destroy all our work and our hopes of raising an ample supply of roots and vegetables for the use of the institution. A dyke, sufficient to protect the land in ordinary years, had been built in the spring, but, like the more expensive dykes built in other parts of the country, it proved insufficient against the high water of this year. All the cultivated and cultivable land was overflowed; not a single spot was left dry. The potato field and vegetable garden were inundated by no less than seven feet of water. The fences were carried away and the crops completely destroyed. As soon as the water subsided, we started to repair the damage done. The fences were re-built, and potatoes and other vegetables were planted; but the ground was too wet and could not be worked properly, and probably the yield will be light, though the new crop looks well. A plot of ground was prepared and fenced in, near the barn, for a small fruit garden. About two hundred currant, raspberry and goosberry bushes, and also tomatoes, melons, garden lemons were planted. This garden was not overflowed, but the bushes suffered greatly from the extremely dry weather and hot winds which prevailed here during the spring and summer.

Improvements.

The improvements made during the year, besides the above mentioned clearing and fencing of land, are as follows :—

1. The barn and stables, 20 x 50, with additions 10 x 20 for implement shed and hen house, were completed and the outside walls whitewashed.
2. A commodious root-cellar, 24 x 16 was constructed ; it is lined inside with cedar planks, and is shingle-roofed ; the ceiling is covered with saw-dust two feet deep.
3. Part of the reserve was fenced with the lumber bought for that purpose.
4. A neat picket fence was built around the girls' yard and painted.
5. Three porches were erected and painted.
6. The outside walls of the main building were repainted.
7. A well thirty feet deep was dug near the river ; a trench, three hundred feet long and three feet deep, was dug to lay the pipes in. The pump is operated by horse power, and thus a sufficient supply of water is conveyed to the building.

Owing to delays occasioned by the high water, the annex authorized by the department could not be built ; but stones were hauled from the mountain side, and the foundation, three feet deep, was laid by the foreman, who, though not a mason by trade, made a very good job of it. Considering that the boys are few in number and very young, the amount of work done is surprising.

Holidays.

Difficulty was experienced in complying with the wise instructions of the department concerning holidays ; the pupils and the Indians were simply told that no holidays would be granted, and no complaints were heard on the subject. However, with permission of the department, relaxation from school work was granted for the period of three weeks. The school was held during that time, but a few hours, almost every day, were spent in gardening or hay-making. The rest of the time was occupied in fishing, taking walks, boating, etc. Some of the pupils were allowed to visit their parents for one or two days. It is decidedly a great advantage to keep the children under constant supervision during the whole year.

In conclusion, I would say that, all things considered, and in spite of the serious drawbacks caused by the inundation, we have reason to be satisfied with the good results obtained at the Kamloops Industrial School.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. M. CARION,

Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, METLAKAHTLA, B. C., 31st August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this report for the fiscal year ended the 30th June last, and also to forward an inventory of government property, on which is shown the whole receipts and expenditure of stores during the year, and the balances on hand at its close.

In the middle of winter measles broke out in the village and extended to this school, and I much regret having to report that a rather delicate boy, who was one of our brightest and best pupils, died from an attack of that epidemic followed by pneumonia.

The outbreak of measles and my own illness about that time to some extent interfered with the attendance of pupils and the work of instruction, but upon the whole

Department of Indian Affairs.

fair progress was made. The standing of the pupils educationally during the last quarter was as follows:—six were in the sixth standard, six in the fifth, one in the fourth, eight in the third, and one in the second.

The young pupils attended both sessions of the school daily, but those learning trades worked half the day, three hours, and attended class instruction the other half.

Trade instruction has been under the charge of Mr. James McGregor, a skilled mechanic, and he and the pupils have made some much needed improvements in this institution. To the main building they added two wings, and also made considerable alterations in the central part to bring it into harmony with these additions.

The wings are each 24 x 20 feet, and two stories high, but for want of materials they have not been finished inside. However, what has been done has greatly improved the appearance of the building and added much to our comfort and convenience.

The wing on the east side has a good store-room, also a room for the instructor and one for the cook, and these additions enabled me to dispense with the building rented from the Church Missionary Society.

The inside work of the other wing is, for want of lumber, unfinished.

The instructor and pupils also made fifteen window frames, ten window sashes, three rung ladders, one pair store steps, fitted the store-room with shelving, made several necessary alterations in the work shops, repaired buildings, roads and the pupils' shoes, grubbed stumps, and attended to the ordinary fatigue work of the school. Thirteen boys received instruction in carpentry, but four of these were not at that work for any length of time. Seven did some shoe-mending. The most of the trades boys show an aptitude for the work.

Dr. Vernon Ardagh and the ladies connected with the Church Missionary Society kindly continue their instruction of the pupils in the Sunday school.

My thanks are particularly due to the Rev. W. Hogan, the resident Church of England clergyman, for much valuable assistance given in the class-room during my illness. At the morning sessions of the school for many days Mr. Hogan took my place as teacher.

The conduct of the boys, with one exception, was satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN R. SCOTT,

Principal.

KOOTENAY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

ST. EUGENE MISSION, 1st July, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894, with a list of government property under my charge.

The school has been in a prosperous condition; the attendance regular throughout the year. Although a few cases of sickness and scrofula were recorded among our pupils, I may say that their general health has been good.

The sisters and instructors have, at all times, given a most favourable report of the behaviour of the children, who proved to be obedient, studious, assiduous in their work, kind and obliging to each other; such result is due greatly to the constant care, instruction and training which they receive; their duties being fully and plainly explained, they strive therefore to render their conduct conformable to the lessons laid before them. Although brought up with their people in idleness and in perfect ignorance of all sorts of work, the active life of this industrial school is soon cheerfully embraced by the new comers. The larger ones, of their own choice, are rarely inactive. The different teachers cultivate that commendable disposition not only in trying to render

them proficient in whatever work they engage, but in using every means possible to make them love their work and appreciate a useful life. They show a real desire to become qualified for some trade or employment, as they commence to understand that the roaming habits of their people will have soon to be done away with on account of the game becoming more and more scarce in this district.

The boys have had instructors in farming, gardening, carpentry and painting. Some of the older ones have made good school furniture, they have helped in building a bakery, a work shop, sheds for cattle, in enlarging the barn and stable, which now are of more service and have a better appearance, as the old buildings were too small. The work on the farm and in the garden has partly been done by the boys. They have planted fruit trees, cleared a few acres of land, kept the premises in perfect order.

The sisters work with the girls and teach them all kinds of domestic work. The senior girls receive training in turn in the kitchen, while the juniors, also in turn, render assistance in the cooking, baking, butter-making or whatever work has to be done. They are also thoroughly trained in the laundry. A considerable amount of sewing for the boys and for the girls, both by machine and by hand, has been performed by them in a satisfactory manner. One of the girls has a sewing machine which her father bought her on condition that she would make clothing for her mother and sisters when needed; she runs it to advantage.

They keep improving in their studies. They like their school. The most advanced read clearly and understandingly. Their orthography is tolerably good; some are gifted with excellent memory, they will easily commit any piece or lesson to memory or write from beginning to end anything related to them; but their intellect cannot favourably compare with their memory. English alone is spoken among the pupils. Those admitted at school when young easily get the correct pronunciation, which is so difficult to acquire for older ones.

During the season when the weather was inclement, the girls especially would find much pleasure and spend many an agreeable recreation in reading easy books. They receive regular lessons in vocal music.

The parents are taking more interest in the education of their children; two school examinations took place in their presence during which they appeared highly pleased to hear the children sing, speak dialogues, recite in concert, but above all to see them cipher.

The visits of the Indian agent greatly contribute to encourage the children. At the last and special visit of Mr. Galbraith, our agent, both boys and girls in their respective class-rooms were examined in reading, writing, composition, geography, arithmetic and recitations, in which they acquitted themselves very creditably, appearing quite at ease and giving good and sensible answers to the questions addressed to them.

Mr. Galbraith visited the premises and highly commended the good appearance of the farm, and of the large vegetable garden, also of the newly planted orchard, mostly all being the work of our boys.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

N. COCCOLA,
Principal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, KUPER ISLAND, B. C., July 15th, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my fourth annual report of the Kuper Island Industrial School, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1894, together with an inventory of all government property under my charge.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Attendance.

The number of pupils authorized by the department was thirty-seven, viz.: twenty-five boys and twelve girls ; and the average attendance was close to thirty-seven pupils.

Health.

The general health of the pupils has been good. Six of our boys had an attack of "la grippe," five of them were treated at the school and recovered, but one was taken home for treatment by his father and died.

Instruction.

Good progress was made in the class-room, especially in writing. I am happy to state that English is now the common language of the school: the Indian language is indeed seldom heard at the institution. During the winter months pleasant entertainments, composed of recitations, dialogues, monologues, songs and musical selections, were given for the benefit of the Indians, and made a very good impression upon the parents and friends of the pupils.

Conduct.

The conduct and general behaviour of the pupils has been satisfactory.

Brass Band.

Our brass band has continued to enjoy the public favour, and supplied at different times the music at agricultural shows and picnics. The musical talent of the boys was greatly appreciated by the public and reflects credit on Mr. Thompson, their instructor.

Farm and Garden.

All the boys receive instruction in farming and gardening. Great interest is manifested in this useful branch of industry, and, as in former years, each of the senior boys has his own flower and vegetable garden, which he cultivates during recess time. About ten acres of timber land have been slashed down by the boys and this land will in the course of time afford a large scope for farming operations.

Trades.

Six boys have taken lessons in shoemaking under the instructorship of Mr. J. M. Read. These boys have made commendable progress in their trade.

Mr. O. Gustafson, the instructor in carpentry, has four new apprentices. As they have received only a few weeks of instruction, little can be said of their ability.

Girls' Department.

The progress made in the various branches connected with this department has been very gratifying. The girls are very industrious and ambitious of excelling one-another; they have been taught cooking, baking, sewing, knitting, washing and all kinds of house and kitchen duties.

Last fall our pupils received four prizes at the Duncan's agricultural show, seven prizes at the Provincial exhibition held at New Westminster, and one award at the Chicago World's Fair.

In conclusion, I may say that the rev. sisters, assisted by Mrs. Thompson, deserve great credit for the able manner in which they have performed their various duties. Throughout the year the dormitories, the dining halls, reception and school-rooms, kitchen, pantry and laundry, were a picture of cleanliness and good order.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. DONCKELE,

Principal.

REGINA, 8th October, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my inspection of Protestant schools in the North-west Territories since my last annual report of the 7th of October, 1893, which ended with the report of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, and my next commenced with schools in Battleford Agency.

Red Pheasant Day School

was inspected October 18th, 1893. Mrs. Price is teacher. Number of pupils present, thirteen; number of children of school age on reserve, twenty-seven; number enrolled, twenty; average attendance for last quarter, fourteen; eight in standard I., six in standard II., two in standard III., and four in standard IV.

Building in good repair and comfortable; school material sufficient. Knitting, sewing, crochet work and basket-making are the industries that are being taught the children.

The examination of the classes did not show much improvement over the previous year. Irregular attendance was given as a reason for not having a better showing.

The children were clean and fairly well clothed. The school is in connection with the Church of England.

Little Pine's Day School

was inspected on October 25th, 1893. C. A. Lindsay, teacher. Number of pupils present, fourteen; number of school age on reserve, nineteen; number enrolled, eighteen; average attendance for last quarter, twelve; six in standard I., five in standard II., and seven ungraded.

The building has been willowed and plastered, and was in good repair and comfortable. The ceiling had been sheeted with dressed lumber; school material sufficient. Knitting, mending, making baskets (some very neat ones were shown), compose the industrial work.

The examination showed progress, and Mr. Lindsay was taking pains to bring the pupils forward.

The school is under the auspices of the Church of England.

Thunderchild's Day School

was inspected on the 27th of October, 1893. C. T. Desmarais, teacher. Number of pupils present, eleven; number of children who should attend this school, eighteen; number, enrolled eighteen; average attendance last quarter, twelve; standard I., thirteen; standard II., two; standard III., three.

The building had been willowed and plastered on the outside and in. The place around the school was not as tidy as it should have been, and more care might have been taken of the material, which was plentiful.

Examination of the classes showed fair progress, Mr. Desmarais being a good teacher.

The school is in connection with the Church of England.

Some of the pupils make baskets, straw hats, and do a good deal of knitting.

Moosomin's Day School

was inspected on the 27th of October, 1893. Miss Applegarth, teacher. Number of pupils present, fourteen; number of children of school age on reserve, fourteen; number enrolled, fourteen; average attendance last quarter, ten; graded as follows:—standard I., two; standard II., five; standard III., three; standard IV., two; standard V., one; ungraded, one.

The building had been willowed and plastered, and the ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber, and the outside and inside whitewashed.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The school was clean and comfortable. The pupils were clean and neatly dressed, and discipline was excellent, and the examination proved that Miss Applegarth was a faithful and competent teacher.

Considerable work was done also in the industrial department, sewing, repairing, knitting, making mats, plaiting. The little girls make all their own dresses and boys' clothing.

The parents also come for the purpose of being taught some of the industries. This school was doing very satisfactory work.

Battleford Industrial School

was inspected on 17th November, 1893.

Mr. Fenwick, assistant principal, teacher of the boys, and Miss Smith, teacher of the girls; number on roll, one hundred and eight.

The work was going on in a most satisfactory manner, and is more fully referred to in my report on agencies. The Rev. Thomas Clarke is principal, and the school is in connection with the Church of England.

ONION LAKE AGENCY.

Onion Lake boarding and day school, under the auspices of the Church of England, Mr. Mathewson, missionary, and Mrs. Mathewson, teacher. Number of pupils present, eleven; number of children of Church of England parents on the reserve, fourteen; number on roll, thirteen (six treaty and seven non-treaty); attendance during quarter, twelve; graded: standard I., seven; standard II., four; standard III., one.

School material sufficient. The new building is fully described in my report of agencies.

The examination showed satisfactory progress. The industrial work consists of knitting, sewing, cooking, and regular house duties, on the part of the girls, who also make their own dresses.

The boys are taught carpentry, tanning, gardening, etc. The pupils were clean, and the place had a comfortable and home-like appearance, and Mr. and Mrs. Mathewson were much interested in their work, and were not without proof of satisfactory results.

The new wing to the building is 32 x 24, boys' and girls' dormitory 16 x 24 each, kitchen 18 x 12, school-room 16 x 24, dining-room 16 x 17.

SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.

White Fish Lake Day School

was inspected on 14th December, 1893. Miss Annie Whitelaw, teacher. Number present, ten; number of children of school age on reserve, twenty-five; on roll, twenty-five; average attendance last quarter, eight.

A number of the best pupils of this school were drafted during the year to Red Deer Industrial School.

Standard I., eight; standard II., four; standard III., four; standard IV., two. School material sufficient, and nothing was asked for.

The Methodist Mission supplies the chief part of the books and other material. The school building is a new one, having been built during the year. It is 20 x 22, with good porch and open chimney; ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber.

The room was nicely decorated with evergreens and pictures, giving it a cheerful and bright appearance, and it is to be regretted that more of our teachers have not the taste to do more in this line.

The examination was very satisfactory, and fully confirmed the opinion already formed of Miss Whitelaw, as being painstaking and efficient in her work. The industries here were a pleasing feature, all the pupils being taught to do something—boys and girls alike.

The articles made were on hand and were exceedingly well made : Peter Stamp made mufflers and cuffs ; Annie Sinclair made shoes ; H. Steinhauer made shoes ; Annie Bull made mitts ; Jeannie Apow made mitts and shoes ; Susan Keweekuptuwago made stockings ; Annie Keweekuptuwago made shoes ; Emma Balshaw made cuffs and shoes ; Angelo Seenum made cuffs and shoes ; Ann Gordon, (five years old), made cuffs ; Eliza Bull made shoes ; Emma Stanley made cuffs ; Morley Steinhauer made cuffs ; Emma Baldhead made cuffs ; and others, plaiting straw for hats and baskets. The pupils were clean and neat, and discipline was good. School in connection with Methodist Church.

Good Fish Lake Day School

was visited on several days, but, owing to repairs not being completed, the school was closed from the 10th November until the 17th December.

When the work was commenced, number of children on reserve, twenty-eight ; number on roll, twenty-eight ; average attendance for last quarter, reported, ten ; twenty-one in standard I., four in standard II., and three in standard III. Material on hand sufficient. Peter Erasmus is the teacher. The building has been repaired, roof reshingled, and ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber, with tar paper between. Windows were enlarged, and new doors put on, a new porch was being put on also. The examination was unsatisfactory, and did not show that much care had been bestowed on the pupils since I was last there. This school is also in connection with the Methodist Church. No industries had been taught. The teacher was well paid, as he was getting three hundred dollars government grant and three hundred and fifty dollars from the mission.

Hunter's Day School,

Saddle Lake Reserve, was inspected on December 22nd, 1893, W. A. Foy, teacher. Number of pupils present, seven ; number of children of school age on reserve, nineteen ; number on roll, eighteen ; school material plentiful, a good supply having been furnished by the mission.

The building is a good one, and was in good repair. It is used also for Sunday services, but it is too far from the bulk of the pupils, and efforts were being made to have it removed to a more central locality.

No industries had been carried on, but a beginning was to be made. Salary of teacher five hundred dollars, including government grant. Eight are in standard I, four in standard II., four in standard III., and two in standard IV.. The examination showed fair progress ; a number of the best scholars had been taken to Red Deer School. Average attendance for last quarter, eight.

EDMONTON AGENCY.

The Presbyterian Boarding-school on Enoch's Reserve was closed at time of my inspection of the agency, and the teacher, Mr. Wellbourn, had accepted a position in the public school, Edmonton. It was expected the school would soon be re-opened, however.

Day School on Paul's Reserve,

White Whale Lake, in connection with the Methodist Church, was inspected on January 18th, 1894. Rev. Mr. Somerset, teacher, in the absence of a regular teacher, who was expected in a few days. Number of pupils present, eight ; number of children of school age on reserve, thirty-eight ; number enrolled, thirty eight ; average attendance for quarter, six ; no industries. The examination was fairly satisfactory, but it is impossible for satisfactory progress to be made with irregular attendance. The building is a good one, being roomy and well lighted. Children fairly clean. Pupils all in standard I. Discipline fair.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Day School (Roman Catholic) on Joseph's Reserve,

Lac Ste. Anne, by request of the agent, Mr. DeCazes, was inspected on 20th January, 1894. Number of pupils present, six ; number of children on the reserve of school age, thirty-eight ; enrolled, thirty-eight. The school has been closed from 17th June, 1893, to 2nd January, 1894, when it was re-opened with a roll of nine. Average attendance for month, six. Material on hand sufficient. Building a fair one, some repairs were needed, which I reported to the commissioner.

HOBBEWA AGENCY.

Day school on Louis Bull's Reserve, in connection with the Methodist Church, was inspected on February 2nd, 1894. Jas. A. Youmans, teacher. Number of pupils present, two ; number of children of school age on reserve, nine ; on roll, nine ; average attendance for last quarter, three. Parents away fishing, was the reason given for non-attendance and indifference on the part of parents. Seven are in standard I., and two in standard II. ; school material plentiful. Building uncomfortable, only partly white-washed ; cotton sent for the ceiling had never been put on, nor had the school been willowed and plastered as recommended. Porch has been re-arranged, but not completed.

Some knitting has been done—socks, mitts, etc., plaiting for straw hats, etc.

Day School on Sampson's Reserve,

in connection with the Methodist Church, was inspected on February 5th, 1894 ; Miss Hannah Shaw, teacher. Number of pupils present, thirteen ; number of children of school age on reserve, thirty-three ; number enrolled, twenty-six ; average attendance last quarter, seven. Fifteen are in standard I., ten in standard II., one in standard III. Examination was satisfactory, and proved Miss Shaw to be a careful teacher.

Knitting stockings, mitts, making aprons, etc. The pupils were clean and fairly well clothed.

It is impossible for children to study in a cold place, and Miss Shaw was therefore labouring under difficulties. Material on hand sufficient.

Red Deer Industrial School,

in connection with the Methodist Church, was inspected on 19th February, 1894. Number of pupils present, forty-four ; eighteen in standard I., ten in standard II., ten in standard III., six in standard IV.

Rev. John Nelson, principal ; Rev. R. B. Steinhauer, teacher of boys and girls.

The order of school work is as follows:—Morning—opening, 9.10 ; reading, 4th class, 9.35 ; geography, 3rd class, 10 ; reading, 2nd class, 10.20 ; reading, 1st class A, 10.40 ; reading, 1st class B, 11 ; arithmetic, 4th class, 11.20 ; arithmetic, 3rd class, 11.40 ; arithmetic, 2nd class, 12. Afternoon—composition, 4th class, 1.30 ; arithmetic, 1st class, 2 ; composition, 3rd class, 2.20 ; dictation, 2nd class, 3 ; history, 4th class, 3.20.

This school was opened for pupils on 14th July, 1893.

The pupils were making good progress ; discipline satisfactory. Fuller particulars of this institution are given in my report of agencies and reserves.

STONY RESERVE.

Day School in Bear's Paw Village

was inspected on March 13th, 1894. E. R. Steinhauer, teacher. Number of children of school age on reserve, fifty-six ; number on roll, forty-seven ; average attendance for past three months, eight ; and for past nine months, 16.9 ; standard I., twenty-seven ; standard II., twelve ; standard III., five ; standard IV., three.

The families being nearly all away, there were no pupils present the day I was there, and I was under the impression that not sufficient interest was taken in this school. Material was sufficient.

The building is a good one, and there is a wide field for a prosperous school, but it will require more life thrown into it by both farmer and teacher than has been done in the past year or two. The school is in connection with the Methodist Church.

Day School in Jarob's Village

was inspected on March 14th, 1894. George E. Garvin, teacher; number of pupils present, twenty; number of children of school age in district, fifty-six; number enrolled, fifty-six; average attendance for last quarter, twenty-two; fifty-three in standard I., three in standard II. School material sufficient, and partly supplied by the mission. The pupils were clean, but had to wear blankets in school, which is not desirable; but had not enough clothing to dispense with blankets. The building is a new one, log, shingled roof, size 34 x 24, porch 10 x 12. The walls of the school are wainscoted four feet high all around. Brick open chimney, which is good for ventilation. A ten acre field is fenced in as a play-ground. The building is a roomy and comfortable one, and the pupils were making fair progress. Mr. Garvin holds a second-class certificate for Ontario and the Territories; school in connection with the Methodist Church.

The McDougall Orphanage

was inspected on March 16th, 1894. W. G. Blewett, teacher, holds a second-class certificate for Ontario. Number of pupils present, thirty-eight; nineteen in standard I., seven in standard II., twelve in standard III. The of supply books and other material was good, only a few things having been asked for.

Discipline and order very good. The general working of the orphanage is fully referred to in my report on agencies and reserves, and I need only add here that this was one of the best conducted schools I had visited, and the pupils were making capital progress under Mr. Blewett's able teaching. The orphanage is under the auspices of the Methodist Church.

SARCEE AGENCY.

The Boarding and Day School (St. Barnabas Boys' Home),

under the auspices of the Church of England, was inspected on March 22nd, 1894. P. E. Stocken, teacher; number of pupils present, thirteen; six paid boarders and seven as day scholars, but all board in the home; two in standard I., eleven in standard II.

School material was plentiful, the books, &c., from the school at the upper village having been added to the list, and the upper school closed.

Rev. Gibbon-Stocken is principal of the mission, and S. J. Stocken is manager of the home.

The boys were well dressed and looked neat and clean, and I noticed much improvement in their advancement generally. The examination showed good progress also. The home is more fully described in my report on agencies.

The school building is too small, and is badly ventilated, and efforts were to be made for a new and better building. It is also used for church services.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

The Day School at Eagle Rib's Village

was inspected on March 29th, 1894. Mr. John Mahood, teacher; number of pupils present, seven; number of children of school age in village, fourteen; number enrolled, fourteen. More names were down on the register, but they were only visitors from other villages, and only came occasionally; average attendance for quarter, nine.

The discipline was unsatisfactory; school material sufficient; pupils not as clean as they should be; building is a very good one, and has been newly painted.

The teacher would have to get better control of his pupils before a success would be made of this school. The chief, Eagle Rib, promised to assist in making the boys behave better. The school is in connection with the Church of England. Thirteen were in standard I., and one in standard II. The examination showed no progress whatever.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Day School on Many-shot at's Village.

On account of the unsafe condition of the ice, it was impossible to cross the river the attempt was made, but it nearly ended in the drowning of one of the horses. Spencer Collins is the teacher ; number of children that should attend this school, seven ; number on roll, fifteen. But some families have removed to other villages, and it was thought that the school would also be removed to where a better attendance could be secured.

The building is an old Indian house and not at all suitable, being dark and small.

A few things were required in the way of material. Some of the children of this village attend St. John's Home.

The St. John's Home

was inspected on 2nd April, 1894. Rev. Mr. Tims is principal ; H. F. Baker, teacher of senior classes, and W. G. White, master and teacher of junior classes. Number of pupils present, twenty-three. There were thirty-two boarders, but some were laid up with measles. The number of children of school age in the district is seventy-six ; number enrolled, sixty-five, including boarding and day scholars, the latter being irregular in their attendance. Fifty-six are in standard I., seven in standard II., and two in standard III.

The examination was fairly satisfactory ; but, owing to the prevalence of measles, the children were not so bright and quick in their work as on former occasions.

The new school building is a handsome one. One room is 30 x 20, sixteen feet ceiling, six windows. A second room is 20 x 15, four windows, a sliding door between the two, so that all can be thrown into one when desired. The porch entrance has one window. There is an open chimney, and the school is heated by a furnace. There is a belfry and bell.

Some very good baskets are made by the boys. The whole institution was in good shape, and is more fully referred to in my report on agencies and reserves. The school material on hand was sufficient.

The home is under the control of the Church of England.

BLOOD AGENCY.

The Day School at Bull Horn Village

was inspected on April 16th, 1894. A. F. H. Mills, teacher. Number of pupils present, thirteen ; number of children of school age in village, fifteen ; number enrolled, fifteen ; average attendance for last quarter, twelve. Some pupils from this village are attending St. John's Home, Elkhorn, and High River Industrial School. All are in standard I.

Material sufficient ; building in good condition and comfortable.

Discipline fair ; progress might be better. Rag mats and knitting are the industries followed.

School is in connection with the Church of England.

Day School at Red Crow's Village

was inspected on April 19th, 1894. W. R. Haynes, teacher. Number of pupils present, thirteen ; number of children of school age in village, twenty-five ; number enrolled, seventeen ; all in standard I.

Examination was satisfactory, and showed Mr. Haynes to be a competent teacher. Industrial work quite a feature—Sarah made mitts, Mary and Jennie ditto, Susan made trousers, May, Susie and Kate made leggings, Agnes, Alice and Sarah and others made dresses.

School material sufficient. School building in good repair, and comfortable. A new house had been built for the teacher, and it was a model of neatness and good taste.

Mrs. Haynes teaches the girls at the house how to sew, knit and other work. The whole working of this school was carried on in a satisfactory manner, and the secret lay in the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Haynes were interested in the work. School is in connection with the Church of England.

Boarding School (St. Paul's Home for Boys and Girls)

was inspected on April 23rd, 1894. Miss Wilson, teacher for the girls, and Mr. McAnally for the boys; J. Hewson, instructor in gardening.

Present, forty-nine; number on roll, forty-nine.

	Girls.	Boys.
Standard I.....	20	25
Standard II.....	1	..
Standard III.....	3	..
	—	—
	24	25

School material sufficient. Some needles, yarn, etc., were asked for.

The new school building is a neat and commodious one. The boys' end is 32 x 20, sixteen foot ceiling, ventilation good, a brick chimney and open fire-place; heated by furnace.

The other end, for girls' school, is 20 x 15, with sliding doors between the two rooms. There is a chancel next the girls' end, 20 x 10, also with sliding doors, so that the whole can be thrown into one for church services. There is a belfry and a good bell, the gift of some eastern friends.

The examination was highly satisfactory and proved Miss Wilson to be a most efficient and painstaking teacher; and the boys, although only recently admitted, were making good progress under Mr. McAnally. The whole institution is fully described in my report on Blood Agency.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

Day School at Bull Shield's Village

was inspected on April 30th, 1894. H. George Hewson, teacher, who commenced on April 1st, and this was his first experience in teaching. Pupils present, nine; number of children in the village of school age, thirty; number on roll, thirty; average attendance, five; all in standard I.; examination unsatisfactory.

The school material was short in some things, but these were on the way; building in fair order; porch required to be floored. An open chimney had been put in. Rag mats are made by some of the pupils.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

PIEGAN AGENCY.

Boarding and Day School (St. Peter's Home)

was inspected on May 8th, 1894. Mr. John Alfred Mason, teacher. Rev. Mr. Hinchliffe is principal of the home and mission. Number of pupils present, twenty-eight; number of children of school age in district, thirty-six; number on roll, thirty-two; thirty-one in standard I., and one in standard II.; school material sufficient.

Examination satisfactory. The pupils were clean and well clothed, and the discipline was very good.

The school-room is rather cramped for thirty-two pupils, and it was proposed to build a new school-house, and use the old one as a work-shop for shoemaking.

The whole institution is fully described in my report on the Piegan Agency. I was much pleased with the whole work of this place.

The home is under the control of the Church of England.

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Regina Industrial School

was inspected on June 15th, 1894, and other days. D. C. Munroe, teacher in senior divisions, and Miss L. Russell in the junior divisions; number of pupils present, one hundred and sixteen; number on roll, one hundred and eighteen, classified as follows: standard I., fifty-three; standard II., twenty-five; standard III., twenty-five; standard IV., fifteen; total, one hundred and eighteen.

School material sufficient for present use, but a supply was asked for the year's requirements.

The senior division is divided into six classes, three in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, and the studies as laid down in the new programme are strictly followed. The examination of the different classes showed that the work had been thorough, and I considered the progress made to be highly satisfactory.

The junior division is divided into eight classes, four in the forenoon and four in the afternoon. The pupils here also showed considerable proficiency in arithmetic, reading, spelling, composition, &c., and the progress made was most satisfactory. Specimens of writing accompanied my report, which were highly creditable.

Mr. Munroe and Miss Russell are both accomplished and capable teachers. Rev. A. J. McLeod is principal of the institution, and attends to the religious training of the pupils as well as the management generally, all of which is fully referred to in my annual report on agencies.

The school is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

CARLTON AGENCY.

The Day School at Sandy Lake

was inspected on July 13th, 1894. Wm. R. Drever, teacher. Number of pupils present, eighteen; number of children of school age on reserve, twenty-three; number enrolled, eighteen; average attendance for last quarter, eleven; thirteen in standard I., five in standard II.; school material sufficient; examination satisfactory.

The building is in good repair and comfortable. It has been wainscoted three feet high all around.

The industries consist of making bark and other baskets, and brooms; knitting, and the boys do some gardening. The children were clean and fairly well clothed, except in foot-gear.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

The Day School on Mistawasis' Reserve

was inspected on July 16th, 1894. Miss McIntosh, teacher. Number of pupils present, six; parents being absent was the reason given for so small an attendance; number of children of school age on reserve, twenty-six; number enrolled, twenty-six, sixteen of whom are in treaty and ten non-treaty; average attendance of both for last quarter, eight; material sufficient, except one or two articles asked for.

Twenty-one in standard I., and five in standard II.; examination fairly satisfactory.

Building has been reshingled and painted; ceiling sheeted with dressed lumber; new floor put on; newly plastered and whitewashed, and is now a comfortable place.

Mending and sewing, and making baskets and straw hats would be commenced after vacation. Yarn for knitting was asked for. This school was in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

Day School on Sturgeon Lake Reserve

was inspected on July 24th. This school has been closed since April 20th, 1894. Mr. J. F. D. Parker is the teacher. A new building has been put up for boarders, and it was expected to be opened very shortly with ten or twelve boarders and some day

scholars. I took a list of the school material and furniture. This school is in connection with the Church of England.

Mr. Parker acts as missionary and lay reader, and is doing good work among these Indians, who have been neglected in this branch for some time past.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

Day School on John Smith's Reserve

was inspected on July 31st, 1894. Miss Wilson, teacher. Number of pupils present, thirteen; number of children of school age on reserve, twenty-two; number on roll, twenty-two. School had been closed for vacation since end of June, but the children were gathered for examination. Nine are in standard I., four in standard II., eight in standard III., and one in standard IV.

The examination was very satisfactory, and proved that Miss Wilson was as interested as ever in the advancement of her pupils. Material on hand sufficient.

Building was very clean, and had been newly plastered and whitewashed, with painted roof; looked very well. One or two slight improvements were recommended, and I understand that the agent was authorized to have them done. These would make the building much warmer in cold weather.

Considerable industrial work is done: straw hats, jackets for themselves, dresses, baskets. A few good ones were shown, mitts and stockings, bark baskets, &c.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

Day School on James Smith's Reserve

was visited on August 4th, 1894, but it had been closed since October, 1893. There are twenty children of school age on the reserve, and twenty more at Big Head's, about six miles distant.

The building is a good one, and material in the way of furniture, books, &c., was ample for immediate work.

I recommend that this school should be opened at once.

It is in connection with the Church of England.

Day School on Sioux Reserve, near Prince Albert,

was in vacation at the time of my visit. Miss Cameron is the teacher. Number of children of school age in the vicinity, forty; number on roll, twenty-three; fifteen in standard I., five in standard II., one in standard III., and two in standard IV.

School material sufficient, chiefly supplied by the Presbyterian mission, with which the school is connected.

The building is a good one, and it is proposed to remove it to the new reservation to be occupied by the band, in which case the teacher will reside on the reserve.

Knitting, sewing; the boys make their own socks. The women of the reserve come also after school hours and are taught to make dresses, bread, butter and other household work; baskets are made also; the teacher often waits until six o'clock to attend to these women.

PAS AGENCY.

Day School on Cumberland Reserve

was inspected on September 1st, 1894. James Settee, jr., teacher. Number of pupils present, twenty-four; number of children of school age on reserve, thirty-seven; number enrolled, thirty-seven; all in standard I.; thirty-five are treaty, and two non-treaty; average attendance last quarter, fourteen.

This school has only been one year in operation, and, up to the time of my inspection, no material whatever had been supplied, and the teacher had to write cards with

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letters, so as to bring the pupils forward in the way of learning the alphabet, and to read and understand numbers.

The school is held in the church. The walls are up for a school building, but it was thought not to be central enough, and some logs were prepared last winter for a building at another point, and use the other one for a teacher's house, but evidently nothing will be done before another year.

Mr. Settee is an energetic teacher, and, considering that he has been handicapped by the want of proper equipment, the progress the children were making was satisfactory, and prospects for a good school were encouraging.

Some new desks and benches had arrived. The pupils are bright and intelligent-looking. The girls were fairly well dressed, but the boys were ragged.

The biscuits supplied for the mid-day meal were much relished by the children, and I was sorry for the two little half-breed children who were passed by when biscuits were distributed, rules being so strict that none but treaty children could get them.

The two little things made wistful looks at the biscuits, but had to content themselves with books only. The school is in connection with the Church of England.

The Day School at the Pas,

south side of the river, was inspected on 5th September, 1894. Robert Bear, teacher a graduate of Emmanuel College, Prince Albert. Number of pupils present, thirty ; number of children of school age in the vicinity, forty-seven ; number enrolled, thirty-seven ; average attendance last quarter, twenty-six ; twenty-four in standard I., nine in standard II., four in standard III.

School well supplied with material ; some might have been given to Cumberland school until their own arrived. The distance between the two schools is eighty miles.

The building is roomy, but the logs in the walls are bulging out, and it has to be propped up on one side and one end, and it would only be a waste of money to attempt to repair it.

Logs were being got out for a new building, the inside sheeting in the old one could be used for lining the new school.

The building is 26 x 20, porch 12 x 12, thatch roof. It was clean, good use is made of the soap sent here ; there are basins and towels, combs, etc., and the children have to wash their faces and hands in the porch before going into school.

There is no open chimney, and ventilation is by opening windows in summer, and removing some of the boards of the upper floor in winter, otherwise the place would be stifling. The examination was satisfactory in reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, composition, and other exercises as laid down in the programme. The reading was done in a drawling style, but the teacher was making the pupils pronounce the words more distinctly. Knitting stockings is done by the girls, and yarn and needles were supplied for that purpose. The hours of work are from 9 to 12, and 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

The school is in connection with the Church of England, and is doing excellent work among these children, some of them being very clean.

The discipline was excellent. The desks are long ones, and one on each side facing the walls the whole length of the room.

Four non-treaty children attend this school and are now included in the number enrolled. The biscuits are much appreciated here also. Mr. Bear is a careful and capable teacher.

Day School at Big Eddy,

north side of the river, was inspected on 6th September, 1894. Louis Cochrane, teacher, graduate of Emmanuel College. Number of pupils present, twenty-two ; number of children of school age in vicinity, fifty-four ; number enrolled, thirty-four ; twenty-one in standard I., eight in standard II., three in standard III., two in standard IV. ; average attendance last quarter, twenty-three.

Abundant supply of school material. A child's book compiled by Mr. Agent Reader was found very useful in teaching the younger pupils.

The building is a good one, 24 x 18; porch, 9 x 12; roof is thatched and required some repairs, otherwise the building is in good repair and clean.

Logs are on the ground for a new school, but to my mind the present one, with the repairs to the roof, is good for some years yet, and the logs could be used for some other purpose.

The examination of the different classes was very satisfactory. Some of the boys in standard IV. would make their mark in any school.

I consider this was the best school so far inspected, and Mr. Cochrane reflected credit on Emmanuel College, where he received his training.

Knitting stockings, cuffs, &c., commenced two weeks ago; had no yarn before that time. Articles made are kept by the teacher, and distributed to the children when winter sets in.

The desks here are facing the wall on both sides, the whole length of the room.

There is a good well near the school, which is a convenience.

The school is prettily situated on a high ridge, about half a mile from the river, and about five miles from the Pas, or Hudson's Bay post, and is central for every child on this part of the reserve.

Biscuits are a great help to the school here also.

It was particularly pleasing to notice the interest taken in these schools by both pupils and parents, and I took the opportunity to compliment them on this feature of the work.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

Day School on Chemawawin Reserve,

eighty miles further down the river, was inspected on September 12th, 1894. Thomas Lamb, teacher, who has had eight years' experience in teaching in England, commenced work here August 6th, 1894. Number of pupils present, twenty-three; number of children of school age on reserve, thirty-five; number enrolled, thirty-three; nineteen in standard I., eleven in standard II., three in standard III.; average attendance, twenty-two.

Material was inadequate for the proper conducting of the school, and a requisition had been forwarded for the necessary articles.

The building is log, 24 x 18, and has to be propped up. Logs were on the ground for a new building. The school has no porch.

The examination was satisfactory, and Mr. Lamb was proving himself to be competent, and was much interested in the work.

The building needed to be plastered and whitewashed for the winter, but it was not worth spending any money or labour on beyond that.

The little girls were fairly well dressed, but the boys were very ragged. They appeared to be badly off for foot wear.

This school is in connection with the Church of England.

Day School on Moose Lake Reserve

was inspected on September 13th, 1894. John R. Settee, teacher, from Emmanuel College, and was returning there 1st October. Number of pupils present, fourteen; number of children on reserve, thirty-six; number enrolled, thirty-one; average attendance, eleven; two non-treaty pupils were present also.

Twenty-three are in standard I., seven in standard II., and one in standard III.

Material barely sufficient, and badly cared for. The examination showed the children to be backward, but probably with a teacher of more experience the progress would be better.

The building is an old dwelling, 18 x 20, log, and thatched roof, an upper floor only half covered with boards, open chimney.

The best feature of this school was the work done in knitting: some very good specimens were noticed, socks, stockings, mitts, mufflers, etc.

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Efforts were to be made to get out logs for a school building, and use the present one for a dwelling for the teacher.

With a good live teacher, this school could be made a prosperous one. It is in connection with the Church of England.

Emmanuel College, Prince Albert,

was inspected on my return, 29th September, 1894. Number of pupils present, twenty-eight; number on roll, twenty-eight; boys, eighteen; girls, ten.

Venerable Archdeacon McKay is principal, and Mr. Gale assistant principal and teacher of boys and girls; Miss Child, matron. The buildings are the same as last year, and a new dormitory has been made for the girls, and the whole of the rooms in the two buildings have been kalsomined, also the school-room, and everything in and around the place was in excellent order.

The grading is as follows:—standard I., girls, six, boys, none; standard II., girls, three, boys, four; standard III., girls, none, boys, seven; standard IV., girls, none, boys, six; standard V., girls, none, boys, two; total, twenty-eight.

The examination of the different classes was highly satisfactory, and proved that thorough work was being done in the education of these boys and girls. School material is all supplied by the college. A globe for use of advanced pupils and set of Chambers' lesson cards for the young girls were asked for, and I recommended that they be supplied if it was customary to give such articles to institutions of this kind.

The boys and girls were neatly and comfortably dressed.

The farm and garden work and rooms, etc., will be fully explained in my next annual report on agencies and reserves.

The following are the pupils in attendance:—

Boys.—Thos. Scott, Grand Rapids; Wm. Robinson, Simon Cleverly, Sandy Lake; Albert Smith, John Smith's Reserve; Benjamin Lathlin, Elijah Constant, Albert Constant, James Henderson, and John Whitehead, The Pas; Samuel McKenzie, Elias Hunt, and Alfred Charles, Jas. Roberts' Band; F. Ballandine, Josiah Bird, and Daniel Bird, Wm. Charles' Band; John Stewart, and Robert Thomas, Cedar Lake.

Girls.—Rosie Bird, Isabella Bird, Mary Jane Smith, Lydia Bird, Flora Bird, Wm. Charles' Band; Ruth Ballandine, Jane Charles, Bella Roberts, Sally Rat, and Catherine Hunt, Jas. Roberts' Band.

I was much pleased with my visit, and to witness how well these boys and girls are being trained.

The best proof of the good work done in this college, is the number of efficient teachers it has sent forth to various parts of the Territories, and who are doing faithful work in their several spheres.

Summary of Schools inspected by me since my last annual report:—

Church of England.

	Pupils enrolled.
One Industrial School.....	108
Six Boarding Schools.....	201
Eighteen Day Schools.....	373
Total.....	682

Methodist Church.

One Industrial School.....	44
One Boarding School (Orphanage).....	38
Nine Day Schools.....	294
Total.....	376

Presbyterian Church.

One Industrial School.....	118
Two Day Schools.....	49
Total.....	<u>167</u>
Total number of pupils.....	1,225
Total number of schools.....	<u>39</u>

Before closing this report I would remark that I noticed a greater interest manifested in the schools than I found the preceding year. There are a few exceptions, however.

The buildings as a rule are comfortable and cheerful places, and school equipment and material have been generously supplied, when the wants were made known.

The teachers as a whole are throwing more life and vigour into the work, and I have, therefore, much pleasure in informing you that considerable progress has been made during the past year.

The whole respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MCGIBBON,
Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

HAGERSVILLE, ONT., 26th October, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with the instructions conveyed in official letter of the first instant, I proceeded to Oka, on the Lake of Two Mountains, in the province of Quebec, to collect statistics relative to the Iroquois and Algonquin Indians residing there. The statistical results of my labours are given in the tabular statement for the year ended the 30th June last, which accompanies this report. I made a general house to house visitation, and was accompanied by Chief Timothy Arirhon and the Rev. J. J. Oke. I found that the Indians here do not live in a community by themselves, but are scattered among the white citizens in the village of Oka and the farms along the Lake of Two Mountains for a distance of ten or twelve miles with Oka Village about midway. They thus have the example of the civilized and industrial habits and enterprises of the whites at their doors, which should have a beneficial effect. A few are profiting by the example, are doing good work, and are comfortably situated. But it has to be said that the large majority show very little thrift, and in many instances an absolute absence of all indications of industry and the ordinary provision for the comfort of themselves and families.

The locality is not favourable to easy and successful farming operations. It is made up of sterile sandy soils, and extremely stony areas, with hills and mountains, and boggy valleys intervening, and interspersed with occasional fertile stretches. More than ordinary industry and skill are, therefore, required for successful agriculture, much more than ordinary Indians are disposed to put forth.

It will be noticed that the sum realized under the head "other industries," is considerably less than was reported last year. The "other industries" are the making of baskets, axe-handles, lacrosse sticks, barrel and tub hoops, common labour, working in lumber woods, and other services. The Indians explain that the falling off in the receipts from these sources was due to the general depression in business—hard times—and the consequent difficulty in finding employment, and sale for their wares.

From the small quantities of farm products grown it is difficult to see how they can support themselves and their stock during the coming winter. For instance, there are four hundred and thirteen of themselves, and they have one hundred and one horses, seventy-one cows, and one hundred and thirty-one head of other horned cattle, forty-

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seven sheep and one hundred and twenty-five pigs; and they have only raised one hundred and eighty-four tons of hay, two thousand six hundred and forty-one bushels of oats, ninety-seven of pease, twenty-nine of barley, two hundred and forty-one of wheat, four hundred and fifty-eight of corn, three hundred and sixty-three of buckwheat, and two thousand four hundred and thirty-six of potatoes. They reported, however, one thousand six hundred and twenty-four acres of land under cultivation, which is a poor yield per acre, and is proof of poor farming.

In arriving at the value of the "land improvements," I estimated the value at ten dollars per acre of improved land said to be under cultivation. In some cases this may be too high, and in others too low; but on the whole I think it is about a fair valuation.

I cannot say much in regard to the condition of the schools, and the progress of education. The two Protestant schools were not in operation when I was there (4th October to 9th October), but the Rev. J. J. Oke was preparing to begin teaching the school in Oka Village, and Chief Arirhon the school in the country. I understood this was to be only a temporary arrangement. The two Roman Catholic schools, I believe, were in operation as usual.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. DINGMAN,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY,

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR,

WINNIPEG, 3rd August, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg herewith to submit my annual report of inspection of the different reserves and agencies embraced within Treaty No. 3.

Upon completing the inspection of the rest of this superintendency, I shall forward a report on the remaining reserves and agencies within my inspectorate.

The ground I went over embraces the reserves of the Savanne, Coutcheching and Rat Portage Agencies, (Treaty No. 3). I inspected the different agency offices and premises and found the general business of each conducted in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

I shall take up the reserves visited *seriatim*, making a few general remarks where necessary. Leaving Rat Portage on the 12th of June, I proceeded in my canoe to

Les Dalles,

where I inspected the school, of which I have to speak very favourably. The teacher seems to have won the confidence of the children, who are regular in their attendance and are making good progress in their studies. Their knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic, is decidedly above the average, while a few of them display considerable proficiency in elementary geography. The school-house is in need of some repairs.

At a council held with the Indians, I learned that, for want of seed, they were unable to use more than one-third of the four acres prepared by them for potatoes; that the garden seeds sent by the department were worthless, as also was the corn received from the Birtle Agency; but the hull-less barley supplied by me is growing well, though not rapidly, owing to the dry season.

They want lumber for building purposes, out of the proceeds of the timber cut on the reserve, more especially as the other two portions of the reserve got lumber, windows, nails, &c.

Islington.

I examined the school and found the attendance very small and the pupils backward. I had a meeting of the Indians at the chief's house, and inquired into their general condition. They planted thirty bushels of potatoes; also some barley, corn and small seeds, which failed to come up. They were successful in their hunts, both for fur-bearing animals and for game, and caught a good many pickerel and jack-fish. They have six head of cattle.

I also visited Swan Lake and One Man Lake, which constitute part of the reserve. At the former place, the Indians put in thirty-five bushels of potatoes and the garden seeds sent them; at the latter, five families, numbering twenty-two in all, are living in comfortable circumstances, having tidy houses and killing plenty of game and fish. They planted about ten bushels of potatoes, and have still some of last year's crop, which are excellent.

Grassy Narrows.

I inspected the school-house and fittings, and took an inventory of books and material on hand, as I did all through. The school is closed at present, owing to the small attendance. These Indians are all hunters, and do not return from their distant hunting grounds till well on in June. But even when they are at the reserve, and living in the immediate vicinity of the school, they appear to exercise no control over their children, who, instead of going to school, run off into the bush and hide. The Indians of this band are a degraded lot and seem to be retrograding instead of advancing. I urged them to cultivate their land and send their children to school, which they promised to do in the future. They planted about thirty bushels of potatoes.

Wabuskung.

On going to the school, I found seventeen pupils present. They are making very fair progress in their studies, and the teacher is well spoken of by the Indians. The band planted about thirty bushels of potatoes, and some small seeds, which are growing well. These Indians were fairly successful in their hunts, and had an abundance of fish of all kinds.

Lac Seul.

The school-house at this place is well finished and in excellent condition; but the attendance of the pupils is miserable and most irregular, and the knowledge acquired by them proportionately limited. The band planted more potatoes than usual this year; also some corn and garden seeds. Fur and game were not as plentiful as usual, but fish were abundant.

Chief Cromarty and Councillor Marks, both splendid men, have recently died, and their wise advice and good example are lost to the band.

Frenchman's Head.

A new teacher has been appointed to the school here, which is closed at present. The band planted seventy-five bushels of potatoes, as well as some barley and garden seeds. The hunts were not as good as usual, and provisions were somewhat scarce at times.

General Remarks.

Most of these bands are making steady progress in many ways. The Indians are well dressed, have good houses, and are taking increasing interest in their farming operations. In a general way, however, it may be said that the soil is not favourable to the production of either cereals or vegetables. The land has to be reclaimed from the primeval

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forest, and, when cleared of timber and under-brush, in most cases turns out to be rocky, marshy or sandy. Potatoes are the best and surest crop. The growth of everything has been greatly retarded this year by the unusual dryness of the season.

I was accompanied as far as Frenchman's Head by Dr. Hanson, who, according to instructions, vaccinated the Indians all along the line of route. At that place he ran out of points, but, on obtaining a fresh supply, he will proceed to complete his work there and at all the other reserves.

After arriving at Wabigoon tank I crossed the Canadian Pacific Railway track, the first reserve visited south of the line being Lac des Mille Lacs, where I found that the Indians had planted twenty bushels of potatoes, and some garden seed; and had erected the walls of a school-house 18 x 20. They request that the department complete and furnish it, as they are anxious to have their children educated. Their hunts were unusually large, which amply provided for all their wants.

Wabigoon.

I inspected the school, which I found to be in a flourishing condition. There was a large attendance, thirty being present, and the pupils showed that they are instructed and managed in an intelligent and kindly manner. They are making good progress in their book work, while the girls are benefiting in a practical way under the guidance of Mrs. Johns, who has taught most of them to sew and knit, and a few to bake. I saw most of their work, which manifested a gratifying amount of skill. The condition of this school is excellent. The band wish the school-house moved about a mile north of the present site to a more central place.

These Indians put in thirty-nine bushels of potatoes, and some garden seeds. With the exception of bear, their hunts were not as successful as usual; but they killed enough moose, cariboo, and fish to give them sustenance. They built four new houses during the year, and are increasing the number of their gardens as well as enlarging them.

Niacatchewenin (North-west Bay.)

The gardens at this reserve are worthy of a word of praise. They are small, but well fenced and carefully tended. Thirteen bushels of potatoes and some corn and vegetables were planted and look remarkably well. The Indians stated that their hunts were not equal to those of former years, but they succeeded in getting enough game and fish to meet their requirements.

Nickickemenecaning.

The gardens at this place are not large, but the potatoes, Indian corn and other seeds planted, promise well. Fur hunting last winter was a failure, but the kill of fish and game was sufficient for all the wants of the band. Three new dwelling houses are being built, more land has been cleared for cultivation next year, and the desire has been expressed for a school.

These Indians wish the government to sell their timber for them, as their reserve contains the best limits on the lake, before a fire runs through and destroys it.

Seine River Reserves (2).

These Indians planted five bushels of potatoes, which was all the seed they had. Although they made poor fur hunts, they supported themselves on the moose, deer and fish which they killed. They have partially built a school-house (about twenty feet square) and are anxious to have a teacher.

Stangecoming.

This band put ten bushels of potatoes in the ground. These Indians did not get much fur, but have enough venison and fish to live. Like other bands on the lake, they

have been making canoes for prospectors, and have derived a considerable revenue from that source. They are erecting a school-house.

Coutcheching.

This band planted fifty bushels of potatoes, one bushel corn, and some timothy and clover. But little hunting is done here, either for fur or game, and, it is a poor place for fish. The Indians depend almost entirely on the produce of their farms and the wages they earn as freighters.

At the school, the attendance is not what it should be, nor can the progress of the pupils be described as rapid.

Little Forks.

Seventy bushels of potatoes, one bushel of barley, two bushels of corn, one bushel of wheat, and some small seeds were planted here, and are coming on nicely.

The Indians of this band got very few deer, fur-bearing animals, or fish. They have nine head of cattle.

I examined the new school-house, which is well advanced towards completion. The lumber is well seasoned, and the material and workmanship are first-class. School is being conducted meanwhile in the old building, but the attendance is not what it should be. I impressed on the Indians the necessity of sending their children to school, especially when the government has gone to the trouble and expense of building an excellent new school-house for them. They promise to attend to this.

Manitou (Big Hawk's Band.)

I examined the school and took inventory as usual. The school is closed just now, owing to the untimely end of the teacher, Mr. I. E. Wain, a promising young man, who was drowned this summer, much to the regret of all who knew him.

The Indians of this band planted a hundred bushels of potatoes, and five bushels of Indian corn, the gardens are carefully weeded and looked after, and there is every indication of a bountiful yield. They did very little hunting, got some moose, but no fish.

Fire ran through part of the reserve; and the Indians wish the government to dispose of the partially burnt timber on their behalf. They have six head of cattle.

The Doctor's Band

planted no potatoes, but put in some corn, which is growing well. They have four animals.

Long Sault (Cutleg's Band)

planted forty bushels of potatoes, four bushels of corn, and some garden seeds. The garden produce was destroyed by grasshoppers, which have committed similar ravages at other places. The present appearance of the potatoes and crop could not be surpassed anywhere.

The band hunted very little, killed a few moose, but no fish.

I examined the new school-house which is in course of erection. It is nearly finished, and is a commodious and suitable building. I inspected the school which is being carried on in the old building. There were seventeen present. The teacher evidently takes an interest in his work and has adopted an intelligent system of instruction. His efforts with the children are meeting with success.

Mukatebawis's Band

put in fifty-one bushels of potatoes, two and one-half bushels of corn and some garden seeds, which were destroyed by grasshoppers. The band hunted very little; they killed a few moose, but got no fish.

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Hungry Hall (Kay-bay-tah-gay, Chief.)

This band planted fifteen bushels of potatoes and some corn, turnips and carrots, all of which are growing well.

These Indians hunt very little, and depend for a living on the wages they earn cutting cordwood for the steamboats, working at the fisheries, etc.

Kawetackecomiksung's Band

at Hungry Hall put in twenty bushels of potatoes and some corn, turnips and carrots, and have a fair crop. They also depend on the work they get to do.

Buffalo Bay Point.

This band planted no potatoes, as the seed was spoiled by water getting into the pits in the spring. These Indians, however, have extensive fields of corn, which is well advanced and looks splendid. Their garden seeds were destroyed by worms.

They killed seventy moose and plenty of partridges, but no fish to speak of.

North-west Angle.—Powawassin's Band.

The potatoes of this band were also spoiled by getting wet in the spring, while the corn received did not come up. They killed a good many moose but very few fish.

Condacomininie's Band

planted a few potatoes and a little corn. These Indians killed some fur and game. Fish are very scarce now.

North-west Angle, 34.

This band put in thirty bushels of potatoes and half a bushel of corn. These Indians were fairly successful in their hunts, but got very few fish. They were employed cutting cordwood.

Shoal Lake (Agetagwenake's Band)

planted thirty bushels of potatoes, one and one-quarter bushels corn and some small seeds. These Indians hunted next to nothing in the shape of fur last winter, but killed plenty of moose and fish.

Sheshegence's Band

has extensive and flourishing gardens, having planted sixty bushels potatoes, two and one-half bushels corn and other seeds. These Indians got a little fur and a large number of deer, moose and fish. They earn a little by making hay and selling it. Some of their best timber was burned this spring and they wish the government to sell it for them before it becomes useless.

Sabaska Reserve.

This reserve is beautifully situated on a slope facing the south, with heavy timber at the back protecting it from the north wind, and overlooks a bay which is studded with picturesque islands. It contains an immense quantity of the finest timber in the superintendency. The Indians at this place are good carpenters and evidently waste none of the trees that they have to cut down in clearing their land. They have twenty good dwelling houses and several substantial stables and outbuildings. They planted thirty bushels of potatoes, three and one-half bushels of corn and some other seeds, including pumpkins, all of which are looking remarkably well. They killed plenty of fur, moose and deer, but few fish. They live principally by the chase and the products of their gardens. They own ten head of cattle and eight horses. I inspected the schoo

and found the building and furniture in good order and condition. There are nineteen names on the register, the average attendance being between nine and ten.

Whitefish Bay.

These Indians planted a large quantity of potatoes (seventy bushels) and one bushel of corn. Fur and game were more plentiful than usual. I may mention that they killed about one hundred bear, one hundred beaver, eight hundred mink, seventy deer and moose, besides five thousand whitefish last fall.

Big Island Band.

These Indians have forty bushels of potatoes, and five bushels of corn down. They got a little fur last winter, but very few fish and no game, so that they were badly off for food. They get some work to do, cutting cordwood, etc., which helps to supply their wants.

At a general council of the nine bands assembled at Assabaskassing to receive the annuity from the agent, the Indians expressed themselves as being satisfied with what the government is doing for them. Their principal grievance is that the fishing companies on the American side of the Lake of the Woods are depleting the waters of fish and that in a very short time there will be none at all. The bands along Rainy River complain in similar terms, and there is no doubt as to the truth of what they say.

Rat Portage, 38 B.

These Indians planted thirty bushels of potatoes, three-quarters of a bushel of corn, and some garden seeds, all of which are growing well. They killed a little fur and a few deer and moose, but catch very few fish since the fisheries have been established.

Rat Portage, 38 C.

These Indians have put down thirty bushels of potatoes, one-half a bushel of corn, and a few other seeds. They killed a little fur, no game, but had a large catch of fish.

General Remarks.

Extensive forest fires have been raging for hundreds of miles on both sides of the railway track, and have done an immense amount of damage to timber, game, and fur-bearing animals. Some of these fires have been started by sparks from railway engines, others by prospectors and explorers. They have not in a single instance originated with the Indians, who are most particular and careful in this respect. The agents have been instructed to exercise the utmost vigilance in protecting the timber from fires.

An epidemic of measles and "la grippe" passed through all these reserves last winter; but, while there was a great deal of sickness, it was happily not attended by a high rate of mortality.

South of the Canadian Pacific Railway track the gardens at the different reserves show marked improvement. The soil is very productive and corn and potatoes look particularly well. Unfortunately, however, it is to be feared that potato-bugs will in many places injure, if not destroy, that highly essential crop.

The farming implements at all the reserves are generally worn out and have not been replaced by private purchases, in consequence of which almost all the bands are in urgent need of new hoes, spades, chopping axes, brush-hooks, etc. I have impressed on every band the necessity of taking good care of their implements, harness, &c., and of having an outbuilding in which to store them when not in use.

At most of the reserves there are a few head of cattle and at some a few horses. As a rule the Indians do not take kindly to the raising and tending of stock, and frequently neglected to make enough hay to see them through the winter; but at the same

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time there are some notable exceptions. The cattle along Rainy River, where they have the best of feed, are literally rolling in fat.

I observed at most of the reserves that the Indians are paying more attention to sanitary matters, such for instance as gathering into heaps all the rubbish which accumulates round their dwellings and burning it.

At some places, wild rice promises to be unusually plentiful this year.

The great difficulty teachers have to contend with is the irregular attendance and long absences of the children, who accompany their parents to distant hunting grounds.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. McCOLL,
Superintending Inspector.

OONIKUP, THE PAS AGENCY,
CUMBERLAND, N.W.T., 20th August, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,— I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

In explanation, I beg most respectfully to state that Mr. J. Reader, the Indian agent, is at present absent on leave, and according to instructions I am acting in his place for the time being.

I am pleased to be able to report that gradual, but I trust sure progress is being made more or less throughout this agency by the one thousand and seventy-three Indians which at present comprise the six (properly four) bands temporarily under my supervision.

It is true much more might be done, and should be done, especially at some reserves, but still there is not much room for discouragement when it is taken into consideration that an Indian naturally is a long time thoroughly waking up to and seeing through that which, though commonly understood by white people, is for the time being not suited to his tastes, nor in accordance with his line of thought and practice.

These Indians now fairly comprehend that what the department wishes them to do is for their good, and not for the sake of merely making them work, when (according to their own ideas) they might just as well, and better, be living entirely at the government's expense. But, comparatively tractable and quiet as they are, so tenaciously do they cling to the ideas and customs inherited from their ancestors that it has taken years of toil to accomplish even this step in the work which is calculated to make such a complete change in the customs and mode of living of a people once roaming and independent.

The Indians on most of the reserves are farming in earnest this year, are building better houses, and in many instances keeping their premises cleaner and tidier than ever before. They received a supply of potatoes, grain and a few garden seeds, which were a great help, and for the most part are coming on well.

I will now report on the different reserves in detail, beginning at Grand Rapids, in the order in which they are paid annuity.

This band has made little progress since last reported. The soil here is very stony, and the Indians therefore pay more attention to working for the fishing and Hudson Bay Companies, which they can do nearly all the year round. In a sense, therefore, they are self-supporting, and suffer very little from destitution. The crops are not promising. These Indians realized about two hundred and twenty-four bushels of potatoes last fall, and this year have planted twenty-one bushels, also a few garden seeds.

The school is carried on as usual by the Rev. C. J. Pritchard, the C. M. S. missionary. He rules his pupils with a firm, energetic hand, and they are decidedly improving.

The few medicines required here are dispensed by Mr. A. McLean, of the Hudson's Bay Company. He is a hardworking and most obliging man, and liked by all with whom he comes in contact.

The next reserve is Chemawawin, where live about half of the Moose Lake Band. They have little more than one acre of land under cultivation, but what they have is growing fairly well. They have good hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity, and do not care about extensive gardening, in fact this would be almost impossible, as the reserve is exceedingly rocky. They are, however, improving, and their premises present a better appearance than formerly.

The children here have been taught by the Rev. J. Sinclair. This gentleman is now succeeded as teacher by Mr. T. Lamb, who, I believe, is a very good schoolmaster.

Moose Lake.

The Indians of this band are at present living round the Hudson's Bay Company's post in tents. They are now improving in health and numbers, since removing from their old reserve. Though many of them are still dirty and destitute, there are evident signs of a desire to carry out sanitary instructions and be better off. Their gardens are looking well, and will probably yield a good crop. Both these Indians and those at Chemawawin suffer considerably from scrofula, probably originally brought on by their uncleanly mode of living and diet.

The Pas.

This band is the most forward in civilization, being near to the agent's residence. Here there are good houses generally well whitewashed, and very fair gardens. Fishing is carried on all summer in the Saskatchewan at the very doors of these Indians, and so, remembering the past hard times, but unfortunately not sufficiently anticipating the future, many of them are inclined to take it too easy. Many again are good workers all the year round, willing to lay up provisions and wood for winter use, and would be almost entirely self-supporting, were it not for the fact that during the hard winter months they feel obliged to share with their more improvident and now starving relations what would otherwise have carried them through. This is a fruitful source of discouragement to those who have a real desire to obey instructions, and provide for the cold weather.

The Pas gardens are coming on well, except the barley, which is almost entirely devoured by swarms of grasshoppers. This will be a great loss to the Indians, as several keep poultry, and would have found the barley particularly useful.

The two schools in operation on this reserve are progressing satisfactorily, especially at the Big Eddy. Mr. Taylor, who taught at the Pas, has been removed by the Church Missionary Society to Red Earth, and Mr. Bear from Emmanuel College, Prince Albert, has succeeded him.

Shoal Lake.

The Indians are improving, but very gradually. They have built their houses on higher and healthier ground, and for the most part have fair gardens. But it is clear that they would do better along with their thrifty neighbours at Red Earth. They do not, however, see their way to take this step.

The school is carried on by Mr. W. C. Lundie, who in the face of great disadvantages takes a great interest in his work. Besides teaching school (in which he is very successful) he goes among the Indians to see that the agent's instructions are carried into effect, and in other ways makes himself useful. It must be confessed, however, that he finds this work a difficult task. At my recent visit he and his wife were living on potatoes and a few small pike, the yearly supplies having been delayed.

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Red Earth.

As a whole, these are the cleanest and tidiest of all the Indians in this agency. They are quiet and industrious, and, although mostly heathen, set a good example to the others. They have good houses, keep them tidy, and grow comparatively large quantities of potatoes. They need implements, however, and have made a request for these, which I trust may be granted. Were they taught to farm properly, and raise stock (of which they already have a number of head), they would without doubt support themselves entirely.

Since my recent visit, Mr. W. R. Taylor has gone there as school teacher, but as yet there is no proper building either here or at Shoal Lake.

Cumberland.

Little can be said of this band in addition to last report. These Indians are, however, gardening more extensively, and the chief and especially one councillor are anxious to have the agent's instructions carried out.

The children are taught by Mr. James Settee, jr., who does his best, and is also very useful among the Indians. He having only recently begun to teach school and owing to the lack of proper material, these children are not so forward as they might be.

In general, I would respectfully state that the health of the Indians has been fairly good for the past year, and that there have been forty-four births and twenty-eight deaths, making an actual increase of sixteen souls.

The cattle, numbering two hundred and thirty-six head, are in good condition and no sign of disease among them.

A visit to each of the different reserves in this agency entails a journey of about six hundred and sixty miles, performed in summer by canoe, and in winter by dog-train and cariole, the distance then travelled being about five hundred and thirty miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. READER,
Acting Indian Agent.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., 8th October, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended the 30th June, with the accompanying priced inventory of all government property under my charge on that date, both in duplicate.

The authorized number of pupils was two hundred; this number was filled on the roll, although the average attendance was only a little above one hundred and eighty.

I am glad to say that I find the prejudice of the Indians against education is gradually lessening, and we have had more applications for the admission of children than we could accept; still there are some Indian bands in this district, for instance Star Blanket's, that cannot be made to send their children to schools of any kind.

Five pupils were married from the school—two were married together, and the other three were girls who married young men from the reserves.

The two married together were pupils Nos. 34 and 0125, the former was an excellent carpenter and was supplied with a set of tools; he is a full-blooded Indian, is a good worker, is adhering to the habits of civilization taught him here; and since leaving the school, except when doing his spring work and during haying, has been working

at his trade and earning one dollar and twenty-five cents a day. He has a house of his own. His wife is a first-class needlewoman and house-keeper, has been in service for some time and bears an excellent character. The three other girls were all good house-keepers, had all been in service for over a year, and have good characters. Each has a house of her own.

A few pupils had to be discharged, as they were morally unfit to attend any school, and as they were too old and confirmed in bad habits to allow any hope of their reforming, and as the risk, if they remained here, of their corrupting other pupils was too great. None of these were in school for any length of time.

I have much pleasure in stating that during the year the general health of the pupils has been satisfactory, and that we have been free from any contagious disease. No doubt the good health of the pupils is largely due to the attendance of Dr. Seymour, to the care of the reverend sisters, to the amount of exercise taken by the pupils, to the cleanness of the institution, and to the substantial food combined with the liberal supply of vegetables we were unfortunate enough to grow last year.

The drain and cesspool made last fall have, I trust, removed all danger of the sewage polluting the well water or the air in the vicinity of the school.

Dr. Seymour as usual vaccinated all the pupils last fall and any that required it again this spring.

In the class-rooms the new programme of study has been strictly adhered to, the classes have been regularly attended and the half-time system for trade boys strictly enforced. The progress in all branches has been satisfactory.

English is almost exclusively spoken by the small and medium sized pupils, but we experience difficulty with pupils who come here at an advanced age.

For the boys there are two teachers, who on alternate days remain with them from a quarter past six in the morning till eight in the evening; making a very long and arduous day.

In the play ground the boys still show a partiality for cricket, though they play baseball, football, hockey, etc. Our grounds in the valley are not large enough for lacrosse.

In cricket our eleven has maintained its previous good record, having played three outside matches with white clubs, in all of which we were victorious, on the last occasion defeating a strong eleven by an innings and some runs.

A fine recreation-room containing some gymnasium apparatus has just been completed and will fill a much felt want, as hitherto there has been no proper place for physical improvement of any kind inside during the winter. A mental education lacking strength and a sound constitution would be of very little use to the Indians, who all have to earn their living by manual labour.

Representations were given by our pupils on several occasions to a large audience and it was an agreeable surprise to many people to hear how well the pupils spoke English and to see the way they performed their parts on the stage. Our band is a considerable addition to these entertainments and is a source of pleasure both to the pupils and visitors.

The work in the office and stores takes all the time of the book-keeper. Though the *per capita* system has lessened the correspondence with the department, it necessitates a big additional correspondence with the supply contractors, etc., as well as the keeping of additional sets of books, and has made the position a much more responsible one. Several pupils, both girls and boys, perform work in the office at busy times, such as copying returns and other correspondence, and they give good satisfaction.

We had eight apprentices in the carpenter shop. Besides furniture, repairs and improvements to the building, we had an increasing amount of outside custom, which consisted mainly of repairs to implements. One of our carpenter boys gained a diploma for work sent to the Chicago Exhibition.

Six boys were working in the blacksmith shop. Besides our own repairs in the plumbing, tinsmithing and blacksmithing lines, they did a fair amount of outside work. An addition to this shop has been authorized and is now being built; it was very much needed, as up to this time if a horse was at all restive, he could not be shod here on

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account of the smallness of the space. One of the blacksmith boys was also awarded a diploma for work sent to the Chicago Exhibition.

In the shoe-shop, repairing boots and harness occupied all the time of the instructor and pupils learning the trade. The shoemaker's shop being over the forge in the blacksmith shop is exceedingly hot in the summer time, and probably on this account the boys working there generally become sick and have to be changed to some other trade.

In the bake shop there are boys learning the trade; we change them as frequently as possible, as it does not seem to be a healthy occupation, and the parents have an objection to their children being kept at that trade. Besides baking, the baker has to look after the supply of beef and cut it up into pieces of suitable size for the kitchen.

The furnace and night watchman is kept very busy during the summer time, plastering, painting and doing a large amount of mason work. He has two boys who are learning the painting trade.

The number of the boys working with the farmer varies according to the work and season. The farm is kept in good order and this year we had nearly seventy acres under cultivation. I am sorry to say that on account of the dryness of the season our crops are all a total failure and we have not even recovered the quantity of seed sown.

As it was impossible without great expense to procure the necessary supply of hay round here, I am sending the stock to where hay is plentiful, for the winter; keeping here only such horses and milch cows as are necessary.

As in previous years our garden has been a source of considerable attraction to visitors, and, though it entails no small degree of extra work, I consider it well worth it for the vegetables we are enabled to grow and use for the children and for the practical knowledge the pupils obtain of gardening; although they can only be imperfectly taught, as I have no practical gardener.

Besides working in the shops and on the farm and garden, there is plenty of work round the building to keep the boys fully occupied during fatigues, and, though most of the firewood is now cut by power derived from the windmill, still the boys have to carry the wood to it, and, after it is cut, assort and pile it, and carry it into the house as required.

Many farmers apply for our boys during haying and harvesting, preferring them to half-breed boys on account of their knowledge of English and of farm work; and because they are more industrious and therefore more valuable on a farm.

The girls' school is divided into two sections having a teacher for each; the present school-room was much too small, but in the building now under construction there will be ample accommodation.

The progress of the girls has been very satisfactory in studies, housework and English, they do not have as much school as the boys owing to the large amount of housework, sewing, knitting, mending, washing, etc., that has to be done. All the clothing for the girls and most of that for the boys is made in the institution by the girls.

We have now all the accommodation required in the wash-house, and the work is done much better and in far shorter time; the washing for the whole school only taking a little over two half days a week.

Cooking the food for so many is quite an undertaking, but the big girls are of great assistance in the kitchen, each having a special duty appointed her for the week.

The girls hired out continue to give good satisfaction and I have more demands than I can fill. The girls receive from five to ten dollars per month. Lately one had her wages increased from six dollars to ten dollars a month, without having made any application for the increase. The other pupils had ten dollars per month each, which is as much as the best white servant girls receive.

The addition for small children and for hospital accommodation is in course of construction, and work will be carried on till the cold weather sets in, but it is not probable that the plastering or brick veneering can be done this fall.

Visitors to the school during the summer have been numerous; we try to show them every courtesy, and every part of the building is open to their inspection. The public seem to take an interest in and to appreciate the efforts being made for the advancement of the growing generation of Indians. The Indians themselves are com-

mencing to take an interest in the education of their children and to perceive its benefits; hitherto they thought the government had some selfish motive in wishing to have them educated, and that they were doing the government a great favour by sending their children to school.

The change made at the commencement of the present fiscal year, from the old system under which the government purchased everything to the present *per capita* system under which the management has to do the purchasing, has entailed a considerable amount of extra work, especially in the office, and as was to be expected we had to buy a little of our experience, but I believe we are now dealing with firms from whom we can purchase satisfactory articles at a minimum cost.

Notwithstanding the fact that the past year has been extremely favourable for us, the price of all produce—except potatoes, of which we had an abundant supply—having been exceedingly low, and though every effort has been made to manage the institution as economically as possible, and to keep within the limit of the grant, we have slightly exceeded it. And judging from the present aspect of affairs, i.e., the increasing price of flour, the failure of the hay and all crops in this district—but especially potatoes—we shall be still more embarrassed at the end of the year now commenced.

Mr. Chief Inspector Wadsworth made a very thorough inspection of the books and of everything in connection with the management.

Mr. Bétournay made his regular inspection of the school work, and, together with Dr. Seymour, of the sanitary condition of the pupils and school.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. HUGONNARD,

Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,

DUNBOW, ALTA., 29th Sept., 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the fiscal year 1893-94, together with inventory of government property in my charge on the 30th June last.

The main feature of this year's happenings is the bringing of the management of the school under the *per capita* grant system. The outcome has been a deficit in the financial standing, thus proving that the grant was too small, although at the beginning of the fiscal year there was a certain amount of goods in use and in store. The next year may give a better test of the system with the fact that the number of pupils has now considerably increased.

Attendance.

The fiscal year was opened with an average attendance of seventy-eight pupils; at the end of the year the number had been increased to one hundred and eleven.

Thirty-two boys and five girls were admitted, nearly all of them belonging to the Blood and Piegan Reserves. Some more applications have been made, but will have to be refused till more accommodation be afforded by the completion of the boys' building.

Three boys were employed on McHeight's ranche for several months. Other farmer boys and carpenter apprentices were hired for some days or weeks by neighbours of the school.

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Staff.

The staff was the same as last year, with the following change. Farming instructor Ed. Pidgeon left on leave of absence, and, not returning, was replaced by J. Meehan. Dr. Lindsay was replaced by Dr. Rouleau, of Calgary.

A baker was hired when the new bakery was erected; the boys who used to do the baking could no longer do this heavy work properly as the number of pupils increased. The hiring of this trade instructor has also proved an economy.

Improvements.

For two months the carpenters were kept busy finishing the inside of the boys' new building; after which they made some alterations and repairs in the old building left entirely for the use of the girls and matrons.

A new bakery was built, as the old one was not properly fitted. The oven has a solid stone foundation; the front and the ends are of brick; this oven is said to be the best built oven in Alberta; it is working very satisfactorily. The building, which also covers the oven, is 20 x 46 feet, and makes a working cover for the baker, and a store for flour.

The old bakery has been removed near the stables, and arranged for a granary.

The windmill, being blown down and not being worth repairing, has been replaced by a hot air engine, which pumps and supplies the water to both houses and the laundry. A small house, frost proof, has been built over this engine.

A large stock corral, seven feet high, was put up in rear of the stables; this makes a great shelter and feeding place for cattle during the winter.

A picket fence was built around the new building, and the one around the old building repaired.

A new kitchen 30 x 38 feet was put up; this building comprises, besides the kitchen properly speaking, four small pantries, and a dining-room for the sisters. The old kitchen has been taken for enlarging the dining-hall of the pupils.

All these different works have been done by the carpenter instructor and the apprentices.

Health.

The pupils enjoy, in general, good health. But very little sickness was seen here, considering how much sickness prevailed in Calgary. Four deaths occurred during the year.

Education.

The pupils continue to make fair progress; as they have increased in number, so has the work increased. There being only one class-room for the great number of boys, makes it rather unpleasant for the teachers to attend to the different grades. The following statement will show how the pupils are graded according to the department's standard of education:—

	Pupils.
Standard I.....	57
Standard II.....	25
Standard III.....	15
Standard IV.....	10
Standard V.....	15
Total number of pupils.....	<u>122</u>

The boys are drilled and exercised in calisthenics.

The brass band has kept progressing, and has acquired quite a name for its accuracy and harmony. The public has been afforded an evidence of their proficiency in music by the concerts the band boys have given in Calgary and in some places in the west; they have also played at several exhibitions.

Trades.

Carpenter Shop.—Six apprentices were working in this shop; one was removed, not giving satisfaction. The older boys especially are working well at this trade. Besides all the work mentioned under the heading of "improvements," they have made many small repairs, and manufactured several pieces of furniture such as school desks, benches, tables, tools, etc., etc.

Shoe Shop.—Ten boys are now employed in this shop, working half-day. Although the number of pupils has greatly increased, this shop has supplied all the boots required for the institution. Moccasins and laces were also manufactured; boots and harnesses repaired whenever needed, and pieces such as halters, lines, straps, etc., were made. The following is a list of work performed:—

Boots, boys', two hundred and nineteen pairs; boots, girls', forty-nine pairs; halters, seven; moccasins, twenty-four pairs; boots repaired, four hundred and fifty pairs; laces, six gross.

Farm.—From ten to twelve boys are steadily working on the farm half-day, and by times all day. Out of one hundred and fifty tons of hay cut and hauled home, there remained thirty-four tons in July. The stock book shows: horses, four; mares, four; colts, four; bull (short-horn registered), one; oxen, three; cows, twenty-one; steers, twelve; heifers, six; bull calves, ten; heifer calves, three; pigs, ten; poultry, one hundred and fourteen.

We received from the farm, last year, fourteen hundred and eighty-eight bushels of oats, three hundred and sixty bushels of potatoes, and three hundred bushels of turnips and mangolds. Forty acres of oats cropped were grown on land borrowed for the occasion.

The following is a statement of acres sown this spring: oats, eighty-five acres; wheat, twenty-five acres; rye, twenty-two acres; potatoes, twelve acres; turnips, two acres; garden, one acre.

About eighty-five acres of the above was sown on rented land for the equal share of the crop.

Blacksmith Shop.—A tradesman was hired during the winter for a few months to do the work for the school and also for outsiders. During that time two apprentices were put in the shop.

With regard to work done in the different shops for outside people, the following are the amounts of money received: shoe shop, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty-five cents; carpenter shop, forty-four dollars; farm, thirty-three dollars; blacksmith shop, one hundred and sixty-two dollars; bakery, thirty-four dollars.

The girls continue to make fair progress under the good care of the reverend sisters. They are instructed in all the different branches of household work such as cooking, dairy and laundry work, sewing, knitting, etc. The clothes required for the pupils were nearly all made here by the seamstress and the girls. The following is a statement of work done: mattresses, sixteen; pillow cases, twenty-two; cotton socks, two hundred and forty-seven pairs; drawers, girls', twelve; dresses, seventy-eight; shirts, flannel, fourteen; sheets, one hundred and twelve; towels, mixed, one hundred and twelve; pillows, fourteen; mitts, sixty-three; coats, cloth, thirty; braces, fifteen; garters, eight; curtains, one; aprons, ninety-six; pillow slips, eighty-six; trousers, duck, eighty-eight; coats, duck, sixteen; bathing suits, twelve; stockings, woollen, forty; waists, sixty-three; drawers, bathing, forty-four; trousers, cloth, two hundred and eighteen; shirts, five.

The past year has certainly shown a marked improvement in the institution, and it is to be hoped that the department will grant the completion of the new building so as to extend the benefits of civilization and education to the many Indian children who are asking admission into our school.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. NÆSENS,

Principal.

Department of Indian Affairs.

COWICHAN AGENCY—INDIAN OFFICE,
QUAMICHAN, B.C., 24th September, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report, together with tabular statement and list of government property under my charge.

There has been no serious epidemic amongst the Indians of the agency during the year, and the death rate has been remarkably small—old age and pulmonary diseases being the principal causes, though many children die from the want of proper nursing, and it is very difficult to compel the carrying out of a doctor's orders.

During last winter and spring a large amount of the finest alluvial land was washed away from the Cowichan Reserve owing to the careless way in which saw-logs were run down the river, and injunction has been obtained against the further running of logs until protection to the banks has been made.

The Cowichan, Nanaimo, and Saanich Bands have increased the acreage of lands cultivated, and the majority of the grain crops have been harvested in good condition, this is particularly the case with the Nanaimo Band; these Indians, having now purchased a thrashing machine, worked it as the grain came in from the fields, and the yield both of grain and hay has been very encouraging.

The Chemainus and Kuper Island Bands have done very little to increase the acreage cultivated, depending very much on the fisheries for their harvest.

The Songhees Band in Victoria is not decreasing and has planted a greater area of garden land than formerly. The depression in trade has affected all the bands to a greater or less degree, employment in the saw-mills, coal-mines and municipal works has been closed to them, and their employment on farms has also been limited.

The last winter was severe for a time, and ended in a cold and wet spring, making it difficult and often impossible to obtain fish from the bays; still the relief supplied was less than in former years, being limited to the blind and helpless having no relatives who could provide for their wants.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. LOMAS,

Indian Agent.

DESERONTO, ONT., 6th November, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—In accordance with official instructions, I paid on the 19th and 20th October the interest money for the quarter ended 30th September last to the Chippewa Band of Beausoleil Island, and endeavoured at the same time to take the census for the previous year. The result of my endeavours may be found in the tabular statement which I have compiled for the year ended 30th June last, and which I transmit with this report. Although the tabular statement is for the year ended 30th June, the results of the "agricultural operations" extend up to the time of my census taking.

These Indians formerly lived on Beausoleil Island, situated in the mouth of Penetanguishene Bay, and are accordingly known to the Department of Indian Affairs as the Chippewas of Beausoleil Island, though only a few families reside there now. A considerable portion of them have taken up their residence on Manitoulin Island, and are paid their share of interest money through the agent there. Of those remaining in the vicinity of Penetanguishene, two-thirds, or perhaps three-quarters, moved to Christian

Island many years ago, and, as already stated, only a few families continue to reside on Beausoleil Island. A few families also reside on Parry Island near Parry Sound; and still a few others near Coldwater, at Cape Croker and other places. They are thus greatly scattered.

Christian Island is situated in Georgian Bay, from three to four miles from the mainland, and west, twelve to fifteen miles, from Beausoleil Island, off in the direction of Collingwood. The greater portions of the land on Christian Island is of the choicest quality, and the timber, particularly the beech and maple, is unsurpassed. But the Indians have failed to avail themselves of the excellent quality of the land, and are existing in a half starved condition where they ought to live in comfort and wealth. The cause is their want of ordinary industry and foresight.

In 1893 the department built a fine wharf for them, to facilitate, among other things, the manufacture and sale of their fine beech and maple timber into cordwood, etc., and this year they got out some five hundred cords under contract for a steamboat company in Collingwood, at two dollars per cord. The wharf is favourably situated for the lines of steamers plying between Collingwood and the north shore of Georgian Bay, and for tugs and steamers, and the Indians could readily find sale for large quantities of cordwood. The erection of the wharf has had the effect of making the island a popular rendezvous for excursion parties, and many such parties visited the island during the last summer, and the Indians found ready sale for their wares and any extra maple sugar they had to spare.

The few families remaining on Beausoleil Island make almost no attempt to cultivate the soil, and gather a few tons of marsh hay on which to feed the few animals they have during the winter season. From an examination of their "agricultural operations" it will be seen that those living on Christian Island make very inadequate provision for the wintering of their stock. They have in all of various kinds, including the few on Beausoleil Island, forty-five horses, thirty-seven cows, twenty-seven oxen, five bulls, seven sheep, twenty-seven young cattle and two hundred and twenty-five pigs, and gathered only ninety tons of hay (several tons of which are marsh hay); and grew only two hundred and fifty-one bushels of oats; two hundred and ninety of pease; two hundred and eighty-two of corn; three hundred and twenty-six of wheat; one thousand two hundred and ninety-five of potatoes; ten of beans; twelve of onions; seventy-five of turnips; three of other roots, and one hundred heads of cabbage.

During the past summer, under the instructions of the department, the school grounds have been fenced, the necessary outbuildings erected, the school-room seats repaired and other improvements effected, and the educational facilities are now quite satisfactory. A new teacher has been engaged in the person of the Methodist missionary, the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, and the school seems to be well and efficiently conducted.

The spiritual welfare of the people seems well provided for. The Methodists and Roman Catholics have each a church on Christian Island, the former maintaining a resident missionary there, and the latter sending a regular priest at stated periods to minister to the spiritual needs of their respective adherents.

It seems a pity that the few families remaining on Beausoleil Island, and the few other families scattered elsewhere, could not all be induced to come and live on Christian Island, where all could profit by the educational and religious privileges so liberally provided. As matters now are, those living off Christian Island are deprived of all those advantages, and it is quite impracticable to supply them while remaining scattered abroad.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. DINGMAN,

Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.

Department of Indian Affairs.

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY,
CLINTON, B.C., 29th October, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose herewith my first annual report on Indian affairs in my agency during the past year.

Owing to my appointment not having been made until late in the season, I regret that I am unable to submit a fuller report: the agency being a very extensive one, I could not possibly make my report any sooner.

The health of the Indians in my agency has been good, and there has been a slight increase in the population.

Relief was given to all sick and destitute during the year. In the lower part of the agency, comprising the bands south of Clinton, the sick were attended to by Dr. Sanson; in the northern part by Dr. Callalan.

The condition of the Indians of this agency is very satisfactory. They have harvested fairly good crops, and there being an unusually large run of salmon they were enabled to secure plenty for their winter supply, consequently no fear of want need be felt for next winter.

The conduct of the Indians of this agency has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

E. BELL,
Indian Agent.

INDIAN OFFICE,
VICTORIA, B.C., November 5th, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report upon Indian affairs in the province of British Columbia for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

The reports of the Indian agents, together with tabular statements and statistical returns, have been in due course forwarded to the department.

It affords me much gratification to be able to report that, to a great extent, the natives throughout my superintendency continue to give evidence of a steady advancement in civilization.

During the year reported upon, their attitude towards the white settlers and towards one another has been friendly; they have been fairly industrious, and with but few exceptions, law-abiding; peace and order having generally prevailed. The sanitary condition of the different bands has been on the whole satisfactory.

In the Kootenay and Babine Agencies, however, "la grippe" is reported to have carried away many of the old people during the winter of 1893-94; and in the Northwest Coast Agency, measles and pulmonary affections are said to have slightly increased the death rate.

In the Babine Agency the births have been during the period reported upon much in excess of the average obtaining in previous years. No particular reason is given for the increase, which may, however, in some slight degree, be attributed to more comfortable habitations, and better food, etc.

The crops in the different agencies where the cultivation of the soil is chiefly practised by the natives have been good with the exception of such localities as had been inundated by the summer floods.

During the months of May and June last, the waters rose to an unprecedented height in the rivers and lakes throughout the province, and the growing crops on the lowlands were for the most part utterly destroyed, orchards were also seriously damaged, and in some instances fences and buildings carried away. Fortunately there was but little loss of life, and the number of cattle, or stock of any kind, seriously injured, or killed, was but trifling, notwithstanding that for several days during the raging of the waters great losses in that direction seemed imminent.

Whitemen and Indians alike suffered from the disastrous effects of these freshets, which from the most reliable information to be had from settlers of early days in the province and from the aborigines exceeded in volume anything of a like nature hitherto experienced within memory. Some of the old Indians, indeed, have informed me that when they were quite young they had heard the then old Indians speak of a general rising of the waters "long ago" similar in extent to that which caused so much alarm this year, and which was stated to have been caused by the continued storing of snow in the mountains during the immediately preceding two or three summers when the prevailing temperature was not sufficiently mild or warm to melt and carry off the snow in the natural and usual way. The excessively high water of this year is attributed by many to circumstances of a like nature.

In my visitations among the Indians I have found that, though mourning over their recent losses, they are not in the least deterred from cultivating these low lands in the future, their express conviction being that a like stage of water may not again be experienced for the next fifty or sixty years, if then; they also anticipate very good returns from their gardens and farms next season, on account of the enrichment of the soil by the overflow. Those whose sufferings reduced them to absolute want, and where such aid could be profitably utilized, were supplied with seed for the purpose of recropping their land; assistance being only given to those who were too poor to help themselves. Many, however, who much needed such aid could not avail themselves of it in consequence of their patches of land being so situated as not to allow the water to flow off at the general subsidence of the flood, which so delayed the preparation of the soil for the second crop as to make all attempts in that direction hopeless. These poor people have, it is expected, earned enough money at the canneries to support them through the winter; but they will, I am afraid, be quite unable to buy seed next spring.

It is noticeable that within the last few years there has been a falling off in the gross earnings of the natives in British Columbia, which may be accounted for by the gradual influx of settlers of every nationality into the province, which increases each year. The Indians do not now, nor can they expect to in the future, make as much money as formerly in any line of industry or enterprise where the natives used to be the only people available for such employment and pursuits; whitemen and Japanese, and others, are at the present time to be seen in all directions and in great numbers competing with them in the labour market, and in the occupations of fishing, trapping and hunting, etc. This natural outcome of the settlement of the country is constantly being brought to the notice of the Indians by myself and by the Indian agents; the natives being urged to concentrate their energies more in the cultivation of their reserves, the raising of stock, and in such pursuits within themselves as will prove of permanent use to them as a means of self support in the future.

During the period reported upon the Indians have been well supplied with fish for their own use, and no complaints have been made of any falling off in the food-supply derived from other sources.

The fur catch of the West Coast Indians has been exceptionally good, and the oulachon fish were taken in great abundance in the North-west Coast Agency, although at the Naas River there was a slight falling off from other years; some fifty thousand gallons of oil have been put up by the different natives who were engaged in that pursuit. The oil sells rapidly at one dollar for the five gallon tin.

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The desire is gradually increasing among the natives to abandon their primitive dwelling places in the rancheries where it has been the custom for many families to live together in these rookeries at a seeming sacrifice of comfort and cleanliness. Houses copied from those occupied by white people are now springing up in nearly every Indian village, built by themselves. These houses are, as a rule, painted, heated by stoves, and comfortably furnished.

Numbers of Indians have been employed as usual at the different canneries, saw-mills, farms, cattle ranges, steamboats, railroads and other industrial and remunerative occupations, where they continue to give good satisfaction to their employers.

The industrial Indian schools, of which separate reports have been sent in, are progressing on the whole favourably. The pupils at the different institutions give evidence of a lively intelligence, and, in most cases, a laudable desire to profit by the instruction and care bestowed upon them by the respective principals and assistants.

In connection with the last mentioned subject, I have much pleasure in reporting that the new Coqualeetza Home at Chilliwack, of which mention was made in my last annual report, was successfully and formally opened last April, in the presence of a vast concourse of people who seemed to be much interested in the good work. The home was then complete in all its appointments and ready to accommodate one hundred pupils, with the necessary staff, comprising with the principal six in all. Different trades are being there carefully taught. Instruction is also given in farming on a comparatively extensive scale; a considerable tract of as good land as can be found in the province being attached to the school.

Some quite large outbuildings for the stabling of cattle in winter, the storing of root crops, of provender, etc., etc., have been erected and completed most creditably by the pupils under the instructions of the foreman.

The old Coqualeetza Home was established years ago, and supported mainly by the Methodist Missionary Society. The home has been worked up to its present state of efficiency by the Rev. C. M. Tate, who, together with Mrs. Tate, has for many years, and through many trials and difficulties, often disappointments, given his best efforts to bring the home to its present condition of extended usefulness.

With the exception of some trifling aid this school has been built by the Methodist Missionary Society at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars, and the society has always provided for its maintenance with the exception of an allowance, received from the department, of one hundred and thirty dollars *per capita* for seventeen pupils yearly.

Owing to the constantly increasing number of settlers throughout British Columbia, and to the daily-growing knowledge and enlightenment of the natives, the work in connection with Indian affairs in this province keeps steadily assuming larger and more important proportions.

The following statistics show approximately the present condition of the Indians in the several agencies:—

NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are making steady material progress, although theirs is not a farming country. Fish, and the products of the forest (chase), are what they mostly depend upon for their sustenance, and to be successful whatever industries and improvements may be introduced amongst them must be such as are suitable to these conditions. They live in a climate continually wet and stormy, which accounts for the prevalence of pulmonary and rheumatic complaints among them. Many of these people are anxious to be enfranchised, and seem well qualified for such a recognition of their advancement. They are shrewd traders and generally industrious. Several shops are kept by Indians in this agency, the natives purchasing their goods from wholesale dealers in Victoria.

There has been a slight falling off in the value of fish taken, while the fur catch was good, and returns from other industries larger than usual.

The statistics showing the various returns are as follows :—

Value of personal property.....	\$212,400
Acres under cultivation.....	124½
Acres of new land broken.....	12½
Number of implements.....	690
Horses.....	29
Cows.....	5
Pigs.....	11
Number of young stock.....	9
Value of fish taken.....	\$83,800
Value of furs taken.....	\$54,100
Other industries.....	\$168,200
Potatoes harvested..... tons	4,170
Turnips..... "	100
Other vegetables..... "	16
Hay..... "	25

WEST COAST AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency are slow in taking to farming pursuits, where the nature of the soil would admit their doing so. They are, however, active, industrious and intelligent, and, were they more prudent in the outlay of their earnings, many might very soon find themselves in comfortable circumstances. Some of these people own schooners and are becoming expert seamen. Good wages are made at sealing, and considerable quantities of dog-fish oil are put up and disposed of by them. They raised some root crops and harvested some hay for their live stock. The bays and inlets abound in fish all the year round, and the poorest with ordinary care may provide themselves with sufficient food.

In the case of the dismasted ship "Archer," found floating derelict off the coast of Clayoquot, the Indians exhibited a very satisfactory disposition to abide by the laws governing such cases. They with some white men saved a quantity of loose property which had been left on board the vessel when abandoned at sea by the crew. These they quietly surrendered to the Customs authorities on demand and the salvage allotted to them thereon was taken without a murmur.

They are gradually decreasing in number, like most tribes who subsist mainly on a fish diet and who live in large communities; they are largely affected with scrofulous complaints, which tell heavily on the weaker ones, who rapidly succumb to pulmonary consumption and its kindred diseases.

The statistics are appended hereto :—

Value of personal property.....	\$68,000
Acres under cultivation.....	13
Acres of new land broken.....	1
Value of real and personal property.....	\$94,400
Horses.....	20
Cows.....	5
Oxen.....	2
Sheep.....	40
Value of fish taken.....	\$22,150
Value of furs taken.....	\$91,200
Other industries.....	\$10,700

In the "Remarks" column of the tabular statement the agent makes the following observation :—

Some 2,000 bushels of potatoes, in small garden patches, are raised, also small patches of carrots and turnips and a few hundred fruit trees are planted. The Opitchesahs and Tsesahs, who live at Alberni, own horses and cut some ten or fifteen tons of hay, mostly wild-grass, and are gradually improving their gardens with fruit

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trees and small fruit. These are the only tribes who make any attempt at clearing land. Except in Barclay Sound the Indian reserves on the West Coast are not suitable for agricultural purposes. These Indians are slowly decreasing in numbers; one year an unusual number of births will make a slight increase in the number of a tribe; the year following in all probability the tribe will be stationary in numbers or there will be a slight decrease. In the Hesquiaht tribe there have been many cases of syphilis and consumption.

BABINE AGENCY.

The statistics in reference to advance of this agency seem inconsistent as compared with returns for last year. In 1892-93 the value of real and personal property is given at \$68,260, whilst that for 1893-94 is placed at \$67,680, notwithstanding that an increased return in many instances is shown in statistics forwarded by the agent for fiscal year closing 30th of June, 1894. The agent's attention has been directed to the apparent discrepancy.

The fur trade continues to be the chief source from which the natives in this division derive the means wherewith to procure clothing and imported provisions, etc. Salmon supplies the staple article of food, and has been procured in ample quantities for their requirements. The raising of root crops has increased amongst them, and more attention is bestowed upon the care and increase of their live stock. The supply of medicines furnished by the department has been most beneficial, and the day school at Hazelton has met with fair success.

The statistics are given below:—

Value of personal property	\$28,750
Acres under cultivation	161
Acres of new land broken	76
Value of real and personal property	\$67,680
Horses	252
Cows	112
Oxen	5
Bulls	4
Number of young stock	51
Value of fish taken	\$29,950
Value of furs taken	\$37,000
Other industries	\$30,900
Potatoes harvested	bush. 2,100
Hay harvested	tons 18½

KAMLOOPS-OKANAGAN AGENCY.

The Indians in this agency continue to improve their condition. Their crops have given fair returns; their health has been good, and the demands for relief have been comparatively few. The N-hlakapmuh on the Fraser collected more gold than usual. The Sushwaps at the Salmon Arm suffered a little damage to their property from the spring freshets, as did a few families in the Nicola Valley, but no serious casualties occurred.

The pupils at the Kamloops Industrial School are making good progress. The Lytton Hospital management has not been successful in collecting support from the general public; this is to be regretted, as much good was done with the scanty means at hand, and, if more funds were available, this establishment would prove a great boon to the Indians for whose benefit it was instituted.

The statistics are given as follows :—

Value of personal property	\$125,996
Acres under cultivation	2,535
Acres of new land broken	39
Value of real and personal property	\$477,954
Ploughs	188
Harrows	99
Wagons	60
Fanning mills	24
Threshers	2
Mowers	20
Reapers	4
Number of other implements	4,469
Horses	3,853
Cows	1,389
Bulls	9
Pigs	821
Number of young stock	543
Value of fish taken	\$6,325
Value of furs "	\$16,235
Other industries	\$83,800
Corn harvested	bush 1,221
Wheat "	" 15,362
Oats "	" 4,096
Pease "	" 1,008
Potatoes "	" 17,003
Hay "	tons 733
Beans "	bush 676
Rye "	" 680

COWICHAN AGENCY.

The able-bodied men and women of this agency are largely employed during the summer months at the Fraser River canneries and in the Puget Sound hop fields (State of Washington); it is therefore difficult to estimate the earnings of these people. From the marked improvement in their dwellings, clothing and personal appearance, however, there is evidence of substantial increment arising from their employment at these industries. Farming and gardening is also profitably carried on.

The health of these people has been well attended to with the result that the medicine-man of the tribe is becoming an unimportant personality, and the practical effects of the whiteman's remedies are being believed in and used. These people provide themselves largely with the medicines they require, and it is only the destitute who get relief from the department, and advice is given gratuitously by the agent, whose time is severely taxed in this respect as well as in attending to their many wants and in settling disputes constantly arising.

Value of personal property	\$ 81,400
Acres under cultivation	1,932
Acres of new land broken	221
Value of real and personal property	851,934
Ploughs	140
Harrows	72
Wagons	340
Carts	3
Fanning mills	1
Threshing machines	11
Mowers	10

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Reapers	2
Horses	407
Cows.....	346
Oxen	98
Bulls	44
Sheep.....	840
Pigs.....	85
Number of young stock	626
Wheat, harvested	bush 150
Oats, "	" 15,000
Pease, "	" 200
Potatoes, "	" 15,000
Hay	tons 650

KOOTENAY AGENCY.

The apparent decrease in the number of Indians in this agency arises from greater exactness in taking the census. Heretofore these Indians were averse to having their numbers taken, and the agent was consequently unable to make a correct count of them. The agent states that the count taken this year has been checked and is correct, the total being as follows:—viz., five hundred and eighty-six—the number given in 1893, by the then agent was six hundred and ninety-nine.

These Indians are gradually taking to farming, and their improvement is proportionately apparent. Some of those, however, who are located at long distances from the white settlements find much difficulty in disposing of the spare products of their farms. The spring freshets were extraordinarily high, doing much damage to the Indian gardens as well as those of white settlers.

The pupils at the industrial school are making good progress, and bid fair to be materially improved by the care and education bestowed upon them.

The statistics are given herewith:—

Value of personal property	\$ 76,000
Acres under cultivation	312
Acres of new land broken	79
Value of real and personal property	\$211,455
Ploughs	31
Harrows	11
Wagons	14
Mowers	2
Horses	1,380
Cows	265
Oxen and bulls	77
Number of young stock	359
Value of furs taken	1,500
Wheat harvested	bush. 310
Oats "	" 2,050
Pease "	" 165
Potatoes "	" 1,240
Hay "	tons 75

FRASER AGENCY.

A steady advance in all the branches of industry to which they apply themselves is being made by these Indians. There has been a falling off in the returns of corn and potatoes as compared with the previous year. This, however, has been more than compensated by an increase in the other products of the farm.

Too much cannot be written respecting the advantages derived by these Indians from the medicines and medical attendance furnished by the department. In their

present transition state, and gradual change of habits, they constantly require advice and assistance in this connection.

The children are deriving much benefit from the schools. The English language is mostly spoken by the young people, many of whom can read and write with facility.

The sanitary condition of the natives in this agency has been satisfactory. The statistics are as follows :—

Value of personal property.....	\$159,210
Acres under cultivation.....	3,613
Acres of new land broken.....	239
Value of real and personal property.....	\$1,020,733
Ploughs.....	107
Harrows.....	86
Wagons.....	76
Carts.....	8
Fanning mills.....	1
Threshing machines.....	1
Mowers.....	2
Reapers.....	5
Number of other implements.....	1,869
Horses.....	685
Cows.....	720
Oxen.....	142
Bulls.....	27
Sheep.....	209
Pigs.....	1,858
Number of young stock.....	462
Value of fish taken.....	\$45,350
Value of furs taken.....	\$17,945
Other industries.....	\$26,450
Corn harvested.....	bush. 1,442
Wheat.....	“ 3,408
Oats.....	“ 12,329
Pease.....	“ 7,552
Barley.....	“ 2,862
Potatoes.....	“ 17,318
Hay.....	tons. 1,813

KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.

Although during the past year very little advancement has been noticeable in the condition of the Indians in this agency, hopes are entertained of much improvement during the present year.

The industrial school at Alert Bay did not meet with the success expected on its first opening, but the agent reports that after the fishing season closes at the canneries, &c., it is expected that a marked increase in the number of pupils will take place. The boys who have been at the institution are making very fair progress, seem contented, and are well cared for by the principal and his assistants.

The Reverend A. J. Hall and Mrs. Hall returned to Alert Bay after an absence in England of over a year, bringing with them three additional lady helpers in missionary work. A home for Indian girls has been opened and work commenced with six pupils and encouraging prospects of obtaining the desired increase at an early date. The day school has also been again started under favourable auspices, and it is hoped that in the near future schools will be established at Gwa-yas-dums and Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla Villages. It is gratifying to notice that the missionaries who are working in their interests are surely, if slowly, acquiring the confidence of the natives, which must eventually lead to their permanent improvement in every way. Hitherto these Indians have proved most unwilling to deviate from their old habits and customs, &c.

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This agency has been free from all epidemics of a serious nature ; there has been no appreciable falling off in the food-supply ; and peace and order has, as a general thing, prevailed. The following are the statistics :—

Value of personal property	\$ 82,500
Acres under cultivation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Acres of new land broken	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Value of real and personal property	\$105,519
Cows	4
Bulls	2
Sheep	2
Pigs	22
Number of young stock	3
Value of fish taken	\$10,000
Value of furs taken	\$ 2,650
Other industries	100

WILLIAMS LAKE AGENCY.

Mr. Bell's annual report is necessarily brief owing, as he states, to his not taking office till towards the close of the fiscal year. The health of the natives of his agency, it is gratifying to learn, has been good ; and the statistics show an increase in the population—due no doubt to improved sanitary arrangements.

Such as were sick and destitute have been relieved ; the crops on an average have been good throughout the agency ; and salmon has been abundant in the waters from which the natives take their fish supply.

The general conduct of the Indians has been most exemplary.

The statistics show :—

Value of personal property	\$ 57,000
Acres under cultivation	1,257
Acres of new land broken	25
Value of real and personal property	\$219,787
Ploughs	100
Harrows	36
Wagons	25
Fanning mills	9
Threshing machines	1
Mowing “	28
Other implements	528
Horses	2,723
Cows	799
Bulls	21
Pigs	501
Number of young stock	189
Value of fish taken. The agent remarks “ none sold.” He does not appear to understand the meaning of heading.	
Value of furs taken	\$ 9,280
Other industries	\$ 20,100
Wheat harvested	bush 4,892
Oats “	“ 5,105
Barley “	“ 670
Potatoes “	“ 6,610
Pease “	“ 24
Beans “	“ 7
Hay “	tons 1,195

The following schools have received the government grant during the past fiscal year :—

Kamloops Industrial ; Kuper Island Industrial ; Kootenay Industrial ; Metlakatla Industrial ; Williams Lake Industrial ; Alert Bay Industrial ; Port Essington ; Lakalsap ; Kincolith ; Port Simpson ; Massett ; Alert Bay (day) ; Bella Bella ; Nanaimo ; Kitkat-la ; Hazelton ; Songhees ; Alberni ; Cape Mudge ; Nittinat.

Medicines.

Medicines have been furnished to the various agents and missionaries in the province, such supplies being reduced to what was considered absolutely necessary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. W. VOWELL,

Indian Superintendent.

EUREKA, N.S., 19th November, 1894.

The Honourable

The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report and tabular statement for the year ended 30th June, 1894.

Beyond the information contained in the tabular statement, very little can be said. The Indians in this district are gradually becoming more industrious, and every year falling into line with white people in earning a livelihood. They are abandoning hunting and sea fishing, for game is scarce in the forest, and cod-fishing around the coast uncertain. They occupy themselves in the winter season principally with basket-making and providing material for butter tubs, also in smelt and eel fishing in the harbour. A few families are employed at the iron works at Ferrona. In the summer season there is very little appearance of want, unless among the old and sick, for it is then less expensive to live and they have more opportunities of obtaining work.

The general health of the band is fairly good. I have not known for the last year or more of any contagious disease among these Indians. The principal disease is of a pulmonary character.

There is no school taught in this district, for the reason that the Indians are scattered all over the country in small encampments of about five or six families each. Were they all settled in one place, a school could be kept up. The only time they are all brought together is on the festival of St. Anne, 26th July.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

RODERICK McDONALD,

Agent District 8.

Department of Indian Affairs.

REGINA, N.W.T., 1st July, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present for your information my sixteenth annual report of my inspection of the Indian agencies and reserves in these Territories.

I commenced my inspection for the past fiscal year at the Moose Mountain Agency, arriving there on Wednesday, 6th September.

The official staff of this agency at present consists of : Indian agent, J. J. Campbell ; clerk, William Graham ; farmer, Charles Lawford, and interpreter, William Murison.

Pheasant Rump's Band, Reserve No. 68.—Striped Blanket's Band, Reserve No. 69.

Farmer Chas. Lawford has these bands under his immediate direction. The first named band had in crop this year seventy-nine acres, namely : forty-two acres of wheat, twenty-eight acres of oats, five acres of potatoes, three acres of turnips and one acre of garden vegetables.

Nearly all the grain was destroyed by a hail storm in the summer. It was sown on summer-fallow, and had promised an excellent crop up to the time of the storm. Two Indians' gardens, which had not received so much injury from the hail, had been kept free from weeds and well cultivated.

Large and well built stacks of hay (measured one hundred and five tons) have been put up, and many Indians have also stacks in their corrals adjoining their stables.

This band has summer-fallowed thirty-three acres, which shows that their bad luck this year has not disheartened them. A fine strong cattle corral has been built on this reserve, and was used for confining the cattle every night. I had the cattle rounded up into it, and was able to make a close inspection of them. They number sixty-two head, as follows : thirteen work oxen, fifteen cows, twelve steers, nine heifers, eleven bull calves and two heifer calves. They have also four horses under department control.

The cattle are in very good order. The thoroughbred bull has produced fine calves. I examined the stables ; they are much better than the ordinary Indian stable, and all of them are fitted up with stanchions.

Striped Blanket's Band, Reserve No. 69.

These Indians put in a large crop, consisting of fifty-eight acres of wheat, twenty-five acres of oats, two and one-half acres of potatoes, two acres of turnips and three-quarters of an acre of small vegetables ; total, eighty-eight and one-quarter acres. They escaped the hail storm, and their crops are satisfactory. The wheat was grown on summer-fallow. I estimated the yield at twenty bushels an acre, and the sample will grade No. 1 hard. It was all cut, and stacking was in progress. The old reaper had been used, and the sheaves were bound by hand with hay, the wheat straw being too brittle. This promising yield is a subject for congratulation, as wheat was being threshed in the immediate neighbourhood among the white settlers, and their yield is not more than six bushels to an acre.

Fifty-six acres of land have been summer-fallowed, in preparation for next season's crop. Their hay is well stacked, each Indian having a large hay-stack at or near his stable, the measured quantity up to this date being one hundred and five tons.

Cattle.—The cattle of this band were herded this summer along with Pheasant Rump's. They have been driven into the corral at night to prevent them ranging far afield, and to protect the crops. They number forty-five head, as follows : one bull, seven oxen, nine cows, twelve steers, six heifers, six bull and four heifer calves.

The stables on this reserve are in good shape, all of them being fitted up with stanchions.

White Bear's Band, Reserve No. 70.

The farming operations of this band are supervised by the agent personally. Great advancement has been made during the last two years in establishing homesteads, and, although none of these Indians farm on a large scale, their crops are varied, and the particular attention paid to cultivating their potatoes and vegetables has been followed by favourable results.

Their crops aggregate thirty acres, and consist of sixteen acres of wheat, one acre of oats, seven acres of potatoes, four acres of turnips and two acres of gardens. It is thought that the wheat will yield twenty-five bushels to the acre, and it is a very good sample.

Some of the gardens are remarkable, particularly those of Ka-ka-ka-way's and Kah-qah-quay-to-way's and Kah-kah-che-gun-ta's. The first-named has the best Indian garden that I have seen in these Territories. It contains potatoes, turnips, corn, pease, onions, &c., all of which were properly cultivated and free from weeds.

They cut their grain with cradles, excepting in case of a few who hired a binder at their own expense.

Cattle.—This band has sixty-five head of cattle, as follows:—sixteen work oxen, fifteen cows, nine steers, twelve heifers, five bull and eight heifer calves. Their live stock came through the winter with but few casualties or deaths. Some Indians ran short of hay, but were able to supply the deficiency without falling back upon the department. I had the cattle rounded up; they are in fine condition and appear to be all branded. Nearly every cow raised a calf. I was much pleased with the thorough-bred Galloway bull, a recent purchase; he is an excellent animal, heavy build, with a deep black, curly, glossy coat.

These Indians have improved in their personal appearance; they have good tents (their summer habitations), are well dressed, and the children are fat, healthy and are kept reasonably clean.

During the past winter they chopped a large quantity of the dry fallen timber into firewood and hauled it out as far as the agency, to which place purchasers came after it. They also cut and drew out about six thousand rails, with which their fields are fenced. Working in this way, they did not give their oxen large hauls, and they were able to stable them at home every night.

Up to this date the hay stacked measures two hundred tons; the stacks are well built and fire-guarded.

The agent has completed the purchase, on account of the Indians, of a second-hand thresher for a small sum of money. It will be to their advantage to be able to thresh their grain at the most convenient time. I believe they have also engaged to thresh for some white settlers, and they will thus earn some money, which is to go towards the purchase of the machine.

The Indians of White Bear's Band, assisted by the agent and employees, have burned a large kiln of excellent lime; some of it is being sold to pay for the provisions used by the Indians during this work.

The implements on all these reserves have been repainted.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse, and audited the books, and made out a list of the tools and implements in the hands of individual Indians. I found the books were posted up and entries made up to date; they were regularly kept, and the office work was in a satisfactory condition. Clerk Graham gives the agent great satisfaction in his work, and I found his department in perfect order.

The issues of food supplies are being greatly reduced, there being a reduction this year of twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-nine pounds of solid food from the quantity issued in 1891-92.

The Indians of this agency earn money towards their own subsistence by selling cordwood, tanning hides, freighting, selling hay, furs and pelts, and working for settlers; in this way their aggregate earnings for the past fiscal year amounted to two thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Farmer Lawford is very attentive to his duties, working early and late in helping the Indians to harvest their crops. He has repainted all the implements, wagons, &c., also his dwelling house and stables and outbuildings.

The agency buildings are in good repair and are kept in good order.

The interpreter, William Murison, gives the agent general satisfaction, who states that he is active and industrious and attentive to his duties.

The agent is a most conscientious worker, and is untiring in his efforts to advance the condition of his Indians. Both he and the other officials are now fairly familiar with the Assiniboine and Cree dialects, which helps them in their work.

BIRTLE AGENCY.

I commenced my inspection of the Birtle Agency on 14th September, at the Oak Lake Reserve (Sioux).

I camped on this reserve for two days, and with the assistance of the agent and Mr. John Taylor, whom I engaged to act as interpreter, I went from house to house and took an inventory of their tools and implements, and inspected their houses, byres, stables and farming.

Their grain was all harvested and in stack; they had a few potatoes to dig. Their crops were as follows: one hundred and twenty-four acres of wheat, ten acres oats, three eighths acres potatoes and nearly two acres Indian corn. The wheat had been affected by drought and later on by hot winds. I estimated that it would yield only six bushels to an acre, but the sample of grain was very good indeed. The oats would yield about ten bushels to the acre. The potatoes were very small and scarce; they would dig about twenty bushels. Their corn was an excellent crop.

They had prepared a large quantity of land for next season's crop by summer-fallowing, fall ploughing and breaking fresh land. With such extensive preparations I surmise that they will put in a greater acreage under crop next year than they have ever done yet. The grain in stack was well secured. Their stables were clean.

I had their cattle rounded up for inspection. They are owned by seven Indians, and number seventeen head, namely:—eight oxen, four steers, three heifers, one bull and a heifer calf.

Nearly every stable had large stacks of hay adjoining, and the whole quantity put up is estimated at fifty tons, but I think there is more.

The farming season being over, only seven or eight men were at home.

This reserve is watered by Oak Creek. The lands along the creek are good for pasture, and some natural hay. About one third of the reserve is good for cultivation, the soil being light sandy loam, easy to work. Grain matures quickly and nearly always escapes the August frosts, but the yield is not so great as on heavier land.

They get their wood along the creek for fuel and building purposes, but they have none to spare to sell.

As these Indians have not received a pound of food from the agent during the past year, they have maintained themselves in comfort by their own exertions, and they bear good characters from their white neighbours, who gladly employ them.

Their fields are ploughed parallel to the boundary lines of their reserve, plainly marking their road allowances, so that now they rival those of their white neighbours in appearance.

Oak River Reserve (Sioux), No. 58.

I arrived on this reserve 18th September and remained until the 21st.

Since my last inspection, a year ago, the department authorized the building of a dwelling house for the farmer, Mr. Scott. A neat frame one has been built, in a central position for his work, and near the new school-house.

The members of the band were busily engaged at farm work; the majority were helping one another to thresh their wheat, but some were ploughing, and one man was engaged in hauling manure and spreading it on his stubble, where he intends sowing wheat next year.

They had in crop this year nearly one thousand acres, over nine hundred acres of wheat, and the balance in oats, corn, potatoes and gardens. The wheat was a good sample, but the yield per acre very light. Their corn yielded largely. I was much pleased to observe how generally they had planted potatoes, each farmer having quite a large patch.

There are fifty-five Indians engaged in farming on their own account. The light yield of grain was owing to drought and hot winds in August.

A large quantity of land was summer-fallowed, and fall ploughing was being proceeded with as quickly as each Indian was through with his threshing and his obligation to help his neighbours.

Owing to the low price of wheat and the small yield, those sanguine persons who trusted these Indians for, generally unnecessary, horses, implements and vehicles, two years ago, will have to wait longer for the liquidation of their accounts. Retaining the services of the farmer has done much to direct their expenditure into proper channels and husband their resources for the benefit of themselves and their families.

I visited every homestead and examined into the condition of the Indians. I observed that they have very generally adopted the plan of stacking their hay adjacent to their stables; this not only saves double loading, but insures its being where it is wanted; and it is better protected from the danger of fire and marauding cattle than that stacked in distant meadows. The quantity in stack was estimated at four hundred tons.

I had their cattle rounded up and inspected. They have one hundred and seventy-two head, namely: fifty-five oxen, one bull, forty-two cows, twenty-five steers, ten heifers, eighteen bull calves and eleven heifer calves. In the good quality of the calves is demonstrated the benefit of supplying thoroughbred sires. The stock was in good condition; they are owned by thirty-five Indians.

The only food sent to this reserve during the year was fifteen sacks of flour; with this exception, they have been entirely self-sustaining. Their earnings are reported to have been two thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; this was earned by the sale of hay, grain, fish, furs, cattle, and working for the white settlers. A good part of this money went to pay old debts, and the remainder for current subsistence.

The ploughing is now done by each Indian within his surveyed boundaries. There was some difficulty at first in preventing them from ploughing right up to the stakes. As this would leave no road allowance between neighbours, it was inconvenient, but they are now beginning to understand what is wanted, and they work accordingly.

The men and women were well dressed and lived comfortably, and appeared to be wholly absorbed in their work of farming. I saw no Indians loafing about either of the towns of Oak Lake or Griswold as I passed through them.

I examined the farmer's books; he appears to be most diligent in the performance of his duties, and the Indians are beginning to comprehend that he is placed there for their benefit.

Rolling River Reserve, No. 67.

I inspected this reserve on 22nd and 23rd September.

Its condition remains very much the same, as the Indians of this band still subsist for the most part by hunting and fishing. Only four men did any farming this year. They had about ten acres in crop, eight acres being wheat and the remainder oats, potatoes and some other vegetables. The grain was destroyed by hail. A second crop which grew up would make some fodder. The potatoes are a fine yield and excellent in quality.

These Indians had seventy-five tons of hay in stack.

I visited the houses and stables, and took note of their condition, and made an inventory of the tools and implements.

I had their cattle rounded up and inspected them, they were in fine condition and numbered twelve head, namely: five oxen, three cows, one steer, two heifers and one bull calf. They are in the hands of two men, who look well after them.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The number of persons paid in this band at the last annuity payments was one hundred and thirteen, namely: thirty-one men, thirty-seven women, twenty-nine boys and sixteen girls. Excepting at the annuity payments, they are never all seen on the reserve, as they subsist, very generally, by hunting and fishing.

Their earnings during the past fiscal year are computed by the agent at one thousand nine hundred dollars; by the sale of furs, fish, seneca root, and working for white settlers.

The old people of the band received a little help during the year, amounting to one hundred and seventy pounds of bacon and ten sacks of flour.

A few of their children attend the Birtle Boarding School, and one or more at Regina Industrial School; but as a rule they dislike to part with them, and there is no other means of giving them an education.

Riding Mountain Reserve, No. 61.

I inspected this reserve on 25th and 26th September.

The members of this band who have settled on the reserve are in good circumstances; they have all good houses and stables, and they appear to live as comfortably as the neighbouring settlers.

I visited all the farms, took note of the crops and stock, and made an inventory of the tools and implements.

There is a day school and Presbyterian Mission. Their pastor reported that they were regular attendants at church. They were very well clothed, their houses are decently furnished, and most of their stables and corrals exceedingly well kept.

Finding that wheat is unsuitable as a crop, they had very wisely refrained from sowing any. Their crops this year were one hundred and one acres of oats, two and a quarter acres potatoes and some vegetable gardens. I estimated the yield of oats at thirty bushels to an acre and the potatoes at eighty. These crops were grown by seven heads of families. Their grain was well stacked and fenced.

The hay in stack is estimated at three hundred tons.

They have seventy-four head of cattle, some of them are the finest beef steers that I have seen; their cattle are: eleven oxen, one bull, twenty-six cows, eleven steers, nine heifers, eight bull and eight heifer calves. They are all well-bred animals; all of them, but the calves are branded. They are owned by ten persons.

This band numbers one hundred and twenty-nine souls, namely: fifty-three men and boys, and seventy-six women and girls.

A number belonging to this band still subsist by hunting and fishing.

Their earnings are computed for the past year to be four thousand dollars, three-quarters of that sum being for furs, the balance for fish, grain, hay, and working for white settlers.

The agent has issued food to a few during the year, the aggregate of the issues being eighty-five pounds of bacon and one thousand one hundred and forty-five pounds of flour.

Bird Tail (Sioux) Reserve, No. 57.

I inspected this reserve on the 29th and 30th of September.

The comparative failure in farming during the past two years has put somewhat of a damper upon the zeal of these Indians in that pursuit, and the demise of that worthy Indian, "Sioux Jack," has taken away from the agent his best helper. He could always rely upon "Jack" to be the first to accede to his wishes, and the lack of his good example and advice is very much noticed. He left no children, and his widow has not been able to carry on the farm, which already is in a dilapidated condition.

The crops sown this year were: two hundred and twenty-two acres of wheat, forty-two acres of oats, one-half acre of flax, nearly six acres of potatoes, four and one-half acres of corn, and one-half of an acre of gardens.

The drought in the early part of the season and the hot winds during the month of August damaged the crops. I estimated the yield of wheat at five bushels to the

acre, and the potatoes at forty bushels. The corn yielded well, and the Indians sold a great deal of it while green, in the ear.

These crops were grown by nineteen persons. They have put up one hundred and seventy-five tons of hay, which with their straw should be ample to winter their stock. Hay is not plentiful on this reserve, and they lose some every year from marauding herds of cattle, in consequence of having to stack it in the distant meadows. A wire fence would remedy this.

Now that they have been given a scraper, they intend to make a direct road to these meadows, and they will be able to haul home some of their hay as soon as it is made. This also will help to save it.

This band has seventy-three head of cattle, namely: twenty-six oxen, ten steers, six heifers, one bull, eighteen cows, seven bull and five heifer calves. They have also twenty-eight sheep.

This stock is in the hands of twenty Indians. Most of the oxen were working, ploughing and hauling grain to market. I had the other cattle rounded up. They are all in fine order and all but the calves are branded. Some were quite ready for the butcher, but were unsaleable, as there were no purchasers in that district.

At the last census this band numbered ninety-two souls, namely: forty-seven men and boys and forty-five women and girls, but since then eleven have left and gone to the States. Some of them may return again.

A little food has been given to the old and sick. It aggregates for the fiscal year 1892-93 forty-seven pounds of bacon and nine hundred and thirty-five pounds of flour.

I visited the houses and stables, and made an inventory of the tools and implements in the hands of the Indians. Most of these people live very comfortably, and are, generally speaking, in comfortable circumstances.

Way-way-see-cappo's Reserve, Band No. 62.

I visited this reserve on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October.

On the first day the agent paid these Indians their annuities, at which everything went off quietly and with great propriety. Lights went out early in the camp and there were no tea dances or gambling. Traders were present, but more for the purpose of collecting old debts than for selling new goods.

The Indians have been nearly self-supporting, not from cultivating the soil, but from the natural resources of their reserve and the facilities for marketing them, namely, in the sale of hay and firewood. Their cattle are a great source of profit to them also.

The agent continues a small issue of food to the very old and helpless.

This year was the first in which the issue of flour and meat during hay-making was discontinued, and the Indians have put into stack twice as much as in any previous year. It is as good a reserve as any in the country, and, if they will but work a little in the proper seasons, it will be an easy matter for them to make their own living.

The issues during the past year were two hundred and two pounds of bacon and three thousand one hundred and twenty pounds of flour, against two hundred and twenty pounds of bacon and five thousand seven hundred and five pounds of flour in 1891-92.

They sowed but a small crop this year, namely: fifteen acres of wheat, two and three-quarter acres of potatoes, and some small gardens. I estimated the yield of wheat at ten bushels to an acre, and the potatoes at one hundred bushels to an acre.

I had the cattle rounded up at different points on the reserve. They are very fine animals, being well-bred. There are one hundred and twelve head, namely: twenty-six oxen, one bull, thirty-five cows, fifteen steers, nine heifers, eleven bull calves and fifteen heifer calves. Excepting the calves, these are all branded.

The cattle are in the hands of twenty-three persons. These Indians have also seventeen sheep.

The hay in stack is estimated at four hundred tons, out of which they expect to have some to sell.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The band numbers one hundred and seventy-one souls, namely: seventy-five men and boys, and ninety-six women and girls.

Their earnings during the past year are enumerated as follows: by the sale of fish, five hundred dollars; sale of furs, one thousand five hundred dollars; cattle, two hundred and twenty-six dollars and fifty cents; firewood, two hundred dollars; hay and grain, three hundred and forty-eight dollars and fifty cents; working for settlers, twenty-five dollars; making a total sum of two thousand eight hundred dollars. This has been all spent in subsistence.

Silver Creek Band, Gambler's Reserve, No. 63.

This band has been divided. A number of them, about seventy souls, have lived at Valley River for years, and an exchange of thirteen sections of land has been accomplished with the government. Therefore that portion of the band will be distinct and separate hereafter.

The five families of Tanners who live here, and were farming largely, have been doing very badly the past year. The senior one, Alex., having made himself amenable to the law by committing a criminal act, is a fugitive from justice, and this has so much demoralized the others that they have paid very little attention to farming.

They had in crop only twenty-five acres of oats and one-quarter of an acre of potatoes. These belonged to three persons. The yield will be very light, as it was injured by drought and hot winds during the month of August.

The Indians have twenty-seven head of cattle, namely: seven oxen, one bull, eleven cows, two steers, two heifers, two bull and two heifer calves. They have a large number of private cattle. Upon that account those under government control are not likely to increase much. I observe that the number keeps stationary. They have also eleven sheep. These cattle are in the hands of five persons, who have put up one hundred and fifty tons of hay.

As yet there has been no division in the book-keeping for the seceders, and I find the issue of bacon to be two hundred and nine pounds, and of flour, one thousand two hundred and eighty-nine pounds during the past fiscal year. Under the same conditions their earnings are computed at two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; by the sale of fish, fifty dollars; furs, two thousand dollars; cattle, one hundred dollars; working for settlers, fifty-five dollars; sale of firewood, two hundred dollars; sale of hay and grain, two hundred and forty-five dollars.

The Valley River Indians are living in great comfort. The river is a stream of spring water rising in the mountains, and taking an easterly course between the Riding and Duck Mountains, and empties into Lake Dauphin.

The agent paid seventy of them their annuities this year on their new reserve. A few of these seventy belong to Bands 61 and 62. He reports them as in comfortable circumstances. All the heads of families have good dwellings and stables built of spruce and tamarack timber. They were all well clothed and lived as comfortably as the white settlers of the province.

Hunting is their chief means of subsistence and occupation; they take numbers of moose, deer, wolves, bears, foxes and lynx.

The flesh of three of these different animals supplies them with meat, the moose with shoes and clothing, and from the sale of the skins of all of them they derive a good income.

One of the principal men, John Rattlesnake, keeps a "stopping place," and during the annuity payments he had a house full of guests, but his Indian wife was equal to the occasion. She laid a good table and served her visitors with the whitest loaf bread, beans, good butter, potatoes, moose stake, &c., &c.

Grain cannot be successfully ripened, owing to the summer frosts, and even potatoes are not considered a sure crop.

Turtle Mountain Sioux, No. 60.

This small band does not change much. One Indian removed with his family and his seven head of cattle to the Oak River Reserve.

They have about thirty-three acres under crop this year, namely : twenty-eight acres of oats, three acres wheat, and nearly three acres of potatoes, corn and garden. The yield is reported to be very fair, and better than they have had for some years.

They have eight head of cattle "under government control," namely : three oxen, two cows, and three steers. These are in the hands of three Indians. They have put up twenty-five tons of hay.

They have received no food supplies from the agent during the year.

Their earnings are entered at three hundred and fifty dollars ; by the sale of cattle, furs, days' work, grain and hay.

Ten families of American Sioux were on this reserve the greater part of the past summer, and caused considerable annoyance to the school teacher.

There is a day school on the reserve under the auspices of the Christian Endeavour Society ; it is taught by John Thunder, an educated Sioux of the Bird Tail Reserve. I am informed that the society pays him five hundred dollars a year. The department furnishes the usual supply of biscuits, but does nothing further. He has six pupils on his register with an average attendance of five.

The teacher cultivates a garden in connection with his school. Divine service is held every Sunday on the reserve in connection with the school. Although the teacher is but a poor Indian and is not highly educated, his school is well conducted, and he places before the other Indians a good example in every way.

Indian Office and Storehouse.

Mr. Dickenson, clerk ; Wm. Nabbis, Cree and Saulteaux interpreter.

I took stock of the goods in the agency warehouse and closed the books on the 30th September, bringing down the balances of the different accounts and comparing those balances with the stock on hand.

There were a few discrepancies in some minor accounts, but the explanations given me regarding them were perfectly satisfactory.

I went over the list of goods in use, and those worn out were condemned and struck off.

I audited and examined the books used in the office ; I found them to be regularly kept, posted up to date, and this work well performed throughout.

I made an abstract from the cattle record books, and found that upon 30th September there were in the agency four hundred and eighty-eight head of cattle, fifty-six sheep and one horse under government control.

An abstract from the "Earnings of Indians Book" shows the gross earnings in the whole agency for the past fiscal year to be seventeen thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.

I prepared a statement of the crops sown and harvested. It aggregated in the whole agency one thousand five hundred acres, owned by one hundred and ten Indians or heads of families.

There has been a decrease in the issue of food supplies the past fiscal year of seven hundred and fifteen pounds of bacon and five thousand two hundred pounds of flour.

I found all the tools and implements properly branded throughout the agency.

After a very careful inspection, taking in all the agent's work, I beg to testify to the intelligent grasp which Agent Markle has of his duties, the good feeling which obtains between him and his Indians, and also the respect that he has gained for himself amongst the settlers and the inhabitants of neighbouring towns, for the manly stand that he has taken in upholding and enforcing the provisions of the Indian Act, particularly as regards selling and giving intoxicants to Indians and the purchasing of Indians' produce without permit. I may say that he has stamped out these evil practices so that they no longer openly exist.

Department of Indian Affairs.

ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.

Indian Head Reserve.

I commenced my inspection on this reserve on 1st December.

Mr. Wm. S. Grant, agent ; Mr. J. C. Halford, clerk and farmer.

Carry-the-kettle is still chief of this band ; he is an industrious quiet man, and exercises a good influence over his Indians. His own house is well furnished and a pattern of cleanliness and order ; his stables are comfortable and well arranged.

The annuity payments were made on 2nd October ; one hundred and seventy-seven souls were paid, being a decrease of three since last year.

Nine Indians returned from the United States, and six went over there and were not back in time for the payments.

There are now in the States thirty-three souls belonging to this agency, or eleven families—four persons having left to go there in 1889, fourteen left in 1890, nine left in 1891 and six left in 1892.

Two boys and one girl attend the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, and eight boys and five girls the Regina Industrial School.

There are forty-four occupied dwellings, and thirty-six stables in this agency. I visited and inspected them all. Great attention has been paid to improving the condition of these since my last inspection. The Indians are uniformly comfortable in their manner of living, and the stabling and corrals for their cattle are being improved year by year, and they will soon reach the highest expectation.

Last year I had occasion to point out the ill condition in which one family was living, but this year I found them all exhibiting signs of thrift and living in great comfort.

During the past year five new houses and four new stables were built, six houses were pulled down and rebuilt, nine houses and seven stables were improved and repaired.

As above stated, the stables were all in good shape, and, instead of the hay being stacked far afield, a quantity that was thought sufficient to winter the cattle had been stacked in strong corrals adjacent to the stables. This is a move in the right direction and should be gradually followed in other agencies, and would save much suffering of both the Indians and their stock in having to cart hay long distances during the winter. Forty-six persons farm ; of these nineteen had grain as well as vegetables, the remaining twenty-seven raised vegetables only. Twenty-three persons had half an acre of potatoes each, and nineteen had a quarter of an acre each. All of them had grown turnips carrots, onions and smaller vegetables. The total crop and yield were as follows:—

Crop.	Acres.	Yield, Bushels.
Wheat	149	1,320
Oats	12	250
Barley	5	25
Potatoes	20	1,257
Turnips	15	1,929
Carrots	3	303
Onions	2	69
Gardens	7	Consumed as required.
	213	5,153

The grain was all threshed, the quality was very fair, and already Dry Walker had gristed twenty-eight bushels, and Pretty Shield twelve bushels, their respective returns from the mill being one thousand one hundred and twenty pounds of flour, five hundred and seventy pounds of offal, and five hundred and twenty pounds of flour, and one hundred and ninety-five pounds of offal, the toll for the same being paid with cord-wood at the rate of fifteen cents a bushel.

The straw stacks were well built, and made excellent fodder for the stock, thus saving much hay.

The Indians have been diligent in preparing land for next season. Thirteen of them summer-fallowed land aggregating one hundred and thirteen acres, and three others broke sixteen acres of new land, while twenty-five acres have been fall ploughed, so that there are one hundred and fifty-four acres ready to receive the seed as soon as the land will bear a horse next spring. This large area of prepared land is a great factor in securing early seeding and good crops, and prevents the work crowding the Indians in the spring when their oxen are weak.

The agent has his large garden of one acre under the usual crop of vegetables of all descriptions.

I examined the live stock in the stables or in the corrals, where I found them in good condition and well attended to; they consist of the following: two horses, thirty-six working oxen, eighteen milch cows, twenty-eight steers, twenty-one heifers, six bull calves, three heifer calves, sixty-six sheep, and fifty-six private horses; total number of cattle, one hundred and twelve. Pigs were found to be troublesome in destroying gardens, thus causing strife among neighbours, so they were fattened and killed. Charley Rider has a private cow with a heifer calf, also fowls. Red Feather has fowls.

The live stock at the agency consists of one cow, one Polled Angus bull and five horses.

The hay in stack, at the beginning of winter, was four hundred tons, or five hundred and twenty double wagon loads. As this was supplemented by the large quantity of straw and chaff, there is sufficient to winter all the stock in good shape.

Indian Office.

I audited all the account books and closely examined the others; I found them regularly and properly kept. Letters, circulars and other documents were properly filed.

The individual earning account does not run into high figures here, as the grain is generally gristed, and therefore is not included in the account; outside of this the total sum earned in the eleven months prior to my inspection was seven hundred and thirty dollars; from the sale of firewood, tanning hides, working for settlers, knitting mitts for the Qu'Appelle Industrial School, sale of berries, sale of wheat, prizes gained at industrial fairs. The Indians spent this money in purchasing lumber to floor their houses, stoves, food and clothing.

They have been very liberally supplied with food by the department, also some clothing. In consequence they have lived in great comfort and happiness.

There is a good market for firewood in the adjacent towns, at the fair price of three dollars a cord, or for long wood, two dollars and fifty cents a load. They can purchase strong baker's flour for one dollar and fifty cents a sack in the same towns.

There is little, if any, market for hay. They can make some money tanning hides, and in days' work for the neighbouring farmers.

These Indians were large competitors for prizes in farm and garden produce and domestic manufactures at the Regina and Indian Head industrial fairs. At the former fair they gained seventeen first prizes, fifteen second prizes, nine third prizes and one fourth prize, and in the White Fye wheat competition, which was an open one for the whole country, they gained the first prize, also the first prize for a yoke of oxen under similar circumstances.

At the Indian Head exhibition they gained eighteen first and thirteen second prizes, and the first prize for work oxen was won by John Hopoke, in open competition with the whole country.

At both fairs their exhibits were all kinds of grain, roots and vegetables, fork handles, axe handles, ox collars, bread, butter, knitted mitts, socks, gloves, comforters.

Cattle certificates were issued covering all cattle. In the gristing work, all grists taken to the mills, and the returns received for the same, were entered.

The cash book contained entries of all the official cash transactions of the agent. I found it properly kept, with vouchers covering the different transactions.

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I audited the account of the wheat grown in 1892. This crop threshed out one thousand five hundred and forty-six bushels, and was disposed of as follows: sold, three hundred and fourteen bushels; gristed, seven hundred and seventy-three bushels; used for seed, three hundred and thirty-five bushels; pig feed and shrinkage, one hundred and thirteen bushels; on hand, eleven bushels. The wheat gristed yielded three hundred and twenty-five sacks of flour.

I took stock of the goods in the warehouse and compared the same with balances shown on the ledger. I found no discrepancies at all worthy of note.

I examined the goods "in use," and wrote off those worn out and of no further use or value.

Agency Buildings.

I found these in a good state of repair. The root-house was rebuilt and enlarged. The blacksmith's shop has been reshingled. Two large cattle corrals have been built in different parts of the reserve. These assist in keeping the cattle out of the grain crops.

St. Paul's Industrial School.

I visited this school on the 20th of March. Since my inspection of this institution last year, its management has been assumed by the department, and at present it is conducted as a government industrial school, Mr. J. B. Ashby, the assistant principal of the Battleford Industrial School, having been appointed principal.

Under his management it was undergoing a revival. Many new pupils had been received, and the institution was in a flourishing condition, the happiness of the children being depicted upon their faces.

I found a very efficient staff. The educational department was well attended to, while the industrial was full of life and energy. Athletics are part of the curriculum, and the football and cricket clubs are no mean adversaries of neighbouring clubs, with whom they often contend in friendly games.

The seamstress of the school is Jessie Bird, a full-blooded Indian girl of Red Pheasant's Band. She was trained under Mrs. Ashby's supervision in the Battleford School. The fact that this girl was able to take full charge and direction of the dress and garment making and the mending in such a large institution, and to be able to teach, direct and control the pupils, is a practical demonstration of the success of our industrial school training.

Qu'Appelle Industrial School.

I visited this institution on 16th April, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, the school having been placed under the *per capita* system on 1st July, 1893.

Double entry book-keeping has been applied here, and it is found to work very well indeed. Mr. Sworder, clerk, is a careful and efficient accountant, and I have much pleasure in complimenting him upon the accuracy of his work.

I also inspected the different trade shops in connection with the school. The carpenter pupils were working on the new gymnasium, and the farming pupils were engaged in seeding and planting the spring crops. In fact it was a bee-hive of industry, and class work was in no way neglected, for it is arranged that those pupils of an age to work attend school half a day each. In thus changing the work, it is as good for the pupil as a rest.

I inspected the dormitories and found them well ventilated, the beds good and kept with great neatness and order. I was present at meal times; the food was plentifully supplied and well cooked. The boys and girls were well clothed in becoming and neat attire. The hours of work and study were strictly adhered to, as well as those of recreation. Discipline was good and the conduct of the pupils either while at work or play all that one could desire.

The brass band has made great progress; it is surprising that it should be so, as a musical ear is said to be inherited; the boys now succeed with most difficult music.

The cricket club played several matches during the summer against white clubs in neighbouring towns, and they were generally successful in winning the matches.

When on these outings the boys conduct themselves with propriety, and they are treated with great kindness wherever they go.

FILE HILLS AGENCY.

I arrived at the File Hills Agency on 23rd April; Mr. J. P. Wright, acting agent; Wm. McNab, interpreter; Mr. Wright conducts the whole business of this agency.

I audited the books, closing the provisions, ammunition, twine and clothing accounts to 30th April, and the tools and implements accounts to 31st March.

I took stock of the goods in the storehouse, and, upon comparing these quantities with the balances shown on the ledger, I am pleased to report that they agreed throughout.

I checked the goods in use and condemned those of no further use or value.

I audited the cash book. I found that all receipts had been regularly entered therein, and every item of expenditure was supported by a proper voucher.

The recorded earnings of these Indians since 1st July to 31st March amounted to one thousand four hundred and seventy dollars, as follows: for the sale of firewood, six hundred and sixty dollars; freighting, fourteen dollars; sale of berries, twenty-three dollars; sale of cattle and beef, six hundred and forty-eight dollars; sale of grain, nine dollars; sale of hay, seventy dollars; tanning hides, thirteen dollars; working for settlers, thirty-three dollars. These moneys were expended by them in payment for two horse rakes, three mowers, two lumber wagons, two sets harness, some lumber and some grain, and the balance in provisions, clothing, &c.

They sold the beef of thirteen animals, also two cows and a heifer to other Indians of the agency for stock animals.

Vital Statistics.

At the last annuity payments two hundred and seventy-one souls received their money; there were nine absentees reported.

Thirty-seven children attend the industrial and boarding-schools, namely: twenty-six at Qu'Appelle, one at Regina, and ten at File Hills.

Farm Work.

The harvest of 1893 consisted of one thousand and sixty-two bushels of wheat, four hundred and twenty bushels of oats, five hundred and seventy-six bushels of barley, and one hundred and eighty bushels of potatoes.

Of the wheat five hundred and sixty-three bushels were gristed, realizing thirteen thousand five hundred and sixteen pounds of flour, and ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-five pounds of offal; two hundred and thirty bushels of wheat were stored for seed, and one hundred and eighty-six bushels were screenings and pig feed.

Thirty bushels of the oats were sold and the balance fed to stock. The barley was all fed to pigs, bulls and other cattle. The potatoes were eaten by the Indians.

Black Bear Reserve.

Most of these Indians have moved out on a part of their reserve where there is more prairie land. They have now larger fields, and some of them intend building houses and stables there this summer. They did no fall ploughing; at the time of my visit they were busily employed preparing their land for spring seeding.

Star Blanket Band.

These Indians decline to sow any wheat this year, and their only crop will be roots and potatoes; they claim to be able to provide themselves with flour by the sale of wood with more certainty than by sowing wheat. This is not tenable, for, if anything happened to the Fort Qu'Appelle flour mills, the department would have to supply them with flour, for that is their only market for wood.

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Okaneese Band.

Most of these Indians were engaged ploughing for the spring seeding ; they will sow a fairly large acreage. Two Indians purchased for themselves good teams of work horses, and were doing all their farm work and teaming with them.

Peepeekeesis Band.

This band is composed largely of old women ; the few men who are there do very little work. Few, if any, will sow grain, trusting to their being able to sell wood and purchase flour with the proceeds. They will plant some potatoes and sow some turnip seed.

It was a bad season of the year to judge of their houses and stables, as they were just moving out to live in teepees according to their custom in the spring, and the cattle were grazing.

The yards of the houses (excepting Peepeekeesis') were cleanly raked up, and the rubbish burned.

Live Stock.

I gave a great deal of time to the inspection of the cattle. I had round-ups on different parts of the several reserves and made an examination of the whole.

These Indians have a total of four hundred and thirty-one head of cattle under departmental control, namely : fifty-seven oxen, nine bulls, one hundred and seventy-six cows, seventy-seven steers, forty-three heifers, thirty-three bull calves and thirty-six heifer calves. Most of the calves were yearlings. There are also eleven sheep and lambs, three pigs and eighty-seven horses, the latter being the Indians' private property.

The agent has been very diligent in the performance of all the duties connected with his position.

DUCK LAKE AGENCY.

On May 27th I visited the Duck Lake Agency and remained within its precincts about three weeks.

I was much impressed with the great advancement made in agricultural pursuits by the Beardy Band since my last inspection of this agency in 1890 : from being one of the most superstitious and backward, it has come into the first rank as progressive. Good houses now dot the reserve, and their fields are well fenced and in a high state of cultivation. The personal appearance of the Indians has greatly improved, they having discarded their blankets for modern attire, and their apparently inherent prejudice against allowing their children to attend school has been—if not entirely eradicated—greatly modified.

The progress of the other bands of this agency, while not so marked (not having been in such a state of darkness), is very satisfactory, and Agent McKenzie is to be highly commended for his untiring efforts and kind persistence in keeping his Indians at work on all the reserves.

At Fort à la Corne the Indians had very good crops, which I have since learned produced good results at harvest time.

They have nearly two hundred head of cattle, and the introduction of some thoroughbred bulls this year will, no doubt, greatly improve their stock. The reserve is full of natural resources, and it will take very little exertion on the part of each Indian to provide a living for his family.

The Indians of the whole agency were contented, and were disposed to make the best of the way of life to which they had been called.

Prince Albert Sioux.

I visited these Indians on the 31st May in company with Mr. Agent McKenzie. A portion of them have located at what is called the Round Plain, situate on the north side of the North Saskatchewan River, a few miles from the town.

Wi-za-ta-ca is their chief.

They broke this spring a few acres of land, which was planted with potatoes and other vegetables. The indications were that they would settle here contentedly and prove good law-abiding Indians. The department had set them up in farming by providing them with two yoke of oxen, two ploughs, a wagon and other farming implements.

BLOOD AGENCY.

On July 12th I arrived at the Blood Agency in company with Superintendent Steele and Inspector Jarvis of the North-west Mounted Police.

The Indians, hearing of our coming, assembled at the police barracks at Stand Off to the number of several hundreds. Agent Wilson was also present.

It was a pleasant meeting, and the Indians gave me a hearty welcome to their reserve.

During that and the following week I was engaged in attending the function of issuing rations to the Indians from the first shooting down of the steers until each head of a family received his portion.

On other days I was visiting the Indians at their home and observing them at their daily work, examining crops, their work on the saw-mill, &c.

While I was on the reservation hay-making commenced, and it was a pleasure to me to see the Indians working their mowers and rakes, loading hay into wagons, and delivering the same at the police barracks, where they had taken a contract.

The coal mine was being worked by Indians, and Indian freighters were delivering the coal at Fort McLeod, they having taken contracts to supply hotels and private residences there.

The department has commenced the construction of a saw-mill on the reserve, under a skilled millwright. The Indians were doing all the work connected with its construction.

The results of farming this year were a comparative failure, in consequence of the prolonged drought in June and July. A small acreage of wheat and a large one of potatoes and oats were planted.

The agent has constructed a water wheel to be driven by the current of the river; this wheel has a device connected with its buckets to lift the water from the stream for the purpose of irrigating the bottom lands adjacent to the agency. If this proves to be successful, it is his intention to build others for lands on the reserve similarly situated.

Some complaints of cattle-killing by the Indians having been made, it was deemed expedient to investigate whether it was caused by lack of sufficient food. After close inquiry among the Indians, and personal observation of their daily rations, I came to the decision that it was done by young Indians, through a spirit of adventure and desire to do something daring and thus show their courage as in the old days of horse-stealing. When a party would go on a horse-stealing expedition, it was not because they were short of horses, but by way of showing they were braves.

I am also of the opinion that many deaths and missing calves attributed to Indians by the ranchers, are caused by wolves. These animals are reported as being very numerous in the foot hills.

The activity shown in the performance of their duties, and the strictly departmental manner in which those duties are performed by Agent Wilson and his staff, are highly commendable; they set the Indians an example of industry and good living.

I visited the hospital; it is conducted by the reverend sisters, and under the medical direction of Dr. Girard.

At the time of my visit there were only five indoor patients.

The sick wards, as well as every part of the building, are kept beautifully clean. It is a great boon for the Indians to have a retreat of this kind when they are ill. As it is something new for them to give up the care of their sick, it will take some time to educate them up to the point of doing so freely. The hospital is also taking away the very profitable business of their "medicine men," whose superstitious influence it is hard to break up.

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The building was opened for patients on 23rd August, 1893. Up to 30th June, 1894, it had received forty-nine patients; sixteen of these were discharged as cured, eighteen were discharged not cured (ten of these latter are now dead), two were discharged as incurable, and three died.

The Roman Catholic Mission adjoins the hospital property, also the residence of the missionary, Rev. Father Legal. In this connection there is an Indian day school, taught by a reverend sister.

Schools.

The Catholic Church has two day schools on this reserve, and the Church of England has three day schools and one boarding-school. The latter is off the reserve about two miles from the agency. The principal is Rev. F. Swainson; there are twenty-two boarding pupils enrolled and seven day pupils. I visited this school on 20th July, and was very much pleased with the appearance of the children, their cheerful demeanour and ready answering of questions. The school, residences, etc., form quite a large establishment, which is most creditable to those who have brought it to its present high state of efficiency.

PIEGANS.

On 23rd July I arrived at the Piegan Agency, and remained until the 28th of the same month.

I found these Indians much improved in their habits of life since I was last among them. There was a courtesy in their address which was very pleasant to observe. At the time I refer to they thought of very little else but gambling and drawing rations. Upon this occasion their talk was of raising cattle, hay-making, work, building houses, selling their horses, buying mowers, rakes, wagons, and about schools and their children at school.

Their farming this year consisted of seventy-three acres of oats, thirteen acres of barley, and thirteen acres of potatoes. Their grain was almost a failure on account of the very dry summer; their potatoes were a very good crop.

They are commencing to take quite an interest in their cattle, and their herd is becoming of respectable dimensions. It consists now of five hundred and eighty-six head, of which two hundred and thirty-two are cows.

The Indians were busily engaged hay-making; but it being a year of drought, hay was difficult to procure, and in some instances it had to be hauled very long distances.

The agent, Mr. Nash, has gained the confidence of his Indians, and they work well for him.

The Church of England has established and conducts a very good boarding-school under the direction of Rev. J. Hinchliffe; it has thirty pupils, all boarders, but only fifteen are allowed for the *per capita* grant of seventy-two dollars per annum; the others come under the allowance of twelve dollars per annum only, the same as the ordinary day school.

There is a Roman Catholic Mission on this reserve, in charge of Rev. Mr. Donat Foisy; a day school is connected therewith.

On the register of this school are twenty-six pupils with an average attendance of thirteen.

St. Joseph's Industrial School.

I visited this school on the 3rd and 4th August.

My principal duty at this time being to make an audit of the account books of the institution, it having been placed under the *per capita* system 1st July, 1893, it was necessary to bring out a balance sheet containing the result of the year's work.

The Rev. Father Naessens is in charge with Mr. Dennehy, assistant principal and clerk. There are also trade instructors, farmer, carpenter, shoemaker and baker. [Rev.

Sister Christie with a full staff of sisters has charge of the girls' department. The attendance is eighty-eight boys and thirty-two girls.

I made an inspection of the residences, the new kitchen, infirmary, engine-house, laundry, store-house, ice-pit, stables, corrals and the different work shops.

Farming, carpentering, shoemaking and baking are the trades taught in this institution. The girls are taught domestic work, dress-making, knitting, &c., &c.

I was much pleased with the manner in which the routine of the school was followed. The children were cleanly dressed and appeared contented and happy.

SARCEE AGENCY.

I visited the Sarcee Agency on 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th and again on 22nd August, and remained until the 25th.

The special object of my visit was to examine into the system of rationing the Indians. Upon this subject I have already fully reported.

I made several visits over the reserve and observed the Indians at work, and inspected their grain fields and root crops. When I was last in this agency (1889) the Indian farming was of very small proportions and was all done in the valley of Fish Creek. Since then fine square fields have been broken and placed under cultivation on the bench or higher lands; these are well fenced and were sown with wheat and barley, aggregating twenty-four acres and twenty-seven acres respectively. I regret to say that these crops did not promise much yield, the hot winds of August having blighted them. On the last day of my visit, the grain was being cut, and the best of it will be saved for seed.

Potatoes, turnips and carrots and some other vegetables had been planted by the Indians to the extent of two and a quarter acres; these had also been injured by drought and early frosts.

I was much pleased with the manner in which these Indians have taken to hay-making. Hay was very short and scarce, but with great diligence they had put up a number of well made stacks. I estimated that these contained nearly two hundred tons. They had fenced them and ploughed fire guards. Some of the hay will be sold, and the remainder will be kept for their own stock.

The agent had succeeded in getting a few Indians to commence building new houses adjacent to the new fields.

There is a fine herd of domestic cattle, all of which, excepting some of the work oxen, have been reared at the agency. They number fifty head and consist of nineteen work oxen, one bull, ten cows, one heifer, four steers, nine heifer calves and six bull calves.

Indians were in camp at the different hay meadows, they were working well, and there was no sickness reported.

The agency buildings are in good repair, and I found the agent and clerk and interpreter (the last named being also farmer) were zealous and attentive in the performance of their several duties.

The Church of England boarding-school was about to resume its duties after the holidays.

When it is in full operation there are twenty-nine pupils. It draws the *per capita* allowance of seventy-two dollars per annum for fifteen pupils, and twelve dollars per annum for fourteen pupils.

The new school residence is a suitable one for the purpose. A new school-room was in course of erection. The arrangements for the comfort of the children are very good, and reflect great credit upon the missionary in charge, the Rev. Gibbon-Stocken, who has done so much so well upon a small appropriation.

Stony Reserve.

I arrived at the Stony Reserve, Morley, on the 13th August.

Farmer P. L. Grasse has full charge of these Indians.

The Indians were nearly all of them on their reserves, as they had been requested to observe the close season for game; to do this left them without any resources for a

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living, and in consequence the issue of rations had been increased sufficiently to meet this state of affairs.

They planted about twelve acres of potatoes and fourteen acres of oats, but the June frosts cut them down; the crops revived in a slight degree afterwards, but they did not mature.

While I was on the reserve they were engaged hay-making; they fenced in stack ninety tons for themselves (estimated), and the farmer put up over twenty tons for his horses and cow.

The hay was cut on a distant part of the reserve, and a team could haul home only one load a day.

The annuity payments came off on 29th, 30th and 31st August, at which I was present. Everything passed off pleasantly, the warmest expressions of friendship passed from the Indians to the department for having granted the payment of their annuities in time for them to go on their fall hunt. Traders placed their goods at low prices and the Indians expended their money in wearing apparel, fixed ammunition (for hunting in the mountains), saddles, flour, etc.

On 1st September they nearly all left their reserves for a fall hunt. Before doing so, they whitewashed their houses and put them in good order, so as to be habitable on their return.

They have now two hundred and fifty-five head of cattle; these were looking well, and some that were killed for beef proved of excellent quality.

They have three hundred and fifteen head of horses; some of these they work teaming and farming, but they are generally used for riding and packing in the mountains when on hunting expeditions.

These Indians' houses are fairly comfortable. They are very anxious to get lumber and shingles in order to build a better class of house. They have timber but no means of turning it into proper material to finish their houses. There is no sale for their horses; or they would gladly part with some of them and buy lumber.

The farmhouse and stables, etc., in connection therewith, are suitable and convenient, the premises are kept very neatly, and Mr. Grasse sets his Indians an example of industry and diligence.

Schools.

I visited the Indian boarding-school (McDougall Orphanage) at the time the children had vacation. A few boys were engaged at hay-making for the school. The church authorities were building a very fine school-house at a little distance away from the residence. This will afford greater accommodation in the main building. There are forty enrolled pupils. Mr. J. W. Butler is the principal and Mrs. Butler, matron.

There are also two day schools on these reserves.

BLACKFOOT AGENCY.

I visited the Blackfoot Agency on the 10th September, and remained there until the 20th.

The principal object of my visit was to examine into the whole system of slaughtering, dressing, weighing and receiving beef from the contractors, and the issuing of rations to the Indians.

For this purpose I was present at the ration house north camp on 14th and 17th September, and at the ration house south camp 11th, 15th and 18th September. As I have gone into details regarding this work in other communications to you, I will simply state generally here that the animals received were of good quality, the butchering was done quickly, cleanly and well, and the rationing was done in a methodical manner, with great fairness towards each, and was received by the Indians with apparent satisfaction.

Some repairs (which have since been ordered to be done) were needed to the slaughter-house at the north camp, and the pumps at both were somewhat out of order.

The scales used in weighing the rations were unsuitable and inconvenient for the purpose, and new ones have since been authorized by the department.

It having been a very dry season, the results of the farming operations of these Indians this year are disappointing. They had worked well all through the spring months, and put in crops of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and vegetables; but the dry season militated against them.

An irrigation ditch has been taken out and now approaches completion. It is a work of considerable magnitude, and, when finished according to the design of its projector, it will irrigate several thousand acres of the best land on the reservation. I am not aware whether it can be finished in time for next year's crops, but it should be, if at all possible, in order that some return may be received for the large outlay of Indian capital and labour.

These Indians have put into stacks about four hundred tons of hay, according to the farmer's estimate.

I found them very much interested in building a better class of house. Fifteen good log houses were in course of erection, and they were waiting for lumber to make roofs to them.

I visited the coal mine. The shaft has been driven into the side of a hill (which contains the seam of coal) several hundred feet. The Indians themselves do all the work of mining, running the coal out in trucks to the dump, where it is screened; and another outfit of Indians load it on their wagons and deliver it to their customers in Cluny or Gleichen.

Schools.

This reserve is better supplied with schools than any other in the Territories.

The Church of England has established two large boarding-schools, one for boys and girls, at the north, and the other for boys only, at the south. The former has been in operation some ten years. It was established by Rev. Mr. Tims, and it has been successfully conducted by him, and gradually extended until now it has forty pupils. That at the south has only just commenced operations under Mr. W. R. Haynes. A very fine large building of imposing style of architecture has been erected. It is complete in every respect, and contains accommodation for sixty boys and the staff.

Two day schools are also conducted under the same auspices. These school-houses are comfortable frame buildings, and good houses have been built adjacent to them for the teachers.

The Roman Catholic Mission is conducting a very successful day school at the South Blackfoot, Mr. Vital Robb, teacher. I visited this school also, and was much pleased with the clean and bright appearance of the children. On the day of my visit there were fifteen children present, but the register contains the names of twenty-five, with an average attendance of nineteen. The residence of the teacher joins the school-house, which is too small for the number of pupils enrolled.

I found Mr. Agent Begg very active in the performance of his duties, being at work early and late. The Indians look upon him as their best friend and they go to him freely to settle all differences, domestic or otherwise, accepting his decision as final.

Farmers Wheatley and Baker are experienced Indian men, and work with much accord with them.

Red Deer Industrial School.

I commenced my inspection of this school on September 22nd.

It is under the auspices of the Methodist Church. The staff is as follows:—Rev. John Nelson, principal; Mrs. Nelson, matron; Mr. T. T. Bones, teacher (*pro tem.*); Samuel Loughheed, carpenter instructor; Robert McClelland, farming instructor; Mrs. Mathewson, housekeeper; Miss Buchler, seamstress; Miss Jenny Rodgers, cooking instructress.

There are forty-two pupils on the roll, but only thirty-two were present (sixteen boys and sixteen girls) at the time of my inspection. I examined them in the class-

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room. I found the children very intelligent and quick at answering questions ; five of them are in standard IV., seven in standard III., fourteen in standard II., three in standard I., and three in the primer.

The school has a large herd of cattle (fifty head), the milch cows being of a superior class. Some oats were grown this year, as well as several acres of turnips and potatoes, also a large supply of cabbages, onions, beets, &c.

Mr. Loughheed, the carpenter, is a skilled mechanic. He has had eight pupils, but at the time of my visit there were only two working with him. The carpenter's shop is a good building, warm and comfortable.

There is a good blacksmith's shop, but as yet it is not used for that purpose. Over this shop is a room intended for a shoemaker's shop ; it is at present used as a store-room for clothing, groceries, &c.

The building erected for a pig-house is used at present as a flour store-room.

In addition to the schools upon which I have already herein reported, there are others which I visited earlier in the year.

I visited the Birtle Boarding School (Presbyterian) Mr. G. McLaren, principal, at a time when it was about being removed into the fine new building recently erected by the church ; therefore I was not able to make an examination of the classes.

There are twenty-five children enrolled at this school for whom the *per capita* grant is received, and thirteen others who are receiving their education free of charge to the department.

It is with regret that I hear that Mr. G. McLaren, the founder of this school, and who has been principal since its inception, has severed his connection with it ; his kindly manner and attainments as a school teacher peculiarly fitted him to train Indian children.

I inspected the Okaneese Day School, Miss Mary S. McIntosh, teacher, on 25th and 26th September ; fourteen children were present at my examination, ten of them only being enrolled, the other four children, being ex-pupils, came to school on examination day. Of the ten enrolled, five are in standard I., three in standard II., and two in standard III. Miss McIntosh is a most capable teacher, holding an Ontario professional certificate. She is self-contained, patient, and adopts the very latest methods of imparting instruction. The children are advancing satisfactorily, particularly in reading.

Heavy drafts have been made upon this school by the industrial and boarding-schools ; the long vacation affects the attendance ; two children commenced to go to an adjoining white school during that time, and still continue to go there.

Industrial work is made a specialty, such as sewing, knitting, etc. Wool carding and spinning will be taken up again as soon as a supply of wool is received.

The school-room was neatly decorated, the chief display being the large flag given by the department as a prize in 1892. Of this they are very justly proud.

The teacher's residence is a comfortable frame cottage, built by the Presbyterian Church, situate a short distance from the school-house.

I inspected the Oak River Day School (Sioux), Mr. Charles Henry Hartland, teacher, on the 20th September ; there were ten pupils present ; the roll contained nineteen names. These nineteen are graded by the teacher as follows : two in standard II., seven in standard I., and ten in the primer.

I cannot speak favourably of the progress of the pupils of this school ; of the ten children present at my examination, seven of them could neither read nor answer most simple questions.

I inspected the File Hills Boarding School (Presbyterian), Mr. A. Skene, principal, on 2nd May. There are ten children enrolled ; they were all present at my examination, they are graded in the classes as follows : two in standard IV., two in standard III., five in standard II., and one in standard I. They passed a creditable examination in the several branches, particularly in arithmetic and in mental arithmetic ; in the latter they are exceedingly apt and correct in answering.

The children were well dressed and clean in their persons ; they were healthy, bright and well nourished.

The school-house has been improved ; it was well supplied with patent desks, blackboard, books and stationery, and was kept in good order.

I went over the residence ; the dormitories were airy, the beds were good and clean and the whole building was home-like and comfortably furnished.

I visited the day school on John Smith's Reserve on 14th June, Miss Willson, teacher. On the day of my visit there were fifteen children present. The school was opened promptly at 9 a.m., and the children arrived punctually, looking bright and clean, and cleanly dressed. I was much pleased with their progress in their different classes, particularly in writing from dictation ; the girls are taught sewing and knitting also.

Miss Willson is a very successful teacher, the children answer promptly and distinctly, and are made to understand what they learn.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. P. WADSWORTH,
Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies for Manitoba and N.W.T.

INDIAN RESERVE COMMISSION,
VICTORIA, B.C., 19th November, 1894.

The Honourable
The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit for your information my report of the operations of the Indian Reserve Commission and of the two survey parties connected therewith during the past season.

Mr. Skinner and his party proceeded on the 5th May to the Okanagan country, in accordance with my instructions, and surveyed the recent alterations and additions to the various Indian reserves at Okanagan and Similkameen, and, subsequently that at Douglas Lake ; after carrying out the above work, which occupied him until the 13th July, he left for Chilcotin, and undertook the survey of the several reserves for the Soda Creek, Chilcotin and Canim Lake Bands of Indians, which he accomplished on the 19th October.

Mr. Skinner also surveyed the one hundred and sixty acres of land on Carpenter's Mountain purchased by the Dominion Government on 5th March, 1881, from Mr. Pooley, the then official administrator of the estate of A. S. Bates, for the use of the William's Lake Indians.

On his return journey Mr. Skinner connected Shuouchten and Pulkawa Reserves, situate on the Thompson River near Lytton, as directed in your letter to me of 24th March, No. 88,286.

Mr. Skinner reports that the weather during the season was unusually fine, and his having accomplished the whole of the work assigned to him may be attributed to this favourable circumstance.

Under my direction Mr. Surveyor Devereux, with his party, left headquarters on 19th May to proceed to the remote districts of the Cariboo, and the coast, but, owing to delays caused by the great distance to be travelled, and the unusually bad state of the roads, his supplies did not reach him at the stipulated time, and he was unable to take the field before the 31st May.

Mr. Devereux has completed the survey of all the reserves in the Cariboo district, and those for the Stony Creek and Frazer Lake Bands in the coast district. Of the reserves unfinished in the latter are the Necoslie and Taché, on Stuart Lake, and those for the Trembleur Band of Indians on Trembleur Lake.

Mr. Devereux reports having had an exceptionally wet season, notwithstanding which and other difficulties he had to contend with, he has accomplished a larger amount of work than could have been expected.

Department of Indian Affairs.

The operations of the survey parties next season can, in my opinion, be most profitably employed in the Skeena River Valley; this would include the survey of the reserves left unfinished by Mr. Devereux on Stuart and Trembleur Lakes.

In consequence of the protracted litigation in the Supreme Court, and the frequent adjournments in the case of "The Attorney General of Canada *vs. McNiffe et al.*," in which the members of the commission were important witnesses, the work of the reserve commission was unavoidably interfered with, for it was not until the month of August that the case was finally settled, and a judgment given for the crown.

On the 10th September I proceeded to Katzie, on the Frazer River, and there completed the allotment of reserves for that band of Indians. Subsequently, I took advantage of the sailing of the government steamer *Quadra* for the West Coast, to visit San Juan harbour, and the river of that name, in order to define a fishing station for the Pacheena Indians, which I am glad to say was accomplished to the satisfaction of all concerned.

With a view to securing for the Pentiction Indians a sufficient supply of timber, negotiations were opened last year with the Provincial Government and with Mr. Ellis, whose property adjoins the reserve, for the purpose of effecting an exchange of land; this arrangement has been satisfactorily carried out, and under it Mr. Ellis has conveyed to the crown for the use of the Indians one hundred and ninety-four and a half acres, in lieu of a grant from the Provincial Government for an equal number of acres; a conveyance has been duly executed by Mr. Ellis, and forwarded to you.

The Tzeachten Reserve at Chilliwack has, under instructions from you, been defined anew, and resurveyed, as also the reserves at Quamichan, Cowichan Bay and Shawnigan.

Many applications have recently been made by the Indians through their agents in different parts of the province for additions and extensions to the reserves originally allotted to them. The applications that have been favourably considered by the department, and which consequently the commission has yet to deal with, are for land at Alkali Lake and Canoe Creek in the interior, and Klahoose and Sliammon on the west coast of the mainland.

Copies of the reports furnished by Messrs. Skinner and Devereux, together with schedules in detail of the work performed by them, are herewith enclosed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. O'REILLY,

Indian Reserve Commissioner.

VICTORIA, B.C., 19th November, 1894.

The Honourable

P. O. Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work.

In obedience to your instructions I left Victoria on the 5th May, and arrived at Pentiction on the 7th.

From some unexplained delay on the part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, though my camp equipage was shipped through to Pentiction, it did not reach that place until the evening of the 11th, having been ten days in transit from Victoria; this caused a delay of four days.

On Monday 14th May, I commenced work on the Pentiction Reserves, and having completed Nos. 2 and 2a, I moved on the 18th and arrived on the 19th at Similkameen Reserve No. 12a; from this point I rectified the boundary of Reserve No. 1 at lot No. 191 for the Pentiction Indians.

Having completed the Similkameen Reserve No. 12a, I moved to the Similkameen River, intending to cross; the river being very high and full of driftwood, I was compelled to wait until the 30th before it was safe to venture in a canoe; this caused a further delay of three days.

After surveying Reserve No. 10b, for the Similkameen tribe, I moved to a point above the Ashnola River and succeeded in crossing, though I could not get the pack animals over, being compelled to obtain others while on the south side of the river engaged upon Reserves No. 10a and 2b.

I then moved to Upper Similkameen Reserve No. 2a, and thence on to Nine-mile Creek; where I surveyed the reserve at that place, and also Reserve No. 7, thence moving on to Princeton on the 22nd June. The river at Princeton has changed its course and washed away a portion of the reserve, obliterating the old survey marks, in consequence of which I had great difficulty in defining the boundaries of Reserve No. 1.

On the 27th June I moved to the Nicola trail about twelve miles from Princeton, and having surveyed Reserve No. 6, thus completing the Similkameen Reserves, I left on the 29th, and proceeded over the Nicola trail to Douglas Lake, where I arrived on the 3rd July. The work on Douglas Lake extension occupied the party until the 13th July, when leaving Douglas Lake on the 14th I arrived at Spence Bridge on the 17th, and went on to Ashcroft the same night.

My intention had been to go direct to Soda Creek, and thence to Chilcotin; but an accident to my head chainman necessitated my remaining at Deep Creek, where I surveyed the reserve for the Soda Creek tribe, completing the work on the 3rd August, and moving to Soda Creek on the 4th. Leaving Soda Creek on the 6th, I arrived at Chilcotin on the 10th and commenced work on the Anaham Reserve No. 1 on the 11th. Contrary to my expectation the Indians offered no objection to the survey of the reserve at the meadow.

After completing the Anaham Reserves I moved to the Stone, and thence to the Toosey Reserve at Riske Creek. This work occupied me until the 24th September, when I returned to Soda Creek and surveyed the reserve there.

On the 3rd October I moved to Carpenter Mountain and surveyed one hundred and sixty acres of land, a portion of which is hay land of good quality, thence moving down to Cariboo road and to Canim Lake, where I commenced work on the 10th and completed the survey on the 19th October.

I arrived at Ashcroft on the 22nd, and, sending five of the party direct to Victoria, I took one man with me to Nicomen and made the necessary connection survey there on the 23rd. Leaving the same night, I arrived in Victoria on the 24th.

The weather was very fine throughout the season, and there was little delay from this cause.

I inclose a schedule of reserves surveyed and the mileage run, which will, I trust, be found satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. M. SKINNER,
Surveyor to Indian Reserve Commission.

Department of Indian Affairs.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by E. M. Skinner, 1894.

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Chains.	Remarks.
May.....	Penticton—				
	Reserve No. 2.....	240 50			
	do No. 2a.....	178 38			
	Tie line No. 2a to Lot 116.....	14 74			
	Portion of Reserve No. 2 cancelled.....	220 76			
	Boundary of Reserve No. 1 at Lot 191..	25 58			
	Connection do do ..	5 82			
	Similkameen—				
	Reserve No. 12a.....	480 42			
	do No. 10b.....	349 78			
June.....	do No. 10a.....	643 33	18	75 18	
	Upper Similkameen—				
	Reserve No. 2b.....	161 92			
	do No. 2a.....	420 45			
	do No. 4.....	196 00			
	Connection to pre-emption No. 884....	76 14			
	do No. 7.....	113 16			
	Reserve No. 7.....	82 83			
	do No. 1.....	54 09			
	Connection to township lines.....	17 13			
July.....	Reserve No. 6.....	40 13			
	Nicola—		23	62 18	
	Douglas Lake extension.....	856 68			
	Connection.....	30 42			
August.....	Soda Creek—				
	Reserve No. 2.....	1,120 32	25	7 42	
	Anaham—				
September....	Reserve No. 1.....	1,355 93			
	do No. 2.....	320 00			
	Provincial Government Reserve.....	320 27	24	36 10	
	Stone—				
	Reserve No. 1.....	994 14			
	Connection to Lot 154 and grave-yard..	82 52			
	do Minton's farm.....	41 59			
	Reserve No. 2.....	240 00			
	Toosey—				
	Connection Lot 66 to Reserve No. 1....	80 00			
October.....	Reserve No. 1.....	960 85			
	do No. 2.....	300 37			
	do No. 3.....	49 42			
	Soda Creek—				
	Reserve No. 1.....	432 10	40	20 99	
	Connection to town-site.....	40 21			
	Carpenter Mountain.....	240 00			
	Canim Lake—				
	Reserve No. 1.....	1,020 30			
	do No. 2.....	160 14			
Nicomen—	Connection line, Pulkwa and Shuouchten	167 42	20	28 07	
			152	69 94	

E. M. SKINNER,
Surveyor to Indian Reserve Commission.

VICTORIA, B.C., 17th November, 1894,

The Honourable

P. O. O'Reilly, Indian Reserve Commissioner,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the following report covering the past season's work in the survey of Indian reserves situated in Cariboo and coast districts.

In obedience to your instructions of the 20th April last, I purchased the necessary supplies for the season and shipped them, together with the camp equipment, to Quesnelle on the 23rd of that month; but freighting on the Cariboo road proved very tedious and they did not arrive in Quesnelle for more than a month later.

On the 19th of May I left with my party by the steamer *Islander* for Vancouver; thence by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Ashcroft, and thence by stage to Quesnelle.

I started by pack train for Blackwater River on the 31st of May, the point at which I was instructed to begin work. At this place I surveyed the reserve situated about one mile above the crossing for the Blackwater tribe of Indians, and then moved on to Bobtail Lake, and thence to Umlis-le Reserve No. 4, and surveyed the two allotments which had been made in these localities.

On the 16th of June I arrived at Stony Creek, and was occupied in that vicinity until the 13th of July, surveying the six allotments for the Stony Creek tribe of Indians.

I moved to Neshaco Ferry, Frazer Lake, on the 14th of July, and there began the surveys of the reserves for the Frazer Lake tribe; at this place my work was greatly delayed through stormy weather, so much so that it was not until the 18th August that the survey on Frazer Lake was brought to a completion.

On the 20th of August I started for Stuart Lake and arrived there the day following, and after surveying the three reserves situated to the south of Stuart Lake, I moved on to Fort St. James, arriving there on the 31st.

At Fort St. James one day was spent in preparing the outfit for the trip to McLeod Lake, for which point I started on the 3rd of September, and after surveying the allotment for that tribe, I returned to Fort St. James, arriving there on the 13th.

I now found that to complete the survey of the whole of the isolated reserves this season on the Stuart, Nechaco and Frazer Rivers respectively, I must leave those on Stuart and Trembleur Lakes unfinished and make all haste to those points.

Having no further use for the pack animals, I gave instructions to my packer, Mr. Lewis, to return with the train to Quesnelle, and there place himself under the instructions of Mr. W. S. Gore, of the Provincial Government, from whom the animals were hired.

I left Fort St. James by canoe on the 17th of September for Fort George, and on the way down surveyed Tetselawas Reserve No. 2 for the Nicolie tribe of Indians, situated on the left bank of the Stuart River, and Salaquo and Chesbonechuck situated on the Nechaco River for the Fort George Indians.

From Fort George I moved about fifteen miles up the Frazer River and there surveyed Reserve No. 2; and thence back to Fort George, where I arrived on the 8th of October. After surveying Reserve No. 1 at this place, thus completing the surveys of all the allotments made to the Fort George Indians, I moved down the Frazer to near the mouth of the Blackwater River; here I surveyed Reserve No. 1 for the Blackwater Indians, which completed the whole of the isolated work before referred to.

On the 22nd of October I moved to Quesnelle, and on arrival found that there would be no stage south until the 28th, I therefore made arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company at that place to have my camp equipments shipped to Victoria by slow freight.

Accompanied by my party I came down to Soda Creek by canoe and then took special stage to Ashcroft; thence by Canadian Pacific Railway and steamer *Charmer* to Victoria, arriving here on the 30th of October.

In connection with this report I may mention that the season just closed has been an exceptionally wet one, there being sixty days' rain out of a possible one hundred and twenty-two, and my work was greatly impeded thereby.

Department of Indian Affairs.

I inclose herewith a schedule showing the reserves surveyed, the number of miles run, the distance travelled by pack train, and also that covered by canoe.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. A. DEVEREUX,

Surveyor to Indian Reserve Commission.

SCHEDULE of Reserves Surveyed by F. A. Devereux, 1894.

Date.	Tribe.	Chains.	Miles.	Remarks.
<i>Blackwater Indians.</i>				
June	Reserve No. 2	207	7·89	
do	do No. 3	173		
do	do No. 4	170		
October	do No. 1	81		
<i>Stony Creek Indians.</i>				
June	Reserve No. 1	1,844	42·60	
July	do No. 2	198		
do	do No. 3	335		
do	do No. 4	188		
do	do No. 5	143		
do	do No. 6	200		
do	Connections, Reserves from 1 to 5	500		
<i>Frazer Lake Indians.</i>				
July	Reserve No. 1	950	40·07	
do	do No. 2	195		
do	do No. 3	232		
August	do No. 4	470		
do	do No. 5	1,190		
do	Connections from No. 1 to 2	63		
do	do No. 1 to 3	106		
<i>Stuart Lake Indians—Necostie.</i>				
do	Reserve No. 5	305	15·62	
do	do No. 6	346		
do	do No. 7	436		
September	do No. 2	163		
<i>McLeod Lake Indians.</i>				
do	Reserve No. 1	263	3·28	
<i>Fort George Indians.</i>				
do	Reserve No. 4	137	24·62	
do	do No. 3	373		
do	do No. 2	700		
do	do No. 1	760		
Total distance run			134·08	
do travelled by pack train			390·00	
do do canoe			250·00	

F. A. DEVEREUX,
Surveyor to Indian Reserve Commission.

Department of Indian Affairs.

ANNUAL REPORT—LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

The land sold during the year amounts to 41,297·19 acres, and the sales to \$76,418.57.

The quantity of surrendered land still in the hands of the department, in round numbers, is 484,972 acres.

Agents' returns (for land, timber and rent) examined and entered.....	530
New sales.....	318
Number of sales cancelled.....	190
Number of leases issued and entered.....	60
Number of timber licenses renewed.....	26
Number of payments on leases entered.....	775
Number of payments on old sales entered.....	314
Number of notices to purchasers in arrears prepared and sent out.....	2,268
Location tickets issued and entered.....	40
Assignments of land examined and entered.....	260
Assignments of land registered.....	234
Descriptions for patents prepared and entered.....	346
Number of patents engrossed.....	346
Number of patents registered.....	346
Number of patents despatched.....	346
Number of patents cancelled.....	..

The total collections on account of old and new sales, on rents and on timber amounted to \$86,403.63.

The purchase money and interest thereon in arrears on land sales on the 30th June, 1894, amounted approximately to \$127,064.36.

Principal.....	\$64,815 10
Interest.....	62,249 26
Total.....	<u>\$127,064 36</u>

For further details, see tabular statement No. 1 on pages 238-9.

HAYTER REED,

Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. D. McLEAN,

In charge of Land and Timber Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—LAND AND TIMBER BRANCH.

SHOWING the number of acres of Indian Land sold during the year ended 30th June, 1894, the total amount of Purchase Money and the approximate quantity of surrendered surveyed Indian Lands remaining unsold at that date in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and in the North-west Territories and British Columbia.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.		Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$	cts.		
				Acres.		
Albemarle...	Bruce	1,899 34	1,314 90	3,563 16		Some of these lands were resumed by the department, the conditions of sale not having been complied with, so that in certain cases there appears to have been more land remaining unsold at the close of the past fiscal year than remained unsold according to the previous year's report.
Amabel.....	do	100 00	20 00	915 00		
Eastnor.....	do	4,243 00	1,255 50	5,588 00		
Lindsay.....	do	6,525 00	2,639 45	19,356 00		
St. Edmund...	do	3,836 00	1,617 55	39,066 00		
Bury, town plot.	do			1,767 25		
Hardwicke, town plot.	do			1,111 00		
Olyphant do	do			89 00		
Southampton do	do	4 00	40 00	26 25		
Wiarion do	do			48 00		
Keppel.....	Grey	100 00	175 00	2,681 85		
Saugeen Fishing Islands.	Lake Huron and Georgian Bay...			880 50		
Cape Hurd Islands	do			7,720 50		
Mississauga Reserve.	Algoma District...			1,173 64		
Thessalon.....	do	572 00	572 00	3,125 87		
do town	do	4 57	366 50	99 19		
Aweres.....	do			13,584 00		
Archibald.....	do			2,900 00		
Dennis.....	do			3,349 00		
Fisher.....	do			9,602 00		
Herrick.....	do			7,267 53		
Haviland.....	do	161 00	80 50	3,660 00		
Kars.....	do			9,479 00		
Apaquosh, town plot.	do			316 91		
Laird.....	do	149 79	121 20	9,579 99		
Macdonald.....	do			2,457 35		
Meredith.....	do			7,695 70		
Pennefather.....	do			18,131 00		
Tilley.....	do			12,691 00		
Tupper.....	do			2,800 00		
Fenwick.....	do			12,787 00		
Vankoughnet.....	do	100 50	50 25	10,750 00		
Shingouicouse	do			269 00		
Bidwell.....	Manitoulin.....	100 00	50 00	7,341 00		
Howland.....	do	485 00	192 50	4,562 00		
Sheguiandah.....	do	74 00	37 00	12,553 50		
do town plot.	do			398 23		
Billings.....	do	100 00	50 00	6,178 00		
Assignack.....	do	132 00	9 90	7,296 00		
Campbell.....	do	100 25	54 00	9,002 75		
Manitowaning, town plot.	do	2 47	126 00	64 73		
Carnarvon.....	do	300 00	105 00	13,551 00		
Tehkummah.....	do	200 00	100 00	8,307 00		
Sandfield.....	do			7,236 00		
Shaftesbury, town plot	do			148 44		
Tolsmaville do	do	2 12	45 00	1,567 31		
Allan.....	do	5,402 00	904 26	8,657 00		
Burpee.....	do	300 00	175 00	13,902 00		
Barrie Island.....	do	340 00	84 00	3,390 00		
Gordon.....	do	1,174 00	201 60	4,124 00		
Gore Bay, town.	do	5 79	216 75	6 81		
Mills.....	do	748 00	212 85	8,250 00		
Cockburn Island.....	do	100 00	50 00	32,213 00		
Dawson.....	do	1,087 00	359 55	30,014 00		
Robinson.....	do	3,648 00	1,425 85	49,659 00		
Neebing.....	Thunder Bay Dist.			3,778 00		
Sarnia, town.....	Lambton.....			5 28		
Anderdon.....	Essex.....	39 75	161 00			
Seneca.....	Haldimand.....			192 71		

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 1.—Showing the number of acres of Indian Land sold during the year ended 30th June, 1894, &c.—*Concluded.*

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—*Concluded.*

Town or Township.	County or District.	Number of Acres sold.	Amount of Sale.	Approximate Quantity remaining unsold.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.	Acres.	
Cayuga, town plot	Haldimand	0 10	20 00	247 23	
do	do	49 00	1,050 00	512 60	
Dunn	do			1,571 50	
Caledonia, town plot	do	4 64	50 00	48 86	
Brantford	Brant			141 35	
Bronte, town plot	Halton			10 93	
Port Credit do	Peel	0 25	50 00		
Deseronto, town	Hastings	147 50	29,500 27		
Islands in River St. Lawrence	Prov. of Ontario...	36 27	998 60	601 91	
Islands in Otonabee and its lakes	Peterborough, &c..	112 65	230 00	2,091 27	
Thorah Island	Lake Simcoe			74 00	
White Cloud Island	Georgian Bay			244 59	
Sultana Island	Rainy River Dist..			421 12	
Shannonville, town plot	Hastings			0 63	
	Total	32,385 99	44,711 98	452,694 44	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ouiatchouan	Chicoutimi	420 02	206 00	9,847 18	
Colrairie	Megantic			1,203 00	
Dundee	Huntingdon	1,786 78	4,966 82	9,426 96	
Viger	Temiscouata	100 00	325 00	252 10	
	Total	2,306 80	5,497 82	20,729 24	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Papaschase	N. W. T.	6,590 17	26,166 08	11,547 83	
Blackfoot Reserve	do	14 23	42 69		
	Total	6,604 40	26,208 77	11,547 83	

HAYTER REED,

Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

J. D. McLEAN,

In charge of Land and Timber Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

TABULAR
AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCE, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.					PERSONAL							
		Houses.	Barns.	Stables.	Land cultivated. Ac.	Land newly broken up. Ac.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Wagons.	Carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Mowing machines.	Reapers.
<i>Ontario.</i>														
Grand River Superintendency—														
Six Nations.....	3557	633	122	322	30133	....	400	361	826	158	12	8	....	....
Mississaguas, New Credit.....	249	85	75	25	3900	84	97	80	100	90	45	1	45	50
aWalpole Island.....	833	216	14	117	2917	129	89	55	100	....	22	....	15	4
Western Superintendency—														
1st Division.....	479	132	89	...	2340	106	76	64	119	....	33	1	....	....
2nd do.....	1337	323	42	77	8420	....	158	151	158	11	64	....	44	15
3rd do.....	304	76	20	39	1245	39	45	38	55	7	14	....	8	9
Northern Superintendency—														
1st Division.....	3643	870	58	600	7451	67	285	262	169	2	51	9	....	....
2nd do.....	843	203	79	76	1440	26	30	30	11	....	6	1	1	2
b3rd do.....	1147	160	10	62	2340	10	51	33	16	....	2	1	....	....
4th do.....	1751	270	10	9	435	184	9	7	4	1	1	1	1	....
Golden Lake Agency.....	87	20	8	12	70	7	6	4	5	....	....	....	....	....
Tyendingaga do.....	1118	212	185	...	10000	....	110	120	90	....	80	3	40	20
Lake Simcoe do.....	122	32	17	17	350	5	15	13	7	....	6	1	1	2
cCape Croker do.....	394	108	45	53	1300	60	89	55	105	2	15	1	3	2
Saugeen do.....	375	85	15	60	850	75	45	25	40	....	8	2	2	....
Alnwick do.....	228	62	21	16	2470	....	25	25	28	....	10	....	....	2
Mud and Rice Lake Agency.....	242	60	5	21	870	5	14	11	15	3	2	1	1	3
Rama Agency.....	228	80	30	30	795	....	18	19	15	....	7	....	3	2
dPenetanguishene Agency.....	356	43	9	35	323	2	20	10	12	1	1	1	1	....
eScugog Agency.....	37	10	4	6	100	....	6	5	2	3	4	....	....	1
Total.....	17330	3680	858	1577	77749	6334	1588	1366	1877	278	377	30	164	110
<i>Quebec.</i>														
fLake of Two Mountains Agency.....	413	75	20	47	1624	....	34	26	30	50	2	2	5	....
gCaughnawaga Agency.....	1868	426	100	285	4330	10	242	181	175	180	20	16	21	5
St. Regis do.....	1249	191	74	80	2664	21	89	70	88	7	8	12	33	8
Viger do.....	118	23	2	....	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....
St. Francis do.....	402	71	21	3	207	....	....	1	....	7	....	....	....	....
Lake St. John do.....	416	86	13	13	100	....	15	12	11	10	1	1	....	....
Maria do.....	101	21	16	16	250	6	7	5	2	8	....	....	....	....
hRestigouche do.....	479	79	51	....	665	20	20	15	*	*	5	1	5	....
iRiver Desert do.....	479	75	20	19	735	15	19	16	5	2	2	....	....	....
Jeune Lorette do.....	300	68	7	6	160	2	5	3	10	3	....	....	....	....
†North Shore, River St. Lawrence, Superintendency (1891).....	1302	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Beancour Agency.....	55	9	3	2	77	1	2	2	2	1	....	....	....	....
Temiscamingue Agency.....	138	54	20	9	130	59	6	5	1	1	2	....	....	....
Total.....	7320	1178	347	480	10942	134	440	337	324	270	40	32	64	13

NOTE—The 1st division of the Western Superintendency of Ontario includes the Chippewas of Sarnia, and Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames; and the 3rd division of the same superintendency comprehends the 1st division of the Northern Superintendency of that province includes the Ojibewas, Ottawas Huron; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Ojibewas of Parry Island, Shawanaga, division of the same superintendency comprehends the Ojibewas of Garden River, Batchewana Bay Superior.

*See note "h". †No statistics have been received since those sent in by Mr. L. F. Boucher, the late Indian Superintendent.

a 1757 bush. apples; 887 bush. beans. b 57 boats. c There was a considerable quantity of garden g Potatoes and buckwheat good, but quantities not given. h 30 wagons and carts, 7 buggies. i 10 pails 240

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT No. 2. Industrial Statistics.

PROPERTY.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.										FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.	
No. of other implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Sheep.	Pigs.	No. of young stock.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Other grain.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Hay.	Value.		
								Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Bus.	Tons.	$	cts.
548	1080	795	26	...	261	1233	817	25153	32085	13015	1371	16643	13053	3921	5,200	00	
150	215	190	4	3	125	180	350	7650	12600	1890	2000	74	500	600	2,000	00	
42	442	176	19	8	99	481	281	4284	2441	181	5104	3560	908	11,061	00	
57	224	75	1	...	12	107	64	2775	6207	195	276	1772	3036	397	2,615	00	
119	325	153	1	...	3	310	240	7998	15844	850	150	15080	6550	1237	400	00	
56	112	55	...	2	21	117	83	2950	2480	746	37	4059	2000	117	301	00	
2108	696	301	233	...	118	1189	238	4571	5891	5779	3357	27089	1686	26,556	00	
...	49	90	21	...	8	38	120	50	722	91	325	5306	1010	209½	8,138	00	
1	77	66	38	27	66	370	135	96	5665	327	20,353	00	
172	11	21	8	4	...	27	...	.....	500	.....	.....	6600	1500	1100	204	57,400	00
1	12	11	2	...	6	13	11	.....	315	115	.....	90	861	.....	25	652	00
200	200	250	...	20	200	300	300	5000	18000	2500	7000	3500	2000	.....	1000	550	00	
27	41	17	...	2	4	51	19	450	200	450	.....	35	1200	.....	80	2,125	00
1150	97	55	4	1	75	300	225	1000	1500	800	50	450	1200	.....	200	2,650	00	
101	105	19	2	...	125	50	280	1800	240	.....	.....	1200	1550	.....	150	3,600	00
52	52	16	...	1	15	45	17	905	1040	1912	295	844	1850	2000	102	6,006	00		
85	37	18	2	2	...	39	42	1260	1687	860	125	88	1295	1150	23	9,212	00		
85	25	21	...	...	7	108	47	400	2700	1000	.....	487	2300	.....	213	3,450	00
254	45	37	27	5	7	225	27	326	251	290	22	1295	75	3	90	2,153	00	
20	12	1	...	...	9	10	...	537	1140	66	115	63	345	300	7	750	00
5228	3857	2367	388	48	961	4897	3034	65589	107773	31115	11419	53289	87255	6035	1103	11501½	165,172	00	
298	101	71	1	2	47	125	81	241	2641	97	29	942	2436	17	184	11,738	00	
160	215	250	10	15	50	160	200	.....	20000	1200	1800	150	.....	.....	1200	19,000	00
100	216	190	2	8	...	121	91	1280	5299	142	70	2174	2811	.....	999	9,675	00	
...	8	14	...	...	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,714	00
2	19	30	3	6	20	32	28	.....	460	100	.....	310	300	.....	60	8,250	00
...	9	8	4	1	7	10	5	.....	950	4	.....	250	600	.....	50	1,280	50
7	31	39	20	...	17	87	37	.....	4860	.....	12	605	4020	.....	126	1,700	00
150	23	35	...	...	20	25	60	20	1250	150	.....	24	3250	.....	320	14,400	00
...	7	15	...	1	20	3	...	350	45	.....	.....	35	350	.....	36	29,600	00
20	...	5	...	...	11	3	...	343	10	.....	.....	83	206	.....	37½	525	00
21	11	12	2	2	17	64	19	236	140	270	.....	1282	.....	.....	33	2,025	00
758	640	670	42	35	180	656	539	1777	36293	2018	1911	4573	15255	17	3045½	109,837	50	

Kettle Point and Rivière aux Sables; the 2nd division of that superintendency embraces the Chippewas the Moravians or Delawares of the Thames. and Nipissinguas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands, and the Ojibewas of the north shore of Lake Henvey Inlet, Lake Nipissing, French River, Lake Temiscamingue and the Iroquois of Gibson; the 3rd and Michipicuten; and the 4th division of the said superintendency takes in all the Ojibewas of Lake

vegetables and fruit. *d* 100 heads of cabbage. *e* 90 bush. apples. *f* \$30 worth of strawberries were grown. of buckwheat sown and used in fall.

TABULAR
AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCE, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED, AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.					PERSONAL							
		Houses.	Barns.	Stables.	Land cultivated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Wagons.	Carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Mowing machines.	Reapers.
<i>New Brunswick.</i>														
North-eastern Superintendency...	925	195	37	33	752	27	14	8	13	2				
South-western Superintendency— 1st Division.....	453	71	9	6	160 ^k	.....	11	10	17	1	1		1	
2nd do.....	240	40	14	8	287	2	11	11	13	4				
Total.....	1618	306	60	47	1199 ^l	29	36	29	43	7	1		1	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>														
Annapolis.....	82	16												
Shelburne.....	47	7	3											
Digby.....	183	45			250	10								
Yarmouth.....	85	5	1		3									
King's.....	68	10	1	1	6	1	1	1	1					
Queen's and Lunenburg.....	158	52	11	5	236	4	3	5	4	2				3
Halifax.....	117	32	6		35				1					
Hants.....	199	17		9	290	10	3	1	4					
Colchester.....	100	26			10	2								
Cumberland.....	97	14	*	*	20	1			1	1				
Pictou.....	206	56	1	1	32									
Antigonish and Guysboro'.....	160	50	6		325	3	2	1		1				
Richmond.....	139	26	6		150	5	1	1	1					
Inverness.....	144	27	9		123	8	4	4	1	5				1
Victoria.....	106	19	6		137	2								
Cape Breton County.....	250	41	4	7	750		6	4	1	4				
Total.....	2141	443	54	23	2367	45 ¹	20	17	14	13			1	3
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>														
Superintendency.....	285	50	23	23	233	8	9	12	6	1				
<i>British Columbia.</i>														
Cowichan Agency.....	2072	596	208	139	2532	233	140	70	250	3	1	11	10	2
West Coast do.....	2835	379			13	1	2							
Kwawkewith do.....	1618	204	2		10 ¹	1 ¹								
Lower Fraser do.....	4275	1227	301	302	3613	239	107	86	76	8	1	1	2	5
Williams Lake do.....	1860	392		174	1257	25	100	36	25		9	1	28	
Kamloops do.....	2769	479		195	1410	39	126	75	47		17	1	12	
Okanagan do.....	639	104		77	1125		62	24	13		7	1	8	4
Kootenay do.....	586	165	+	+	312	79	31	11	14				2	
North-west Coast Agency.....	4000	859	‡	‡	124 ¹	12 ¹								
Babine and Upper Skeena River Agency.....	2653	682		62	161	76								
Total.....	23307	5087	511	949	10548	706	568	302	425	11	35	15	62	11

NOTE.—The North-eastern Superintendency of New Brunswick includes the Micmacs of the counties since embraces the Amalecites of all the counties on the south and west sides of the province, except *j* 44 bush. of garden produce. *k* 6 bush. of apples. *l* 3 barns and stables. *m* Potatoes eaten as soon were grown in small garden patches but no return given. *q* 23 barns and stables. *r* 20 barns and stables.

* See note "n". † See note "q". ‡ See note "r."

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics—Continued.

PROPERTY.								GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.								FISH, FURS, AND OTHER IN- DUSTRIES.	
No. of other implements.	Horses.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Sheep.	Pigs.	No. of young stock.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Other grain.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Hay.	Value.
																	\$ cts.
3	13	27	3	1	.....	18	26	100	840	10	.....	60	2130	.....	.....	153	10,450 00
167	17	8	1	.....	.....	12	32	.....	1086	18	.....	356	965	.....	.....	35	12,000 00
95	15	17	4	1	.....	56	30	.....	1000	.....	.....	525	1520	.....	.....	105	13,400 00
265	45	52	8	2	.....	86	82	100	2926	28	.....	941	4615	.....	.....	293	35,850 00
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	500 00
212	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	28	.....	.....	4	115	.....	41	5	25 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	80	6	.....	15	500	.....	.....	73	7,650 00
4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	15	.....	.....	10	100	.....	.....	15	540 00
9	1	9	6	.....	12	9	9	18	120	50	12	10	185	.....	.....	70	156 00
.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	310 00
.....	6	6	2	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	280	.....	.....	.....	255	.....	.....	60	.....
10	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	5½	600 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	75	.....	.....	No return.		.....	.....	.....	1,240 00
.....	.....	2	3	.....	2	1	2	5	120	4	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	.....	2,100 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	380	.....	.....	62	2,950 00
.....	4	11	2	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	80	400 00
79	4	22	2	2	.....	4	22	.....	600	10	15	55	1350	.....	.....	170	2,090 00
.....	1	10	.....	1	7	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	40	890 00
.....	8	15	4	2	20	2	22	.....	50	.....	75	.....	2500	.....	.....	475	1,862 00
316	26	81	20	5	41	24	91	31	1436	70	102	94	6655	.....	41	1060½	21,313 00
85	15	10	.....	.....	6	2	10	286	1254	.....	.....	5	2580	.....	.....	18	200 00
.....	407	346	98	44	840	85	626	150	15000	200	.....	.....	15000	.....	.....	650	.....
.....	20	5	2	.....	40	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	15	124,050 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1869	685	720	142	27	209	1858	462	3408	12329	7552	2862	1442	17318	.....	.....	1813	87,045 00
528	2723	799	.....	21	.....	501	189	4892	5105	24	670	7	6610	.....	.....	1195	29,380 00
3395	1403	449	.....	8	.....	452	293	4716	3056	783	.....	1193	12803	.....	.....	583	89,330 00
1074	2450	940	.....	1	.....	369	250	10646	1040	225	.....	1384	4200	.....	.....	150	17,030 00
.....	1380	265	*	*	.....	.....	359	310	2050	165	.....	.....	1240	.....	.....	75	1,500 00
690	29	3	.....	.....	.....	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4170	100	16	25	306,100 00
.....	252	112	5	4	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2100	.....	.....	18½	97,850 00
7556	9329	3643	247	107	1091	3298	2248	24122	38580	8949	3532	4026	65441	100	16	4024½	765,035 00

on the north-east of that province. The 1st division of the South-western Superintendency of that province and Madawaska, which form the 2nd division of the superintendency.

as grown. n 4 barns and stables. o Some oats sown but no return given. p Some carrots and turnips

* 77 oxen and bulls. † Agent has no means of estimating. ‡ Agent unable to make estimate of crops raised.

‡ Some sown but no return given.

§ Some planted but no return given.

TABULAR
AGRICULTURAL and

PROVINCE, AGENCY OR BAND.	Resident Indian population.	IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, LAND CULTIVATED AND FRESH LAND PLOUGHED.					PERSONAL							
		Houses.	Barns.	Stables.	Land cultivated.	Land newly broken up.	Ploughs.	Harrows.	Wagons.	Carts.	Fanning mills.	Threshing machines.	Mowing machines.	Reapers.
<i>Manitoba and N. W. Territories.</i>					Ac.	Ac.								
F. Ogletree, Agent; Treaty No. 1.	476	51	...	21	422	25	19	11	24	15	2	6	...	...
*A. M. Muckle do do 1.	1822	414	...	301	771	73	66	74	94	24	4	...	74	1
H. Martineau do do 2.	1036	416	5	180	197	15	29	24 ¹ / ₂	15	86	1	1	11	...
R. J. N. Pither do do 3.	1092	455	...	24	97	3	11	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
†F. C. Cornish do do 3.	895	212	†	†	72 ¹ / ₂	31	14	13 ¹ / ₂	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jno. McIntyre do do 3.	948	318	...	10	99	7	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Touchwood Hills Agcy. do do 4.	839	193	...	79	688 ¹ / ₂	...	73	20	10	50	3	...	8	...
Muscowpetung's do do 4.	708	262	...	94	719	59	91	44	60	35	4	...	26	3
Birtle Agency do do 4.	939	123	3	86	1900	5	86	56	19	51	7	...	2	...
Swan River (Ft. Pelly) Ag. do do 4.	646	68	...	59	241	...	37	22	29	29	3	...	12	...
File Hills Agency do do 4.	280	46	...	89	364	...	45	18	14	12	2	...	4	1
Assiniboine do do 4.	210	104	...	36	420	16	31	8	11	9	...	...	1	2
Crooked Lakes do do 4.	574	107	...	92	741 ¹ / ₂	30 ¹ / ₂	89	40	9	26	4	1	4	...
Moose Mountain Agency do do 4.	237	115	...	49	391	5	30	16 ¹ / ₂	12	11	1	...	2	1
A. Mackay, Agent do do 5.	2155	628	...	143	216 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂	48	65 ¹ / ₂	1	...	...	...	...	...
Jos. Reader do do 5.	1073	258	...	87	55	4	23	28	...	1	2	...	...	...
Saddle Lake Agency do do 6.	698	143	...	100	816	76	67	35	5	35	2	1	2	1
Hobbema do do 6.	488	58	...	51	812	44	102	41 ¹ / ₂	7	48	1	...	3	...
Battleford do do 6.	844	336	...	181	1770	50	130	61 ¹ / ₂	59	62	5	...	29	...
Onion Lake do do 6.	658	123	...	76	621	100	44	15	16	13	2	...	3	...
Duck Lake do do 6.	647	94	28	97	1059	88	65	30	16	27	5	...	10	2
Edmonton do do 6.	718	197	...	131	834	59	43	25	11	11	5	1	6	...
Carlton do do 6.	1298	121	20	97	927	48	62	42	9	33	1	...	2	...
Sarcee do do 7.	234	66	...	2	118	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blood do do 7.	1494	336	...	19	398 ¹ / ₂	37	47	12	32	1	2	...	6	1
Blackfoot do do 7.	1308	467	...	7	263 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₂	41	19	12	5	2	1	2	...
Piegan do do 7.	780	111	...	33	249	20	29	6	32	...	1	...	4	...
Stony do do 7.	612	332	...	47	285	70	9	8	3	5	...	...	1	...
Total	23709	6154	56	2191	15548 ¹ / ₂	948 ¹ / ₂	1346	763	500	589	59	11	212	12

* 119 bob-sleighs. † 5 steers; 38 barns and stables.

JOHN MCGIRR,
Clerk of Statistics.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT No. 2.

Industrial Statistics—Continued.

PROPERTY.										GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.										FISH, FURS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.	
No. of other implements.										Value.										Value.	
Horses.	Cows.	Oxen.	Bulls.	Sheep.	Pigs.	No. of young stock.	Wheat.	Oats.	Pease.	Barley.	Other grain.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Other roots.	Hay.	Tons.	\$	cts.			
110	85	14	29			11	21	1570			300					282	3,725	00			
1181	106	291	246	13	6	137	469	750	2000	35	1470	350	11050			4460	31,200	00			
16	130	300	125	24	8	13	433	75	200		182	63	2859	47	112	1684	8,182	00			
601	15	35	20	8			15					146	2640			315	13,015	00			
242	22	27	26	8			22	25			70	2365	3205			266	12,855	00			
689		8	2	2			6					20	1993			324	15,527	00			
661	196	230	85	8		8	346	1010	808		366		714	60		1917	6,900	00			
425	375	123	160	4			198	1341	190			73	996	688	350	1506	13,475	00			
1305	259	182	153	5	60		218	8227	4512			144	1699		20	1340	11,121	55			
513	98	245	67	16	41		400		40		164		950			1800	10,723	00			
510	87	218	58	5	11	3	264	1062	420		576		180			1310	2,036	00			
39	58	22	45		71		49	1320	250		25		1257	1929	372	400	986	24			
810	196	157	108	4	33	27	411	6947	1476	13	100		935			824	7,273	48			
703	45	38	31	3			129	694	32				400	180		440	3,100	00			
1767		123	54	10			125		100		630		4950			1097	28,755	00			
748	13	91	26	6			113			10	40		2707		3	292	22,764	00			
814	196	270	71	4			333	11834	3564		25214		1148		1624	1241	7,900	00			
1044	240	166	91				365	8001	870		2000		2760			810	4,760	00			
1020	246	379	304	5	133	4	478	998	82		40		5544	265	50	3250	2,967	64			
814	119	161	101	3	100	14	414	113			1276		323	25		1800	9,117	07			
1469	121	219	146	29			396	2636	1604		433		1595			1972	3,259	63			
184	163	129	79	5	63	38	197	1500	1255		2062	55	2178			1400	8,045	00			
1024	103	232	127	9		2	325	1410	270		282		1323	145		1259	4,121	36			
67	200	1	2				1	40	357		329		250	60	52	180	1,269	00			
2404	1828		25				50	28	932				460			185	5,772	82			
932	1732	19	24	3			615	5	298		103		1323				3,759	37			
290	496	246	15	8			384		462				528			250	2,447	07			
....	530	156	....	6	61	....	383	....	....	....	....	....	218	....	....	80	2,907	40
20382	7659	4082	2220	188	567	257	7560	389254	165144	59	129694	3216	500754	3399	11214	303924	247,964	57			

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR

PROGRAMME OF STU

THE Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the teacher as far as made only with the con

SUBJECT.	STANDARD 1.	STANDARD 2.	STANDARD 3.
English.....	Word recognition and sentence making. Simple sounds of letters of alphabet. Copying words.	Sounds continued. Sentence making continued. Orthography, oral and written. Dictation of words learnt and of simple sentences.	Sounds completed. Simple homonyms explained. Sentence making continued. Orthography, oral and written. Sentences dictated. Compose sentences about objects and actions.
General knowledge.	Facts concerning things in school. Develop what is already known. Days of week, month.	The seasons. Measures of length and weight in common use. Colours. Commence animal and vegetable kingdoms, their parts and uses, cultivation, growth, &c. Things in and about the school and their parts.	Animal and vegetable kingdoms continued. Money. The useful metals.
Writing....	Elementary strokes and words on slates. Large round hand.	Words, &c., on slates. Large round hand.	Slates and copy book No. Medium round hand.
Arithmetic...	Numbers 1 to 10: their combinations and separations, oral and written, the signs +, -, x, ÷ count to 10 by ones, twos, threes, &c. Use and meaning one-half, one-third, one-tenth. Making and showing one-half, one-fourth, one-eighth, one-third, one-sixth, one-ninth, one-fifth, one-tenth, one-seventh, (no figures.) Simple problems. Oral.	Numbers 10 to 25: their combinations and separations (oral and written.) Count to 25 by ones, twos, threes, &c. Use and meaning of one-half, one-third, one-fourth, &c., to one-twenty-fifth (no figures.) Relation of halves, fourths, eighths, thirds, sixths, twelfths, thirds, ninths (no figures.) Simple problems introducing gallons in peck, pecks in bushel, months in year, inches in foot, pound, current coins up to 25c. Addition in columns, no total to exceed 25.	Numbers 25 to 100: their combinations and separations (oral and written.) Count to 100 by ones, twos, threes, &c., to tens. Use and meaning of one-twenty-sixth, one-twenty-seventh, &c., to one-one-hundredth (no figures.) Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions of Standard 2. Roman numerals I to C. Simple problems introducing seconds in minutes, minutes in hours, hours in day, pounds in bushel, sheets in quire, quires in ream.
Geography....			Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance, extent.

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STATEMENT No. 3.

DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

the circumstances of his school permit. Any modifications deemed necessary shall be currency of the Department.

STANDARD 4.	STANDARD 5.	STANDARD 6.
Sounds reviewed. Sentence enlargement. Orthography, oral and written. Letter writing. Simple compositions, oral and written, reviewing work on general knowledge course.	Enlargement and correction of sentences continued. Orthography, oral and written. Letter writing continued. Easy, oral and written, composition reviewing general knowledge course.	Analysis of simple sentences. Parts of speech. Orthography, oral and written. Letter writing continued. Oral and written composition reviewing general knowledge course,
Animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms continued. Uses of railways and ships. Explain manufacture of articles in common use. The races of man.	Same enlarged. Laws regarding fires, game, &c., of daily use.	Social relations. Seats of Government in Canada. System of representation and justice. Commerce and exchange of products.
Copy books Nos. 2 and 3. Medium round hand.	Copy books Nos. 4 and 5. Small round hand.	Copy books Nos. 6 and 7. Small round hand.
Numeration and notation to 10,000. Simple rules to 10,000. Addition, subtraction, division and partition of fractions already known (figures.) Introduce terms, numerator, denominator, &c. Roman notation to 2,000. Graded problems introducing remaining reduction tables. Daily practice in simple rules to secure accuracy and rapidity.	Notation and numeration completed. Formal reduction. Vulgar fractions to thirtieths. Denominate fractions. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Graded problems. Reading and writing decimals to thousandths inclusive.	Factors, measures and multiples. Vulgar fractions completed. Easy application of decimals to ten thousandths. Easy application of square and cubic measures. Daily practice to secure accuracy and rapidity in simple rules. Easy application of percentage. Graded problems.
<p>(a) Review of work of Standard 3. Lessons to lead to simple conception of the earth as a great ball with surface of land and water, surrounded by the air, lighted by the sun, and with two motions.</p> <p>(b) Lessons on natural features, first from observation, afterwards by aid of moulding board, pictures and blackboard illustrations.</p> <p>(c) Preparations for and introduction of maps. (Review of lessons in position, distance, direction, with representations drawn to scale.) Study of map of vicinity drawn on blackboard. Maps of natural features drawn from moulded forms. Practice in reading conventional map symbols on outline maps.</p>	Simple study of the important countries in each continent, Province in which school is situated and Canada to be studied first. The position of the country in the continent; its natural features, climate, productions, its people, their occupations, manners, customs, noted localities, cities, &c. Moulding boards and map-drawing, to be aids in the study.	<p>(a) The earth as a globe. Simple illustrations and statements with reference to form, size, meridians and parallels, with their use; motions and their effects as day and night, seasons, zones, with their characteristics as winds and ocean currents, climate as affecting the life of man.</p> <p>(b) Physical features and conditions of North America, South America and Europe, studied and compared. Position on the globe; position relative to other grand divisions, size, form, surface, drainage, animal and vegetable life, resources, &c. Natural advantages of the cities.</p>

TABULAR

PROGRAMME OF STUDY

The Programme of studies herein prescribed shall be followed by the

SUBJECT.	STANDARD 1.	STANDARD 2.	STANDARD 3.
Geography.....			Development of geographical notions by reference to geographical features of neighbourhood. Elementary lessons on direction, distance, extent.
Ethics.....	The practice of cleanliness, obedience, respect, order, neatness.	Right and wrong. Truth. Continuance of proper appearance and behaviour.	Independence. Self-respect. Develop the reasons for proper appearance and behaviour.
Reading.....	First Primer.. .. .	Second Primer.....	Second Reader
Recitation....	To begin in Standard 2, are to be in line with what is taught in English, and developed into		
History			Stories of Indians of Canada and their civilization.
Vocal Music..	Simple Songs and Hymns. The subjects of the former to be interesting and patriotic.		
Calisthenics...	Exercises, frequently accompanied by singing, to afford variation during work and to		
Religious Instruction.	Scripture Reading. The Ten Commandments. Lord's Prayer. Life of Christ, &c., &c.		

NOTE — ENGLISH.—Every effort must be made to induce pupils to speak English, and to teach them to
 READING.—Pupils must be taught to read loudly and distinctly. Every word and sentence must
 sentence, in their own words, in English, and also in their own language if the
 GENERAL.—Instruction is to be direct, the voice and blackboard being the principal agents. The
 N.B.—It will be considered a proof of the incompetency of a teacher, if pupils are found to read in
 mark applies to all teaching, viz. :—Everything must be thoroughly understood, before a pupil

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT No. 3—*Continued.*

DIES FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.

teacher as far as the circumstances of his school permit, &c.—*Continued.*

STANDARD 4.	STANDARD 5.	STANDARD 6.
<p>(d) General study from globe and maps. The hemisphere, continent, oceans and large islands, their relative positions and size. The continents' position, climate, form, outline, surroundings, principal mountains, rivers, lakes; the most important countries, productions, people, interesting facts and associations.</p>	<p>Simple study of the important countries in each continent, &c., &c.</p>	<p>(c) Observation to accompany the study of geography—apparent movements of the sun, moon and stars, and varying time of their rising and setting; difference in heat of the sun's rays at different hours of the day; change in the direction of the sun's rays coming through a school-room window at the same hour during the year; varying length of noon-day shadows; changes of the weather, wind and seasons.</p>
<p>Industry. Honesty. Thrift.....</p>	<p>Citizenship of Indians. Patriotism. Industry. Thrift. Self-maintenance. Charity. Pauperism.</p>	<p>Indian and white life. Patriotism. Evils of Indian isolation. Emancipation. Labour the law of life. Relations of the sexes as to labour. Home and public duties.</p>
<p>Third Reader.....</p>	<p>Fourth Reader.....</p>	<p>Fifth Reader.</p>
<p>pieces of verse and prose which contain the highest moral and patriotic maxims and thoughts.</p>		
<p>History of Province in which school is situated.</p>	<p>Canadian History (commenced).</p>	<p>Canadian History (continued.)</p>
<p>The tunes bright and cheerful.</p>		
<p>improve physique.</p>		

understand it; unless they do, the whole work of the teacher is likely to be wasted. be fully explained to them, and from time to time they should be required to state the sense of a lesson or teacher understands it. unnecessary use of text-books is to be avoided. "parrot fashion" only, *i.e.*, without in the least understanding what they read. And the following is advanced to further studies.

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
ONTARIO.				
Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	Alnwick.....	John Lawrence.*	Methodist.....
Back Settlement.....	Caradoc.....	Western, No. 2..	Abel Waucaush.....	Undenominational
Bear Creek.....	do.....	do 2.....	James Fox.....	do.....
Buzwabs.....	Manitowaning.....	Northern, No. 1..	Ignatius Gabow.....	Roman Catholic...
Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Joseph Goodfellow..	Undenominational
Caradoc.....	Caradoc.....	Western, 2.....	Joseph Fisher.....	do.....
Christian Island.....	Christian Island..	Penetanguishene..	Alfred McCue.....	Methodist.....
Fort William, boys.....	Fort William.....	Northern, No. 4..	E. S. Donahue.....	Roman Catholic...
do girls.....	do.....	do.....	Sister M. Dionysia..	do.....
do Orphanage.....	do.....	do.....	Sister M. Ambrose..	do.....
French Bay.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Helen Cameron.....	Undenominational
Garden River.....	Garden River.....	Sault Ste. Marie..	A. E. Welding.....	Episcopal.....
do.....	do.....	do.....	Rev. A. V. Artus.....	Roman Catholic...
Georgina Island.....	Georgina Island..	Georgina Island..	Robert Mayes.....	Methodist.....
Gibson.....	Gibson.....	Parry Sound.....	E. Hyndman.....	do.....
Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	Golden Lake.....	M. E. Quinn.....	Roman Catholic...
Hiawatha.....	Rice Lake.....	Rice Lake.....	J. A. Windsor.....	Methodist.....
Jack Fish Island.....	Jack Fish Island..	Northern, No. 4..	J. A. Blais.....	Roman Catholic...
Kettle Point.....	Kettle Point.....	Western, No. 1..	Belle Bowen.....	Undenominational
Lake Nepigon.....	Lake Nepigon.....	Northern, No. 4..	Rev. R. Remison.....	Episcopal.....
Lower Muncey.....	Caradoc.....	Western, No. 2..	Levi T. Doxtator.....	do.....
Mattawa.....	Mattawa.....	do.....	Sister St. Basil.....	Roman Catholic...
Miller.....	Henvey Inlet.....	Parry Sound.....	Annie E. Francis.....	Undenominational
Mississauga (New Credit).....	Mississauga.....	New Credit.....	Norman F. Black.....	do.....
do.....	do River.....	Manitowaning.....	Louisa Dyke.....	Roman Catholic...
Mohawk Institute.....	.....	Grand River.....	Rev. R. Ashton.....	Undenominational
Moravian.....	Moraviantown.....	Western, No. 3..	Isabella Johnson.....	do.....
do Mission.....	do.....	do.....	Dora Millar.....	Moravian Society.
Mount Elgin Industrial Institute.....	Munceytown.....	Western, No. 2..	Rev. W. W. Shepherd	Methodist.....
Nipissing.....	Nipissing.....	Parry Sound.....	F. E. Crawford.....	Undenominational
Nipigon.....	Nipigon River.....	Northern, No. 4..	John Deschamp.....	Roman Catholic...
Oneida, No. 1.....	Oneida.....	Western, No. 2..	M. A. Beatty.....	Methodist.....
do No. 2.....	do.....	do.....	M. J. Chambers.....	Episcopal.....
do No. 3.....	do.....	do.....	C. A. Vollich.....	Methodist.....
Pays Plat.....	Pays Plat.....	Northern, No. 4..	A. McKay.....	Roman Catholic...
Pic River.....	Pic River.....	do.....	Jos. Morriseau.....	do.....
Port Elgin.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	David Craddock.....	Undenominational

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Yearly Salary or Grant Provided.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll—Boys.	Number on Roll—Girls.	Total Number on Roll.	CLASSES OF STUDY.						Farming.	Carpenter.	Tailoring.	General Housework.	General Remarks.	
					Average Daily Attendance.											
					Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.	Standard 6.						
\$ cts.																
250 00	Band and Methodist.	20	9	29	14	14	5	5	4	1					Half salary paid by Methodist	
200 00	Band.	15	11	26	14	10	5	5	6						Missionary Society and half	
200 00	do	6	7	13	7	6	4	2	1						by band.	
200 00	do	9	4	13	6	6	3	4								
300 00	do	15	4	19	9	8	3	3	4	4						
200 00	do	14	7	21	11	11	5	3	2							
275 00	Methodist and band.	17	9	26	14	15	4	3	4						Half salary paid by Methodist	
300 00	Indian School Fund.	13		13	9	5	3	4	1						Missionary Society and half	
200 00	do		11	11	8	7	2	1		1					by band.	
500 00	do		10	17	27	25	11	10	4	1	1				Receives government grant of	
300 00	Band.	15	11	26	12	17	3	3	3						\$500 per annum.	
300 00	do	18	15	33	10	19	10	1	1	1						
300 00	Band and School Fund.	25	24	49	24	25	13	6	3	2						
300 00	Band and Methodist.	12	7	19	13	8	6	3	2						Half salary paid by Methodist	
250 00	School Fund and Methodist.	13	16	29	15	13	6	4	3	3					Missionary Society and half	
300 00	School Fund.	10	8	18	11	9	7	1	1						by school fund.	
250 00	Band and Methodist.	13	7	20	10	4	2	5	5	4					Half salary paid by Methodist	
250 00	School Fund.	8	5	13	9	7	3	3							Missionary Society and half	
250 00	Band.	8	7	15	8	7	3	3	1	1					by band.	
200 00	School Fund.	5	4	9	3	3	2	2	1	1						
200 00	do	13	8	21	14	7	6	5	2	1						
100 00	do	15	13	28	22	10	8	4	4	2						
250 00	School Fund and band.	6	13	19	9	12	3	1	3							
325 00	Band	29	19	48	31	24	7	7	5	5						
250 00	School Fund.	18	9	27	17	15	7	4	1							
5,460 00	do	47	60	107		19	19	33	28	7	1				An industrial and boarding-	
350 00	Band	24	22	46	30	31	10	3	2						school. \$60 per annum al-	
350 00	Moravian Missionary Society.	5	17	22	18	10	7	3	2						lowed from Indian school	
5,100 00	Methodist, Indian and School Funds.	45	45	90		27	21	18	14	9	1	16	1	1	47	appropriation for each of 91
250 00	Band.	7	10	17	8	10	2	2	1	2						pupils. Boys taught trades and
250 00	School.	3	4	7	6	6	1									farming; girls, sewing and
300 00	Methodist and School.	20	23	43	24	28	6	7	2							housework.
200 00	School Fund.	6	8	14	7	9	3	1	1							
250 00	Methodist and School.	21	23	44	26	26	10	3	5							
250 00	School Fund	9	8	17	16	4	9	4								
250 00	do	9	11	20	14	8	9	3								
250 00	Band.	10	5	15	7	7	2	2	2							

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
<i>ONTARIO—Continued.</i>				
Rama.....	Rama.....	Rama.....	J. Egan.....	Methodist.....
Red Rock.....	Red Rock.....	Northern 4.....	Elizabeth Lahaye.....	Roman Catholic..
Ryerson.....	Parry Island.....	Parry Sound.....	Mary Pace.....	Undenominational
Sagamook.....	Spanish River.....	Manitowaning.....	H. Atchitawense.....	Roman Catholic..
Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Saugeen.....	Laura Allen.....	Methodist.....
Scotch Settlement.....	do.....	do.....	John Burr.....	Undenominational
Serpent River.....	Serpent River.....	Manitowaning.....	Cecilia Peltier.....	Roman Catholic..
Shawanaga.....	Shawanaga.....	Parry Sound.....	M. C. Harrison.....	Undenominational
Sheguiandah.....	Sheguiandah.....	Manitowaning.....	Jas. Keatley.....	Episcopal.....
Sheshegwaning.....	do.....	do.....	Josephine Bernard.....	Roman Catholic..
Shingwauk Home.....	do.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Rev. J. Irvine.....	Episcopal.....
Wawanosh Home.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
Sidney Bay.....	Cape Croker.....	Cape Croker.....	Isabella McIver.....	Undenominational
Six Nations, No. 1.....	Six Nations.....	Grand River.....	Maggie Davis.....	do.....
do 2.....	do.....	do.....	Catherine Maracle.....	do.....
do 3.....	do.....	do.....	Lizzie Weatherell.....	do.....
do 5.....	do.....	do.....	Elam Bearfoot.....	do.....
do 6.....	do.....	do.....	John Lickers.....	do.....
do 7.....	do.....	do.....	Sarah C. Russell.....	do.....
do 9.....	do.....	do.....	Mary J. Scott.....	do.....
do 10.....	do.....	do.....	Sarah Davis.....	do.....
do 11.....	do.....	do.....	Peter Adams.....	do.....
Skene.....	Parry Island.....	Parry Sound.....	Mary E. Yates.....	do.....
South Bay.....	Manitoulin Island.....	Manitowaning.....	J. A. Wakigijik.....	Roman Catholic..
Spanish River.....	Spanish River.....	do.....	Carrie Morley.....	Episcopal.....
Stony Point.....	Stony Point.....	Western, No. 1.....	Annie S. Vance.....	Undenominational
St. Clair.....	Sarnia.....	do.....	F. E. Welsh.....	Methodist.....
Sucker Creek.....	Manitoulin Island.....	Manitowaning.....	Lucy E. Shepherd.....	Episcopal.....
Thessalon.....	Thessalon.....	do.....	Wm. Kinoshawag.....	Roman Catholic..
Thomas.....	Six Nations.....	Grand River.....	John Miller.....	Undenominational
Tyendinaga, No. 1, Eastern.....	Tyendinaga.....	Tyendinaga.....	Nellie Bowen.....	do.....
Tyendinaga, No. 2, Western.....	do.....	do.....	Jessie Minielly.....	do.....
Tyendinaga, No. 3, Central.....	do.....	do.....	A. E. Graham.....	do.....
Tyendinaga, No. 4, Mission.....	do.....	do.....	Josephine Goode.....	Episcopal.....
Walpole Island, No. 1.....	Walpole Island.....	Walpole Island.....	Albert Sahguj.....	do.....
do 2.....	do.....	do.....	C. A. Smith.....	Methodist.....
do 3.....	do.....	do.....	Wm. Peters.....	Undenominational

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Yearly Salary or Grant Provided.	From what Fund paid.	No. on Roll—Boys.	No. on Roll—Girls.	Total Number on Roll.	CLASSES OF STUDY.						Carpenter.	Tinsmith.	Blacksmith.	Shoemaker.	Farmer.	General Remarks.
					Average Daily Attendance.											
					Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.	Standard 6.						
\$ 250 00	Methodist and band ..	16	9	25	18	14	5	4	2							Half salary paid by Methodist Missionary Society and half by band.
250 00	School Fund	4	2	6	4	4	1	1								
250 00	Band	8	6	14	5	5	5	1	3							
250 00	School appropriation...	11	5	16	5	8	4	4								
300 00	Band and Methodist...	13	10	23	14	7	8	3	2	3						do do
300 00	Band	15	9	24	17	10	7	6	1							
250 00	School Fund	9	9	18	10	10	7	1								
250 00	School Fund and band.	13	15	28	10	17	3	6	2							
300 00	Band	12	9	21	11	11	6	3	1							
200 00	do	15	13	28	17	12	13	3								
6,000 00	do	61		61	16	12	14	13	5	1						An industrial school. \$60 per annum for each of 100 pupils at this and the Wawanosh Home. The boys are taught farming, trades, &c.
300 00	Band	32	6	32	30	8	7	7	3							
	Band, School & Church of England	13	6	19	13	6	4	5	4							
	do do	22	16	38	25	17	10	6	4	1						The band contributes \$1,500; school fund, \$450 and the New England Company, \$1,000 per annum for 10 board schools.
	do do	22	24	46	31	19	9	10	6	2						
	do do	16	13	29	15	16	6	3	2	2						
	do do	18	11	29	22	10	4	7	2	6						
	do do	8	10	18	10	5	5	3	3	2						
	do do	22	23	45	25	27	9	4	3	2						
	School, band and Episcopal	21	16	37	20	21	9	3	3	1						
	do do	28	17	45	25	19	13	5	3	5						
200 00	Band	14	18	32	16	16	9	5	1	1						
200 00	do	3	6	9	5	3	5	1	2	1						
200 00	do	12	8	20	8	13	4	2	1							
200 00	School Fund	7	7	14	7	4	5	3	2							
200 00	do	1	7	8	4	1	1	3	2	1						
300 00	Band and Methodist	21	19	40	19	11	15	5	6	3						Half salary by Methodist Missionary Society and half by band.
200 00	School Fund	8	7	15	6	8	2	3	2							
300 00	do	10	9	19	6	5	6	7	1							
362 50	Band	28	23	51	26	16	16	10	8	1						
150 00	do	27	18	45	22	29	8	3	4	1						
250 00	do	14	14	28	13	14	8	3	2	1						
150 00	do	16	25	41	20	20	11	4	4	1	1					
	Episcopal	13	15	28	16	22	3	2	1							
300 00	Band and Episcopal...	22	24	46	23	32	7	5	1							\$200 paid by department and \$100 by Church of England.
250 00	School and Methodist.	19	20	39	21	27	5	4	3							Half salary paid by Methodist Missionary Society and half by school fund.
300 00	Band	13	16	29	18	11	9	5	4							

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
<i>ONTARIO—Concluded.</i>				
West Bay.....	Manitoulin Island.	Manitowaning....	C. Lamorandiere....	Roman Catholic ..
White Fish Lake.....	White Fish Lake .	do	Richard Black....	Methodist
do	do	do	C. Lemoine.....	Roman Catholic ..
White Fish River	White Fish River.	do	S. Nahwegahbow....	Episcopal
Wikwemikong, boys.....	Wikwemikong.....	do	Thos. F. Stakum ...	Roman Catholic ..
do girls.....	do	do	Margaret Kelcher...	do ..
Wikwemikong Industrial, boys.....	do	do	Rev. D. DuRonquet.	do ..
Wikwemikong Industrial, girls.....	do	do	Elizabeth Miller	do ..
Wikwemikongsing.	Wikwemikongsing	do	Mary Lamorandiere.	do ..

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
QUEBEC.				
Becancour.....	Becancour.....	Becancour.....	Rebecca Dubois....	Roman Catholic...
Caughnawaga, boys.....	Caughnawaga....	Caughnawaga....	F. M. Jacobs.....	do
do girls.....	do	do	Josephine Parent ..	do
Caughnawaga.....	do	do	Rev. J. A. Dionne ..	Methodist.....
Chenail.....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Margaret McKillop..	Roman Catholic ..
Cornwall Island.....	do	do	Louis Benedict.....	Methodist.....
do	do	do	Mrs. Annie Back....	Roman Catholic ..
Lake St. John, Point Blue.....	Point Blue.....	Lake St. John.....	Eugene Roy	do
Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Lorette.....	Josephine Dubeau ..	do
Maniwaki.....	Maniwaki.....	River Desert.....	James McAuley.....	do
Maria.....	Maria.....	Maria.....	Malvina Cyr.....	do
Oka (Country).....	Oka.....	Caughnawaga.....	F. E. Saunders.....	Methodist.....
do (Village).....	do	do	E. Ostrom	do
Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Restigouche.....	Esther Audet.....	Roman Catholic ..
St. Francis.....	St. Francis.....	St. Francis.....	Edwin Beaudet.....	Episcopal.....
do	do	do	Sister St. Lawrence..	Roman Catholic ..
St. Regis (Village).....	St. Regis.....	St. Regis.....	Mary J. Powell.....	do
do (Island).....	do	do	Christina McKillop..	do
Temiscamingue.....	Temiscamingue....	Temiscamingue....	Marion T. Legge.....	do
do Mission.....	do	do	Sister St. Camille...	do
NOVA SCOTIA.				
Bear River.....	Digby Co.	No. 13.....	John L. DeVany.....	Roman Catholic...
Cow Bay or Cole Harbour.	Halifax Co.....	No. 5.....	Cath. F. Langley ..	do ..
Eskasoni.....	Cape Breton.....	No. 13.....	Roderick McMillan ..	do ..
Middle River.....	Victoria Co.....	.....	Mary A. McEchen.....	do ..
New Germany.....	Lunenburg Co.....	.....	Minnie A. Shea.....	do ..
Salmon River.....	Richmond Co.....	No. 10	Don. A. Campbell ..	do ..
Whyccomagah.....	Inverness Co.....	No. 11.....	Victor Christmas ..	do ..
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
Burnt Church (Church Point).....	Northumberland Co.....	North-east.....	Annie M. Borden....	Roman Catholic...
Eel Ground.....	do ..	do	Michael Flinne.....	do ..
Kingsclear.....	York Co.....	Western.....	Frances McGinn.....	do ..
St. Mary's.....	do	do	Maria J. Rush.....	do ..
Tobique.....	Tobique.....	do	Kate A. McClusky...	do ..
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.				
Lennox Island.....	Lennox Island....	P. E. I.....	C. J. Poirier.....	do ..

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
BRITISH COLUMBIA.				
Alberni.....	Near Treshat.....	West Coast.....	Margaret Minnes.....	Presbyterian.....
Alert (Day).....	Nimkish.....	Kwawkewlth.....	A. W. Corker.....	Episcopal.....
do Industrial.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
Bella Bella.....	.....	North-west Coast.....	Kate Helen Ross.....	Methodist.....
Cape Mudge.....	Cape Mudge.....	Fraser River.....	.....	do.....
Coqua Leetza Home.....	.....	do.....	S. Clarke.....	do.....
Gwa-yas-dums.....	Gwayasdums.....	Kwawkewlth.....	.....	Episcopal.....
Hazelton.....	.....	Babine.....	John Field.....	do.....
Kamloops Industrial.....	.....	Kamloops and Okanagan.....	Rev. A. M. Carion.....	Roman Catholic.....
Kincolith.....	.....	North-west Coast.....	W. H. Collison.....	Episcopal.....
Kishiax.....	.....	Upper Skeena.....	.....	Methodist.....
Kitkahtla (Lac Lau).....	.....	North-west Coast.....	E. A. Stevenson.....	Episcopal.....
Kitlope Mission.....	.....	do.....	.....	do.....
Kootenay Industrial.....	Kootenay.....	Kootenay.....	Rev. N. Coccola.....	Roman Catholic.....
Kuper Island Industrial.....	.....	Cowichan.....	Rev. G. Donckele.....	do.....
Lac-Alsap (Naas River).....	.....	North-west Coast.....	S. S. Osterhont.....	.....
Masset.....	.....	do.....	John H. Keen.....	.....
Metlakahtla Industrial.....	.....	do.....	John R. Scott.....	.....
do Day.....	.....	do.....	Margaret Hogan.....	.....
Nanaimo (Cowichan).....	.....	Cowichan.....	R. H. Cairns.....	Roman Catholic.....
do (St. Augustine).....	.....	do.....	.....	do.....
Nitinat.....	.....	West Coast.....	W. J. Stone.....	Methodist.....
Oiath.....	.....	do.....	.....	Roman Catholic.....
Port Essington.....	.....	North-west Coast.....	Kate Tranter.....	Methodist.....
Port Simpson (Day).....	.....	do.....	Chas. M. Richards.....	do.....
do Girls' Home.....	.....	do.....	Tedda J. Caldwell.....	do.....
Skidegate.....	Queen Charlotte Island.....	do.....	B. C. Freeman.....	.....
Songhees (Victoria).....	Songhees.....	Cowichan.....	M. Keappock.....	Roman Catholic.....
St. Mary's Mission Industrial.....	.....	Lower Fraser.....	Rev. P. M. O. Cornellier.....	do.....
St. Joseph's, or Williams Lake Industrial.....	.....	William's Lake.....	Rev. J. M. J. Lejacq.....	do.....
Yale (All Hallows).....	.....	Lower Fraser.....	Superioress, Sister Amy.....	Episcopal.....

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
MANITOBA.				
Assabaska.	Rainy River	Rat Portage	R. Grant	Episcopal
Beren's River.	Beren's River.	Beren's River.	Miss S. E. Batty.	Methodist
Big Eddy.	Treaty 5.	Pas	Louis Cochrane.	Episcopal
Black River	do	Beren's River.	M. B. Edwards	do
Broken Head River.	Treaty 1.	Clandeboye.	A. K. Black	Udenominational
Chimawawin	Cumberland	Pas	John Sinclair.	Episcopal
Coutcheeching	Rainy River	Coutcheeching	W. A. Tucker	Roman Catholic
Crane River	Treaty 2	Manitowapaw	John Favel.	Udenominational
Cross Lake	Cross Lake.	Beren's River.	John S. Newton	do
Cumberland.	Cumberland	Pas	James Settee, jun	do
Ebb and Flow Lake	Treaty 2.	Manitowapaw.	M. Dumas	Roman Catholic
Fairford, Upper.	do	do	Geo. Bruce	Episcopal
do Lower.	do	do	Kemper Garrioch.	do
Fisher River	Fisher River	Beren's River.	P. I. Thacker.	Methodist
Fort Alexander, Lower.	Fort Alexander.	Clandeboye.	James Miller	Episcopal
do Upper.	do	do	Donald Flett.	do
Fort Alexander	do	do	Sarah Bruce.	Roman Catholic
Frenchman's Head.	Lac Seul.	Savanne.	A. S. Norquay.	Episcopal
Grand Rapids.	Grand Rapids.	Pas	Rev. C. W. Prichard	do
Grassy Narrows	Grassy Narrows.	do	do	do
Hollow Water River	Hollow Water Riv'r	Beren's River.	John L. Newton.	Roman Catholic
Hungry Hall	Hungry Hall	Coutcheeching	Rev. H. Cochrane.	Episcopal
Islington.	Islington.	Rat Portage	R. Cox	do
Jack Head	Jack Head	Beren's River.	C. J. Bouchette.	do
Jack River	Norway House.	do	do	do
Lac Seul.	Lac Seul.	Savanne.	Daniel W. Wood.	Methodist
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba.	Manitowapaw	Maxime Gouletz.	Roman Catholic
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin.	do	John Moar	do
Little Forks.	Little Forks.	Coutcheeching.	W. Wood.	do
Little Saskatchewan (Sandy Bay).	Little Saskatch'wn	Manitowapaw	Benjamin Thom	do
Long Sault	Long Sault	Coutcheeching	R. H. Bagshaw	Episcopal
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	do	Jos. E. Wain	do
Moose Lake	Moose Lake	Pas	J. R. Settee	do
Muckle's Creek	St. P-ter's.	Clandeboye.	Catherine McKenzie.	do
Netley Creek	do	do	J. M. Gow.	Roman Catholic.
Norway House (Rossville)	Norway House.	Beren's River.	Ronald Strath.	Methodist
Pas	Pas	Pas	W. R. Taylor.	Episcopal
Pine Creek	Pine Creek.	Manitowapaw	Rev. A. Chaumont.	Roman Catholic.
Poplar River	Poplar River	Beren's River.	Percy W. Nichols.	Methodist
Portage la Prairie, Boarding (Sioux Mission).	Portage la Prairie.	Portage la Prairie.	Annie Fraser	Presbyterian
Sandy Bay	Sandy Bay	Manitowapaw	Thos. Ward	Roman Catholic
Shoal Lake	Pas Mountain	Pas	W. C. Lundie.	Episcopal
St. Boniface Industrial.	do	Manitoba	Sister Hamel.	Roman Catholic.
St. Paul's Industrial (Rupert's Land).	St. Paul's.	do	J. B. Ashby	Episcopal

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
<i>MANITOBA—Concluded.</i>				
St. Peter's, North	St. Peter's	Clandeboye	Mary McLean	Undenominational
do South	do	do	R. F. McDougall	Episcopal
do East	do	do	Harriet McKenzie	do
do	do	do	R. Chevrefils	Roman Catholic
The Dalles	Rat Portage	Rat Portage	John Kippling	Episcopal
Wabigon	Wabigon	Savanne	Henry Johns	Undenominational
Wabuskang	Wabuskang	do	John Evans	Episcopal
Washakada Home (Elk- horn Industrial)	At Elkhorn	Manitoba	E. F. Wilson	do
Water Hen River	Water Hen River	Manitowapaw	J. H. Adam	Roman Catholic
do Boarding	do	do	do	do
Whitefish Bay	Whitefish Bay	Rat Portage	Etienne Charon	do

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Yearly Salary or Grant Provided.	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll—Boys.	Number on Roll—Girls.	Total Number on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	CLASSES OF STUDY.					General Remarks.													
						Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.		Carpenter.	Shoemaker.	Blacksmith.	Farming.	Printing.	Tinsmith.							
300 00	School appropriation ..	11	12	23	9	11	2	4	3	3														
300 00	do ..	24	32	56	35	18	12	12	9	5														
300 00	do ..	10	9	19	11	2	6	5	6															
300 00	do ..	5	7	12	5	10	2																	
300 00	do ..	7	5	12	6	8	3	1																
300 00	do ..	17	13	30	10	23	3	4																
300 00	do ..	8	10	18	6	11	6	1																
8,800 00	do ..	58	31	89	84	13	26	12	20	18	12	9		3	4	1								Grant of \$110 per annum for each of 80 pupils provided. Girls taught housework. Boys, trades, &c.
300 00	do ..	7	10	17	15	11	5	1																
600 00	do ..	3	7	10	10	2	6	2																10 pupils at \$60 each per annum.
300 00	do ..	6	7	13	8	5	8																	

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Alexander	Alexander	Edmonton	Jos. Bilodeau	Roman Catholic...
Alexis (Joseph's)	Alexis	do	Samuel Cunningham	do
Armada Mission	Mistawasis	Carlton	Laura M. McIntosh	Presbyterian
Battleford Industrial	At Battleford .....	.....	Rev. T. Clarke	Episcopal
Battle River	Sampson's	Peace Hills	Hannah Shaw	Methodist
Bear's Hill (Louis Bull)	Muddy Bull	do	J. A. Youmans	do
do (Ermineskin)	do	do	V. Gabillon	Roman Catholic
Beardy and Okamasias	Beardy & Okamasias	Duck Lake	F. Ladret	do
Beaver River	Cold Lake	Onion Lake	T. W. Harris	do
Birtle Boarding	At Birtle	Birtle	Rev. G. G. McLaren	Presbyterian
Blackfoot Boarding	do	do	Rev. T. W. Tims	Episcopal
do (Old Sun's)	Blackfoot	Blackfoot	Rev. J. W. Tims	Episcopal
do (Eagle Ribs)	do	do	Chas. L. Mills	do
do (Crowfoot, or Crossing)	do	do	Vital Robbe	Roman Catholic
Blood (Bull Shield's)	Blood	Blood	Henry G. Henson	do
do (Running Wolf)	do	do	Albert St. George	Roman Catholic
do (Bull's Horns)	do	do	Adam F. H. Mills	Episcopal
do (Red Crow)	do	do	W. R. Haynes	do
do Boarding (or St. Paul's)	do	do	F. Swainson	do
Blue Quill's	Blue Quill's	Saddle Lake	Wm. Todd	Roman Catholic
Crow Stand Boarding	Near Coté's	Fort Pelly	C. W. Whyte	Presbyterian
Day Star	Day Star	Touchwood	F. Lamb	Episcopal
Eagle Hills	Near Red Pheasant's	Battleford	Mary Price	do
Emmanuel College	At Prince Albert	Duck Lake	Rev. J. A. McKay	do
File Hills Boarding	Little Black Bear	File Hills	Alex. Skene	Presbyterian
Good Fish Lake	James Seenum's	Saddle Lake	Peter Erasmus	Methodist
Gordon Day	George Gordon's	Touchwood	C. F. Lallemand	Episcopal
do Boarding	do	do	Rev. Owen Owens	do
Heavy Shield's	Blood	Blood	Sister St. Germain	Roman Catholic
Jack Fish Creek (Moosomin's)	Moosomin's	Battleford	Ellen R. Applegarth	Episcopal
John Smith	John Smith's	Duck Lake	J. F. D. Parker	do
do	do	do	M. Wilson	do
Key	Key's	Fort Pelly	E. Harold Dee	do
Lac la Biche Boarding	Lac la Biche	Saddle Lake	Sister Dougherty	Roman Catholic
Lac la Ronge	Lac la Ronge .....	.....	Samuel Abraham .....	.....
Lake's End Boarding	Near Muscowpetung	Muscowpetung	Rev. W. S. Moore	Presbyterian

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES— <i>Con.</i>				
Little Pine's	Little Pine's	Battleford	C. A. Lindsay	Episcopal
Many Shot At's.....	North Blackfoot..	Blackfoot.....	Spencer Collins..	do
Meadow Lake.....	North Blackfoot..	Carlton.....	J. N. Paquette.....	do
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake.....	do	Thos. Badger.....	Episcopal
Morley Mission No. 1..	Stony	Sarcee.....	Geo. E. Garvin.....	Methodist
do No. 2.....	do	do	E. R. Steinhaur.....	do
Muscowequan's (Day)...	Muscowequan.....	Touchwood.....	F. W. Dennehey.....	Roman Catholic...
do Semi-Boarding	do	do	do	do
Muskeg Lake (Petequa- key's).	Petequaquey.....	Carlton.....	A. M. Venne.....	do
Muskeg Lake Boarding..	do	do	do	do
McDougall Orphanage..	Stony	Sarcee	J. W. Butler.....	Methodist.....
Oak River.....	Oak River.....	Birtle	C. H. Hartland.....	Episcopal
One Arrow.....	One Arrow.....	Duck Lake.....	Mrs. P. L. Lafond..	Roman Catholic..
Onion Lake.....	Oo-nee-pow-hayo's..	Onion Lake.....	E. B. Matheson.....	Episcopal
do	Puskee-ah-kee-he- win's.	do	Sister St. Patrick..	Roman Catholic..
Piegan	Piegan	Piegan	J. Hinchcliffe.....	Episcopal
do Boarding.....	do	do	do	do
do	do	do	Rev. Donat Foisy...	Roman Catholic..
Poundmaker	Poundmaker's	Battleford	Patrick Burke.....	do
Qu'Appelle Industrial..	At Fort Qu'Appelle.	do	Rev. J. Hugonnard..	do
Regina Industrial.....	Near Regina.....	do	Rev. A. J. McLeod..	Presbyterian.....
Red Deer Industrial....	At Red Deer.....	do	Rev. John Nelson...	Methodist.....
Riding Mountain (Ok- anase).	Keeseekowinin....	Birtle	Mary T. McIntosh..	Presbyterian.....
Round Lake Boarding...	At Round Lake....	Crooked Lake....	Rev. H. McKay.....	do
Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake	Saddle Lake.....	W. A. Foy.....	Methodist.....
Sandy Lake (Attakakoop)	Attakakoop	Carlton.....	Wm. R. Driver.....	Episcopal
Sarcee Day (No. 1)....	Sarcee.....	Sarcee.....	Percy Estoker.....	do
do Boarding.....	do	do	Rev. H. W. G. Stocken.	do
Shoal River.....	Key's	Fort Pelly.....	E. H. Bassing	do
Sioux Mission (Near Prince Albert).	Near Prince Albert	Duck Lake.....	Annie Cameron.....	Presbyterian.....
Standing Buffalo (Sioux).	Standing Buffalo..	Muscowpetung...	Frank Jowens.....	Roman Catholic..
Stony Plains.....	Enoch	Edmonton.....	G. J. Welbourne....	Presbyterian.....
Stony Lake.....	Kenematayee.....	Carlton.....	Louis Abenakew....	Episcopal
Stony Plains Boarding..	Enoch.....	Edmonton.....	Geo. J. Welbourne..	Presbyterian.....

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Reserve on which situated.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES— <i>Con.</i>				
Stony Plains.	Enoch.	Edmonton.	Ada Latulippe.	Roman Catholic.
Sturgeon Lake.	Twatt's	Carlton	J. F. D. Parker.	Episcopal
Sweet Grass	Sweet Grass	Battleford	Wm. J. Hope.	do
do	do	do	John Pritchard.	Roman Catholic.
St. Albert Industrial. . . . .	. . . . .	Edmonton.	Sister Brassard.	do
St. Joseph Industrial.	At High River.	Near Calgary.	Rev. A. Naessens.	do
Thunder Child	Thunder Child.	Battleford	C. F. Desmarais.	Episcopal
do	do	do	J. C. Gingras.	Roman Catholic.
Turtle Mountain.	Turtle Mountain.	Birtle	A. F. Mackenzie.	Christian Endeavour Society.
Vermillion (Irene Training School).	Outside of treaty limits.	Athabasca District	A. J. Warwick.	Episcopal
White Cap (Sioux).	White Cap.	Near Saskatoon.	Mrs. W. R. Tucker.	Methodist.
White Fish Lake.	James Seenum's.	Saddle Lake	Annie Whitelaw.	do
White Whale Lake.	Paul's.	Edmonton District	C. E. Somerset.	do

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT No. 3—Continued.

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

Yearly Salary or Grant Provided	From what Fund paid.	Number on Roll—Boys.	Number on Roll—Girls.	Total Number on Roll.	Average Daily Attendance.	CLASSES OF STUDY.						INDUSTRIES.						General Remarks.			
						Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.	Standard 6.	Carpenter.	Farmer.	Shoemaker.	Blacksmith.	Printer.	Teacher.		Tailor.	Baker.	Engineer.
\$ cts.																					
300 00	School appropriation.	11	9	20	4	12	5	3													
300 00	do	4	4	8	4	2	5	1													
300 00	do	5	5	10	7	4	3	2													
300 00	do	5	8	13	10	2	2	5	4												
3,600 00	do	28	27	55	52	13	6	13	13	8	2	4								50 pupils at \$72 per annum per capita.	
15,600 00	do	70	26	96	85	28	28	14	16	10	6	10	8							1 All expenses paid by the government; receives a grant of \$130 per annum for 120 pupils.	
300 00	do	9	11	20	13	14	3	3													
300 00	do	7	8	15	9	4	1	6	4												
300 00	do	6	2	8	4	8															
200 00	do	9	9	18	16	11	5	2												Special grant of \$200.	
300 00	do	8	6	14	12	1	3	4	4	2											
300 00	do	7	12	19	8	6	5	4	3	1											
300 00	do	22	17	39	8	39															

TABULAR

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools in the Dominion (from

School.	Agency.	Teacher.	Denomination.
OUTSIDE OF TREATY LIMITS.			
Albany Mission	Peace River District	Frank Giles	Episcopal
Christ Church Mission	Peace River District	do	do
Fort Chippewayan	Athabasca and Mackenzie River District	A. J. Warwick	do
Fort George	East Main Coast, Hudson's Bay District	Wm. E. Walton	do
Fort Resolution	Athabasca and Mackenzie River District	Grace Laurence	do
Great Whale River	At Fort George	Wm. E. Walton	do
Isle à la Crosse	Peace River District	Sister Langelier	Roman Catholic
Lesser Slave Lake	Peace River District	Percy W. Muller	Episcopal
do	do	Rev. A. Desmairais	Roman Catholic
Moose Fort	James Bay District	J. A. Newnham	Episcopal
Rupert's House .....	.....	Rev. E. Richards	do

Department of Indian Affairs.

STATEMENT No. 3—*Continued.*

which Returns have been received) for the Year ended 30th June, 1894.

From what Fund paid.	NUMBER ON ROLL.		Total number on Roll.	Average daily attendance.	CLASSES OF STUDY.					General remarks.
	Boys.	Girls.			Standard 1.	Standard 2.	Standard 3.	Standard 4.	Standard 5.	
School appropriation	17	26	43	29	...	...	...	...	...	Special grant of \$200.
do	8	6	14	10	10	4	...	...	...	do
do	4	7	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	do
do	24	23	47	39	...	...	...	...	...	do
do	3	6	9	8	2	1	1	3	2	do
do	15	16	31	9	...	...	...	...	...	do
do	6	7	13	12	5	1	3	4	...	Yearly salary or grant, \$300.
do	6	5	11	8	8	1	2	...	...	Special grant of \$200.
do	10	6	16	10	10	...	3	...	...	do
do	18	28	46	19	...	...	...	...	...	do
do	27	20	47	12	...	...	...	...	...	do

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 3—*Concluded.*

SHOWING the Condition of the various Indian Schools.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT No. 3.

Provinces.	Pupils on Roll.
Ontario.....	2,341
Quebec.....	634
Nova Scotia.....	119
New Brunswick.....	102
Prince Edward Island.....	33
British Columbia.....	843
Manitoba.....	1,454
North-west Territories.....	2,322
Outside Treaty Limits.....	288
Total.....	8,136

HAYTER REED,

Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

MARTIN BENSON,

In charge of School Branch.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.

CENSUS RETURN of Resident and Nomadic Indians; Denominations to which they belong with approximate number belonging to each Denomination, in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
Algonquins, Golden Lake.....	87		87		
do Renfrew, North.....	*286				Stragglers.
Chippewas of the Thames.....	440	440			
do Walpole Island.....	646	600	25	21	
do Sarnia.....	458	448	10		
do Snake Island.....	122	122			
do Rama.....	228	216	12		
do Saugeen.....	375	330	45		
do Nawash.....	394	263	131		
do Beausoleil.....	356	215	141		
Iroquois and Algonquins of Gibson, Muskoka District.....	133	133			
Moravians of the Thames.....	304	304			
Mississaguas of Mud Lake.....	163	163			
do Rice Lake.....	79	79			
do Scugog.....	37	37			
do Alnwick.....	228	228			
do New Credit.....	249	249			
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	1,118	1,118			
Munsees of the Thames.....	129	129			
Oneidas of the Thames.....	768	768			
Pottawattamies of Walpole Island.....	187	180		7	
do Aux Sables.....	21	21			
Ojibbewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin and Cockburn Islands at—					
Cockburn Island.....	43		43		
Sheshegwaning.....	158		158		
West Bay.....	261		261		
Sucker Creek.....	112	96	16		
Sheguiandah.....	149	149			
Sucker Lake.....	21		21		
South Bay.....	74		74		
Wikwemikong (unceded).....	875		875		
Wikwemikongsing (unceded).....	204		204		
Obedgewong.....	22			22	
Ojibbewas of Lake Superior at—					
Fort William.....	367		321	46	
Red Rock or Helen Island.....	203	20	183		
Pays Plat.....	55		55		
Lake Nepigon.....	537		358	179	
Pic River.....	248		248		
Long Lake.....	341		341		
Michipicoton and Big Heads.....	328	121	207		
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at—					
Thessalon River.....	173		173		
Maganettawan.....	184		184		
Spanish River.....	585	81	472	32	
White Fish Lake.....	142	37	90	15	
Mississagua River.....	159		135	24	
Onewalegonce.....	49		49		
Serpent River.....	110		104	6	
French River.....	87	72	15		
Tahgawinini.....	150		150		
White Fish River.....	85	67	18		
Parry Island.....	80	31	27	22	
Carried forward.....	12,610	6,717	5,260	374	

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
Brought forward	12,610	6,717	5,260	374	
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron at—					
Shawanaga	119	71	48		
Henvey's Inlet	184	42	142		
Lake Nipissing	174		174		
Temogamingue	81		81		
Dokis	72		72		
Garden River	455	148	307		
Batchewana Bay	364	22	342		
Six Nations on the Grand River	3,557	2,740		817	
Wyandottes of Anderdon	*10				Stragglers.
Total	17,626	9,740	6,399	1,191	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Abenakis of St. Francis	402	89	312	1	
do Becancour	55		55		
Algonquins of—					
Desert	479		479		
Temiscamingue	138		138		
Pontiac, unorganized	*230				Stragglers.
County of Ottawa	*1,063				do
Champlain, St. Maurice Territory	*261				do
St. Maurice	*125				Stragglers.
Amalecites of Viger	118		118		
Hurons of Lorette	300	5	295		
Iroquois of Caughnawaga	1,868	21	1,847		
do St. Régis	1,249	94	1,155		
do and Algonquins of the Lake of Two Mountains	413	262	151		
Micmacs of Maria	101		101		
do Restigouche	479		479		
Montagnais of—					
Betsiamits	393		393		
Escoumains	54		54		
Godbout	40		40		
Grand Romaine	304		304		
Lake St. John	416	51	365		
Mingan	158		158		
Naskapees of the Lower St. Lawrence	*2,560				
Seven Islands	353		353		
Total	11,859	522	6,797	1	

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Micmacs of—					
Annapolis—G. Wells, Agent	82		82		
Digby—F. McDormand, Agent	183		183		
King's—C. E. Beckwith do	68		68		
Queen's—Rev. T. J. Butler, Agent	85		85		
Lunenburg—do	73		73		
Halifax—Rev. D. O'Sullivan, Agent	117		117		
Carried forward	608		608		

* Religion unknown.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
Brought forward.	608	.....	608	.....
Micmacs of—					
Hants—James Gass, Agent.	199	.....	199	.....
Colchester—D. H. Muir, M.D., Agent.	100	.....	100	.....
Cumberland—F. A. Rand, M.D. do.	97	.....	97	.....
Pictou—Rev. R. McDonald, Agent.	206	.....	206	.....
Antigonish and Guysboro'—W. C. Chisholm, Agent.	160	.....	160	.....
Richmond—Rev. J. C. Chisholm, Agent.	139	.....	139	.....
Inverness—Rev. D. McIsaac, Agent.	144	.....	144	.....
Victoria—Rev. R. McNeil, Agent.	106	.....	106	.....
Cape Breton—Rev. A. Cameron, D. D., Agent.	250	.....	250	.....
Yarmouth—G. R. Smith, Agent.	85	.....	85	.....
Shelburne—J. J. E. de Molitor, Agent.	47	.....	47	.....
Total.	2,141	.....	2,141	.....

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Micmacs of Kent County at—					
Big Cove.	276	.....	276	.....
Indian Island.	32	.....	32	.....
Buctouche.	33	.....	33	.....
Micmacs of Northumberland County at—					
Eel Ground.	135	.....	135	.....
Burnt Church.	210	.....	210	.....
Red Bank.	51	.....	51	.....
Micmacs of Gloucester County, at Bathurst.	29	.....	29	.....
Micmacs of Restigouche County, at Eel River.	39	.....	39	.....
Micmacs of Westmoreland County at—					
Fort Folly.	47	.....	47	.....
Scattering.	30	.....	30	.....
Hampton.	43	.....	43	.....
Amalecites of York County at—					
St. Mary's.	123	.....	123	.....
Kingslear.	98	.....	98	.....
Amalecites of Carleton County, at Woodstock.	92	.....	92	.....
do Charlotte County.	32	.....	32	.....
do St. John do.	11	.....	11	.....
do King's do at Apohaqui.	32	.....	32	.....
do Sunbury do at Oromocto.	39	.....	39	.....
do Queen's do at Upper Gagetown.	26	.....	26	.....
do Victoria County, at Tobique.	194	.....	194	.....
do Madawaska County, at Edmundston.	46	46	
Total.	1,618	1,618	

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Micmacs.	285	285	
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TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Ahous-aht.....	261		42	219	
Clao-qu-aht.....	253		46	207	
Chaic-cles-aht.....	130		30	100	
Ehatt-is-aht.....	127		29	98	
Ewl-hwil-haht.....	174		20	154	
Hesh-qui-aht.....	192		133	59	
Honchuk-lis-aht.....	41		4	37	
Kel-sem-aht.....	86		20	66	
Ky-uk-aht.....	452		69	383	
Match-itl-aht.....	67			67	
Mooach-aht.....	217		30	187	
Nitten-aht.....	192			192	
Nooch-artl-aht.....	120		18	102	
Oi-aht.....	196		53	143	
Opitches-aht.....	65		15	50	
Pacheen-aht.....	80			80	
To-qu-aht.....	23			23	
Tsesh-aht.....	159		38	121	
Total.....	2,835		547	2,288	
FRASER RIVER AGENCY.					
At:helity.....	23	23			
Burrard Inlet, No. 3 Reserve.....	34		34		
Capalino.....	61		47	14	
Cheam.....	127		127		
Chehalis.....	131	15	116		
Coquit-lane.....	44		41		
Douglas.....	117		117		
Ewa-woos.....	105		105		
False Creek.....	64		64		
Homalko.....	73		73		
Hastings Saw-mill.....	103	103			
Hope.....	123		123		
Katsie.....	73		73		
Keahoose.....	110		110		
Kwawkwaw-a-piet.....	29		29		
Langley.....	88		88		
Mission, Burrard Inlet.....	259		259		
Musqueam.....	133	3	123	7	
Matsqui.....	56		56		
New Westminster.....	76		76		
Nicomen.....	33		33		
Ohammil.....	85	42	43		
Pemberton Meadows.....	189		189		
Popkum.....	22	22			
Semiahmoo.....	45		45		
Schuary.....	27		27		
Seshelt.....	228		228		
Sumas.....	134	47	87		
Scowlitz.....	51		51		
Skweahm.....	38		38		
Squay.....	52	16	36		
Shammon.....	290		290		
Slumach.....	69		69		
Squatits.....	78	27	51		
Shw-aw-mish, Howe Sound.....	228	94	134		
Skwah.....	100		100		
Carried forward.....	3,498	392	3,085	21	

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
<i>FRASER RIVER AGENCY—Continued.</i>					
Brought forward.....	3,498	302	3,085	21	
Skookum Chuck.....	120		120		
Skulte-en.....	122		122		
Skulkayu.....	48	48			
Skawah-looks.....	74		74		
Seymour Creek.....	38	38			
Texas Lake.....	45		45		
Tche-wassan.....	66		66		
Tsoo-wah-lie.....	51	45		6	
Yale.....	75	33		42	
Yakweakwoose.....	51		51		
Waddington Harbour.....	37		37		
Wharneck.....	50		50		
Total.....	4,275	556	3,698	21	
<i>KAMLOOPS AGENCY.</i>					
Spuzzum.....	144	91	51	2	
Kekalus.....	24	13	11		
Skuwka.....	11		11		
Chataway.....	11		11		
Skuzzy.....	68		68		
Tquayum.....	132	57	72	3	
Kapatsitsan.....	38	23	15		
Mpaktan.....	10	10			
Chomok.....	10	10			
Speyam.....	28	24		4	
Kamus.....	58	54		4	
Snuk.....	29	29			
Nkatsam.....	107	107			
Skappa.....	22	22			
Hlukhlukatan.....	75	75			
Siska.....	31	31			
Halaha.....	8	8			
Kittsawat.....	16	16			
Nkya.....	47	47			
Tlkumcheen.....	154	119	35		
Spapiam.....	25	25			
Nhumeen.....	22	21		1	
Nquakin.....	48	45		3	
Strynne.....	52	49		3	
Nkaih.....	3	3			
Tent.....	15	15			
Snihaim.....	16	16			
Skaap.....	14	14			
Nesikeep.....	37	37			
Nikaomin.....	24	24			
Shhahanih.....	95	95			
N-Kamcheen.....	84	80		4	
Piminos and Pakeist.....	46	46			
Spaptsin.....	24	24			
Nepa.....	21	21			
Paska.....	15	15			
Naaik.....	113	61	50	2	
Quinshaatin.....	23		23		
Quiskanahat.....	25		25		
Neyiskat.....	15		15		
Yoht.....	16	16			
Chakchuqualk.....	124		124		
Carried forward.....	1,880	1,343	511	26	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
KAMLOOPS AGENCY—Continued.					
Brought forward	1,880	1,343	511	26	
Stlahl	57	57			
Tluhtaus	125		125		} Kamloops Group
Skichistan	70		70		
Kamloops	233		233		
Halaut	131		131		
Haltkum	143		143		} Sushwap Group.
Kuaut	67		67		
Spellamcheen, Spellamcheen Group	63		63		
Total	2,769	1,400	1,343	26	
OKANAGAN AGENCY.					
Chuchuwayha	63		61	2	} Similkameen Group.
Keremeoos	41		38	3	
Ashnola	22		22		
Shennosquankin	43		40	3	
Nhamip	29		29		
Penticton	135		135		
Nkamaplix	159		159		
Spahamin	147		147		
Total	639		631	8	
COWICHAN AGENCY.					
Cheerno	72				
Comeakin	71				
Clem-clemalats	146				
Comox	46				
Cowichan Lake	9				
Discovery Island	29				
Esquimalt	26				
Galiano Island Fishing Station	25				
Haitch Point	5				
Hellelt	36				
Kilpanus	13				
Khe-nipsim	66				
Kok-si-lah	29				
Kul-leets	79				
Ll-malche	19				The majority have been baptized into the Roman Catholic Church. Many attend R. C. Missions, Wesleyan and English Church, as they may feel inclined ; but a very large number attend no church whatever and are, in fact, pagans.
Lych-sun	56				
Malahut	15				
Mayne Island	22				
Nanai o	178				
Newcastle Townsite	53				
Pan-que-chin	61				
Penel-a-kut	112				
Puntledge and Pail-uk-sun	45				
Quamichan	275				
Qualicum	26				
Sicc-a-meen	39				
Sno-no-wus	11				
Somenos	105				
Songhees	153				
Sooke	30				
Taaw-out	90				
Tsart-ilp	49				
Tse-kun	34				
Taussie	47				
Total	2,072				

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
KWAWKEWLTH AGENCY.					
Ah-wha-mish	104	104			
Kos-ki-mu	141			141	
Kla-wit-sis	72			72	
Kwat-se-no	22			22	
Kwaw-she-la	48			48	
Kwaw-kewlth	29	29			
Kwi-ah-kah	47	47			
Mah-til-pi	63	63			
Ma-ma-lil-li-kulla	151			151	
Na-kwak-ta	129			129	
Nim-kish	148	148			
Nu-witti	84			84	
Ta-nak-teuk	138			138	
Tsa-wan-ti-e-neuh	145	145			
Wan lit-sum	70			70	
Wi-wai-ai-kum	110		110		
Wi-wai-ai-kai	117	117			
Total	1,618	653	110	855	
WILLIAM'S LAKE AGENCY.					
Alexandria	55		55		
Alkali Lake	145		145		
Aneham	198		198		
Anderson Lake, No. 1	64		64		
Bridge River	89		89		
Canoe Creek	152		152		
Cayoosh Creek, No. 1	21		21		
do 2	27	27			
Clinton	35		35		
Dog Creek	11		11		
Fountain	196		196		
High Bar	49		49		
Kenim Lake	73		73		
Lillooet, No. 1	88		88		
do 2	8	8			
Pavilion	59		59		
Quesnelle	69		69		
Seaton Lake, No. 1	66		66		
do 2	3		3		
do 5	32		32		
do 6	48		48		
Soda Creek	74		74		
Stones	103		103		
Tassey Tribe	50		50		
Williams Lake	145		145		
Total	1,860	35	1,825		
KOOTENAY AGENCY.					
Columbia Lake (Upper Kootenay)	72		72		
Flatbow (Lower Kootenay)	166		166		
Kinbaskets (Shuswap Tribe)	50		50		
St. Mary's (Upper Kootenay)	212		212		
Tobacco Plains do	86		86		
Total	586		586		

NOTE.—The decrease in the census of the Kootenay Agency over that of last year is, the agent says, due to the fact that the late chief was opposed to giving any information on the subject. The agent believes the present census to be nearly correct.

TABLE STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
NORTH-WEST COAST AGENCY.					
Masset	385	385			
Skidegate	181	181			
Clew	73	73			
Kincolith	229	229			
Kitlax	74			74	
Lach-als-ap (Grenville)	78	78			
Kitangataa	48			48	
Kitwintshilth	93			93	
Aiyash	89	89			
Kitlachdamax	179			179	
Fort Simpson	679	679			
Metlakahtla	158	158			
Kitkatla	230	230			
Kitkaata	78	78			
Kitsumkalem	56	56			
Kitsalas	86	86			
Kitimatt	293	293			
Kitlope	93	93			
China Hat	97	97			
Bella Bella	258	258			
Oweekayno	149	149			
Quassella	41			41	
Kinisquit	97			97	
Bella Coola	210	48		162	
Tallion	46			46	
Total	4,000	3,260		740	
BABINE AND UPPER SKRENA RIVER AGENCY.					
Kit-wang-agh	146	17		129	
Kit-wan-cool	69			69	
Kit-se-quk-la	82	13		69	
Git-an-max (Hazelton)	241	14		227	
Kits-pioux	222	12		210	
Kits-go-gase	274			274	
Gol-doe	38			38	
Moricetown (Lach al sap)	146			146	
Babine	162			162	
Babine Fort	152			152	
Na-kray-tti (Stuart's Lake Village)	155			155	
Pintee	34			34	
Thaltco	39			39	
Tuk-utce (Portage)	24			24	
Lake Connolly (Carriers)	23			23	
Sic-an-ees (Nomadic)	100			100	
Na-an-nees do	61			61	
Grand Rapids (Thatco River)	11			11	
Tsits-clang-lee (Lake Trembleur)	16			16	
McLeod's Lake	95			95	
Fraser's Lake (Fort)	58			58	
Stella (Fraser's Lake)	68			68	
Sic-an-ees (Nomadic) Bears' Lake Village	121			121	
Na-an-ees do do	83			83	
Stony Creek	108			108	
Port George	125			125	
Total	2,653	56	1,581	1,016	

Bands not visited, about 2,500. These are mainly some detached bands of Stickeen, Chilcats and some small Tinnie Tribes, on the head waters of the Stickeen, Chilcat, Yukon, Laird and Dease Rivers.

RECAPITULATION, B.C.

Population, 25,807 ; Protestants, 5,960 ; Roman Catholics, 10,321 ; pagans, 4,954.

There are 4,572 of which the department has no returns as to religion.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 1 AT:—					
Rosseau River, including Rapids.....	249		68	181	
Long Plain	117		2	115	
Swan Lake and Indian Gardens at Hamilton's Crossing	110			110	
St. Peter's	1,101	955	111	35	
Broken Head.....	218	106	46	66	
Fort Alexander.....	503	240	245	18	
Sandy Bay (Agent Martineau).....	252	63	163	26	
Total, Treaty No. 1.....	2,550	1,364	635	551	
CHIPPEWAS AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 2 AT:—					
Lake Manitoba.....	110	6	61	43	
Ebb and Flow Lake.....	78	10	56	12	
Fairford	168	168			
Little Saskatchewan.....	105	100		5	
Lake St. Martin.....	101	78		23	
Crane River	48	7		41	
Water Hen River.....	113		113		
Total, Treaty No. 2.....	723	369	230	124	
CHIPPEWAS AND SAULTEAUX OF TREATY NO. 3 AT:—					
Hungry Hall, No. 1	37			37	
do No. 2	23			23	
Long Sault, No. 1	47	1		46	
do No. 2	60	1		59	
Manitou Rapids, No. 1	87			87	
do No. 2	33			33	
Little Forks.....	65	6		59	
Coutcheching.....	126	3	100	23	
Stangecoming	43			43	
Niacatchewenin.....	58			58	
Nickickonesemenecaning	67			67	
Rivière la Seine	151			151	
Lac la Croix.....	98		6	92	
Lac des Mille Lacs	83	4		79	
Kawaiagamot (Sturgeon Lake).....	27			27	
Eagle Lake	57			57	
Wabigoon	88	5		83	
Lac Seul	315	285	10	20	
Wabushkang	72	36	35	1	
Grassy Narrows.....	97	16	45	36	
Islington.....	161	161			
Rat Portage	90			90	
Shoal Lake, No. 39.....	82			82	
do No. 40.....	63			63	
North-west Angle, No. 37.....	118			118	
do No. 33.....	51			51	
do No. 34.....	25			25	
Buffalo Bay.....	58			58	
Big Island	136			136	
Assabasca	194			194	
White Fish Bay.....	57		6	51	
The Dalles.....	57	31	15	11	
Frenchman's Head.....	209	121	86	2	
Total, Treaty No. 3.....	2,935	670	303	1,962	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—Continued.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
CHIPPEWAS, SAULTEAUX AND CREES OF TREATY NO. 5 AT :—					
Black River.....	62	49	13	.....
Hollow Water.....	107	6	18	83	
Loon Straits.....	21	11	.....	10	
Blood Vein.....	100	.....	3	97	
Fisher River.....	354	354	.....	.....
Jack Head.....	83	15	6	62	
Beren's River.....	230	196	34	.....
Poplar River.....	164	38	.....	126	
Norway House.....	557	557	.....	.....
Cross Lake.....	235	209	11	15	
Grand Rapids.....	174	109	.....	65	
Pekangekum.....	68	.....	.....	68	
Grand Rapids (Crees and Saulteaux).....	110	109	1	.....
Chemawawin (Crees).....	139	124	.....	15	
Moose Lake (Crees and Saulteaux).....	122	101	.....	21	
The Pas do do.....	392	387	5	.....
Pas Mountain (Crees).....	171	104	.....	67	
Cumberland do.....	139	134	5	.....
Birch River do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Reserve unoccupied.
Total, Treaty No. 5.....	3,228	2,503	96	629	

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>					
BIRTLE AGENCY.					
Kee-see-koo-wenin's.....	129	110	8	11	
Way-way-see-cappo.....	171	43	17	109	
Valley River.....	70	14	11	45	
Gambler's.....	45	.....	41	1	
Rolling River.....	118	6	8	97	
Bird Tail.....	81	51	.....	30	
Oak River.....	261	152	.....	109	} Sioux. {
Oak Lake.....	40	.....	.....	40	
Turtle Mountain.....	24	10	6	8	
Total.....	*939	386	91	450	
SWAN RIVER AGENCY (FORT PELLY).					
Coté.....	272	157	18	97	
Key.....	225	124	7	94	
Kee-see-kouse.....	149	36	47	66	
Total.....	646	317	72	257	

* Religious belief of 12 not given.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
<i>Treaty No. 4—Continued.</i>					
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.					
Pheasant Rump	63		10	53	
Striped Blanket.	58	1	2	55	
White Bear	116	1	6	109	
Total	237	2	18	217	
CROOKED LAKE AGENCY.					
Ochapowace	125	9	13	103	
Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.	127	16	8	103	
Cowesses	142	16	110	16	
Sakimay	180	7	8	165	
Total	574	48	139	387	
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY.					
Carry-the-Kettle's	210	14	13	183	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.					
Little Black Bear	73		30	43	
Star Blanket	51		2	49	
Okanees.	70		9	61	
Pee-pee-keesis	86		30	56	
Total.	280		71	209	
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.					
Day Star.	86	86			
Poor Man	95	95			
George Gordon	153	153			
Muscowequan.	149		149		
Yellow Quill	356			356	
Total.	839	334	149	356	
MUSCOWPETUNG AGENCY.					
Pasquah	185	35	101	49	
Muscowpetung	124	21	6	97	
Piapot.	225	11	25	189	
Standing Buffalo (Sioux).	174		110	64	
Total.	708	67	242	399	
PINE CREEK (Agent Martineau).					
	61		60	1	
*Total in Treaty No. 4.	4,494	1,168	855	2,459	

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
<i>Treaty No. 6.</i>					
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.					
One Arrow	109	5	33	71	
Okemasis	21	1	18	2	
Beardy	134	2	30	102	
John Smith	156	142	14		
James Smith	129	85		44	
Band 100 A (Cumberland)	98	74		24	
Total	647	309	95	243	
CARLTON AGENCY.					
William Twatt (Sturgeon Lake)	143	4		139	
Petequakey (Muskeg Lake)	73	2	71		
Mistawasis (Snake Plain)	142	109	33		
Ahtahkakoop (Sandy Lake)	213	194	15	4	
Kapahawekenum (Meadow Lake)	63		27	36	
Kenemotayee (Stony Lake)	100	68		32	
Pelican Lake Indians	41			41	
Round Plain (Sioux)	42			42	
James Roberts (Lac la Ronge)	379	379			
William Charles (Montreal Lake)	102	102			
Total	1,298	858	146	294	
BATTLEFORD AGENCY.					
Mosquito	77	77			
Grizzly Bear					
Lean Man	128	102	23	3	
Red Pheasant					
Sweet Grass	132	37	88	7	
Poundmaker	113	12	83	18	
Little Pine and Lucky Man	117	57	44	16	
Moosomin	111	4	67	40	
Thunderchild	166	69	71	26	
Nipahase					
Young Chippewyan					
Total	844	358	376	110	
HOBBEMA AGENCY.					
Ermineskin	152	5	139	8	
Sampson	*274	162	96	12	
Louis Bull	60	56	3	1	
Sharphead (Chee-poostequan)	2	2			
Total	488	225	238	21	

*Religious belief of 4 not given.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
<i>Treaty No. 6—Concluded.</i>					
ONION LAKE AGENCY.					
Seekaskootch	158	92	382	15	
Paymootayahsoos	4				
Sweet Grass	19				
Thunder Companions	5				
Weemisticooseewawasis	106				
Ooneepowhavo	60				
Puskeeahkeehewin	29				
Keehewin	108				
Kinoosayo (Chippewyans)	169		169		
Total	658	92	551	15	
EDMONTON AGENCY.					
Enoch	*148	22	117	1	
Alexander	221	35	186		
Joseph (Alexis)	135	1	138		
Paul and Sharphead	127	112	15		
Michel	79		79		
Orphans at St. Albert	‡8				
Total	718	170	525	1	
SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.					
Saddle Lake (Thomas Hunter)	94	84	10		
Wahsatanow	27	22	5		
Blue Quill	78	7	71		
James Seenum	310	279	31		
Lac la Biche (Pee-aysis)	15		15		
Chippewayan (Antoine)	66		66		
Beaver Lake (Kaquanum)	108		108		
Total	698	392	306		
Total in Treaty No. 6	\$5,351	2,404	2,237	684	
<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>					
SARCEE AGENCY.					
Sarcee	234			234	
STONY RESERVE (P. L. Grasse, Farmer).					
Bear's Paw	612	612			
Chiniquy					
Jacob					
BLACKFOOT AGENCY.					
Running Rabbit and Old Sun	1,308	138	1,170		

* Religious belief of 8 not given. † Religious belief of 6 not given. ‡ Religious belief not given.
§ Religious belief of 26 not given.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknow- ledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.	Remarks.
<i>Treaty No. 7—Concluded.</i>					
BLOOD AGENCY.					
Bloods.....	*1,494			1,494	
PIEGAN AGENCY.					
Pieigans.....	780	1		779	
Total in Treaty No. 7.....	4,428	751	1,170	2,507	

* 162 left the reserve since last year.

Department of Indian Affairs.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—*Continued.*

Indians.	Protestant.	Claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.
ATHABASCA AND M'KENZIE RIVERS DISTRICT.			
Rampart Post.....		14	
Green Lake.....		255	
Peel River.....		500	
Isle à la Crosse.....		570	
Fort Good Hope.....		220	
Portage la Loche.....		244	
Fort Norman.....		4	
Water Hen Lake.....		190	
Fort Wrigley.....		99	
Fort Simpson.....		205	
Fort Liard.....		172	
Fort Nelson.....		482	
Providence.....		800	
Fort Rae.....		503	
Fort Resolution.....		280	
Fort Smith.....		641	
Fort Chippewyan.....		260	
Fond du Lac.....		150	
Fort McMurray.....			
Total.....	No Return received as yet.	5,589	No Return received as yet.
PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.			
Fort Dunvegan.....		98	
Smoky River.....		135	
Grand Prairie.....		72	
Fort St. John, &c.....		125	
Fort Vermillion.....		145	
Hay River.....		122	
Red River.....		64	
Lesser Slave Lake.....		558	
Sturgeon Lake.....		152	
Whitefish Lake.....		42	
Trout and Manitou Lake.....		38	
Wabaskaw.....		174	
Total.....		1,725	
NELSON AND CHURCHILL RIVERS DISTRICT.			
Pelican Narrows.....		211	
Nelson River.....		115	
Churchill.....		0	
Lac Caribou.....		525	
Esquimaux.....		1	
Total.....		852	
Eastern Rupert's Land.....		4016 *	
Labrador, Canadian Interior.....		1000 *	
Arctic Coast.....		4000 *	

* Religion unknown.

TABULAR STATEMENT No. 4.—Census Return of Resident and Nomadic Indians ;
Denominations to which they belong, &c.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

RECAPITULATION.

Indians.	Census Return.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Protestant.	Acknowledged and claimed as being Roman Catholic.	Pagan.
Treaty No. 1.....	2,550	1,364	635	551
do No. 2.....	723	369	230	124
do No. 3.....	2,935	670	303	1,962
do No. 5.....	3,228	2,503	96	629
Grand Total.....	9,436	4,906	1,264	3,266

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Treaty No. 4.....	*4,494	1,168	855	2,459
do No. 6.....	†5,351	2,404	2,237	684
do No. 7.....	4,428	751	1,170	2,507
Grand Total.....	14,273	4,323	4,262	5,650

*Religious belief of 12 not given.

†Religious belief of 26 not given.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RECAPITULATION.

Ontario		17,626
Quebec		11,859
Nova Scotia		2,141
New Brunswick		1,618
Prince Edward Island		285
British Columbia		25,807
Manitoba		9,436
North-west Territories		14,273
Athabasca and McKenzie Rivers District	{	5,589
Peace River District		1,725
Nelson and Churchill Rivers District		852
Eastern Rupert's Land		4,016
Labrador, Canadian Interior		1,000
Arctic Coast		4,000
Total		100,227

HAYTER REED,

Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.

JOHN MCGIRR, *Clerk of Statistics.*

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

NOTE.—The religious belief of the various bands throughout the Dominion can only be given approximately, and more especially in the case of those bands residing in the more uncivilized parts of the country.

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS
 APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
 SWAN RIVER

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced.	Pease.	Wheat.
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
64	Swan River Agency....	W. E. Jones, Indian Agent..	.....	27	35	95	.....	1
65	do do	do do ..	.....	9	19½	42	.....	1½
66	do do	do do ..	.....	17	32	50	.....	.....
		Total ... ..	.....	53	86½	187	.....	2½

INDIAN HEAD

76	Indian Head.....	Jas. C. Halford.....	213	208	410	.. .	146
----	------------------	----------------------	-------	-----	-----	-----	------	-----

CROOKED LAKE

....	Crooked Lake.....	Isaac Pollock.....	.....	4	3	6	.....	.....
71	do	Ochapowace.....	20½	75½	102½	350	.....	85
....	do	Jas. Pollock.....	.....	4½	3	5	.....	.....
72	do	Kah-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	7	115½	113½	300	.....	108
....	do	J. A. Sutherland.....	.....	6	6	20	.....	.....
73	do	Cowesess.....	260½	255½	800	.....	½	210
....	do	Malcolm Calder.....	.....	7	7	15	.....	.....
74	do	Sakimay.....	3	68½	81½	150	.....	67½
		Total.	30½	541½	572	1,646	.....	470½

Department of Indian Affairs.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER, 1894.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Hay cut.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	No.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.
3½	15	6	6	2	.....	13	15	90	205	560	90	48	.....	1,063
3½	5	4	4	1	.....	7	25	60	65	212	25	14	.....	440
1	18	6	4	1½	.....	13	.....	20	206	355	95	19	.....	589
8	38	16	14	4½	.....	33	40	170	476	1,127	210	81	.....	2,092

AGENCY.

15	15	20	3	2	Acres. 7	520	748	1,142	212	62	650
----	-------	----	----	---	---	-------------	-----	-------	-------	-----	-------	-----	----	-----

AGENCY.

3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	205	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	7
11	.....	2½	1½	1½	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	270	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	8
2	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
31	4	8	.....	.....	.....	2½	1,185	100	15	528	.....	.....	.....	511
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	188	.....	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	285
74	4	13½	1½	1½	.....	6½	1,848	180	15	786	.....	.....	.....	1,813

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
SWAN RIVER

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
64	Swan River Agency....	W. E. Jones, Indian Agent..	236	.....	.....	55	30	1
65	do do	do do	60	.....	.....	13	28	2
66	do do	do do	141	.....	.....	19	29	1
		Total.....	437	.....	.....	87	96	4

INDIAN HEAD

76	Indian Head.....	Jas. C. Halford	186	2	2	48	56
----	------------------	-----------------------	-----	---	---	----	----	-------

CROOKED LAKE

.....	Crooked Lake.....	Isaac Pollock.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
71	do	Ochapowace.....	125	.....	.....	22	38	1
.....	do	Jas. Pollock.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....
72	do	Kak-ke-wis-ta-haw.....	127	.....	.....	33	30	.....
.....	do	J. A. Sutherland.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....
73	do	Cowesess.....	142	.....	.....	23	64	10
.....	do	Malcolm Calder.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....
74	do	Sakimay.....	180	.....	.....	19	64	.....
		Total.....	574	4	13	97	196	11

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	Sheep Pens.	Hen Houses.	—	
.....	1	FRED. FISCHER, for Indian Agent.
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

.....	1	W. S. GRANT, Indian Agent.
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	---	-------	----------------------------

AGENCY.

.....	The sample of wheat threshed was good.
.....	1	
.....	1	
.....	2	

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
MOOSE

Reserve No.	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	GRAIN AND					
				Total Acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced.	Wheat.	Oats.
							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
68	Pheasant Rump..	Moose Mountain....	C. Lawford....		79	89	600	84	
69	Striped Blanket..	do	do		88 $\frac{1}{2}$	86		63	10
70	White Bear.....	do	do		30	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	16	1
			Total.....		197 $\frac{1}{2}$	202 $\frac{1}{2}$	660	163	11

MUSCOWPETUNG

		Qu'Appelle Valley..	J. H. Gooderham.....		8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$			4
75	Piapot.....	do	do	6	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	118		101	4
		do	John Nicol.....	7	6	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	20		8
80	Muscowpetung..	do	do	25	69	59	9	53	
		Qu'Appelle Lakes..	S. Hockley.....	9	10	14			10
79	Pasquah.....	do	do	16	132	115 $\frac{1}{2}$		93	10
78		do	Stand'g Buffalo	12	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$		60	
			Total.....	75	410 $\frac{1}{2}$	406 $\frac{1}{2}$	29	307	36

TOUCHWOOD

85		Muscowequan's Res.	W. M. Lambert.....		40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	50	10	15
86		George Gordon's do	Thos. E. Baker.....		107	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	263	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
87		Day Star's do	Edw'd Stanley.....		16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	65		
88		Poor Man's do	do		51 $\frac{1}{2}$	64 $\frac{1}{2}$	129	30	9
89									
& 90		Yellow Quill's do	None.....		6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10		
			Total.....		221	223	517	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	45

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

MOUNTAIN.

Roots Sown.						GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.								
Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Corn.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Corn.	Garden.	Hay Cut.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
.....	2	2½	.....	.....	½	865	.....	.....	227	415	10	.....	.....	150
.....	2	2½	.....	.....	.....	588	100	120	232	180	10	.....	.....	180
.....	6	3	.....	.....	1½	250	30	.....	466	382	60	.....	.....	300
.....	8	10	8	.....	2½	1,703	130	120	925	977	80	.....	.....	630

AGENCY.

.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	5½	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	825
.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	421
.....	3	2½	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	46	15	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	390
.....	3½	3	.....	3	2	10	.....	.....	141	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	165
.....	20	18½	13½	2	3	6½	56	29	.....	213	.....	38	.....	.....	1,862

HILL'S AGENCY.

.....	5½	3½	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
.....	14½	3½	.....	.....	2	50	.....	.....	120	75	34	.....	.....	.....	750
.....	.....	3½	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	508
.....	15	6	2	.....	2½	16	.....	.....	35	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	470
.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30
.....	35	18	11	.....	9½	66	.....	.....	375	85	34	.....	.....	.....	1,933

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
MOOSE

Reserve No.	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
						Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
						Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
68	Pheasant Rump..	Moose Mountain....	C. Lawford ...	38	1	4	10	8	...
69	Striped Blanket ..	do	do	34	.....	.....	7	11	.....
70	White Bear	do	do	113	1	.....	14	22	.....
Total.....				185	2	4	31	41	.....

MUSCOWPETUNG

..	.....	Qu'Appelle Valley..	J. H. Gooderham.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
75	Piapot	do .....	.....	206	.....	.....	56	128	.....
80	Muscowpetung...	do	John Nicol.....	80	1	4	30	45	.....
79	Pasquah.....	Qu'Appelle Lakes...	S. Hockley3...	105	1	3	45	99	.....
78	.....	do	Standg. Buffalo	110	.....	.....	24	95	.....
Total.				501	3	8	155	367	.....

TOUCHWOOD

85	Muscowequan's Reserve.	W. M. Lambert.....	.....	141	1	.....	13	42	2
86	George Gordon's do	Thos. E. Baker.....	.....	154	1	.....	33	72	1
87	Day Star's do	Edward Stanley.....	.....	78	1	.....	20	12	.....
88	Poor Man's do	do .....	.....	90	1	.....	20	39	.....
89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
& 90	Yellow Quill's do	None.....	.....	341	.....	.....	2	29	.....
Total				804	4	.....	88	194	3

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

MOUNTAIN.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	—	—	—	
4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

J. J. CAMPBELL,
Indian Agent.

AGENCY.

9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

HILLS AGENCY.

2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

J. FINLAYSON,
Indian Agent per H. A. C.

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BIRD TAIL

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced during year.	Wheat.	Oats.
							Acres.	Acres
57	Bird Tail Creek.....	The Indian Agent.....		270 ³ / ₈	279 ³ / ₈	300	239	29
58	Oak River.....	R. W. Scott.....		966 ³ / ₈	736 ¹ / ₈	100	673	51
59	Oak Lake.....	The Indian Agent.....		136	87 ¹ / ₈		79	6
60	Turtle Mountain.....	do.....		34 ¹ / ₈	7		4	
61	Riding Mountain.....	do.....		103 ³ / ₈	437 ¹ / ₈	300	40	
62	Lizard Point.....	do.....		18 ¹ / ₈	12 ³ / ₈	300	6	
62 ¹ / ₂	Valley River.....	do.....			1 ¹ / ₈			
63	Silver Creek.....	do.....		35 ¹ / ₈				
67	Rolling River.....	do.....		10 ³ / ₈	6 ¹ / ₈		3	
		Total.....		1574 ¹ / ₈	1173 ¹ / ₈	1000	1044	86

FILE

	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Instructor.					
81	Peepeekeesis.....	File Hills.....		46	40		18	15
82	Okanees.....	do.....		46	56		43	10
83	Star Blanket.....	do.....		12	4			
84	Little Black Bear.....	do.....		52	42		31	6
			Total.....	156	142		92	31

SADDLE

125	Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake, Alberta	None.....	96 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	610	35	
127	Blue Quill's.....	do do	None.....	75	83 ¹ / ₂	150	12	7
128	James Seenum's.....	Whitefish Lake do	Chas. DeGear.....	296 ¹ / ₂	348 ¹ / ₂	1300	117 ¹ / ₂	20
130	Chippewayan.....	Heart Lake do	None.....	4 ¹ / ₂	2			
131	Beaver Lake.....	Beaver Lake N. do	None.....	4 ¹ / ₂	2	4		
			Total.....	477 ¹ / ₂	525 ¹ / ₂	2064	164 ¹ / ₂	27

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

CREEK.

ROOTS SOWN.						GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.								
Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden and Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden and Corn.	Hay cut.
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.
.....	5½	.....	.....	.....	6	3330	326	.....	291	.....	.....	.....	240	240
.....	6½	.....	.....	.....	6	4516	309	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	255	300
.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	1	505	75	.....	54	.....	.....	.....	45	50
.....	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....	820	.....	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	61
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	439
.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	872
.....	¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	91
.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	99
.....	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	145
.....	27½	.....	.....	.....	16½	9261	710	.....	1666	.....	.....	.....	550	2297

HILLS.

					Garden.								Garden.	
5	1½	.....	.....	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	236
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	368
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
2	2½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355
7	7½	3½	.....	.....	1½	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1056

LAKE.

49	2½	2	½	½	.....	110	.....	182	80	40	20	5	.....	620
59	2½	2	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	177	80	35	22	5	.....	500
185½	19½	3½	2½	1½	.....	607	56	533	595	138	14	5	.....	900
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 90
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 50
293½	28½	7½	3½	1½	.....	744	56	892	975	213	56	15	.....	2160

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
BIRD TAIL

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Work Horses.	Oxen.
57	Bird Tail Creek.....	The Indian Agent.....	81			22	10	
58	Oak River.....	R. W. Scott.....	261	1	1	51	14	
59	Oak Lake.....	The Indian Agent.....	40			9	4	
60	Turtle Mountain.....	do.....	24			4	4	
61	Riding Mountain.....	do.....	129			6	14	
62	Lizard Mountain.....	do.....	165			31	8	2
62 ₃	Valley River.....	do.....	66			1	8	
63	Silver Creek.....	do.....	23			4	6	
67	Rolling River.....	do.....	116			1	2	
		Total.....	905	1	1	129	70	2

FILE

	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Instructor.		Agent and interpreter.			
81	Peepeekeesis.....	File Hills.....		82			17	15
82	Okanees.....	do.....		66		4	15	26
83	Star Blanket.....	do.....		43			7	9
84	Little Black Bear.....	do.....		70			18	37
			Total...	261		4	57	87

SADDLE

125	Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake, Alberta	None.....	110			15	42	3
127	Blue Quill's.....	do do	None.....	80			14	20	
128	James Seenum's.....	Whitefish Lake do	Chas. DeGear.	269	1		28	130	
130	Chippewayan.....	Heart Lake do	None.....	66			2	4	
131	Beaver Lake.....	Beaver Lake N. do	None.....	103					
			Total...	628	1		59	196	3

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

CREEK.

BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR.								Summer-Fallowed.	Fall-Ploughed.	Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	—	—	—			
								Acres	Acres	
4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	100	Corn raised by these bands small quantity and used as grown.
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200	
		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	30	
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
				
	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		5	
6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	335	J. A. MARKLE, Indian Agent.

HILLS.

.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	J. P. WRIGHT, Indian Agent.

LAKE.

.....	
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* Corrected quantity. do
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	JOHN ROSS, Indian Agent.

FARMING AGENCIES AND INDIAN RESERVATIONS
 APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
 EDMONTON

Reserve No.	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	GRAIN AND					
				Total acres broken dur. year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced during year.	Buckwheat.	Wheat.
135	Enoch	Stony Plain.....		45	124½	180	150	.....	50
132	Michel	Sturgeon River		10	136	150	.....	.....	56
134	Alexander	Rivière qui barre.....	W. J. O'Donnell.	50	210	188	500	2	60
133	Joseph	Lac Ste. Anne.....		10	35	28	50	.....	6
133a	Paul.....	White Whale Lake.....		28	42	35	100	.....	5
			Total.....	143	547½	581	800	2	177

ONION LAKE

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
Seekaskootch, No. 119	Onion Lake, Sask....	George G. Mann.	30	474	344	581	.....	33
Home Farm.....	do	do .....	.....	21	21	25	.....	.....
Kinoosayo Chippewayan, No. 124	Beaver River.....	do .....	.....	15	15	15	.....	.....
		Total	30	510	380	621	.....	33

INDIAN HEAD

One Arrow's, No. 95	5 miles from Batoche	Louis Marion....	35	111½	119½	.....	.....	95
Okemseis " 96	Near Duck Lake....	Lawrence Lovell.	6	61½	53½	.....	.....	35
Beardy's " 97	do	do	18	227½	244½	.....	.....	162
John Smith's " 99	South Branch Sask..	Justus Willson..	36	147	202½	20	.....	96
James Smith's " 100	Fort à la Corne....	John H. Gordon.	13	30½	31	1	.....	12
Big Head's " 100a	do	do	4	2½	18	13	.....	15
Cumberland " 100a	do	do	2	6½	11	.....	.....	5
		Total....	114	586½	679½	34	.....	420

Department of Indian Affairs.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER, 1894.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.							GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.									
Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden.	Hay cut.	
Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.	
47	70	6	3	.....	.....	4	450	650	700	600	120	*	.....	*	450
35	50	4	3	.....	.....	2	560	700	600	500	150	.....	.....	.....	250
35	75	8	.....	.....	.....	8	695	470	895	1,239	.....	.....	.....	1,101	600
.....	15	3	.....	.....	.....	4	75	.....	170	500	.....	.....	.....	340	200
2	20	4	.....	.....	.....	4	95	40	145	690	.....	.....	.....	500	254
119	230	25	6	.....	.....	22	1,875	1,860	2,510	3,529	270	.....	.....	1,941	1,754

AGENCY.

.....	282	15	10	.....	.....	4	205	.....	1,452	900	300	56	40	.....	1,200
10	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	150	89	180	100	15	3	.....	1,500
.....	10	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	50	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
10	302	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$	205	150	1,591	1,230	400	71	43	.....	3,400

AGENCY.

4	12	5	2	1	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	198	24	24	325	150	10	.....	.....	350
5	6	3	4	$1\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	102	8	11	120	90	6	.....	.....	160
31	33	7	10	1	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	460	110	32	410	1,100	2	.....	.....	480
93	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	1,316	1,712	153	524	50	30	.....	.....	521
8	2	6	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	101	82	30	300	20	10	.....	.....	230
.....	.....	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	215	.....	.....	100	40	5	.....	.....	225
3	.....	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	50	30	.....	100	10	5	.....	.....	130
144	60	$29\frac{1}{2}$	20	4	.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	2,442	1,966	250	1,879	1,460	68	.....	.....	2,096

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
EDMONTON

Reserve No.	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
						Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
						Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
135	Enoch	Stony Plain		130					
132	Michel	Sturgeon River		39		2	4	16	
134	Alexander	Rivière qui barre....	W. J. O'Donnell.	185	1		26	40	
133	Joseph	Lac Ste. Anne		80			7	25	
133a	Paul	White Whale Lake..		133			11	20	
			Total	567	1	2	72	161	

ONION LAKE

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
Seekaskootch, No. 119	Onion Lake, Sask...	Geo. G. Mann...	387	2		19	57	60
Home Farm	do	do						
Kinoosayo Chipewayan, No. 124...	Beaver River	do	152				62	21
		Total	539	2		19	119	81

INDIAN HEAD

One Arrow's, No. 95	5 miles from Batoche	Louis Marion....	86	1		28	44	
Okemasis " 96	Near Duck Lake....	Lawrence Lovell.	18	}	1	9	8	
Beardy's " 97	do	do	102			36	20	
John Smith's " 99	South Branch Sask..	Justus Willson..	92	1		25	30	5
James Smith's " 100	Fort à la Corne	John H. Gordon.	55	}	1	16	41	
Big Head's " 100a	do	do	38			20	28	
Cumberland " 100a	do	do	40					
		Total	431	4		134	171	5

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED.						Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	Work-shops.	
4	4	1	1	*Gardens include tobacco, onions, carrots, beets, beans and cabbage. The grain not being threshed, the quantities harvested are given approximately.
1	1	.....	1	1	.....
3	21	.....	1	.....	.....
1	5	.....	1	.....	.....
6	6	.....	1	.....	.....
15	37	5	2	CHS. DE CAZES, Indian Agent.

AGENCY.

1	There were 100 acres summer-fallowed. A number of houses and stables have been enlarged, and others repaired. Band No. 119.—The 60 oxen shown as private property of Indians are the offspring of cattle loaned. Band No. 124.—21 oxen shown as private property of Indians; 8 of these are the offspring of old Treaty cattle. Buildings erected during year.—These buildings were put up to replace old log buildings. GEO. G. MANN, Indian Agent.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1	.....	1	.....	.....	1

AGENCY.

.....	1	At John Smith's Reserve the crops are a good average. The grain on the La Corne Reserves is not yet threshed and the quantities shown are estimated. The hay on the latter reserves is also estimated.
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

R. S. McKENZIE, Indian agent.

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURNS OF GRAIN AND
BATTLEFORD

No. of Reserve.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	GRAIN AND					
			Total acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced during year.	Wheat.	Oats.
							Acres.	Acres.
109	Eagle Hills.....	S. Warden	12	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	12	12	.....	.....
108	do	J. H. Price.....	86	149 $\frac{5}{8}$	72	100	65	.....
113	Battle River.....	W. Dunbar.....	101	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	101	101	79	6
114	do	F. A. D. Bourke.....	69	83	49	49	40	.....
116	do	do	104	113	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	20
112	Saskatchewan River.....	P. Tomkins.....	150	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	120	120	100	5
115	do	R. Finlayson.....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	80	.....
		Total.....	630 $\frac{1}{2}$	831 $\frac{7}{8}$	530	558	417	31

TOUCHWOOD

	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Farmer in charge.						
101	Wm. Twatt	Sturgeon Lake..	A. J. Coburn.....	12	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	25	20	12
102	Petaquaquey.....	Muskeg	L. Couture	10	63	54 $\frac{3}{4}$	75	32	8
103	Mistawasis.....	Snake Plain	None.....	16	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
104	Ahtahkakoop.....	Sandy Lake	do	43	201 $\frac{1}{2}$	196	65	136	31
• 106	Kenemotagee.....	Stony Lake and Whitefish Lake	do no reserve.....		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	.....	.....
	Sioux	Round Plain.....	A. J. Coburn.....	20	.....	4	4	.....	.....
			Total.....	101	453	417 $\frac{7}{8}$	216	276 $\frac{1}{2}$	61 $\frac{1}{2}$

HOBBEMA

	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
138	Bears' Hills.....	D. L. Clink, Indian Agent...	43·9	244	266	42	179 $\frac{3}{4}$	11
137	do	A. E. Moore	45	196	214	40	147	19
140	do	do .....	.....	81	77	.....	45	12
		Total.....	88·9	521	557	82	371 $\frac{1}{4}$	42

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.						GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.								
Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Garden.	Hay cut.
Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.
.....	6	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	520
.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	13	30	.....	.....	42	300	.....	.....	.....	1,227
5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	3	.....	380	.....	.....	200	3	.....	3	.....	750
.....	5	3	.....	.....	1	54	.....	.....	85	50	.....	.....	.....	600
8	9	4	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	89	.....	4	165	70	.....	.....	.....	613
.....	6	3	.....	.....	3	286	15	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	450
13	38	16	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	934	15	4	630	458	.....	3	.....	4,685

HILLS AGENCY.

6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	190	90	90	443	165	10	7	.....	250
10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	109	75	16	.....	.....	240
9	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	358	95	38	385	60	.....	.....	.....	635
18	4	5	.....	.....	2	869	404	223	395	530	50	.....	.....	761
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	40	5	.....	.....	.....	50
.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	200	60	15	10	.....	110
43	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,417	589	351	1,572	895	91	17	.....	2,046

AGENCY.

59 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5	1	.....	2	1,798	76	590	1,000	800	.....	.....	.....	450
40	4	3	.....	.....	1	1,470	228	400	600	500	.....	.....	.....	280
17	1	1	.....	.....	1	450	144	170	200	150	.....	.....	.....	175
116 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	9	1	.....	4	3,718	448	1,160	1,800	1,450	.....	.....	.....	905

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURNS OF GRAIN AND
BATTLEFORD

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed, including Instructor.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Work Horses.	Oxen.
109	Eagle Hills.....	S. Warden.....	93	1		45	30	
108	do.....	J. H. Price.....	133	1	10	72	30	
113	Battle River.....	W. Dunbar.....	123	1		24	68	
114	do.....	F. A. D. Bourke.....	124	2		28	33	
116	do.....	do.....	122				34	30
112	Saskatchewan River.....	P. Tomkins.....	119	1		24	30	
115	do.....	R. Finlayson.....	176	1		51	40	
		Total.....	895	7	10	278	266	

TOUCHWOOD

	Name of Band.	Location.	Name of Farmer in charge.						
101	Wm. Twatt ...	Sturgeon Lake..	A. J. Coburn.....	120	1		12	21	3
102	Petaquaquey.	Muskeg.....	L. Couture.....	62	1		14	11	
103	Mistawasis.....	Snake Plain.....	None.....	134		1	37	28	2
104	Ahtahkakoop.....	Sandy Lake.....	do.....	181		1	57	41	2
106	Kenemotagee.....	Stony Lake and Whitefish Lake	do no reserve.....				2		
	Sioux.....	Round Plain.....	A. J. Coburn.....	40			4		
			Total.....	537	2	2	126	101	7

HOBBEEMA

	Location.	Name of Instructor.							
138	Bears' Hills.....	D. L. Clink, Indian Agent...	274	1		38	100	2	
137	do.....	A. E. Moore.....	152				36	40	1
140	do.....	do.....	60				14	20	
		Total.....	486	1		88	160	3	

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR.								REMARKS.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	—	—	—	
12	15							Turnips grown in gardens. Certified correct. P. J. WILLIAMS, Indian Agent.
.....	4							
.....							
.....							
.....							
12	19							

HILLS AGENCY.

2	5							Five old houses and six stables pulled down. The new buildings replace old ones pulled down. do do do
2	5							
4	2	1						
3	1							
.....							
1	1							HILTON KEITH, Indian Agent.
12	14	1						

AGENCY.

4	4							D. L. CLINK, Indian Agent.
4	6							
1	3							
9	13							

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
SARCEE

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	GRAIN AND					
			Total Acres broken during year.	Acres under crop last year.	Acres under crop this year.	Acres fenced during year.	Wheat.	Oats.
							Acres.	Acres.
145	Sarcee Reserve.....		33	30 $\frac{7}{10}$	56	56	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{7}{10}$
....	Home Farm.....		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{7}{10}$	35	35	2	19
		Total.....	42 $\frac{3}{2}$	64 $\frac{3}{2}$	91	91	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{10}$

BLACKFOOT

146	South Blackfoot Reserve.	G. H. Wheatley.....	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	125	180 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	5	83
146	North do	W. M. Baker.....	.....	108	113	.....	.....	27
		Total.....	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	233	293 $\frac{3}{4}$	10	5	110

BLOOD

	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
Home Farm No. 22.	Belly River, near	Edw. McNeil.....	.....	19	33	.....	.....	16
148.....	Macleod, Alberta..	{ C. H. Clarke } { A. E. Jones. }	18	235	263 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	211 $\frac{3}{4}$
		Total.....	18	254	296 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	227 $\frac{3}{4}$

PIEGAN

	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
147	Piegan Reserve (Porcupine Hills).....	H. H. Nash, Indian Agent..	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	8
147	do do	Crow Eagle, Head Chief.....	20	84	116	20	.....	73
		Total.....	20	84	134	20	.....	81

STONY

	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
Home Farm	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
142, 143, 144.....	Morley.....	P. L. Grasse.....	4	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	525	.....	14
		Total.....	4	48 $\frac{3}{4}$	28 $\frac{1}{4}$	625	.....	14

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—Continued.

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

ROOTS SOWN.						GRAIN AND ROOTS HARVESTED.							
Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Garden.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Pease.	Hay cut.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Tons.
27 3	1 1/2	0 5	0 6	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	75	20	.....	120
9 1/2	2 5	1 5	0 5	.....	.....	15	110	.....	57	250	15	.....	60
36 1/2	2 1/2	2	1 1/2	.....	.....	95	110	.....	57	325	35	.....	180

AGENCY.

48	35	7 1/2	2 1/2	.....	.....	14	95	20	398	.....	.....	.....	240
33	34	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	11	10	150	.....	.....	.....	200
81	69	7 1/2	19 1/2	.....	.....	14	106	30	548	.....	.....	.....	440

AGENCY.

.....	2	Oats & Pease. 14	.....	.....	1	.....	Cut for Hay.	.....	150	Oats & Pease. Cut for Hay.	.....	.....	70
1	27	.....	.....	.....	17 1/2	19	699	.....	546	.....	.....	.....	500
1	29	14	.....	.....	18 1/2	19	699	.....	696	.....	.....	.....	570

AGENCY.

7	2	Turnips	.....	.....	1	.....	32	28	150	Turnips	.....	.....	55
13	13	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	292	65	780	.....	.....	.....	292
20	15	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	324	93	930	.....	.....	.....	347

RESERVE.

4	1 1/2	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	23
.....	11 1/2	.....	.....	.....	2 1/2	.....	.....	.....	175	.....	.....	.....	92
4	11 1/2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	181	.....	.....	.....	115

FARMING AGENCIES AND
APPROXIMATE RETURN OF GRAIN AND
SARCEE

Reserve No.	Location.	Name of Instructor.	Approximate Number of Indians on Reserve.	Men employed.	HORSES AND CATTLE.			
					Given under Treaty or on Loan.		Private Property of Indians.	
					Horses.	Oxen.	Horses.	Oxen.
145	Sarcee Reserve.....		230	2				
....	Home Farm				8	18		
		Total.....	230	2	8	18		

BLACKFOOT

	Location.	Name of Instructor.						Cows & Calves.
146	South Blackfoot Reserve.	G. H. Wheatley.....	626	2			989	6
146	North do ..	W. M. Baker.....	641	1			862	19
		Total	1,267	3			1,851	25

BLOOD

	Location.	Name of Instructor.						Oxen.
Home Farm No. 22.	Belly River, near	Edw. McNeil		5				
148.....	McLeod, Alberta..	{ C. H. Clarke } { A. E. Jones }	1,427			25	1,828	
		Total.....	1,427	5		25	1,828	

PIEGAN

	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
147	Piegan Reserve (Porcupine Hills).....	H. H. Nash, Indian Agent ..		4	6			
147	do do ..	Crow Eagle, Head Chief.....	771			15	489	
		Total	771	4	6	15	489	

STONY

	Location.	Name of Instructor.						
Home Farm								
142, 143, 144	Morley ..	P. L. Grasse	580	1		8	530	
		Total.....	580	1		8	530	

Department of Indian Affairs.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS, &c.—*Concluded.*

ROOTS SOWN AND HARVESTED.

AGENCY.

BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING YEAR.								Remarks.
Houses.	Stables.	Store Houses.	Root Houses.	Pig Styes.	—	—	—	
5	1	.....	.....	.....	Certified correct, SAML. B. LUCAS, Indian Agent.
5	1	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

17	3	Same number of old houses pulled down. 4½ acres of old ground abandoned. Potatoes only gave a fair yield. No new ground broken this year, the Indians being engaged working at irrigation ditch until haying time. Examined. MAGNUS BEGG, Indian Agent.
6	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

.....	1	JAS. WILSON, Indian Agent.
21	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AGENCY.

.....	Potato crop good ; several dwellings being under construction, not shown on return ; stock looking well. H. H. NASH, Indian Agent.
3	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....

RESERVE.

.....	This reserve is only suited for grazing purposes. We put in a few acres of oats each year to cut green for feed. P. L. GRASSE, Farmer.
5	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Birtle Agency, season of 1894.

OAK LAKE (SIOUX) RESERVE No. 59.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn and Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn.		Hay.	Tons.
	Sunka Waste.....	8				4				9	50										9			Quantity of hay approximat- ed.
	Ampetu Wambdi.....	16								100														
	Oye Moksa.....	8								20														
	Waoke.....	20	4							140	50										5			
	Kaian Wen.....	30								180											5			
	Mato-Cuwin Yuksa.....																				5			
	Ka-ryo Waza.....		2								25										9			
	Wieje Wakia.....																				9			
	Kien Mani.....																				9			
	Wambdi Eyotanka.....	2								15											5			
	Hepan Chestina.....																				5			
	Band.....																				50			
	Total.....	79	6			7				18	505	75			54						45		50	

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVE, No. 60.

	Hda Maani.....									4											5		8	
	Bogaga.....																						15	8
	Kibans.....																						8	
	Mary.....	4								4											5		14	6
	Custo Pitowan.....																						10	
	Patonkanopa.....																						10	
	Total.....	4				24				12		63									10		61	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Assiniboine Agency, season of 1894.

CARRY KETTLE'S RESERVE, No. 76.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHEL HARVESTED.										Remarks.	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Corn.		Hay.	TONS.
	Geegus	6				4									26	32	7				4		45
	Bend-wood					4									21	21							
	Kosh-kosh-ne					4									23	23							
	Dry Walker	5				4									28	30	8				3		30
	Carry Kettle	6				4									24	33	9				4		35
	Little Wolf					4									20	20							
	Stande-Stone					4									12	29	10						11
	Black Foot					4									14	28							
	Hi-way-he	6				4									26	31	10				4		12
	Big Darkness	12				4									21	26	9				3		35
	Artist					4									10	18							
	Dragon Fly	8				4									18	31	8				5		20
	Wee-e-can	10				4									10	17					3		25
	Broken Eye					4									20	36	8						
	Runs-with-Another					4									15	15							
	Walks by River					4									18	28	7				4		20
	Pretty Shield	7				4									36	34	8				6		40
	Pretty Bear	10				4									21	31	7				3		12
	E-chae-ho-pah	11				4									23	24	10						30
	Ho-po-kie	12				4									26	36	10				5		32
	Rabbit Skin	7				4									12	12							30
	White Walker					4									14	14	11						11
	White Face	9				4									28	22	10				4		40
	Red Eagle	9				4									15	15							
	A-cha-za					4									24	31	9				3		20
	Charlie Rider	6	15			4									11	11							Oats cut and fed to horses in straw.
	Little Mountain					4									25	33	6				4		63
	Crooked Arm					4									15	15							Hay for sheep.
	Winter Bird					4									18	16							
	Dog Skin					4									12	12							
	White Cap					4									11	11							
	Many Horses Son					4									12	31	8				3		48
	Moon Face					4									10	15							
	Two Bears					4									10	15							

RETURN showing crops sown and harvested by individual Indians on Crooked Lake Agency, season of 1894.

SAKIMAY'S RESERVE, No. 74.

Nos. of Pay Tickets	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.		Hay.	Tons.
	Kah-ka-kee-a-nung	19	11												15									
	A-coose														10									
	Kay-pay-oo-saton																							
	Ne-pa-twa-oo-qua-nape	4																						
	Kesickanecumicoot	84													15									
	Nowekesewape	104													5									
	Muskaykoo	64																						
	Ka-qua-ta-sawinin	64																						
	Oo-ka-pay-keecowenin	8																						
	I-nie-cum-i-petung	8																						
	Ka-qua-che-cappo	9																						
	Total	674	11	2											188									

M. CALDER,
Farmer.
A. McDONALD,
Indian Agent.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Muscovpetung's Agency, season of 1894.
 STANDING BUFFALO'S RESERVE, No. 78.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHEL HARVESTED.										Tons.	Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.			Gardens.	Com.	Hay.
	Standing Buffalo																									
	We-an-a-tappe																									
	Chunta	12																								
	Moses and Guetadota	10																								
	Susa Patreep	12																								
	Wazonka	6																								
	Wa-pa-ze-ze	8																								
	Ladwis and Son	8																								
	Tou	2																								
	Towacca	6																								
	Chuncowtoo	1																								
	James																									
	Mowdee																									
	Mapewasta																									
	Hunpa-nispedoka																									
	Matokeppe																									
	Matawachunka																									
	Chatundota																									
	Nehepshaw																									
	Caha																									
	Total	60				32	3			2	8	10				141						38	165			

S. HOCKLEY,
Farmer.
J. B. LASH,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Swan River Agency, season of 1894.
KISICKOUSE RESERVE, No. 66.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.		Tons.	
	Que-me-zance.			8		1										60	15	6					90	
	Keshane.		1													45	10	4					45	
	Ka-Ka-Ke-may.		1													30	30	20					65	
	W. Waynestigroosh.					1										60	15	5					20	
	Thos. Kennedy.															15	10						15	
	David Razor.															15	15						35	
	Naytamash.															15	25	15					40	
	Mrs. Contois.					1										20	20						38	
	Straight Nose and Me- mayqua.					1										25	25						25	
	Mrs. Bird.															35	20	4					25	
	Kitchinonia.			3												35	20	4					94	
	Mrs. Stevenson.															15	15						22	
	Geo. Keshane.																						20	
	Kiatkouse and Crane.																						45	
	Mrs. McLeod.																						35	
	Total		1	18	8	6	4	1	13						355	95	19						589	

KEYS RESERVE, No. 65.

G. Brass, sr.																40	10	4					48	
Key	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	75	6					23	
W. Brass, sr.																40	10	6					60	
Thos. Brass																12	5	4					8	
G. Brass, jr.																57	5	4					50	
I. Red lake.																7	6						18	
Inchecappo.																20	20						20	
Long-may Kesick.																15	15						15	
Ka-ka-quo-ne-pe.																20	20						20	
W. Brass, jr.																							35	
Kematch and Sons.																								

Department of Indian Affairs.

COTÉ RESERVE, No. 64.													
J. Beardy	1½	3½	5	4	4	1	7	25	65	212	25	14	18
Peter Brass													18
Mrs. I. Brass													12
Peter Moore													20
Total	1½	3½	5	4	4	1	7	25	65	212	25	14	440
J. Severight		3½					1		90	40	20	10	65
Mrs. Favel							1		45	80	10	10	60
Pete Fiddler							1		30	30	10	5	55
A. Caldwell	1						1	15		60	20	10	65
Eliza							1			25	5	4	32
Singuish							1			50	10		42
Alec Côté							1		40	35	10		42
W. Harrie			3				1		40	40	5		38
Bald Head			3				1		45	35		4	20
White Hawk			2				1		20	40	15		44
Mrs. Pelly							1			25			18
B. Crow							1			20			15
J. Friday			2				1		25	15			42
Cheatan							1			20			16
J. Côté, chief							1			30			65
D. H. McVicar										15			25
C. Kesick													38
Moose and Ackaygun													9
John Singush													30
Benjamin Côté													25
Iron Quill													22
Na-nap-may-may-tung													15
Hy. Waynestigoosh													15
C. Singush													23
S. Manitoose													32
Thos. Singush													33
Ka Kaymiass													24
Sarah Linklater													24
David Tourango													25
Narceens													18
McK. Singush													28
Bill Fiddler													32
Chanaymenay													25
Total	1	3½	15	6	6	2	13	15	90	560	90	48	1063

FRED. FISCHER.
For Indian Agent.

Return showing the Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1894.

PAUL'S RESERVE, No. 133a.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.										BUSHELS HARVESTED.										Remarks.			
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangel Wurzel.	Garden.	Buck-wheat.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangel Wurzel.		Garden.	Hay.	Tons.
1	Su an Ironhead			2																					
2	Paul	2½		4								50		20		60						100			
3	François			1										10		20						100			
5	Thomas			1										10		30						50			
6	Susan															30						30			
7	Alexis															30						10			
10	Peter			1										10		20						10			
15	John Bearshead.			2										20		20						10			
18	John Sharphead															20						10			
20	John Susan													10		20						40			
2	Simon, Head Man			1												40						30			
5	Isaac Seapea															40						10			
8	Oncensinus															100						10			
29	William Rain.															30						10			
45	John Paul			2												30						10			
56	William Bearshead															40						10			
87	Mr. John			3												40						10			
	Luke	2½		2												30						10			
	Tacamas															20						10			
	Noel			2												40						10			
	Total	5	2	20		4						95	40	146		690						500			

ALEXANDER'S RESERVE, No. 134.

1	Alexander																								
2	John			2																					
3	Peter																								
4	Reindeer	4		4																					
5	John			1																					
6	Che-ca-ka-mick																								
7	Big Crow																								

Department of Indian Affairs.

8 Isaac	3	2	2	10	30	75	40
11 Moise	2	4	2	20	25	110	15
12 Nancy			2		30	20	10
13 John			2		30	40	25
15 Wee-yab-an-to-ta-o	2	2	7	15	100	15	10
19 William			1	45	10	15	5
20 Norbert	3	2	2	10	10	10	10
23 Louis			2		40	25	5
38 Paul	1	3	3	15	30	15	15
49 Michele			2		40	10	5
56 Baptist Wolf			4		20	45	10
63 Nancy			2		15	18	3
64 Harry			3		15	16	10
68 Philip	1	1	1	5	15	15	60
72 New Born	2	2	2	20	20	100	40
75 Joseph	5	3	6	75	60	40	100
76 Thomas	3	6	4	30	120	45	40
79 Beaver Foot	6	10	4	30	150	60	100
80 Man-a-fee-ais	4	1	1	40	10	20	10
83 Abraham	2	1	1	20	10	30	5
86 Jacob			2		30	5	3
87 Pierre	2	2	1	20	15	10	5
89 Edward	3	1	2	50	10	5	10
93 Norbert	5	2	1	70	20	15	20
94 Samuel			4		40	25	160
91 François	3		2	35	25	15	70
Pu-chas-koo			3		40	20	50
Thomo	3		3	40	10	40	90
John Left Handed	2		2	15	20	80	130
Total	60	35	75	675	470	1239	1101
	8		8	2	895		

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Edmonton Agency, season of 1894.

JOSEPH'S RESERVE, No. 133.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.								Tons.	Remarks.								
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Onions.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.			Carrots.	Onions.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.				
4	Painted Stone	3		4																							
13	Paul Whithead			1																							
19	Mary			1																							
20	Maximilian			1																							
24	William			2																							
26	Michel			2																							
27	Narcisse			2																							
30	Sooey Paul	1																									
53	Alexis Paul	1		2																							
	Pierre Paul																										
38	Michel Paul																										
41	Rosalie																										
46	Joseph																										
47	François			2																							
50	Alexis																										
58	Peter	1																									
	Total	6		15		3																					

W. J. O'DONNELL,
Farming Instructor.

Department of Indian Affairs.

78 Peter Breast.....	1	8	1	16	37	3	56	533	10	6	2			
79 Kweekie.....		8	16	16			18							
82 Baptiste Cardinal.....		2	16	16			15							
89 Mathew Houle.....	13	2	16	16			8		20					
100 Peayees.....	4	2	16	16			6		45	12				
101 Chas. Jackson.....	4	3 1/2	16	16			34	3	18					
106 Joe Makookis.....	4	1 1/2	16	16			31	5						
107 Moses Jackson.....	3	1	16	16			*							
111 Jonas Rose.....		1	16	16			4	4	6	8				2
113 Simon Nenekutanhap.....		4	16	16			9	4	4					
114 Alexy.....		4	16	16			21							
115 Kahkwanum.....		2	16	16			12							
116 Seepakwiskanapoo.....		1	16	16										
117 John Bull.....	3	1	16	16			10		13					
121 John Sunday.....	2	4 1/2	16	16			10							
122 Abram Cardinal.....	1	4 1/2	16	16			*		25	10				
123 Augustine Giant.....		3 1/2	16	16			15							
127 Harry Cardinal.....	2	3	16	16			10							
130 John Baptiste.....	1	1	16	16			7	5						
124 Whatteekwun.....	1	1	16	16			15							
126 Paul Harline.....	3		16	16			15							
129 Simon Stanley.....			16	16			15		10					
38 Sam Bull.....	3	5	16	16			12							
56 Eji Seenum.....	2	4	16	16			10							
58 Wm. Stamp.....			16	16			14		14	4				
50 Old Hal.....	1	1 1/2	16	16			10							
David Makookis.....			16	16			5							
Nenekutawhap.....			16	16			10		10					
Total.....	117 1/2	20	185 1/2	227 1/2	375	23 1/2	607	56	595	138	14	5		

*Grain with No. 48.

*Grain with No. 47.

CHAS. DEGEAR,
Farmer.
JOHN ROSS,
Indian Agent.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, season of 1894.

ONE ARROW'S RESERVE, No. 95.

No. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Remarks.		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.		Mangel Wangel.	Onions.	Gardens.
5	Cap-pa-hoo's Son.																	
12	John	6		1				12										
17	Napaces Widow							10		3								
34	Kah-quay-too way-oo.	7		1				40		6								
40	Pee-pah-kee-chev.	12		2				9		6								
47	Kah-nee-au-pee-hit.	6		1				12										
48	Pee-tse-tuce.	6																
49	Mus-kay-tay-wee-new.			1				15										
50	Running Thunder.	6		1				12										
52	Wah-was-kah-soo.	7						32										
54	Iya-ya-soo	15		1				25		3								
58	W. Dumond.	12		1				15										
59	Kah-kee-too-noo-tay-yon.	12		1				18										
60	Ah-see-nee-coo-see-son.	12		1				16		6								
61	Laroque																	
63	Bears Paw	6		1				20										
	Band			4						24								
	Home farm																	
	Total	95	4	12		5	2	1										
								198	24	24		325	150	10				5

W. SIBBALD,
FOR L. MARION,
Farmer.

R. S. MCKENZIE,
Indian Agent.

OKEMASIS' RESERVE, No. 96.

11	Pah-way-was-cun	14	3	3		1	2												
12	Ookee-noo-kay-kake	10	2	3			1												
91	San	11																	
44	Grigoire																		
2	Mrs. Okemasis																		
	Band																		
	Total	35	5	6		3	4												
								102	8	11		120	90	6				5	

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Duck Lake Agency, season of 1894.

JAMES SMITH'S RESERVE, No. 99.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								ACRES HARVESTED.								Remarks.								
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.				
1	Jas. Smith.	1	2												30											
153	M. Constant.	4	6	1											10											
2	J. Constant.	5		1											20											
10	L. Louise.														20											
28	Jas. Walker.														20											
150	Kape-che-to-too														20											
162	Ta-tas-ta-pow														20											
11	Samuel Smith														20											
156	S. Richards														20											
4	Chicosoo														80											
5	Jacob McLean														20											
46	Fox's 2nd Son														20											
	Band														20	10										
	Total	12	8	2		6		2		2					300	20	10									

JOHN H. GORDON,
Farmer.

BIG HEAD RESERVE, No. 100a.

88	Nesapotowien.																									
97	Geo. Sanderson	5													20											
155	Assinica-pow	3													20											
90	Big Head	4													10											
93	Blueskin	3													10											
100	Thos. Dumond														20											
95	John Sanderson.														10											
	Band														40	5										
	Total	15				2		2		2					100	40	5									

Small roots, &c., consumed.

JOHN H. GORDON,
Farmer.

Department of Indian Affairs.

106 John Jimmuk.....	6	1	1	4	1	55	8	223	8	6	34
5 Wau-say-he-koot.....	4	2	2	1	1	50	1 1/2	18	18	6	32
112 John Inan.....	4	1	1	1	1	12	12	12	76	25	25
69 Mah-kee-sis Okeman.....										16	16
76 Way-teh-go-hoo.....										2	2
110 Louis Ahenikew.....											20
104 & 120 Simon and Blackhead.....	3			1		25					28
Band.....	136	31	18	4	5	869	404	223		530	761
Total.....											

H. KEITH,
Indian Agent.

SIOUX RESERVE AT ROUND PLAIN.

Band.....	2 1/2	1 1/2	200	60	15	10	110
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These Indians settled during the summer on Reserve, and broke one field which they cropped in common.
A. J. COBURN, Farmer.

WM. TWAITS RESERVE, No. 101.

1 Wm. Twait.....	1	1	1	1	10	15	120	10	2	35	
4 Nee-shoo-egah-na-gooos.....	3				30		12	50		10	
5 Ay-at-a-wayo.....	2	1	1	1	15	15	35	40	6	10	
9 Kai-sik-won-ayo.....							25			30	
26 Ka-yay-kee-mat.....							35			5	
27 Nay-tau-wau-hou.....	3	2	2	2	35	30	60	20		20	
32 Pah-pah-tay-wee-kon-ay-pew.....	4	2	1	1	30	40	28			23	
36 Quays kus-kummit.....	1				5		18			10	
41 Kah-wee-chy-way-tah-wat.....										8	
42 O-kis-che-taou.....	1	1	1	1	15	10	30			10	
44 Kay-kay-quah-pou.....	2	6			25	50				20	
47 Alex. Badger.....	3				25		10		1	10	
50 May-o-nee-tou-a-kew.....							7			10	
52 Osau-wis-ko-kone-sa.....										10	
55 Is-quay-sis.....							25	15	1	10	
80 Dan. Mees-quob-a-mayo.....							22	15		6	
81 Na-pay-sis.....							7			5	
83 Ornee-na-hoo-winin.....							14			18	
86 Wee-chee-hin.....		2	1	1			8	15			
Total.....	20	12	6	5 1/2	190	90	443	165	10	7	250

A. J. COBURN,
Farmer.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Carlton Agency, season of 1894.

PETYQUAKY'S RESERVE, No. 105.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHEL HARVESTED.								Tons.	Remarks.					
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.			Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Onions.	Gardens.	Hay.
	J. B. Lafond.....	6	8	2											20	30					9	47		
	Basil Lizzard.....	2													12							2	20	
	Dan Rivers.....	2													10							2	26	
	Sam Wolf.....	3													12							2	42	
	Antoine Wolf.....	4																				2	32	
	Isidore Wolf.....	6													20	45					6			
	Ookemow.....	6													10									
	Gabriel.....	5													10									
	Nu-a-namus.....	6													15									
	Long-neck.....																							
	Total.....	32	8	10	24	14									109	75					16	240		LOUIS COUTURE, Farmer.

MISTAWASIS RESERVE, No. 103.

99	Askachas.....	14													35	10								36
12	John Black.....	5	2												28	4								25
72	H. Cardinal.....	21													19									19
86	Thos. Muchahoo.....	63		1											32									25
142	Way-chay.....	34		1																				30
127	Louis Dubois.....	4		2																				30
14	Sakemow.....	54													25	10								30
111	H. Massan.....	14													8	2								20
66	David Okeymachcis.....	24														4								24
23	J. Duncan.....	8	1																					50
29	Ayahiskays.....	4													25	5								38
37	Geo. Dreaver.....	54													8									50
96	Ambrose Wolfe.....	3													4									22
32	W. Duquette.....	4													70	10								44
65	Wah-pah-socs.....	5	54												3	95								40

Department of Indian Affairs.

131 P. Badger	6½	1½	7	1½	82	30	15	45
115½ J. Campbell	13½	1½	1	1½	41	30	15	30
136 W. Badger	6½	1	1	1½	8	30	15	30
24 Joe Ledoux	6½	1	1	1½	8	30	15	25
130 Isidore Legrace	6½	1	1	1½	8	30	15	15
110 Baptiste	6½	1	1	1½	8	30	15	16
11 Jacob	6½	1	1	1½	8	30	15	16
Band	6½	1	1	1½	8	30	15	16
Total	88½	10½	4½	13½	358	385	60	625

H. KEITH,
Indian Agent

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Hobbema Agency, season of 1894.
SAMPSON'S RESERVE, No. 138.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.							BUSHELS HARVESTED.							Tons.	Remarks.										
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Pease.			Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Hay.			
	Napuskachass.																										
	Nepcos	5		3																							
	Firing Stony.	7		2																							
	Saddleback.	6		2																							
	Red Deer	4		2																							
	John Okemow	2		1																							
	Okemow.	5		3																							
	John Twins.	5		3																							
	Buffalo Chips.	5		3																							
	Alexis	10		2																							
	Souskoopeness.																										
	Chimachess	6		1																							
	Jas. Soosay	5		2																							
	Crier	4		2																							
	Sampson.	8		4																							
	Omachees.	2																									
	John Crier	4		3																							
	Pierre Buffalo.	8		3																							
	Jas. Ragged Gut.	5		2																							
	Joe Buffalo	2½																									
	Okeman																										
	John Fols.	6		3																							
	Louis.	7		1½																							
	Little Pierre.	4		1																							
	Sam.	1½		½																							
	Simon.	8		2																							
	Soosay	6½		1½																							
	Kyatipew	8		2½																							
	Joe Sampson.	7		1																							
	Joshua	7		1																							
	Omesme.	4		1																							
	Big Baptiste.	8½		3																							
	Little Baptiste.	8		2																							
	Alexis Kyatipew.	4																									

The garden produce gave only a moderate return, part of which was consumed during the summer and autumn and a quantity stored for winter use.

Put up by Band.

RETURN showing Crops sown and harvested by individual Indians in Piegan Agency, season of 1894.
PIEGAN RESERVE No. 147.

Nos. of Pay Tickets.	Names of Indians.	ACRES SOWN.								BUSHELS HARVESTED.								Remarks.								
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Peas.	Potatoes.	Turnips.		Carrots.	Mangel Wurzel.	Gardens.	Onions.				
A 3	Chief White Cow																									
4	Dog Child		1																							
5	Crow Flag		1																							
14	Running Eagle		12																							
19	Otter Above		1																							
20	Gopher		1																							
31	Medicine Antelope		1																							
45	Crow Shoe		1																							
51	Man-who-travels		1																							
74	Points Back		1																							
	Total		8		2				3																	
B 7	Travelling																									
8	Sore Legs		3																							
9	Little Wolf																									
15	War Bonnet		2		1																					
29	Crow Round		1																							
32	Bull Plume		2		1																					
	Total		8		1				1																	
C 1	Big Swan																									
3	North Piegan		2		1																					
7	Little Pluin		1		1																					
8	Many Chiefs		2		1																					
12	Towinsee		1																							
14	The Crow		4																							
18	Purdy Face		1		3																					

EARNINGS of Individual

Agency.	Band.	Sale of Live Stock.	Grain and Roots.	Wood and Hay.	Lime, Bones and Charcoal.	Labour, Freight-ing, &c.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pelly.....	Côté.....	} 35 00	10 50	398 22
	Key.....					
	Keesickouse.....					
Birtle.....	All Bands.....	476 22	1,830 25	916 60	1 50	943 50
Moose Mountain..	Pheasant Rump.....	}	20 25	187 50	1,078 95
	Striped Blanket.....					
	White Bear.....					
Crooked Lake....	Ochapowace.....	} 974 50	1,606 37	1,470 70	60 56	80 00
	Kahkeewistahaw.....					
	Cowessess.....					
	Sakimay.....					
Assiniboine.....	Jacks.....	142 44	505 50	224 55
File Hills.....	All Bands.....	70 00	9 00	780 00	275 69
Muscowpetung's..	Piapot.....	} 57 40	82 73	4,523 37	706 43
	Pasquah.....					
	Muscowpetung.....					
Touchwood Hills..	Day Star.....	}	20 22	18 75	75 00	754 55
	Poor Man.....					
	Muscowequan.....					
	George Gordon.....					
Duck Lake.....	One Arrow.....	} 109 00	245 85	680 40	8 00	926 47
	Okemasis.....					
	Beardy.....					
	John Smith.....					
	James Smith.....					
	Peter Chapman.....					
Carlton.....	Wm. Twatt.....	} 30 00	9 00	33 00	244 81
	Petaquaquey.....					
	Mistawasis.....					
	Attakakoop.....					
	Kapahawakenum.....					
	Keeneemotayee.....					
Battleford.....	Stonies.....	} 333 90	103 60	1,574 47	166 20	326 40
	Red Pheasant.....					
	Sweet Grass.....					
	Poundmaker.....					
	Little Pine.....					
	Moosomin.....					
Onion Lake.....	Seekaskooch.....	} 8 00	44 00	375 00
	Chippewyan.....					
Saddle Lake.....	Saddle Lake.....	}	60 00	11 00	220 51
	Blue Quill.....					
	Wahsatanow.....					
	James Seenum.....					
	Chippewyan.....					
	Beaver Lake.....					
	Carried forward.....	2,094 02	4,140 21	10,745 29	311 26	6,555 08

Department of Indian Affairs.

Indians, 1893-94.

Hunting, Furs, &c.	Fish and Game.	Senega Root.	Berries, Fruit, &c.	Mis- cellaneous and Manufac- tures.	Beef.	Total.	How Expended.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
8,000 00	.....	.....	.....	33 50	390 50	8,867 72	Clothing, provisions.
1,326 00	.....	415 00	.....	4,613 90	70 06	10,593 63	do do im- plements.
693 00	11 00	243 00	.....	44 00	.....	2,277 70	Clothing, provisions, lum- ber.
327 50	.....	2,176 00	.....	15 85	.....	6,711 48	Clothing, provisions, twine.
.....	.....	.....	.....	64 00	.....	936 49	Clothing, provisions,
120 00	.....	130 00	23 00	.. . . .	580 16	1,987 85	do do
12 00	.....	82 25	.....	4,411 82	.....	9,876 00	do do
1,950 00	.....	3 00	.....	.....	.....	2,821 52	do do
1,044 00	.....	158 75	.....	161 90	.....	3,334 37	do do
2,344 00	.....	300 00	.....	75 00	273 55	3,309 36	do do
79 00	26 00	.....	.....	11 00	288 10	2,908 67	do do
5,900 00	.....	.....	.....	1 65	528 93	6,857 58	do do
4,145 00	.....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	4,486 51	do do
25,940 50	37 00	3,508 00	23 00	9,482 62	2,131 90	64,968 88	

EARNINGS of Individual

Agency.	Band.	Sale of Live Stock.	Grain and Roots.	Wood and Hay.	Lime, Bones and Charcoal.	Labour, Freight-ing, &c.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.	2,094 02	4,140 21	10,745 29	311 26	6,555 08
Edmonton.....	Enoch.....	} 60 00	} 40 00	} 155 00	} 15 00	} 666 50
	Michel.....					
	Alexander.....					
	Joseph and Paul.....					
Peace Hills.....	All Bands.....					
Sarcee	Sarcee	} 114 00	} 106 10	} 803 20	}	} 1,343 90
	Stony					
Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	40 00		418 39	36 00	2,934 88
Blood.....	Blood.....			1,412 00		4,336 20
Piegan.....	Piegan.....	120 00		65 00	70 00	968 83
	Total.....	2,428 02	4,286 31	13,598 88	432 26	16,805 39
Earned during the fiscal year 1892-93.						
Increased earnings, 1893-94						

Department of Indian Affairs.

Indians, 1893-94—*Continued.*

Hunting, Furs, &c.	Fish and Game.	Senega Root.	Berries, Fruit, &c.	Mis- cellaneous and Manufac- tures.	Beef.	Total.	How Expended.
\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
25,940 50	37 00	3,508 00	23 00	9,482 62	2,131 90	64,968 88	
6,207 00	.....	.....	20 00	33 00	.....	7,196 50	Clothing, provisions.
750 00	1,200 00	.....	.....	2,810 00	.....	4,760 00	do do
1,211 50	.....	.....	.....	51 70	8 00	3,638 40	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	206 30	95 00	3,730 57	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 62	5,772 82	do do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,223 83	do do
34,109 00	1,237 00	3,508 00	43 00	12,583 62	2,358 52	91,291 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,570 97	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,720 03	

INDIAN WOMEN WHO HAVE COMMUTED THEIR ANNUITY BY A TEN YEARS' PURCHASE UNDER SECTION 11 OF THE INDIAN ACT.

1879-80.

Treaty No. 1.

Harriet Hunt, St. Peter's.....\$ 50 00

1880-81.

Treaty No. 2.

Isabella McAully, No. 29, Ebb and Flow Lake..... 50 00
 Suzanne Sinclair do 37 do 50 00
 Marguerite Moar do 28 do 50 00
 Margaret Monkman, No. 24, Lake Manitoba..... 50 00
 Mary Jane Garreoch do 12, Fairford..... 50 00

1881-82.

Treaty No. 2.

Elizabeth Moar, No. 5, Fairford River..... 50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Elizabeth Brittain, No. 6, Cumberland..... 50 00
 Annie Cox do 26 do 50 00
 Mrs. Jourdain do 55 do 50 00
 Annie McKay do 58 do 50 00
 Josette Sais do 77 do 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Mrs. T. T. Quinn, No. 42, Red Pheasant..... 50 00

1882-83.

Treaty No. 2.

Mary Saunderson, Lake Manitoba..... 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Marguerite Parisien, Pasquah's Band..... 50 00
 J. B. Parisien do 50 00
 A. Parisien do 50 00
 I. Parisien do 50 00
 Marie Rose Parisien do 50 00
 Mame Parisien do 50 00
 Françoise Parisien do 50 00
 Teresa St. Denis do 50 00
 Julie St. Denis do 50 00
 Rosalie St. Denis do 50 00
 Marie St. Denis do 50 00
 Françoise Desjerlais, Muscowequan's Band..... 50 00
 Isabelle Desjerlais do 50 00
 Caroline Blondeau do 50 00
 Melanie Blondeau do 50 00

Department of Indian Affairs.

1883-84.

Treaty No. 1.

Margaret McLeod, No. 146, St. Peter's Band.....	\$	50 00
Margaret Pritchard do 357 do		50 00

Treaty No. 2.

Maria Misayabit,	No. 20, Lake Manitoba	50 00
Margaret Misayabit	do 21 do	50 00
Shaw-aw-way-in-cit-ah-wook	do 24 do	50 00
Isabella	do 1 do	50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Mary Ann McKay, No. 12, Little Black Bear's Band.....	50 00
Caroline Peletier do 27, Coweess' Band.....	50 00
Mrs. Trochier or Ooppeeewahnook, No. 9, Coweess' Band.....	50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Christie McLeod, No. 184, Norway House.....	50 00
Catherine Swain do 138 do	50 00
Bella Morrisson do 81 do	50 00
Rosalie Moore do 21, Grand Rapids.....	50 00
Harrie Houston do 15 do	50 00

1884-85.

Treaty No. 1.

Lydia Sutherland,	No. 354 $\frac{1}{2}$, St. Peter's.....	50 00
Jane Whyte	do 371 $\frac{1}{2}$ do	50 00
Charlotte Desrosiers	do 170 do	50 00
Emily Isbester	do 361 do	50 00
Margaret Thom	do 63 do	50 00
E. J. McLeod	do 136 do	50 00
Caroline McDonald	do 388 do	50 00
Victoria Young	do 166 do	50 00
Nancy Leask	do 143 do	50 06
Lucy West	do 409 do	50 00
Nancy Marsh	do 42 do	50 00
Jane Grey	do 322 do	50 00
Jane M. Snider	do 394 do	50 00
Lucy Fiddler	do 101 do	50 00
Catherine Walker	do 401 do	50 00
Rosalie Gagnon	do 53 $\frac{1}{2}$, Fort Alexander.....	50 00
Charlotte Lapierre	do 53 $\frac{1}{2}$, Brokenhead River.....	50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Julia Angneau, No. 71, Pasquah's Band.....	50 00
Nélaine Wallet do 66 do	50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Jane Shaw, No. 29, Fisher River Band.....	50 00
Betsy Semours do 26 do	50 00
Adelaide Garson do 43, Norway House.....	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

A. Laframboise, No. 27, Petaquaquey's Band.....\$ 50 00

1885-86.*Treaty No. 1.*

Anne Favel, No. 12, Long Plain Band..... 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Theresa Breland, Cowesses' Band..... 50 00

Sarah Fisher, No. 37, Muscowpetung's Band..... 50 00

Mary Thomas do do 50 00

Susie Thompson, Sister of Chief Jack, Assiniboine Reserve..... 50 00

Mary McDonald, No. 13, Keeseekouse..... 50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Mary Jane Boulette, No. 82, Hollow Water River..... 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Mary DeCoteau, No. 33, Red Pheasant's Band..... 50 00

Emilie Vivier do 50, Seekaskoutch's Band..... 50 00

1886-87.*Treaty No. 1.*

Agnes Briere, No. 20, Fort Alexander..... 50 00

Jessie Spense do 304, St. Peter's..... 50 00

Catherine Kennedy do 510 do 50 00

Treaty No. 3.

Hannah McIvor, No. 75, Lac Seul Band..... 50 00

Magna Young do 103 do 50 00

Louisa Kirkness do 116 do 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Louisa Donald, No. 57, James Seenum's Band..... 50 00

Annie Whitford do 73, Alexander's do 50 00

Catherine Besson do 34, Muskegwatic's do 50 00

Jane Collins do 14, Blue Quill's do 50 00

Emma Brabant do 53, Red Pheasant's do 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Sally Bird, Blackfoot Reserve..... 50 00

1887-88.*Treaty No. 1.*

Georgina Starke, No. 365, St. Peter's..... 50 00

Kapoosohahsohting do 28, Brokenhead River..... 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Philomen Daniels, No. 35, Peepeekeesis' Band..... 50 00

Elizabeth H. Pratt do 10, Gordon's do 50 00

Anne Houle do 123, Gambler's do 50 00

Department of Indian Affairs.

Treaty No. 5.

Mrs. Mary Ned, No. 17, Black River.....	\$ 50 00
Jane Norquay do 61, Fisher River.....	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Rosalie Fournier, No. 53, John Smith's Band.....	50 00
Peggy Favel do 26, Muskegwatic's do	50 00

Treaty No. 7.

Lucy Cook, No. 25, Running Wolf's Band, Piegan Reserve.....	50 00
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1888-89.

Treaty No. 1.

Mrs. Catherine Ann Michaud, No. 536, St. Peter's.....	50 00
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Clouston do 511 do	50 00
Mrs. Catherina Gilliaud do 77 do	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Adelaide Loyer, No. 132, Michel's Band.....	50 00
Margaret Cardinal do 11, Beaver Lake Band.....	50 00
Matilda Cardinal do 41, Lac La Biche do	50 00
Mrs. D. Leblanc do 99, Attakakoop's do	50 00

Treaty No. 7.

Emma Jonas, Stony Reserve, Bear's Paw Band.....	50 00
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1889-90.

Treaty No. 1.

Eliza Daniels, No. 295, St. Peter's Band.....	50 00
Mrs. Ed. Kippling do 551 do	50 00

Treaty No. 2.

Maria Lamalice, No. 33, Waterhen River	50 00
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Treaty No. 5.

Emma Robideaux, No. 20, Black River.....	50 00
Kitty Smith do 29, Moose Lake.....	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Emma Higgins or Apistatim, No. 111, Thunderchild's Band.....	50 00
Phœbe Jefferson do 189, Poundmaker's do	50 00
Judith Boucher do 109, James Seenum's do	50 00

Treaty No. 7.

Julia Choquette, No. 46, Blood Reserve, Running Wolf's Band.....	50 00
Isabella Grant do 59 do do	50 00
Mrs. Howard do 35, Blood Band N.....	50 00
Mrs. Murphy do 19 do M.....	50 00
Mrs. Millar do 34 do I.....	50 00

1890-91.

Treaty No. 1.

Matilda Asham,	No. 6, St. Peter's	.....	\$ 50 00
Harriet Fontaine	do 531 do	.....	50 00
Mary Ann Johnston	do 160, Fort Alexander	.....	50 00
Angelique Johnston	do 162 do	.....	50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Margaret Jane Buck,	No. 69, Moose Lake	.....	50 00
Philemon Budd	do 116, Cumberland	.....	50 00
Margaret Mackay	do 110 do	.....	50 00
Margaret Saunders	do 41, Pas	.....	50 00
Mary J. Cochrane	do 24, Fisher River	50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Marie Gervais,	No. 83, Cowesess' Band	50 00
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Treaty No. 6.

Mrs. Chas. Fiddler,	No. 50, James Smith's Band	50 00
Lizzie Callihoo	do 132, Michel's do	50 00
Rosalie House	do 1, Ermineskin's do	.....	50 00
Elizabeth St. Germain	do 137, George Gordon's do	.....	50 00

1891-92.

Treaty No. 1.

Mrs. Joseph Moore,	No. 394, St. Peter's	.....	50 00
Mrs. Sarah Sasford	do 49 do	.....	50 00
Mrs. Sarah Sargeant	do 558 do	.....	50 00
Mrs. Jane Mowat	do 218 do	.....	50 00
Eliza Ann Walker	do 393 do	.....	50 00

Treaty No. 2.

Marie Ste. Matte,	No. 58, Lake Manitoba	.....	50 00
Elsie Spence	do 46, Ebb and Flow Lake	.....	50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Sarah Clarke,	No. 22, Black River	.....	50 00
Mrs. Albert Balledine,	do 101, Cumberland	.....	50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Nancy Laronde,	No. 54, Key's Band	.....	50 00
Flora Chartrand	do 26 do	.....	50 00
Harriet Chartrand,	No. 26 do	50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Maria Beaudry,	No. 36, Mistawasis' Band	50 00
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1892-93.

Treaty No. 1.

Nancy Harper,	No. 54, St. Peter's Band	50 00
Alice Linklater	do 130, Brokenhead do	50 00
Annabella Gates	do 560, St. Peter's do	.....	50 00

Department of Indian Affairs.

Treaty No. 3.

Isabella Jette, No. 46, Grassy Narrows Band.....\$ 50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Margaret Dorion, No. 219, Pas Band..... 50 00
Isabella Judd do 125, Cumberland Band..... 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Mary Field, No. 4, Key's Band..... 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Maria Beaudry, No. 33, Mistawasis' Band..... 50 00
Eliza Shaw do 82, John Smith's do 50 00
Isabella Pruden do 86 do do 50 00
Bella do 101, Enoch's do 50 00
Margaret Calder do 27 do do 50 00
Isabella Blanc do 10 do do 50 00

1893-94.

Treaty No. 1.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lecoy, No. 157, Fort Alexander's Band..... 50 00
Mrs. Mary Ann Hamelin do 99, St. Peter's Band..... 50 00
Mrs. Margaret Sinclair do 142 do 50 00
Caroline Mayo do 490 do 50 00
Esther Flett Kipling, do 526 do 50 00
Mrs. Margaret Roehen do 374 do 50 00
Juliet Kennedy do 569 do 50 00

Treaty No. 2.

Jane Anderson, No. 55, Fairford Band..... 50 00

Treaty No. 3.

Elizabeth Mainville, No. 44, Coutcheeching Band..... 50 00
Maria Jourdain do 7 do 50 00

Treaty No. 5.

Maria Disbrowe, No. 142, Poplar River Band..... 50 00
Mary Favel do 66, Fisher River..... 50 00
Mrs. Albert Tate do 43, Norway House..... 50 00

Treaty No. 4.

Mary Murray, No. 131, Côtés' Band..... 50 00

Treaty No. 6.

Maria Isabella Laliberté, No. 22, Kapahawekennis Band..... 50 00
Maggie Drevor do 132, Ahtakakoops do 50 00
Julia Arcand do 4, Petequakeys do 50 00
Eliza McKay do 141, Mistawasis do 50 00
Mary Ann McLeod do 91, James Roberts do 50 00
Nancy Saunderson do 84 do do 50 00
Alice Saunderson do 70 do do 50 00
Marie Louise Grove do 120, Enochs do 50 00
Mary Paul do 131 do do 50 00
Cecile Passpasschase do 93 do do 50 00

Department of Indian Affairs.

PART II.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (1)

Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended the 30th June, 1894.

HEADQUARTERS—INSIDE SERVICE.

Name.	Description or Rank.	Annual Salary.	Date of Appointment to Department.	Date of First Appointment to Civil Service.
Hon. T. Mayne Daly..	Superintendent General..	\$	Holds this office combined with that of Minister of the Interior.	
Hayter Reed.....	Deputy Superintendent General.....	3,200	Mar. 1, 1881	Mar. 1, 1881
D. C. Scott.....	Chief Clerk and Accountant.....	1,800	Oct. 8, 1880	Oct. 8, 1880
*E. L. Newcombe.....	Solicitor of Indian Affairs.....	400	Mar. 13, 1893	Mar. 13, 1893
Wm. McGirr.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1,800	June 14, 1883	June 14, 1883
J. A. J. McKenna.....	2nd do.....	1,350	Nov. 23, 1887	July 1, 1887
R. B. E. Moffat.....	3rd do.....	600	Feb. 7, 1891	Feb. 7, 1891
Miss A. C. Taylor.....	3rd do.....	550	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
R. G. Dalton.....	Clerk in charge of Accountant's Branch.....	1,400	July —, 1871	July —, 1871
F. W. Smith.....	1st Class Clerk.....	1,500	Sept. 1, 1873	Oct. —, 1870
E. Rochester.....	2nd do.....	1,250	June 5, 1890	Jan. —, 1882
H. J. Brook.....	3rd do.....	1,000	Jan. 1, 1871	do 1, 1871
H. McKay.....	3rd do.....	1,000	Feb. 15, 1884	July 9, 1880
J. W. Shore.....	3rd do.....	1,000	Mar. 24, 1884	Mar. 24, 1884
Miss C. Reiffenstein.....	3rd do.....	1,000	Nov. 24, 1883	Nov. 24, 1883
Miss L. D. McMeekin.....	3rd do.....	850	Dec. 31, 1887	Dec. 31, 1887
D. W. Oshagee.....	3rd do.....	650	Feb. 11, 1889	Feb. 11, 1889
Miss F. K. Maracle.....	3rd do.....	600	Jan. 31, 1891	Jan. 31, 1891
Miss M. Maxwell.....	3rd do.....	550	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
A. N. McNeill.....	Clerk in charge of Correspondence Branch.....	1,800	July 1, 1874	July 1, 1874
J. D. McLean.....	Clerk in charge of Land and Timber Branch.....	1,800	Oct. 1, 1876	Oct. 1, 1876
W. A. Orr.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1,400	Nov. 24, 1883	Nov. 24, 1883
A. E. Kemp.....	3rd do.....	1,000	Feb. 1, 1884	Feb. 1, 1884
L. A. Dorval.....	3rd do.....	950	July 1, 1886	July 1, 1886
Miss E. H. Lyon.....	3rd do.....	600	May 31, 1890	May 31, 1890
Miss H. G. Ogilvy.....	3rd do.....	600	June 30, 1890	June 30, 1890
Samuel Stewart.....	Clerk in charge of Registry Branch.....	1,500	July 1, 1879	July 1, 1879
T. F. S. Kirkpatrick.....	2nd Class Clerk.....	1,400	Aug. 6, 1873	Aug. 6, 1873
J. Delisle.....	3rd do.....	1,000	June 23, 1880	June 23, 1880
Miss F. Yeilding.....	3rd do.....	1,000	April 3, 1882	April 3, 1882
G. M. Matheson.....	3rd do.....	650	June 21, 1888	June 21, 1888
F. R. Byshe.....	3rd do.....	550	Mar. 26, 1891	Mar. 26, 1891
Miss L. E. Dale.....	3rd do.....	550	July 21, 1891	July 21, 1891
Jas. Guthrie.....	3rd do.....	500	do 21, 1891	do 21, 1891
T. P. Moffatt.....	3rd do.....	500	Oct. 14, 1891	Oct. 14, 1891
W. A. Austin, D.L.S.	Surveyor in charge of Technical Branch.....	1,800	June 1, 1883	June 1, 1883
Samuel Bray, D.L.S.	Assistant Surveyor.....	1,400	do 14, 1884	do 14, 1884
John McGirr.....	Clerk in charge of Statistics and Supply Branch.....	1,500	July 1, 1883	Aug. 1, 1877
A. Dingman.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	1,800	do 22, 1882	July 22, 1882
M. Benson.....	Clerk in charge of School Branch.....	1,400	April 22, 1876	April 22, 1876
Miss I. H. Wilson.....	3rd Class Clerk.....	800	Jan. 29, 1887	Jan. 29, 1887
Miss A. M. S. Graham.....	3rd do.....	500	Nov. 28, 1893	Nov. 28, 1893
H. C. Ross.....	Clerk in charge of Printing and Translation.....	1,400	Jan. 10, 1883	Jan. 10, 1883
Benj. Hayter.....	Packer.....	430	July 26, 1892	July 26, 1892
Thos. Starmer.....	Messenger.....	500	do 1, 1883	do 1, 1883
F. H. Byshe.....	do.....	330	Feb. 6, 1893	Feb. 6, 1893
Wm. Seale.....	do.....	330	Mar. 18, 1893	Mar. 18, 1893

OFFICERS OF OUTSIDE SERVICE AT HEADQUARTERS.

John C. Nelson, D.L.S.	In charge of Surveys of Indian Reserves in Manitoba, Keewatin, North-west Territories, and part of Ontario formerly called "disputed territory".....	2,190	June 14, 1883	June 14, 1883
Jas. Ansdell Macrae.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	1,400	do 14, 1881	do 14, 1881
Geo. L. Chitty.....	Inspector of Timber.....	1,000	do 21, 1893	do 21, 1893

* Also Deputy Minister of Justice.

RETURN A (2)

OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1894.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Wm. Van Abbott...	Indian Lands Agent.	825 00	Sault Ste. Marie..	With \$154.50 a year for office rent and fuel
Jas. Allen	Indian Agent.....	500 00	Chippewa Hill....	With free house.
Wm. Bateman	do	100 00	Port Perry	
John Beattie.....	do	500 00	Highgate.....	
E. Bennett	do	60 00	Castile	
C. J. Blomfield	Indian Lands Agent.	.....	Lakefield.....	7½ per cent commission on collections.
E. D. Cameron.....	Indian Supt	1,200 00	Brantford.....	With commission of 5 per cent on collections on land sales, \$140 a year travelling expenses, and \$200 for house and office rent.
A. B. Cowan	Indian Lands Agent.	250 00	Gananoque	With \$100 a year for travelling expenses.
J. P. Donnelly.....	Indian Agent.....	800 00	Port Arthur.....	With \$130 a year for rent, light and fuel.
W. G. Egar	do	500 00	Deseronto	
A. English	do	500 00	Sarnia	
Thos. Gordon.....	do	600 00	Strathroy	With 3 per cent on timber dues, and \$150 a year for office rent.
S. Hagan.....	Indian Lands Agent.	.....	Thessalon.	5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that sum.
A. M. Ironside.....	Clerk and Interpreter	720 00	Manitowaning....	With free house.
J. W. Jernayn.....	Indian Agent.....	500 00	Cape Croker	do
P. E. Jones, M.D....	do	600 00	Hagersville.....	
A. McKelvey	do	500 00	Wallaceburg	With \$60 a year for rent.
D. J. McPhee	do	750 00	Atherley	
W. H. Price.....	Indian Lands Agent.	600 00	Gore Bay.....	With 5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that amount.
B. W. Ross.....	Indian Supt	800 00	Manitowaning....	With 5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on sums in excess of that amount.
Wm. Simpson	Indian Lands Agent.	.....	Warton.	5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on sums in excess of that amount; and free office.
A. G. Smith.....	Clerk	900 00	Brantford	
J. Thackeray.....	Indian Agent.....	650 00	Roseneath	
J. G. Wallace.....	Guardian of Islands.	25 00	Ivy Lea	
T. S. Walton, M.D.	Indian Supt	900 00	Parry Sound.....	With 5 per cent on collections up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on sums in excess of that amount; and \$60 a year for office rent.
E. P. Watson.	Indian Lands Agent.	.....	Sarnia	5 per cent on collections.

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for
the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

QUEBEC.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
A. O. Bastien.	Indian Agent.	200 00	Jeune Lorette	
A. Brosseau.	do.	600 00	Caughnawaga	With \$60 a year for office rent.
H. Desilets.	do.	100 00	Bécancourt.	
Rev. J. Gagné.	do.	50 00	Maria.	
N. LeBel.	do.	150 00	Cacouna.	With 5 per cent commission on land sales up to \$2,000, and 2½ per cent on collections in excess of that amount.
Geo. Long.	do.		St. Regis.	
Jas. Martin.	do.	600 00	Maniwaki.	With \$50 a year for office rent.
A. McBride.	do.	50 00	N. Temiscamingue	
L. E. Otis.	do.	400 00	Pointe Bleue.	
P. E. Robillard.	do.	200 00	Pierreville.	
V. J. A. Venner, M.D.	do.	200 00	Campbellton, N.B.	

MISSIONARIES receiving remuneration from the Department of Indian Affairs for
services performed among Indians during the Fiscal Year ended the 30th June,
1894.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Name.	Address.	Annual Salary.	Denomination.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
Rev. G. A. Anderson	Deseronto.	400 00	Church of England	Paid by the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.
Rev. G. Giroux.	Lorette.	225 96	Roman Catholic ..	Missionary to the Hurons of Lorette.
Rev. John Jacobs.	Baby's Point.	400 00	Church of England	Missionary to the Chippewas of Walpole Island.
Rev. M. Mainville.	St. Regis.	303 32	Roman Catholic.	Of this allowance \$100 and an additional amount of \$25 for fuel is paid by the Iroquois of St. Regis.
Rev. J. M. Roy.	Pierreville.	235 00	do.	Missionary to the Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. John Tucker.	do.	140 00	Church of England	Missionary to the Abenakis of St. Francis.
Rev. A. G. Smith.	Munceytown.	400 00	do.	Missionary to the Chippewas of the Thames.

RETURN A (2)—MEDICAL MEN employed by the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894, showing the Tribes which they attend.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.			
Name.	Name of Tribe attended.	Annual Salary.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	
Geo. Bowman.....	Chippewas of Beausoleil.....	150 00	Salary paid by the band.
G. H. Corbett.....	do Rama.....	150 00	do
W. H. Howey.....	Whitefish Lake Indians.....	300 00	do
P. E. Jones.....	Mississaguas of the Credit.....	250 00	do
J. A. Langrill.....	Six Nations.....	2,000 00	do
W. F. Langrill, Asst.	do.....	850 00	do
Clark Lapp.....	Mississaguas of Alnwick.....	200 00	do
Jas. A. McEwan.....	Oneidas of the Thames.....	300 00	Salary voted by Parliament.
Geo. Mitchell.....	Walpole Island Indians.....	375 00	Salary paid by the band.
E. A. Mulligan.....	River Desert Indians.....	200 00	do
J. Newton.....	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	250 00	do
J. A. Reid.....	Garden River and Batchewana Bands.	200 00	do
W. S. Scott.....	Chippewas of Saugeen.....	260 00	do
J. M. Shaw.....	Mississaguas of Rice Lake.....	150 00	do
D. Sinclair.....	Chippewas and Munsees of the Thames	260 00	Chippewas pay \$200, and \$60 is voted by Parliament.
C. N. Smellie.....	Micmacs of Gaspé.....	80 00	Salary paid from province of Quebec fund.
R. M. Stephen.....	Tribes on Manitoulin Island.....	1,000 00	Salary paid by the band. Allowed \$150 additional for rent.
V. J. A. Venner.....	Micmacs of Restigouche.....	100 00	Salary paid from province of Quebec fund.
G. A. Whiteman.....	Mohawks of the Bay of Quinté.....	250 00	Salary paid by the band.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
C. E. Beckwith.....	Indian Agent.....	50 00	Steam Mills.....	District— No. 2, King's County.
Rev. Thos. J. Butler.	do.....	100 00	Caledonia.....	3, Queen's do 4, Lunenburg do
Rev. A. Cameron, D.D.....	do.....	100 00	Christmas Island..	13, Cape Breton do
Rev. J. C. Chisholm.	do.....	100 00	St. Peter's, C.B....	10, Richmond do
W. C. Chisholm.....	do.....	100 00	Heatherton.....	9, Antigonish and Guys- borough Counties.
J. J. E. de Molitor..	do.....	50 00	Shelburne.....	15, Shelburne County.
Jas. Gass.....	do.....	50 00	Shubenacadie.....	6, "a" Hants do
Rev. R. McDonald..	do.....	100 00	Pictou.....	8, Pictou do
F. McDormand.....	do.....	50 00	Bear River.....	1, "b" Digby do
Rev. D. McIsaac.....	do.....	100 00	Glendale, River In- habitants.....	11, Inverness do
Rev. R. McNeil.....	do.....	50 00	Iona, Grand Nar- rows.....	12, Victoria do
D. H. Muir, M.D....	do.....	50 00	Truro.....	6, "b" Colchester do
Rev. D. O'Sullivan..	do.....	50 00	Sheet Harbour....	5, Halifax do
F. A. Rand, M.D....	do.....	50 00	Parrsboro'.....	7, Cumberland do
G. R. Smith.....	do.....	50 00	Yarmouth.....	14, Yarmouth do
Geo. Wells.....	do.....	50 00	Annapolis.....	1, "a" Annapolis do
M. A. McDonald, M.D.....	Medical Officer.....	100 00	Sydney.....	13, Cape Breton do
J. McMillan, M.D.	do.....	75 00	Pictou.....	8, Indians of Pictou and vicinity.

Department of Indian Affairs

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for
the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
W. D. Carter.....	Indian Supt.....	400 00	Richibucto.....	North-eastern superintendency.
Jas. Farrell.....	do.....	300 00	Fredericton.....	South-western do
do.....	Acting Supt.....	200 00		Victoria and Madawaska Counties. Allowed actual travelling expenses.
Rev. E. J. Bannon..	Missionary.....	100 00	Big Cove.....	
Rev. L. C. D'Amour.	do.....	40 00	Edmundston.....	
Rev. J. P. Kiernan..	do.....	100 00	St. Mary's.....	
Rev. J. L. McDonald	do.....	25 00	Restigouche.....	
Rev. W. Morrisey...	do.....	100 00	Oak Point.....	
Rev. M. A. O'Keefe.	do.....	100 00	Tobique.....	
Rev. W. O'Leary....	do.....	100 00	Kingsclear.....	
J. S. Benson, M.D..	Medical Officer.....	100 00	Chatham.....	Northumberland County.
H. A. Fish, M.D....	do.....	100 00	Newcastle.....	do do
W. G. King, M.D....	do.....	20 00	Tobique.....	
R. A. Olloqui, M.D.	do.....	100 00	Big Cove.....	Kent do
J. C. Vanwart, M.D.	do.....	200 00	Tobique.....	
T. Barnaby.....	Constable.....	20 00	Eel Ground.....	Northumberland do
P. Pennais.....	do.....	24 00	do.....	

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

John O. Arsenault..	Indian Supt.....	300 00	Egmont Bay.....	Salary as Supt., \$200; allowance for travelling expenses, \$100.
Cassimir J. Poirier..	Teacher.....	300 00	do.....	

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A. W. Vowell.....	Indian Supt.....	3,000 00	Victoria.....	
J. W. Mackay.....	Senior Clerk.....	1,800 00	do.....	
W. B. MacLaughlin.	Clerk.....	700 00	do.....	
J. Cameron.....	Messenger.....	600 00	do.....	
L. P. Lewis.....	Constable.....	480 00	do.....	
P. O'Reilly.....	Indian Reserve Commissioner.....	3,500 00	do.....	
F. A. Devereux.....	Surveyor.....	1,800 00	do.....	
A. H. Green.....	do.....	1,800 00	do.....	
E. M. Skinner.....	do.....	1,800 00	do.....	
Ewen Bell.....	Indian Agent.....	900 00	Clinton.....	
Frank Devlin.....	do.....	1,200 00	New Westminster.	
R. L. T. Galbraith..	do.....	900 00	Fort Steele.....	
Harry Guillod.....	do.....	1,200 00	Alberni.....	
W. H. Lomas.....	do.....	1,200 00	Quamichan.....	
R. E. Loring.....	do.....	1,100 00	Hazelton.....	
R. H. Pidcock.....	do.....	1,200 00	Fort Rupert.....	
Chas. Todd.....	do.....	1,800 00	Metlakahtla.....	
W. F. Wood.....	do.....	1,200 00	Kamloops.....	
Jas. Langley.....	Engineer on Steamer "Vigilant".....	900 00	Metlakahtla.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN.

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
	COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA.			
A. E. Forget.....	Assistant Indian Commissioner.....	2,400 00	Regina.....	
T. P. Wadsworth....	Chief Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	2,200 00	do.....	
Alex. McGibbon....	Inspector of Indian Agencies and Reserves.....	2,200 00	do.....	
A. W. Ponton.....	Assistant Surveyor..	1,400 00	do.....	
G. A. Bétourney....	Inspector of Roman Catholic Schools..	1,200 00	do.....	
W. B. Pocklington..	Storekeeper.....	1,300 00	do.....	
F. H. Paget.....	Clerk.....	1,300 00	do.....	
J. A. Mitchell.....	do.....	1,200 00	do.....	
J. W. Jowett.....	do.....	1,000 00	do.....	
Jas. J. Campbell..	do.....	1,000 00	do.....	
A. W. L. Gompertz..	do.....	900 00	do.....	
A. P. Vankoughnet..	do.....	900 00	do.....	
S. Swinford.....	do.....	900 00	do.....	
E. C. Stewart.....	do.....	840 00	do.....	
J. R. Marshallsay..	do.....	720 00	do.....	
C. J. Johnson.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
T. J. Fleetham.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
H. R. Halpin.....	do.....	720 00	do.....	
J. R. C. Honeyman..	do.....	720 00	do.....	
N. Campbell.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
D. N. McLachlan....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
A. H. Lock.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	
P. Hourie.....	Interpreter.....	900 00	do.....	
G. S. Collier.....	Caretaker.....	420 00	do.....	
J. K. McCallum....	Messenger.....	420 00	do.....	
	SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WINNIPEG.			
E. McColl.....	Inspector of Indian Agencies, in charge of Manitoba Superintendency.....	2,400 00	Winnipeg.....	
L. J. A. Lévêque....	Clerk.....	1,400 00	do.....	
G. E. Jean.....	do.....	900 00	do.....	
S. M. Jarvis.....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
Michael Fee.....	Caretaker.....	250 00	do.....	
G. T. Orton, M.D....	Medical Officer.....	800 00	do.....	Attends Indians of St. Peter's, Fort Alexander and Broken Head River Reserves.
	MANITOBA SUPERINTENDENCY.			
	<i>Treaty No. 1.</i>			
F. Ogletree.....	Indian Agent.....	1,050 00	Portage la Prairie.	
A. M. Muckle.....	do.....	900 00	Clandeboye.....	
	<i>Treaty No. 2.</i>			
H. Martineau.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Manitoba House..	

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for
the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
<i>Treaty No. 3.</i>		\$ cts.		
R. J. N. Pither.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Rat Portage.....	
F. C. Cornish.....	do	1,000 00	Fort Frances.....	
J. McIntyre.....	do	900 00	Fort William.....	
Thos. Hanson, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	700 00	Rat Portage.....	
W. W. Birdsall, M.D.	do	450 00	Fort Frances.....	
D. McMurphy.....	Constable	300 00	Rat Portage...	
<i>Treaty No. 5.</i>				
Angus Mackay.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Grand Rapids, Beren's River...	
J. Reader.....	do	1,000 00	The Pas.....	
NORTH-WEST SUPERINTENDENCY.				
<i>Treaty No. 4.</i>				
BIRTLE AGENCY.				
J. A. Markle.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Birtle.....	
S. M. Dickenson.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do	
W. Nabbis.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do	
SWAN RIVER AGENCY.				
W. E. Jones.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Côté.....	
F. Fisher.....	Clerk and Farmer.....	540 00	do	
W. Thomas.....	Labourer.....	120 00	do	
MOOSE MOUNTAIN AGENCY.				
John J. Campbell..	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Canington Manor..	
W. Graham.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do	
C. Lawford.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
W. Murison.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do	
CROOKED LAKES AGENCY.				
A. McDonald.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Broadview.....	
D. Pierce.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do	
J. A. Sutherland.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do	
M. Calder.....	do	420 00	do	
J. Pollock.....	do	420 00	do	
Isaac Pollock.....	do	420 00	do	
H. Cameron.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	do	
T. Gopher.....	Mail Carrier.....	60 00	do	
FILE HILLS AGENCY.				
J. P. Wright.....	Acting Indian Agent	1,000 00	Qu'Appelle.....	
Wm. McNab.....	Farmer & Interpreter	300 00	do	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
MUSCOWPETUNG'S AGENCY.				
		\$ cts.		
J. B. Lash.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Regina.....	
W. Anderson.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
S. Hockley.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
J. H. Gooderham...	do.....	600 00	do.....	
J. Nicol.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
J. D. Finlayson.....	Herder.....	480 00	do.....	
John Larocque.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	
M.M. Seymour, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	1,200 00	do.....	Also Attends Qu'Appelle Industrial School.
TOUCHWOOD HILLS AGENCY.				
Jos. Finlayson.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Kutawa.....	
H. A. Carruthers...	Clerk.....	800 00	do.....	
G. Chaffee.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
T. E. Baker.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
E. Stanley.....	do.....	420 00	do.....	
C. Favel.....	Labourer.....	360 00	do.....	
Geo. McNab.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	
ASSINIBOINE AGENCY				
W. S. Grant.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Indian Head.....	
J. C. Halford.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do.....	
"Jack's Son".....	Mail Carrier.....	60 00	do.....	
DUCK LAKE AGENCY.				
R. S. McKenzie.....	Indian Agent.....	1,100 00	Stobart.....	
W. Sibbald.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
Louis Marion.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do.....	
Justus Willson.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
L. Lovell.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
John R. Gordon.....	do.....	480 00	do.....	
S. Thomas.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
CARLTON AGENCY.				
H. Keith.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Aldina.....	
H. W. Halpin.....	Clerk.....	480 00	do.....	
W. Giles.....	Miller & Blacksmith.	660 00	do.....	
Louis Couture.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
A. J. Coburn.....	do.....	300 00	do.....	
Rupert Pratt.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	do.....	
SIOUX.				
R. W. Scott.....	Farmer, Oak River..	480 00	Griswold.....	
W. R. Tucker.....	Overseer and Issuer, Moose Woods.....	144 00	Saskatoon.....	
BATTLEFORD AGENCY				
P. J. Williams.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Battleford.....	
A. J. McNeill.....	Clerk.....	800 00	do.....	
Jos. H. Price.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
W. Dunbar.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	
F. A. D. Bourke.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	
P. Tomkins.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	
S. Warden.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the
Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Continued.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Continued.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
	BATTLEFORD AGENCY <i>—Continued.</i>	\$ cts.		
Wm. Smith.....	Teamster.....	480 00	Battleford.....	
R. Finlayson.....	Labourer.....	360 00	do.....	
Peter Taylor.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	
S. T. Macadam, M.D.	Medical Officer.....	750 00	do.....	
	ONION LAKE AGENCY			
G. G. Mann.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Onion Lake.....	
John Carney.....	Storeman.....	720 00	do.....	
John Bangs.....	Farmer and Inter- preter.....	360 00	do.....	
Joseph Taylor.....	Millwright.....	60 00	do.....	
	SADDLE LAKE AGENCY.			
John Ross.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Pakan.....	
G. H. Harpur.....	Clerk.....	420 00	do.....	
Chas. de Gear.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....	
S. Desjardins.....	Interpreter.....	300 00	do.....	
	EDMONTON AGENCY.			
Chas. de Cazes.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Edmonton.....	
A. E. Lake.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
W. J. O'Donnell.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
John Foley.....	Farmer and Inter- preter.....	420 00	do.....	
	HOBBEMA AGENCY.			
D. L. Clink.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Hollbroke.....	
C. J. Johnson.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
A. E. Moore.....	Farmer.....	360 00	do.....	
G. Whitford.....	Interpreter.....	360 00	do.....	
B. Laroque.....	Labourer and Inter- preter.....	300 00	do.....	
Geo. Kipling.....	do do.....	300 00	do.....	
	<i>Treaty No. 7.</i>			
	SARCEE AGENCY.			
S. B. Lucas.....	Indian Agent.....	1,200 00	Calgary.....	
A. Kemeys-Tynte.....	Clerk.....	720 00	do.....	
P. L. Grasse.....	Farmer.....	600 00	Morley.....	
G. Hodgson.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	Calgary.....	
"Wolf Carrier".....	Scout.....	120 00	do.....	
Tom Godin.....	Assistant Issuer.....	60 00	do.....	
	BLACKFOOT AGENCY.			
Magnus Begg.....	Indian Agent.....	1,400 00	Gleichen.....	
J. Lawrence.....	Clerk.....	900 00	do.....	
W. M. Baker.....	Farmer.....	600 00	do.....	
G. H. Wheatley.....	do.....	540 00	do.....	
F. Skynner.....	Issuer.....	480 00	do.....	
Thos. Scott.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
"Many Bears".....	Scout.....	120 00	do.....	
"Red Old Man".....	do.....	120 00	do.....	

RETURN A (2)—Of Officers and Employees of the Department of Indian Affairs for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1894—*Concluded.*

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, MANITOBA AND KEEWATIN—*Concluded.*

Name.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Address.	Remarks.
BLOOD AGENCY.		\$ cts.		
Jas. Wilson.....	Indian Agent.....	1,100 00	Macleod.....	
C. W. H. Sanders...	Clerk.....	900 00	do.....	
Ed. McNeil.....	Farmer.....	480 00	do.....	
A. E. Jones.....	do.....	360 00	do.....	
F. D. Freeman.....	Issuer.....	540 00	do.....	
D. Mills.....	Interpreter.....	480 00	do.....	
C. H. Clarke.....	Labourer.....	420 00	do.....	
"Heavy Head".....	Mail Carrier.....	120 00	do.....	
"Piegan Frank".....	Scout.....	120 00	do.....	
"Bull Horn".....	do.....	120 00	do.....	
F. X. Girard, M. D.	Medical Officer.....	1,000 00	do.....	
PIEGAN AGENCY.				
H. H. Nash.....	Indian Agent.....	1,000 00	Macleod.....	
Geo. F. Maxfield...	Clerk and Issuer.....	480 00	do.....	
J. W. Smith.....	Farmer.....	420 00	do.....	
W. H. Cox.....	Assistant Issuer.....	420 00	do.....	
H. Dunbar.....	Interpreter.....	420 00	do.....	
"Commodore".....	Scout.....	120 00	do.....	
"Plenty Robes".....	do.....	120 00	do.....	
"Red Wings".....	Assistant Issuer.....	78 00	do.....	
"Take-enemies-arms".....	Mail Carrier.....	60 00	do.....	

Department of Indian Affairs.

RETURN B (1)—INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant Exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	1,200 00	1,192 35	7 65	
Relief and seed grain, 56 Vic., c. 2.....	3,045 00	2,474 70	570 30	
Medical attendance and medicines under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	\$ 1,400 00			
Medical attendance and medicines under 57 Vic., c. 2.....	1,000 00			
Miscellaneous under 57 Vic., c. 2.....	2,400 00 375 00	2,400 00 346 18	28 82	
	7,020 00	6,413 23	606 77	

RETURN B (2)—INDIANS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant Exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	\$ 1,705 00			
do 57 do 2.....	66 66			
	1,771 66	1,771 05	0 61	
Relief and seed grain under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	2,700 00	2,320 38	379 62	
Medical attendance and medicines under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	1,295 00	1,312 81		17 81
Miscellaneous under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	\$ 300 00			
do 57 do 2.....	600 00			
	900 00	879 00	21 00	
	6,666 66	6,283 24	401 23	17 81

RETURN B (3)—INDIANS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant Exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	300 00	300 00		
Relief and seed grain under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	1,125 00	922 42	202 58	
Medical attendance and medicines under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	350 00	346 85	3 15	
Miscellaneous under 56 Vic., c. 2.....	225 00	202 31	22 69	
	2,000 00	1,771 58	228 42	

RETURN B (4)—INDIANS OF MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annuities, under 56 Vic., c. 2	130,460 00	122,190 00	8,270 00	
Implements and tools, under 56 Vic., c. 2	12,243 00	12,231 36	11 64	
Seed grain do	1,700 00	1,694 94	5 06	
Live stock do	12,957 00	12,802 75	148 25	
Supplies for destitute do	218,200 00	206,106 95	12,093 05	
Triennial clothing do	3,040 00	2,757 01	282 99	
Day, Boarding and Industrial Schools, under 56 Vic., c. 2	231,800 00	231,750 57	49 43	
Surveys, under 56 Vic., c. 2	\$4,000 00			
do under 57 Vic., c. 2	700 00			
	4,700 00	4,430 04	269 96	
Farm wages, under 56 Vic., c. 2	24,000 00	23,960 72	39 28	
Farm maintenance, under 56 Vic., c. 2	11,667 00	11,657 50	9 50	
Sioux do	5,393 00	5,308 91	84 09	
Buildings do	11,397 00	11,384 99	12 01	
General expenses do	\$129,066 00			
do under 57 Vic., c. 2	59 00			
	129,125 00	126,973 54	2,151 46	
Grist and saw-mills, under 56 Vic., 2 c	3,154 00	3,151 67	2 33	
	799,830 00	776,400 95	23,429 05	

RETURN B (5)—INDIANS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.	Grant exceeded.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries, under 56 Vic., c. 2	19,720 00	17,820 20	1,899 80	
Relief of destitute, under 56 Vic., c. 2. \$ 3,000 00				
do under 57 Vic., c. 2. 5,000 00	8,000 00	6,656 87	1,343 13	
Seed, implements and tools, under 56 Vic., c. 2	1,200 00	1,165 47	34 53	
Medical attendance and medicines, under 56 Vic., c. 2	\$ 6,000 00			
Medical attendance and medicines, under 57 Vic., c. 2	8,000 00			
	14,000 00	13,600 00	400 00	
Day and Boarding Schools, under 56 Vic., c. 2	10,300 00	8,012 55	2,287 45	
Travelling expenses, under 56 Vic., c. 2. \$ 4,500 00				
do under 57 Vic., c. 2. 500 00	5,000 00	4,198 86	801 14	
Miscellaneous, under 56 Vic., c. 2	\$ 3,000 00			
do under 57 Vic., c. 2. 1,011 34	4,011 34	3,542 16	469 18	
Industrial Schools, under 56 Vic., c. 2	33,740 00	33,300 78	439 22	
Steamer "Vigilant" do	2,000 00	1,957 41	42 59	
Surveys do	9,672 00	9,654 65	17 35	
Reserve Commission do	8,000 00	7,172 70	827 30	
	115,643 34	107,081 65	8,561 69	

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant

Department of Indian Affairs

RETURN B (6)—INDIANS OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

No. of Account.	Service.	Grant.	Expenditure	Grant not used.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
78	Surveys	500 00	319 60	180 40
86	Relief of distress and medical attendance in Ontario	800 00	795 07	4 93
87	Blankets	1,600 00	1,458 98	141 02
88	Removal of Lake of Two Mountain Indians	1,000 00	78 05	921 95
111	Relief of distress and purchase of seed grain	4,500 00	4,495 41	4 59
136	Salaries	2,500 00	2,500 00	
	Grant to Muncey Agricultural Society	90 00	90 00	
144	Annuities, Robinson Treaty	16,806 00	16,806 00	
145	Repairs to buildings	710 00	708 50	1 50
119	J. T. Lamontagne for proof of titles to land for Indian Reserve at Escoumains, P.Q.	55 50	55 50	
128	Schools	28,140 00	28,105 41	34 59
	Grant to assist Indian land management account	} 15,200 00	15,200 00	
	do province of Quebec account			
	do Indian School fund account			
		71,901 50	70,612 52	1,288 98

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

INDIAN TRUST FUND.

RETURN C with Subsidiary Statements showing transactions in connection with the Fund during the year ended 30th June, 1894.

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance on 30th June, 1893		3,530,774 28
Collections on account of land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines and fees		100,591 32
Interest accrued during the year on funds in hands of the Dominion Government		160,323 24
Outstanding cheques		955 94
Grants by Parliament to supplement the fund		32,006 00
		3,824,650 78
Expenditure during the year	255,318 49	
Transfer to account of Batchewana Indians	227 90	
do Mississaugas of the Credit	29,161 17	
		284,707 56
Balance on 30th June, 1894		3,539,943 22

HAYTER REED,
Deputy Supt. Gen. of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1894.

D. C. SCOTT,
Accountant.

Batchewana Indians (No. 1.)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		8,814 38
Land and timber sales.....		2,836 45
To Grant for repairs to roads.....	200 00	
Transfer of amount credited on account of lands sold by Department of Crown Lands of Ontario.....	189 14	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	283 65	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	10,978 04	
	11,650 83	11,650 83
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		10,978 04
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		446 32
By Canadian Pacific Railway Co., for cow and horse killed.....	100 00	
Rents.....		105 00
Interest on invested capital.....		588 00
Wm. Van Abbott, refund interest sent for distribution.....		324 12
To Rev. Thos. Ouellette, teacher, salary, from 1st April to 30th Sept., 1893.....		19 84
Rev. V. Artus do do from 1st Oct., 1893, to 31st Mar., 1894.....	100 00	
Nubenagooching, Chief do do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st Mar., 1894.....	100 00	
Benjamin Boyer, for cow killed by Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	25 00	
J. B. Corbier, for horse do do.....	80 00	
Department of Fisheries for fishing license.....	7 50	
Rev. V. Artus, wood for school.....	12 00	
Hollister, Jewell & Co., relief to A. Boyer.....	10 00	
W. H. Plummer, relief to Muskeosh.....	4 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., for vaccine.....	5 00	
Transfer of interest on amount credited to capital account for land sold by Department of Crown Lands, Ontario.....	38 76	
Wm. Van Abbott, for distribution.....	452 35	
John Ouais, share of interest, fall, 1893.....	1 24	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	35 28	
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	512 15	
	1,483 28	1,483 28
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		512 15

Department of Indian Affairs.

Chippewas of Beausoleil (No. 2)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.		56,320 83
Land sales		50 50
To Amounts paid on account of new wharf:—		
Chas. McGibbon, to pay for labour.....	542 94	
Jas. L. King, material	92 13	
Thos. Belleheamer, cartage	0 75	
P. Paquette, material	43 50	
Rev. T. N. Laboreau, use of block and tackle.	2 00	
Samuel Grazelle, repairs to scow	12 00	
G. H. Wright, material	1 15	
F. McGibbon, lumber	3 00	
Chas. McGibbon, services as paymaster	95 93	
Simon Desrochers, services as foreman	26 50	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	5 05	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	55,546 38	
	56,371 33	56,371 33
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		55,546 38
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1894.		942 87
Rents		207 86
Refund of interest moneys.		562 41
do pension, Eliza Esquimah		1 50
Interest on invested capital		2,690 25
To Mary Assance, pension, from 1st April, 1893, to 1st March, 1894.....	12 00	
Mary Assance, do do do	12 00	
Sarah Monague, do do do	12 00	
Amelia Kewatin, do do do	6 00	
Sarah Assance, do do do	6 00	
Eliza Jane Esquimah, pension, from 1st April to 30th September, 1893	3 00	
David Assance, secretary, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	30 00	
J. B. Onwahatin, messenger, salary do do	10 00	
Geo. Bowman, physician do do do	150 00	
Samuel Assance, chief do do do	50 00	
Wesley Monague, sexton, from 1st July to 31st March, 1894.	12 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance	37 98	
Hon. J. C. Aikins and Rev. A. Sutherland, half salary, teacher, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893	34 38	
Interest for distribution	3,150 61	
G. L. Chitty, travelling expenses	58 98	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	12 47	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	807 47	
	4,404 89	4,404 89
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		807 47

Chippewas of Nawash (No. 3)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		386,980 11
Land and timber sales.....		6,153 16
Transfer from interest account of part of loan to pay Creighton Bros.....		294 57
To Macdonald Manufacturing Co.—		
For threshing machine.....	549 00	
Grants for repairs to roads—		
Township of Keppel.....	560 00	
do Sarawak.....	560 00	
do Amabel.....	560 00	
do Albemarle.....	560 00	
do Eastnor.....	560 00	
do Lindsay and St. Edmunds.....	560 00	
Town of Wiarton.....	560 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	588 95	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	388,369 89	
	393,427 84	393,427 84
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		388,369 89
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		3,121 66
Wm. Simpson, fees.....		32 00
Rents.....		36 50
Proceeds of sale of effects of late Wm. Angus.....		65 00
J. W. Jermyn, refund of interest moneys sent for distribution.....		323 61
do liquor fine.....		2 50
Interest on invested capital.....		16,024 38
To W. B. McGregor, chief, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	200 00	
Abner Elliott do do do.....	100 00	
F. Lamorandière, secretary, salary do do do.....	200 00	
Jos. Wahbezee, councillor do do do.....	35 00	
John Akiwenzie do do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st Dec., 1894.....	22 50	
Paul Johnston do do do.....	30 00	
Peter Elliot do do do.....	30 00	
Moses Kaikaike do do from 1st April, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.....	7 50	
F. Elliott, caretaker do do do.....	50 00	
J. W. Keeshig, forest guardian do do do.....	25 00	
John Akiwenzie, sexton do do do.....	25 00	
John Snake do do do.....	25 00	
Thomas Augustus, messenger do do do.....	20 00	
P. J. Kegeдонce, pension, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	75 00	
Wm. Angus do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st December, 1894.....	37 50	
Daniel Elliott do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	40 00	
Wm. Waukay do do do.....	25 00	
George Henry do from 1st April, 1893, to 30th September, 1894.....	10 00	
John Jones do do do.....	20 00	
Thos. Onadjiwon do do do.....	20 00	
Rebecca Cruikshanks do do do.....	20 00	
Charlotte Taylor do do do.....	20 00	
Margaret Ashkiwie do do do.....	20 00	
Cecelia Onadjiwon do do do.....	20 00	
Charlotte Smith do do do.....	20 00	
Mary Ann York do do do.....	20 00	
Margaret Dusonagon do do do.....	20 00	
Mary Tomau do do do.....	20 00	
George Ashkiwie do do do.....	20 00	
Jane Pahbamosh do do do.....	20 00	
Mary Kaikaike do do do.....	20 00	
John Williams do from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	10 00	
Alex. King do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	20 00	
Joshua Henry do from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	5 00	
Carried forward.....	1,252 50	19,605 65

Department of Indian Affairs.

Chippewas of Nawash (No. 3)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,252 50	19,105 65
<i>INTEREST—Continued.</i>		
To H. Wigle, physician, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	350 00	
David Craddock, teacher, salary do do	250 00	
Isabella McIver do do	287 50	
Annie E. Haslam do from 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894 ..	225 00	
Jos. Goodfellow do from 1st January to 31st March, 1894.	64 29	
Wm. Simpson, commission on timber collections.	176 14	
Jas. Weatherhead, services as forest bailiff.	64 09	
Michael Belrose do do	57 68	
Henry Trout do do	64 57	
J. W. Jermyn, for repairs to road.	200 00	
British American Insurance Co., premium	19 50	
W. S. Clendenning, inspecting schools.	40 60	
John Akiwenzie, wood for school	7 00	
P. Proulx do	7 00	
Wm. Solomon do	7 00	
James Solomon, building belfry.	12 00	
Department of Marine and Fisheries, fishing license.	25 00	
J. W. Keeshig, extra services as forest guardian.	15 00	
S. A. Perry, coffin for late Wm. Angus.	20 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points.	3 75	
Transfer to capital account of amount retained from interest distribution of loan to pay debts.	294 57	
J. W. Jermyn, interest for distribution.	12,471 49	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.	2 34	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	3,688 63	
	19,605 65	19,605 65
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		3,688 63

Chippewas of Rama (No. 4)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		55,618 40
Land sales		31 96
To A. Tait, refund of amount paid on land	620 00	
I. W. Oliver for improvements on school lot	465 00	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections	3 19	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	54,562 17	
	55,650 36	55,650 36
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		54,562 17
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		649 85
Interest on invested capital		2,691 06
J. McPhee, refund of interest for distribution		23 77
do liquor fines.....		75 00
H. H. Cook, ground rents.....		87 89
Ontario Lumber Company, ground rents		43 00
To Hon. J. C. Aikins and Rev. A. Sutherland, part teachers' salaries, March quarter, 1893.....	31 25	
Jas. B. Nanigishking, chief, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	75 00	
do councillor, salary do do ..	8 00	
John Kenice do do do ..	8 00	
Gilbert William do do do ..	8 00	
Joseph Kenice, secretary, salary do do ..	14 00	
I. B. Nanigishking, caretaker, salary do do ..	20 00	
Jacob Shilling, pension do do ..	12 00	
Wm. Bigwind do from 1st April to 31st December, 1893	9 00	
G. H. Corbett, physician, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	150 00	
J. McPhee, interest money for distribution.....	2,406 79	
Orillia "Packet," advertising.....	4 80	
Jas. McBrien, inspecting schools.....	14 00	
Thos. Twain, coffins.....	58 00	
John E. Farewell, legal services, liquor prosecution.....	30 00	
Widow of Wm. Bigwind, relief grant	10 00	
do Jacob Shilling do	10 00	
do A. Yellowhead do	5 00	
do A. York do	5 00	
do James Bigwind do	5 00	
do Andrew York do	5 00	
G. H. Corbett, taking Susan Rocky Mountain to hospital, Toronto, and return	17 05	
H. H. Pringle, M.D., medical attendance, &c.....	6 50	
John Ryan, wood for church and Jacob Shilling.....	2 75	
Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	12 35	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	643 08	
	3,570 57	3,570 57
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		643 08

Department of Indian Affairs.

Chippewas of Sarnia (No. 5)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		210,095 64
Land and timber sales.....		1,002 63
To A. English, for roads and ditches.....	2,039 75	
Emily Thorne, commutation of interest.....	126 28	
John H. Jones, surveying roads and drains.....	29 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	100 26	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	208,802 98	
	211,098 27	211,098 27
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		208,802 98
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1,402 57
Refund of interest moneys.....		2 20
Rents.....		15 00
Fine.....		3 00
Interest on invested capital.....		9,187 43
To Wilson Jacobs, chief, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	100 00	
Elijah George do do do.....	30 00	
Jabez Nohmabin do do do.....	30 00	
Alex. Rogers do do do.....	30 00	
James Menass do do do.....	30 00	
Lewis Cloud do do do.....	30 00	
John Johnson do do do.....	30 00	
Samuel Bird, chapel steward, salary do do do.....	30 00	
S. Kakeense do do do.....	15 00	
James Rodd do do do.....	15 00	
John Johnson do do do.....	15 00	
Thos. George do do do.....	15 00	
Philip George, messenger do do do.....	30 00	
Wm. Wawanosh, interpreter do do do.....	100 00	
do secretary do do do.....	100 00	
do allowance do do do.....	150 00	
Geo. Ashquagonaby, pension do do do.....	24 00	
Sarah Kashagance do do do.....	24 00	
Elizabeth Wawanosh do do do.....	100 00	
Kahgayah do do do.....	12 00	
Sappah do do do.....	12 00	
Omazenah do from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	3 00	
Sahgutchewaqua do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	12 00	
Kahbayah do do do.....	12 00	
Petahney do do do.....	12 00	
Mahcahdenaqua do do do.....	12 00	
Mary Henry do do do.....	12 00	
Nancy George do do do.....	12 00	
Elizabeth Shawanoo do do do.....	12 00	
Albert Rodd do do do.....	12 00	
Daniel Nahmabin do do do.....	12 00	
Robt. George do do do.....	12 00	
Joseph Wawanosh do from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	3 00	
Isaac Stone do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	12 00	
Hon. J. C. Aikins and Rev. A. Sutherland, one-half of teacher's salary, June quarter, 1893.....	37 50	
Henry Fisher, teacher, salary, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	62 50	
B. Ellis do from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....	150 00	
Bella Bowen do from 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	187 50	
Charles Barnes, inspecting schools.....	48 00	
John Brebner do.....	14 00	
E. Gauvreau, vaccine points.....	1 50	
A. English, relief to destitute.....	112 00	
A. S. Fraser, M.D., medical attendance.....	489 30	
W. Newell, M.D., do.....	6 00	
Carried forward.....	2,168 30	10,610 20

Chippewas of Sarnia (No. 5)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	2,168 30	10,610 20
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To A. Scott, M.D., medical attendance.....	200 15	
F. S. H. Ames, M.D. do.....	13 00	
G. L. Phillips, funeral supplies.....	27 00	
W. B. Clark do.....	7 17	
Sampson Jackson, digging graves.....	19 00	
Jacob Lawrence, lumber, &c.....	41 84	
John Johnson, travelling expenses.....	14 00	
Lewis Cloud, travelling expenses.....	15 50	
Wilson Jacobs do.....	1 50	
Elijah George do.....	1 50	
Jabez Nahmabin do.....	1 50	
Alex. Rogers do.....	1 50	
James Menass do.....	1 50	
Canadian Printing Co., printing notices.....	2 00	
Dominion Express Co., freight.....	0 70	
Mrs. John Kahbayah, rent.....	15 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery.....	6 29	
John French, coffin.....	5 00	
Jas. Schofield, coffins.....	9 00	
C. Saunders & Son, coffins.....	10 50	
John Scarth do.....	25 50	
W. B. Clark & Son, funeral furnishings.....	22 63	
Anson Diller, coffins.....	6 00	
Wm. Nummo do.....	10 00	
Timothy Marwell, repairing road.....	9 00	
A. Rodd, cleaning council-house.....	2 50	
Henry Maiville, cleaning school-house.....	2 00	
Jas. Coulbice & Co., lumber.....	12 39	
Josiah Williams, services as constable.....	3 00	
James Plain, land for cemetery.....	5 00	
Edward Jacobs do.....	25 00	
J. D. Stewart, expenses liquor prosecution.....	6 60	
A. Crompton, wood for school.....	15 00	
C. Shawanoo, do.....	10 00	
S. Wabemong, repairing bridge.....	5 75	
Sundry small items for school and council-house.....	2 40	
Interest distributed.....	6,190 76	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1 08	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1,693 64	
	10,610 20	10,610 20
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,693 64

Department of Indian Affairs.

Chippewas of Saugeen (No. 6)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		293,858 18
Land sales		5,791 37
Timber sales		263 67
To D. J. Mallard, services as road inspector	16 00	
John Burr, work on road	189 00	
S. G. Kinsey, services as architect	80 00	
Henry Kalbfleisch, building school	3,400 00	
Globe Furniture Co., desks and seats for school	230 00	
R. Munro, advertising tenders for school-house	2 90	
S. G. Kinsey, well at agent's residence	19 00	
Smead, Dowd & Co., heating and ventilating apparatus for school	400 00	
Abram Bock, painting, &c., agent's residence	37 00	
H. Kalbfleisch, repairs do	269 00	
Grant for repairs to roads—		
Township of Keppel	560 00	
do Sarawak	560 00	
do Amabel	560 00	
do Albemarle	560 00	
do Eastnor	560 00	
do Lindsay and St. Edmunds	560 00	
Town of Wiarton	560 00	
Jas. Allan, for repairs to roads	200 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	579 14	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	290,571 18	
	299,913 22	299,913 22
By Balance on 30th June, 1894		290,571 18
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		2,205 57
Fees		32 00
Ground rent		16 50
Refund of interest money		22 96
do do to pay for band instruments		200 00
Interest on invested capital		12,603 28
To H. H. Madwayosh, chief, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	150 00	
John George do do	150 00	
Ralph Johnston do do	50 00	
Waldron Elias, interpreter do do	150 00	
Thos. Solomon, councillor do do	30 00	
Joshua Madwashmind, councillor do do	30 00	
Wm. Washwashsoquods do do	30 00	
John Cook do do	30 00	
Peter Henry do do	30 00	
Wm. Simon, sexton do do	75 00	
Jesse Root do do	35 00	
Andrew Ritchie, caretaker do do	30 00	
Moses Noon, messenger do do	20 00	
Henry Ritchie, wood-ranger do do	40 00	
Nancy Kadegewon, pension do do	50 00	
Maria Madayosh do do	50 00	
John Wahbishkankuming, pension do do	12 00	
Chas. Mashukewawedong do do	25 00	
Fred'k. Wahbezee do do	12 00	
John Ahtaugay do do	12 00	
Wm. Nagum do do	12 00	
Eliza Madwashemind do do	12 00	
Charlotte Sanigwobs do do	12 00	
David Ritchie do do	12 00	
Gracie Bedford do do	12 00	
Carried forward	1,071 00	15,080 31

Chippewas of Saugeen (No. 6)—Continued
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,071 00	15,080 31
INTEREST—Continued.		
To Eliza George, pension, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	12 00	
Stephen Muskosega, pension do do do	12 00	
Eliza H. Jones do do do	12 00	
Nancy Pashegwawedong, pension do do do	12 00	
Mary Ann Awahnoquod do do do	12 00	
Joshua Ahyahba do do do	12 00	
Mary Muskosega, do do do	12 00	
Mary Metigroobs do do do	12 00	
W. F. Scott, M.D. do do do	260 00	
Moses B. Madwayosh, arrears interest money.....	6 92	
Grant for Methodist Missionary Society, teachers.....	37 50	
Helen Cameron, teacher, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894..	300 00	
John Burr do do do do	300 00	
M. M. Dingman do do part March quarter, 1893.....	65 00	
Chas. Smith do do 10 days March quarter, 1893.....	10 00	
James Weatherhead, forest bailiff, services..	64 11	
Michael Belrose do	57 67	
Henry Trout do	64 58	
Wm. Simpson, commission on collections	176 16	
Bruce "Herald," advertising . . .	3 48	
"Die Ontario Glocke," advertising	2 90	
Owen Sound "Times," do	3 19	
N. A. Ray, professional services, liquor prosecution	5 00	
do do J. Graham, removing hay off reserve.....	5 00	
Jas. Muir, J. P. services	14 70	
Jas. Allen, expenses in connection with liquor cases.....	3 00	
David Robertson, professional services, Ray vs. Solomon	55 30	
Luke Kewagwon, relief (loss by fire)	10 00	
Luke Kewagwon's children, relief	15 00	
Wm. Magum, relief.....	3 00	
S. Guahageshig, relief.....	3 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	14 01	
John Burr, material to repair school at Scotch Settlement.....	3 68	
W. H. Johns, material for repairs of French Bay school	1 42	
B. A. Belyra, brooms, French Bay school	0 50	
S. G. Kingsey, slate for blackboards... ..	75 36	
do bell for school	153 50	
Smead, Dowd & Co., heating, ventilating, school-house	106 00	
W. S. Clendenning, inspecting schools	44 90	
Whalley, Boyer & Co., 3rd and 4th payments on musical instruments	200 00	
Ed. Gauvreau, vaccine points.....	4 06	
Jas. Allen, repairs to road.....	50 35	
do interest for distribution	9,546 33	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	0 99	
Belcher & Co., insurance on public buildings	74 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	2,172 50	
	15,080 31	15,080 31
By balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,172 50

Department of Indian Affairs.

Chippewas of Snake Island (No. 7)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		25,067 11
Land sales		17 54
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Land Management Fund ..	1 75	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	25,082 90	
	25,084 65	25,084 65
By balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		25,082 90
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		294 40
Interest on invested capital		1,225 17
Rents		192 25
D. J. McPhee, refund of interest moneys		14 08
To Chas. Bigcanoe, chief, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	80 00	
Geo. Charles, caretaker, salary, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893	6 25	
Jas. Charles do from 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	18 75	
Jas. Ashquab, councillor, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894...	12 00	
Jas. Charles do do do do	12 00	
Geo. McCue do do do do	12 00	
Methodist Missionary Society, grant for teacher's salary, from 1st January to 31st March, 1893.....	37 50	
Florence Ashquab, arrears of interest	0 69	
Mary J. Johnson do	1 38	
Interest for distribution	984 27	
Harriet Blackbird, arrears of interest	3 91	
Martha Snake do	7 82	
E. Ashquab do	7 82	
Jas. Ashquab do	7 92	
J. R. Stevenson, belts for threshing mill	11 15	
McDonald and Vrooman, shovels and kalsomine	3 00	
H. Howard, provisions, &c., for workmen improving church grounds.....	2 30	
J. C. Howard do do do	2 69	
J. H. Wesley, medical attendance for Mrs. Charles	7 75	
J. S. Atkinson, grappling irons.....	1 50	
H. H. Pringle, medical attendance	175 50	
Sarah Ashquab, arrears of interest	6 20	
Sarah Burch do	3 91	
T. C. Howard, relief supplies to Jos. Ashquab	2 00	
Chief Bigcanoe, for coffins:	9 00	
do lumber for threshing machine	2 50	
Noah Snake, work on roads	3 00	
Thos. Charles	1 87	
A. B. Davidson, inspection of school	6 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	11 53	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	283 69	
	1,725 90	1,725 90
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		283 69

Chippewas of the Thames (No. 8)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.		Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....			66,322 31
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		66,322 31	
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....			66,322 31
INTEREST.			
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....			1,810 76
Rents collected.....			3,277 00
Thos. Gordon, refund of interest moneys.....			31 15
Interest on invested capital.....			3,429 66
To John T. Waucaush, pension, from 1st April, 1893, to 30th September, 1894.....		10 00	
Susan French do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....		20 00	
Ephraim Turner do from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....		15 00	
D. Sinclair, physician, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....		200 00	
Geo. Fisher, school trustee do do.....		6 00	
John French do do do.....		6 00	
John Chicken do do do.....		6 00	
Job Fisher do do do.....		6 00	
Jas. Fox do do do.....		6 00	
Johnson Grosbeck do do do.....		6 00	
Joseph Fisher, chief, salary do do.....		20 00	
John Henry do from 1st April to 30th June, 1894.....		5 00	
Samuel Plain do from 1st January to 31st March, 1894.....		5 00	
Samuel French do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....		20 00	
A. Waucaush do from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....		5 00	
Jas. Fox do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....		20 00	
Johnson Grosbeck do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st December, 1894.....		15 00	
John Chicken do from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....		5 00	
Samuel Muskkokoman, chief, salary, from 1st Oct., 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....		15 00	
Jos. Fisher, secretary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....		20 00	
A. Waucaush, interpreter do do.....		20 00	
Wm. Whiteloon, messenger do do.....		37 48	
Isaac McQuachie do do do.....		37 48	
Jas. Beaver, janitor do do do.....		12 00	
Jos. Fisher, teacher do do do.....		200 00	
A. Waucaush do do do.....		200 00	
Jas. Fox do do do.....		200 00	
Rents distributed.....		2,482 88	
David French, improvements on roads.....		12 00	
Amos Henry do do.....		10 00	
John Flaxen do do.....		10 00	
F. Fauchey do do.....		7 20	
Geo. Johnson do do.....		9 10	
Moses Waucaush do do.....		5 00	
S. French, work on culvert.....		5 00	
F. DeLeary and J. Fisher, work on culvert, &c.....		42 00	
Elijah Burch, cow and calf for R. Williams.....		36 50	
Insurance on council house.....		20 50	
P. C. Loudon, tile for culvert.....		18 26	
John Stinson, coffins.....		8 00	
J. Johnson do do.....		5 00	
Cooper, Richards & Co., coffins for Jas. Finger.....		8 00	
do do relief supplies.....		49 25	
Alex. McGregor, relief supplies.....		51 68	
Cooper, Richards & Co., sundries.....		15 41	
Lucius Henry, executing warrant for removal of Jas. Lawson from Reserve.....		3 30	
John Henry, whitewashing and plastering school-house.....		7 00	
Interest moneys distributed.....		1,710 35	
Jos. Fisher, services as secretary in investigation.....		3 00	
W. W. Shepherd, funeral furnishings.....		45 00	
A. T. Bolton do do.....		5 00	
Geo. Fisher, sen. do do.....		8 00	
A. W. Joice do do.....		10 00	
Carried forward.....		5,705 39	8,548 57

Department of Indian Affairs.

Chippewas of the Thames (No. 8)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	5,705 39	8,548 57
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Richards & Cooper, relief supplies.....	5 00	
Cooper, Richards & Co., nails, &c.....	0 46	
do do funeral furnishings.....	8 00	
Lucius Henry, services as constable.....	5 20	
Jas. Hendry, lumber.....	20 86	
Helen M. Beaver, arrears of interest.....	3 30	
Mrs. H. M. Beaver, advance on account of rent.....	445 00	
Wm. King, rent, lease 68.....	25 00	
J. W. Henry do 74.....	30 00	
Moses Seneca do 82.....	15 00	
A. McGregor, claim against late B. Beaver.....	10 00	
Relief to destitute, 12 persons at \$10 each.....	120 00	
do do 1 person at \$5.....	5 00	
Jas. Albert, relief.....	2 50	
Prizes, Annual Fair, 1893.....	59 45	
H. D. Johnson, inspecting schools.....	40 75	
Fraser & Fraser, account against the late Nelson Beaver estate.....	15 00	
W. A. Ogden do do.....	20 00	
Caroline Hogan, on account of rent due P. A. Grosbeck.....	6 50	
A. McDougall, account against the late Jas. Huff's estate.....	239 04	
School material.....	8 06	
Jas. Hall, rent.....	17 80	
F. Launchey, rent, lease 76.....	5 62	
G. & J. Johnson, for improvements on lot 3.....	30 00	
W. Sturgeon, ½ rent retained on lease 42.....	100 00	
A. G. Chisholm, legal services <i>re</i> estate of the late Nelson Beaver.....	25 00	
do do balance of account for legal services, 1891.....	35 50	
Ellen Fisher, in full of claim against the estate of the late N. Beaver.....	250 00	
W. A. Ogden, harness for Geo. Fisher.....	27 00	
Jos. Henry, balance of rent.....	13 67	
Geo. Tomago.....	10 00	
Wm. King, rent.....	25 00	
Abel Waucaush, rent.....	5 00	
Geo. Fisher do.....	25 00	
Moses Waucaush do.....	5 00	
Jas. Hendry, lumber for school fence.....	11 63	
S. McKokomine, and S. Plain, lumber.....	20 00	
A. Henry, cleaning well and cartage.....	4 00	
F. Fox, repairs to outbuildings, Bear Creek school.....	2 00	
Geo. Fisher do Back Settlement school.....	3 50	
Jas. Beaver, cleaning stove pipes, council-house.....	2 00	
Jos. Fisher, postage.....	2 25	
L. Henry, services as constable.....	2 60	
Thos. Gordon, cow for D. Hauk.....	40 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine.....	11 25	
Robt. Smith, repairs to road scrapers.....	5 75	
Seed & McIntyre, road scraper.....	27 00	
W. E. Hiscott, musical instruments.....	160 00	
M. Maimgault, P.L.S., survey.....	12 00	
Thos. Gordon, repairs to road scraper.....	0 50	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	196 62	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	683 37	
	8,548 57	8,548 57
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		683 37

Chippewas of Walpole Island (No. 9)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		69,753 69
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	69,753 69	
	69,753 69	69,753 69
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		69,753 69
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		788 86
Rents.....		881 25
Refund of interest.....		0 02
Refund of Munedoqua's pension.....		2 00
Interest on invested capital.....		3,122 02
To Geo. Mitchell, M.D., salary.....	375 00	
John Yahndot, forest bailiff.....	90 00	
Albert Saugutch, teacher, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894..	200 00	
Wm. Peters do do do.....	300 00	
Jos. White, chief, salary do do.....	30 00	
J. Pindanon, councillor, salary do do.....	20 00	
P. Kiyoshk do do do.....	20 00	
J. Greenbird do do do.....	20 00	
J. Williams do do do.....	20 00	
Chas. Kiyoshk, sec'y and interpreter, salary do do.....	50 00	
J. Kiyoshk, messenger, salary, from 1st October, 1893, to 30th June, 1894..	7 50	
Chas. Nodin, sexton, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	10 00	
Jos. Thomas do do do.....	10 00	
Jacob Altiman, messenger, salary, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	2 50	
Wasanseonquat, pension, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	8 00	
Magabawa do do do.....	8 00	
Kagahmoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Pengeeshmoqua do from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....	6 00	
Kewakodoqua do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	8 00	
Chinquamoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Quasijiwonequa do do do.....	8 00	
Waingishgoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Kewadenoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Munedoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Pinwahquadoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Nowquashkomoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Petwegishing do do do.....	8 00	
Ninkeense do do do.....	8 00	
Adam Penanse do do do.....	8 00	
Adam Brigham do do do.....	8 00	
Charlotte Petagewon, pension, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	2 00	
Wm. Yahndot, pension, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	8 00	
Weshoe do do do.....	8 00	
Ojibnoqua do do do.....	8 00	
Mary Pindanon do do do.....	8 00	
Nancy Peters do do do.....	8 00	
John Navarre do do do.....	8 00	
James Ashquab, coffins.....	5 00	
Charles Lindin do furnishings.....	12 00	
S. Jalmk, coffins and furnishings.....	5 00	
John H. Fraser, lumber for coffins.....	5 00	
John Jacobs, digging graves.....	1 00	
James Sonie do.....	1 00	
Wm. N. Ayers, coffins and furnishings.....	85 00	
J. W. Sands, digging graves.....	3 00	
David Day do.....	5 00	
James Williams do.....	7 00	
J. Mokewenah do.....	4 00	
J. Pindanon do.....	2 00	
I. Saknoib do.....	4 00	
Carried forward.....	1,470 00	4,794 15

Department of Indian Affairs.

Chippewas of Walpole Island (No. 9)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,470 00	4,794 15
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Jacob Kiyoshk, digging graves	8 00	
C. J. Dowsell, funeral furnishings	35 00	
Jas. Wilson, coffins, &c.	10 00	
H. P. Johnston, making coffins	30 00	
Peter Thomas, cleaning council-house	2 00	
Geo. Johnston, cleaning school-house	1 50	
Weggie do do	1 50	
Mary Pindanon do do	1 50	
Shaw & Wooliver, material for repairing council-house	1 78	
do do school-house	2 15	
T. W. Crow, for road scraper	36 00	
John Brebner, inspecting schools	32 94	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material	21 73	
Chas. Kiyoshk, services taking census	12 00	
Jacob Peters, carting lumber	1 00	
Fraser & Shambleau, lumber	16 53	
Jacob Peters, services as pathmaster	3 00	
P. Kiyoshk do	3 00	
Nagonab do	3 00	
Louia Fisher do	3 00	
Wm. Saganah do	3 00	
J. Commuse, wood for school	10 00	
Wm. S. McLean, wood for school	3 75	
J. Pindanon do	10 00	
Jas. Williams, wood for council-house	2 56	
Henry P. Johnston, repairs to school-house	2 00	
West & Davis, hardware	2 71	
W. Keshnoshway, freighting blankets	1 50	
Relief to destitute	58 00	
E. Gauvreau, vaccine points	7 69	
Gidard & Riddle, insurance	1 40	
Geo. Williams, removing body of Amelia Samuel	5 00	
Wm. Yax, finding do	5 00	
Mary Wilson, lumber for Thos. Johnston	60 00	
Davidson & Stewart for seed	286 32	
Distribution of interest money	2,307 31	
Percentage carried to credit of Management Fund	52 87	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	279 41	
	4,794 15	4,794 15
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		279 41

Fort William Band (No. 10)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		14,202 36
Land and timber sales		475 62
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	47 56	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	14,630 42	
	14,677 98	14,677 98
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		14,630 42
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		216 44
Interest on invested capital		504 66
To Jos. Singleton, constable, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	36 00	
Moses McKay do from 1st October, 1893, 30th September, 1894	14 00	
Martin Duchamp do do do	14 00	
Thos. S. T. Smillie, M.D., medical attendance, from 31st March, 1893, to 31st December, 1894	232 80	
W. W. Birdsall, M.D., medical attendance, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893	100 00	
Cornelius Donovan, inspecting school	22 54	
Thos. Marks & Co., stoves, &c., for orphanage and school	43 70	
Sister M. Ambrose, grant for wood for do	15 00	
Nicholas Morin, material for repairs to girls' school	31 90	
J. T. Campbell, iron work on wharf	40 08	
Jos. Penassa, work on wharf	46 00	
Moses McKay do	12 00	
Thos. Busha, timber for repairs to bridge	50 00	
J. P. Donnelly, relief of destitute	40 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	23 08	
	721 10	721 10
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		23 08

French River Indians (No. 11).

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		5,079 23
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	5,079 23	
	5,079 23	5,079 23
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		5,079 23
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		404 69
Interest on invested capital		191 94
To Evans & Son, for medicines	3 32	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance	23 52	
do do rent of office	15 36	
A. H. Johnson, medicines	20 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	534 43	
	596 63	596 63
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		534 43

Department of Indian Affairs

Garden River Indians (No. 12)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		68,688 60
To Land and timber sales.....		4,323 66
To Rev. Jas. Irvine, building council hall.....	1,815 00	
W. H. Hill, inspecting material for council hall.....	10 00	
V. W. Dooley, services as architect do.....	81 67	
Wm. Van Abbott, stoves and furniture do.....	150 96	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	432 36	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	70,522 27	
	73,012 26	73,012 26
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		70,522 27
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		521 75
Canadian Pacific Railway Co., for ox killed.....		25 00
Rents.....		370 75
Refund of interest moneys.....		8 00
Interest on invested capital.....		2,422 36
To Chief Pequetchenene, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	60 00	
Jane Augustin, pension, from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....	37 50	
John Hill, teacher, salary do.....	225 00	
A. E. Wilding do from 1st January to 31st March, 1894.....	75 00	
J. A. Reid, M.D., salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	100 91	
do extra services.....	231 00	
do medicines.....	54 70	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine.....	5 00	
Jacob Wagwab, expenses in liquor case.....	0 50	
Algoma "Pioneer," advertising tenders for council-house.....	3 75	
Michael Clark, for ox killed on railway.....	25 00	
School material.....	10 18	
C. Donovan, inspecting school.....	11 27	
D. McCuaig do.....	19 25	
Fishery license, Goulais Bay.....	2 50	
Western Assurance Co., insurance on council-house.....	36 00	
Royal Insurance Co., insurance on store.....	13 50	
F. N. Brown, services as poll clerk at election of chief.....	3 00	
Cleaning schools.....	7 75	
Sundries for Church of England school.....	1 80	
Coffin for late Widow Augustin.....	8 00	
Cole's National Manufacturing Co., flag.....	6 00	
Jas. Wallace, refund of over-payment on E. ½, S.E. ¼, sec. 3, Laird.....	2 33	
Wm. Van Abbott, interest for distribution.....	1,818 82	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	22 24	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	566 86	
	3,347 86	3,347 86
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		566 86

Henvey Inlet Indians (No. 13)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		7,240 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	7,240 50	
	7,240 50	7,240 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		7,240 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		15 03
Interest moneys refunded.....		4 46
Refund of loan to J. Mercuekesgshic.....		10 00
Interest on invested capital.....		253 94
To Annie E. Francis, teacher, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	100 00	
Geo. Grant, inspecting school.....	11 00	
Jos. Meshegoquon, wood for school.....	6 50	
Peter Meshegoquon, lighting fires in school.....	5 00	
School material.....	0 39	
Jos. Tebeshkogeshic, chief, salary, from 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	22 56	
Jos. Meshegoquon, do do do.....	12 69	
Wm. Meshegoquon, feed and care of oxen.....	10 00	
Thos. Walton, interest for distribution.....	93 54	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	21 75	
	283 43	283 43
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		21 75

Lake Nipissing Indians (No. 14).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		37,081 55
Timber dues.....		273 58
To Indian Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections.....	27 36	
Interest account for transfer of G. L. Chitty's expenses inspecting timber.....	464 74	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	36,863 03	
	37,355 13	37,355 13
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		36,863 03
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		62 63
Refund of interest.....		103 17
Interest on invested capital.....		1,300 06
G. L. Chitty, travelling expenses while inspecting timber.....		464 74
To Semo Commannda, chief, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	50 00	
Louis Beaucage do do do.....	20 00	
Semo Commannda, caretaker, salary do do.....	10 00	
F. E. Crawford, teacher, salary do do.....	250 00	
Department Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	10 51	
Rev. Geo. Grant, inspecting schools.....	22 00	
Purvis Bros., repairs to school.....	2 87	
W. A. Martin do.....	11 60	
Frank Goulais do.....	0 75	
H. H. Murray, paint, &c., for school.....	2 75	
Michael Beaucage, wood do.....	10 00	
G. L. Chitty, for travelling expenses.....	75 00	
Interest for distribution.....	1,246 73	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	218 39	
	1,930 60	1,930 60
By Balance 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		218 39

Department of Indian Affairs.

Manitoulin Island (Unceded) (No. 15)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, June 30th, 1893.....		24,078 45
Timber dues.....		2,263 47
To J. Keough, desks for Wikwemikong boys school.....	8 00	
Land Management Fund, for percentage on collections.....	226 84	
Balance, June 30th, 1894.....	26,107 58	
	26,341 92	26,341 92
By Balance, June 30th, 1894, brought down.....		26,107 58
INTEREST.		
To Balance, June 30th, 1893.....	72 84	
By Alf. Egan, moiety of liquor fine.....		50 00
G. L. Chitty, refund of balance travelling expenses.....		3 60
Interest on invested capital.....		840 20
To Department of Public Printing and Stationery.....	54 94	
F. Metsage, assisting him to rebuild his house destroyed by fire.....	60 00	
Jas. Keatley, freight on blackboard.....	0 45	
Moiety of liquor fine paid by Alf. Egan.....	50 00	
Peter Kezhikgobinesse, repairing outhouses, &c., Wikwemikongsing school.....	6 00	
Moses and Peter Pegoneiasong, wood for Wikwemikongsing school.....	14 00	
Evans & Son, medicines.....	34 90	
A. H. Johnson do.....	50 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., part of salary for 11 months to May, 1894, and office rent for 9 months to March 31st, 1894.....	524 21	
Indian Land Management Fund, percentage on collections.....	3 00	
Balance, June 30th, 1894.....	23 46	
	893 80	893 80
By Balance, June 30th, 1894, brought down.....		23 46

Maganettawan Indians (No. 16).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, June 30th, 1893.....		510 32
To Balance, June 30th, 1894.....	510 32	
	510 32	510 32
Balance brought down, June 30th, 1894.....		510 32
INTEREST.		
By Balance, June 30th, 1893.....		129 37
Interest on invested capital.....		22 39
To R. M. Stephen, M.D., part of salary and rent, 20 months to February, 1894.....	30 14	
Widow Josette Painsquoonaishkung, relief grant.....	5 00	
Interest for distribution.....	123 87	
By Balance, June 30th, 1894.....		7 25
	159 01	159 01
To Balance, June 30th, 1894, brought down.....	7 25	

Mississaguas of Alnwick (No. 17)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		74,681 18
Collections from sale of islands in River St. Lawrence.....		2,013 99
Amount received for gravel.....		2 92
To Geo. Comigo for gravel.....	2 92	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	76,695 17	
	76,698 09	76,698 09
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		76,695 17
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		580 02
Rent collections.....		1,723 24
Fines.....		5 00
J. Thackeray, refund of interest sent for distribution.....		66 58
Interest on invested capital.....		3,910 64
To Mitchell Chubb, chief, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	30 00	
Peter Crow, councillor do do do.....	12 00	
George Crow do do do.....	9 00	
Enoch Crow do 1st January to 31st March, 1894.....	3 00	
Robert Marsden do 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	12 00	
Hiram Beaver do do do.....	12 00	
E. Comigo, sexton do do do.....	60 00	
Wm. Lukes, secretary do do do.....	24 00	
Eliza J. Blaker, organist do do do.....	20 00	
Thos. Clapp, physician do do do.....	275 00	
Hon. J. C. Atkins and Rev. A. Sutherland, half salary of teacher, 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	31 25	
J. G. Wallace, salary, inspector of islands, 1st April, '93, to 1st March, '94.....	25 00	
A. B. Cowan, island guardian, salary, 1st July, 1893 to 30th June, 1894.....	250 00	
J. Cochrane, rent do.....	8 75	
G. Salt do do.....	3 00	
Josiah Tobico do do.....	8 00	
A. Salt do do.....	45 00	
Wm. Simpson's children, rent do.....	187 50	
Mrs. Geo. Blaker, do do.....	40 00	
Joseph Beaver do do.....	45 46	
Wm. Lukes do do.....	30 00	
Robert Grey do do.....	56 78	
Jeremiah Peters do do.....	52 00	
Mrs. W. H. Beaver do do.....	7 50	
Mary A. Shippegau do do.....	62 25	
Wm. Edmison do do.....	66 50	
Thos. Marsden do do.....	25 50	
Mrs. Francis Beaver do do.....	45 00	
John Pollock do do.....	6 25	
Geo. Crow do do.....	13 50	
Wm. Crow do do.....	27 91	
George Blaker do do.....	55 00	
Mrs. Joshua Blaker do do.....	54 00	
Joshua Blaker's children do do.....	54 00	
John Sunday do do.....	5 00	
Maria Madwayosh do do.....	5 00	
B. Harstone do do.....	25 00	
Mrs. J. Shippegau do do.....	12 75	
Geo. Comigo do do.....	26 00	
C. Marsden's children do do.....	20 00	
David Wilkins do do.....	25 00	
Mitchell Chubb do do.....	8 00	
M. Crow do do.....	6 00	
Sarah Franklin do do.....	22 12	
E. Chubb's children do do.....	10 00	
H. Smoke do do.....	10 00	
Carried forward.....	1,953 93	6,285 48

Department of Indian Affairs.

Mississaguas of Alnwick (No. 17)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,953 93	6,285 48
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Ottawa "Citizen," advertising sale of islands in River St. Lawrence.....	43 95	
Montreal "Le Monde" do do	20 00	
Brockville "Times" do do	30 76	
Belleville "Intelligencer" do do	27 20	
Montreal "Gazette" do do	53 25	
Prescott "Messenger" do do	10 72	
Toronto "Empire" do do	67 80	
Napanee "Beaver" do do	5 12	
Cobourg "Sentinel Star" do do	5 12	
Buffalo "Courier," do do	3 38	
Gananoque "Journal" do do	3 84	
Rochester Printing Co. do do	19 55	
Port Hope "Times" do do	6 12	
Morrisburg "Courier" do do	6 40	
Cornwall "Standard" do do	4 80	
Hamilton "Spectator" do do	49 80	
Kingston "News" do do	19 75	
New York "Evening Telegram" do do	20 00	
London "Free Press" do do	21 00	
Montreal "La Minerve" do do	15 75	
George Montgomery, repairs to porch, council hall.....	2 50	
Geo. Crow, repairs to school-house.....	3 00	
John McMillan, coffins.....	106 00	
T. Henderson do	8 00	
John Burrison, claim against George Salt.....	5 00	
A. B. Cowan, travelling expenses.....	33 00	
Canadian Express Co., freight	0 25	
Wm. Harston, grant for repairing roads.....	25 00	
Elijah Chubb, repairing culverts.....	6 65	
Robert Gray, digging graves.....	42 00	
W. B. Carroll, legal services, Regina vs. Shipman.....	15 00	
Edward Elmer, serving summonses.....	3 25	
E. Scarlett, inspecting school	12 00	
Wm. Adamson, insurance on school and council-house	30 00	
H. P. Chase, loan for travelling expenses.....	10 00	
John Thackeray, for fence around church and school grounds.....	48 60	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points.....	5 50	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for photo-lithographing plan of Thousand Islands.....	20 00	
Interest distributed.....	3,101 51	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	541 80	
	6,285 48	6,285 48
By Balance on June 30th, 1894, brought down.....		541 80

Mississaguas of the Credit (No. 18)

In Account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		113,636 14
Land sales		95 75
To Transfer of amount of interest disallowed by the Auditor General and Department of Finance	29,161 17	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	9 57	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	84,561 15	
	113,731 89	113,731 89
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		84,561 15
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		706 97
P. E. Jones, refund of interest sent for distribution		195 94
Interest on invested capital		5,886 15
To P. E. Jones, physician, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	250 00	
To Maggie Meeham, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 30th Sept., 1894	150 00	
Robert C. Good do 1st Oct., 1893, to 31st Dec., 1893	80 00	
Norman T. Black do do do	81 25	
D. McDougall, chief, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	100 00	
Wm. W. Wood, councillor, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 30th September, 1893	25 00	
Joseph Chubb do 1st January to 31st March, 1894	25 00	
Joseph Laform do 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	50 00	
Joseph Henry do do 30th September, 1893	25 00	
Geo. J. King do do 31st March, 1894	50 00	
Peter Salt do 1st January to 31st March, 1894	25 00	
Wm. Henry, sexton, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st December, 1893	18 75	
Daniel Tobico, do 1st January to 31st March, 1894	6 25	
Fred Tahwah, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st December, 1893	18 75	
Adam Secord do do 31st March, 1894	25 00	
Joseph Chubb do do 31st December, 1893	18 75	
Thos. Secord do 1st January, 1894, to 31st March, 1894	18 75	
John Chechock do do do	6 25	
Mary C. McDougall, organist, salary, 1st April to 30th June, 1894	6 25	
Mrs. Robert Brant do 1st January to 31st March, 1894	6 25	
Catherine Chechock, pension, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	25 00	
Phebe Wilson do do do	25 00	
Mary Young do do do	25 00	
Jacob Johnston do do do	25 00	
Wilford Jones do do do	12 50	
S. W. Howard, stationery	7 30	
Wm. N. McDougall, relief grant	15 00	
James A. Wood	25 00	
J. W. Park, sundry supplies	71 17	
S. W. Howard, insurance on public buildings	66 52	
P. E. Jones, funeral expenses of Geo. D. Jones	16 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material	18 20	
James T. Howard, services valuation of estate of late James McLean	5 00	
H. & W. Stewart, lumber	4 50	
Wm. Harrison, funeral supplies	64 00	
M. J. Kelly, inspection of school	6 00	
Alfred A. Jones, painting buildings and bridges	25 00	
Benjamin Kinsley, services, ejection Jesse Cayuga	8 50	
Daniel Tobico do do	1 50	
J. W. McDougall, services, protecting public buildings from fire	3 00	
Fred. Tahwah	2 00	
Daniel Tobico, services, care of Herchmer property	23 00	
Frank E. Spaven, plank for bridges	8 83	
J. C. Ingles, stone for culverts	43 19	
John Chechock, services as secretary	8 00	
Wm. Southern, supplies for school picnic	8 63	
Jos. Laform, painting cemetery fence	10 00	
Carried forward	1,539 09	6,759 06

Department of Indian Affairs.

Mississaguas of the Credit (No. 18)—*Concluded*
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,539 09	6,759 06
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
P. E. Jones, prizes for school children.....	59 25	
Hugh Stewart, lumber.....	1 15	
Chas. N. West, repairs to scraper.....	2 00	
C. Laform, material and repairs to council-hall.....	10 00	
S. W. Howard, medicines.....	1 00	
Wm. Southern, supplies to destitute.....	29 50	
F. B. Geddis, legal services.....	13 77	
John Chechock, travelling expenses.....	7 00	
P. E. Jones, expenses of deputation to Ottawa and return.....	155 00	
D. Almas & Son, relief to destitute.....	18 30	
D. Forsythe & Son, do.....	0 50	
W. H. Sterling, digging graves.....	1 50	
Robert Brantwood, wood for school.....	16 80	
John Laform, wood for council-house.....	5 60	
E. Gauvreau, vaccine points.....	4 04	
"Empire" Printing Co., advertising.....	0 63	
"Hagersville News," do.....	0 25	
P. E. Jones, expenses burial of G. F. Henry.....	7 50	
British American Assurance Co., premium on church, dwelling and stable.....	16 50	
P. E. Jones, interest for distribution.....	4,230 19	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	639 49	
	6,759 06	6,759 06
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		639 49

Mississaguas of Rice Lake (No. 19)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$. cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		22,381 42
Land sales.....		66 71
To furniture for school.....	42 00	
Cartage of furniture.....	2 50	
Jos. Lukes, for putting up seats.....	2 00	
John Lukes, repairs to school-house.....	2 00	
F. Hamilton, for improvements on White's Island.....	10 46	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	6 67	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	22,382 50	
	22,448 13	22,448 13
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		22,382 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		104 83
Interest moneys refunded.....		20 06
Collections on account of road work.....		6 00
Rent.....		863 74
Interest on invested capital.....		1,075 55
To Robt. Paudash, chief, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	25 00	
Wellington Cowe, councillor, salary do do.....	10 00	
Jas. Jarvis do do do.....	10 00	
M. Howard do do do.....	10 00	
Jas. Howard, sexton do do do.....	35 00	
C. Anderson, secretary do do do.....	6 00	
John M. Shaw, M.D., physician do do do.....	150 00	
S. Anderson, pension do do do.....	10 00	
H. Howard do do do.....	10 00	
Susan Howard do 1st June, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	7 50	
Ann Spaniard do 1st April 1893 do.....	10 00	
Methodist Missionary Society, part teachers' salaries.....	31 25	
Vaccine points.....	4 50	
Interest for distribution.....	680 86	
W. Copway, arrears of interest.....	7 92	
Wm. Nagum do.....	0 73	
W. Cowe, wood for school.....	10 00	
Thos. Mather, coffin.....	5 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	51 82	
Rents distributed.....	837 24	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	157 36	
	2,070 18	2,070 18
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		157 36

Department of Indian Affairs

Mississaguas of Mud Lake (No. 20)

In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		37,438 30
Land sales		128 03
To material for Chief Jos. Irons' house	150 00	
John F. Hamilton, improvements on White's Island	21 99	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	12 80	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	37,381 54	
	37,566 33	37,566 33
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		37,381 54
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		48 34
Interest on invested capital		1,798 94
Refund of interest		9 05
do J. Rice Lake's pension, September quarter, 1893		1 75
To Joseph Irons, chief, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	25 00	
Wm. Whetung, sexton, salary do do	20 00	
Geo. Taylor, pension do do	14 00	
John Rice Lake, pension, 1st April to 30th September, 1893	3 50	
A. E. Kennedy, grant for medical attendance	40 00	
J. Jacobs, care of Mrs. Muskrat	7 00	
Interest for distribution	1,246 14	
Jos. Irons, expenses attending council at Rama	6 00	
F. H. Corbeau, coffin for Mrs. Alfred McCue	10 00	
Nicholl's Hospital, care and attendance, L. D. Taylor	25 00	
T. Hendrie, coffins	30 00	
J. McMillan, funeral expenses	3 00	
Bertie McCue, share of interest	4 26	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	419 18	
	1,853 08	1,853 08
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		419 18

Mississaguas of Scugog (No. 21)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		10,418 95
Land sales		30 26
Sale of wood		4 00
To John F. Hamilton, for improvements on White's Island	5 05	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	3 42	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	10,444 74	
	10,453 21	10,453 21
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		10,444 74
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		254 13
Interest on invested capital		491 12
Hay sold J. Gamble		28 75
Refund of C. Johnson's pension		6 25
do interest moneys		12 15
Rents		147 50
To John Johnson, chief, salary, 1st April to 30th June, 1893	12 50	
Isaac Johnson do 30th September, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	14 25	
Louisa Johnson, secretary do do	4 50	
Chancey, Johnson, pension, 1st April to 30th September, 1893	12 50	
John Johnson, pension, 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	18 75	
J. W. Davis, coffins	22 03	
Interest for distribution	722 97	
Maria Johnson, rent	10 00	
John Bolin, interest for March quarter, 1894	12 30	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	10 57	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	99 56	
	939 90	939 90
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		99 56

Department of Indian Affairs.

Mohawks of Bay of Quinté (No. 22)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Rents		108,345 64
W. G. Egar, land sales		2,472 74
The Rathbun Co., land sales		71 57
Interest moneys retained on account of fencing		2,795 00
To The Rathbun Co., fencing material	458 03	587 45
W. G. Egar, labour, &c., on fencing	203 38	
A. Meager, building barn for P. Maracle	25 00	
Repairs to buildings of Abram Brant	18 68	
Peter P. Brant for improvements on land	779 18	
Jacob Moses do	783 78	
M. Hill, commission on expenditure for fencing	122 82	
Arrears of interest paid Alex. Loft and J. Moses	6 00	
Sampson Green, to pay debts of the late widow H. Maracle	16 00	
Jas. Porth, payment of indebtedness of the late Ellen Maracle	15 00	
Geo. Anderson do do John H. Maracle	12 18	
Albert Mark do do do	41 64	
Coffin for Hester Maracle	13 00	
Alex Culbertson, balance of grant for improvements	81 00	
Elias Martin for improvements on lands of P. Cobus Brant	18 50	
John Culbertson for share of grant to purchase land	69 00	
Mrs. Jos. B. Hill do do	23 00	
Rents	813 14	
Repairs to York road	50 00	
The Rathbun Co. for building material supplied J. S. Maracle	113 88	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	435 01	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	110,174 18	
	114,272 40	114,272 40
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		110,174 18
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		1,001 00
Rents		2,357 61
Interest on invested capital		5,379 46
do land sales		1,411 68
Liquor fines		50 00
Interest moneys refunded by M. Hill		12 62
do do W. G. Egar		19 82
Outstanding cheques, 1891-92		2 16
To Jacob B. Brant, chief, salary	28 00	
Solomon Loft do	36 00	
Sampson Green do	24 00	
Jas. J. Brant do	24 00	
Abram P. Brant do 1st to 18th April, 1893	1 20	
Andrew Maracle do from 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	18 00	
Lydia Maracle, pension, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	20 00	
Adam Brant do 1st April to 30th September, 1894	12 00	
Susannah Maracle do do 30th June, 1893	6 00	
Hannah Barnhart do do 31st March, 1894	20 00	
John D. Green do do do	20 00	
Milo Maracle do do do	20 00	
Ann Penn do do 30th June, 1893	6 00	
Elias Green do 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	8 00	
Sampson Williams do do do	8 00	
Henry H. Maracle do do do	8 00	
Henry Hill, caretaker, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	17 00	
A. J. Maracle, sexton do do do	40 00	
A. Sero do do do do	21 00	
Rev. G. A. Anderson, missionary, salary, 1st April, '93, to 31st March, '94	400 00	
J. Newton, M.D., physician do do do	250 00	
G. A. Whitman, M.D., physician, salary do do	250 00	
D. J. Brant, services as constable do	33 83	
S. Maracle do do	10 42	
S. Moses do do	50 00	
E. Loft, caretaker, mission school, 1st April, 1892, to 31st March, 1893	6 00	
Carried forward	1,337 45	10,234 35

Mohawks of Bay of Quinté (No. 22)—Concluded
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,337 45	10,234 35
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To Nancy Harvey, teacher, salary, 1st April to 30th June, 1893	37 50	
Alwinda Graham do 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894	150 00	
Maggie Corbett do 1st April to 31st December, 1893	187 50	
Emma Lomas do September and December quarters, 1893	75 00	
Nellie Bowman do 1st January, 1894, to 31st March, 1894	37 50	
Jessie Menelly do do	62 50	
John McCullough, police commissioner, salary, 1st Apl., '93, to 31st Mar. '94. do services as arbitrator <i>re</i> surrender of land	150 00 12 00	
Toronto Insane Asylum, maintenance of C. Maracle from 23rd June, 1893 to 30th June, 1894.	159 45	
Toronto Insane Asylum, maintenance of Elizabeth Penn, from September, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.	107 25	
Toronto Insane Asylum, clothing for Elizabeth Penn	21 90	
Henry Hill, cartage of blankets	4 00	
H. R. Bedford, legal services	120 28	
S. Loft, services on deputation to Rainy River	12 80	
S. Green do do	12 80	
J. Powles do do	12 80	
Expenses of deputation to Rainy River	290 55	
Isaac Smart, to assist in building house	25 00	
The Rathbun Co., clothing for constable S. Moses	20 00	
W. J. Brant, repairs to school building	13 77	
The Rathbun Co., material for repairs to western school building	12 73	
John P. Brant do do	7 05	
J. Brant, repairing western school building	17 27	
The Rathbun Co., material for repairs to school building	13 98	
F. Donahue Bros. do do	2 25	
E. Maracle, cleaning western school-room	3 00	
Premium of insurance on schools	15 50	
Fuel for western school	14 93	
W. J. Maxwell, tuition of 3 children at School Sec. No. 1, Shannonville	9 00	
Jonah Brant, desks for school	16 70	
Grant towards papering church	70 00	
Insurance on church and parsonage	68 00	
Abram Sero, repairs to church	2 00	
J. Williams, services as interpreter	10 00	
A. P. Sherwood, expenses of Dominion constable, liquor prosecutions	27 32	
Geo. Gunyon, livery-hire in connection with liquor prosecutions	7 50	
J. Dalton, burial expenses, late Mrs. Penn	4 00	
Insurance on steamer	18 00	
R. Smith, repairs to York Road	50 00	
S. Moses, constable, travelling expenses	9 15	
H. Hill, salary as caretaker, March quarter, 1892	4 25	
Mary P. Brant, relief	5 00	
Isaac Hill do	5 00	
Funeral expenses of late H. D. Maracle	5 00	
Isaac Claus, arrears of interest	60 10	
D. J. Brant, constable, travelling expenses	12 40	
F. Donahue & Oliver, balance of account for goods to Elizabeth Powles	24 06	
Vaccine	16 33	
Express charges on school material	0 70	
For work on ditch	66 60	
John P. Brant, cutting posts	3 21	
School material	12 00	
The Rathbun Co., material for repairs to parsonage	75 15	
Rents	2,407 88	
Interest moneys for distribution	2,991 64	
F. K. Maracle, shares of interest	2 66	
M. Hill, interest moneys overpaid, 1890 and 1891	12 74	
Arrears of interest to sundry persons	19 30	
Capital account amounts retained from interest on account of fencing	587 45	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	286 26	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	409 20	
	10,234 35	10,234 35
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		409 20

Department of Indian Affairs.

Moravians of the Thames (No. 23)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
Services.		
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		158,206 20
Refund on account of Mason debt		45 40
To Samuel Stonefish, cleaning drain	14 60	
James Dolson do	14 00	
George Roberts do	10 00	
James Logan, work on Lewis and Huff's drain	41 69	
P. John do do	12 67	
E. Dolson do do	18 00	
A. W. Logan do do	22 92	
P. Hill do do	26 55	
J. Hill do do	10 00	
J. Huff do do	33 84	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	158,047 33	
	158,251 60	158,251 60
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		158,047 33
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		1,241 31
Interest on invested capital		6,188 16
J. Beattie, refunds of interest		44 52
To Albert Tobias, chief	60 00	
Washington Jacobs, councillor	20 00	
Jonathan Hill do	20 00	
Walter Tobias do	20 00	
Alfred E. Wampum, secretary, December and March quarters, 1893-94	25 00	
Jonas Noah, secretary, June quarter, 1893	12 50	
Albert Tobias do September quarter, 1893	12 50	
Samuel Lacelles, caretaker	25 00	
Isaac Hill, do	20 00	
James D. Wilson, M.D., physician, 1st April to 31st December, 1893	225 00	
F. H. Pope, M.D., physician, 1st April to 30th June, 1893	75 00	
Keturah Stonefish, pension, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	16 00	
Eunice Peters, pension do do	16 00	
Willis N. Tobias, teacher do do	350 00	
Elijah Jacobs, truant officer, 30th September, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	7 50	
Joseph Huff, services as thistle inspector, 1893	14 00	
Gottlieb Tobias, cleaning drain in 1888	11 20	
Wesley Jacobs, cleaning well	1 30	
H. Livingstone, inspecting school-house for repairs	7 00	
D. W. Camp, coffins	84 00	
Johnston & McCrarily, coffins	30 00	
Albert Tobias, services as interpreter, taking census	7 00	
W. H. G. Collis, inspecting school	30 00	
British American Assurance Co., premium on policy 401,713	13 50	
John Beattie, hat hooks for school	1 00	
Thos. Burnside, grant to St. Peter's Church	50 00	
Rev. Jos. Haylock, grant towards paying debt of new school	50 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material	23 20	
Albert Tobias, wood for school	10 00	
Enoch Snake do and council-house	31 25	
Crosby & Hussey, grate for stove, school	3 75	
Joseph Huff, serving notice on Edward Tobias	2 20	
Chief Albert Tobias, loan to buy material for barn	100 00	
John Beattie, for expenses recovering the body of P. Johns	12 00	
Joseph Pheasant, services identifying the body of P. Johns	3 75	
Joseph Dolson, building bridge over Lewis' drain	44 50	
Interest for distribution	4,720 69	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	1,318 15	
	7,473 99	7,473 99
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		1,318 15

Munsees of the Thames (No. 24)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		2,632 74
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	2,632 74	
	2,632 74	2,632 74
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,632 74
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		254 54
Rents collected		101 05
Interest on invested capital		201 00
To Scobie Logan, chief, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	4 00	
Chas. Timothy do do 30th June, 1894.....	0 50	
W. L. Waddilove do 1st July, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	3 50	
John Nicholas, secretary, 1st April, 1893 do	4 00	
Isaiah Nicholas, messenger, do 30th June, 1893.....	1 00	
Albert Peters do 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	3 00	
James Hendry, lumber	16 81	
John S. Wilson, rent.....	160 00	
Eliza Logan, for attendance on late Robert Logan.....	60 00	
N. T. Nicholas, material for repairs to school-house.....	6 25	
John Henry, rent.....	25 00	
Henry Logan, relief grant.....	5 00	
Peter D. Jones, cleaning school stove pipes	2 50	
Eliza Logan, rent due late Robert Logan.....	69 70	
Wm. Waddilove, wood for school.....	3 50	
Isaiah Nicholas do	5 00	
Lewis Logan do	4 75	
Mary Wilson, rent.....	110 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	12 06	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	60 02	
	556 69	556 59
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		60 02

Department of Indian Affairs.

Ojibewas and Ottawas of Manitoulin Island (No. 25)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Land and timber sales.....		128,590 61
To B. W. Ross, repairs to roads.....	150 00	12,337 91
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1,233 79	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	139,544 73	
	140,928 52	140,928 52
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		139,544 73
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		1,083 69
Rents collected.....		1,241 44
Interest on invested capital.....		4,538 60
To Chas. Maiangowie, teacher, salary, 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	50 00	
M. Aitchawence do do.....	20 88	
J. E. Wabegigig do 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	179 12	
Onesime Pelkey do 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	50 00	
James Keatley do 1st April, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	300 00	
Agatha Gabow do 1st June to 30th September, 1893.....	16 67	
Ignatius Gabow do 1st October, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	100 00	
Josephine Bernard do 18th October, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	93 83	
Charlotte Lamorandière do 1st October, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	100 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., physician, part salary, year 1893.....	327 77	
do do 1st January to 30th June, 1894.....	147 06	
do office rent.....	12 37	
Alex. Pelkey, blackboards for school at Sucker Creek and Sheguiandah.....	6 00	
Joseph Mohsayeshig, wood for school.....	12 00	
M. Sahgutchewakishick, wood for school.....	15 00	
Louis Bebonang do.....	14 00	
Mary Ogimah, cleaning school-room.....	2 25	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for school material.....	72 38	
Dominion Express Co., freight.....	6 70	
D. McCaig, inspecting schools.....	35 50	
Cornelius Donovan, inspecting schools.....	33 81	
Oswald Hinds, stove for Sheguiandah school.....	14 50	
John Dunlop, desks do.....	42 00	
Alex. Pelkey, repairs to South Bay school-house.....	23 00	
Evans & Sons, medicines.....	94 12	
A. H. Johnson do.....	150 00	
R. M. Stephen do.....	7 30	
Robt. Gilpin, freight on medicines.....	10 50	
James Keatley, sundries for Sheguiandah school.....	1 68	
Humphrey May, services, seizure of timber.....	6 50	
Expenses in connection with the suppression of the liquor traffic.....	83 55	
J. Carruthers, M.D., medical attendance.....	5 75	
Charlotte de Lamorandière, cleaning school-room.....	2 00	
Mary Ann Wabange, cleaning school-room.....	0 75	
Lucy E. Sheppard do.....	2 50	
Rev. A. Baudin, wood for school.....	22 25	
Miss E. Milne do.....	22 25	
Louis Pheasant do.....	7 00	
Wm. Ogimah do.....	12 00	
Fred Obettosseway do.....	14 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points.....	35 00	
John Purdy, repairs to wharf, Manitowaning.....	75 00	
A. Brinkman do.....	17 00	
Jonas Odjeg, services as councillor, 30th June, 1893 to 31st March, 1894.....	9 00	
Isaac Showanoo do do.....	9 00	
Geo. Morrow, cartage of medicine.....	1 00	
Widow Columbus, relief grant.....	10 00	
Widow Negonusquet do.....	5 00	
Moctaisequai do.....	5 00	
Interest for distribution.....	3,088 38	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	74 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1,417 86	
	6,863 73	6,863 73
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,417 86

Ojibewas of Lake Huron (No. 26)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		48,000 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	48,000 00	
	48,000 00	48,000 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		48,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		883 91
Interest on invested capital		2,430 94
Legislative appropriation		10,500 00
Refund on account of loan for relief of destitute		16 00
To Thomas Walton for payment of annuity	2,596 00	
J. C. Phipps do	400 00	
Wm. Van Abbott do	3,200 00	
do travelling expenses in connection with payment of annuities	199 49	
Thos. Walton do do do	96 75	
J. C. Phipps do do do	81 25	
Sundry Indians for arrears of annuity	613 09	
Management Fund for transfer of expenses of payment of annuities, 1874 to 1883	509 04	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	135 23	
	13,830 85	13,830 85
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		135 23

Ojibewas of Lake Superior (No. 27).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		40,000 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	40,000 00	
	40,000 00	40,000 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		40,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		584 29
Interest on invested capital		2,020 45
Legislative appropriation		6,306 00
To J. P. Donnelly, for payment of annuity	7,068 00	
Wm. Van Abbott do	1,264 00	
J. P. Donnelly, for expenses in connection with payment of annuity	474 00	
John Fisher, services as clerk during payment of annuity	97 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	7 24	
	8,910 74	8,910 74
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		7 24

Department of Indian Affairs.

Ojibewas of Mississagua River (No. 28)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		5,808 21
J. C. Phipps, timber dues		0 24
Blind River Lumber Co., compensation for flooding lands		450 00
To Percentage on collections carried to Management Fund	45 02	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	6,208 43	
	6,253 45	6,253 45
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		6,208 43
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		232 38
Blind River Lumber Company, compensation for lands flooded		50 00
Interest on invested capital		211 24
To J. C. Phipps, interest for distribution	142 87	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for school material	13 85	
Cornelius Donovan, inspecting school	11 27	
T. J. Pattison, re-survey of southern boundary of reserve	90 75	
Arrears of interest to sundry Indians	12 22	
Evans & Sons, for medicines	3 33	
A. H. Johnson do	20 00	
Alex. Pelkey, outbuildings for school	20 00	
D. Olomer, legal services, Regina vs. Blind River Lumber Company	50 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	129 33	
	493 62	493 62
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		129 33

Oneidas of the Thames (No. 29)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		591 10
To C. W. Vollick, desks for No. 3 school	20 00	
Henry Nicholas, repairs to No. 1 school	3 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	568 10	
	591 10	591 10
By Balance 30th June, 1894, brought down		568 10
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		84 39
Liquor fines		47 50
Rents collected		429 50
Interest on invested capital		23 64
To Elizabeth Schuyler, rent	23 34	
Elijah Ninham do	23 34	
Albert Sickles do	77 40	
Margaret Cornelius do	20 00	
Lucy Antoine do	9 00	
John Heard & Co., material for culvert	47 42	
B. G. Roach, board, &c., of men while drawing tiles	4 45	
C. P. Colwell, musical instruments	137 52	
John Ninham, making ditch	8 14	
David Williams, provisions for men while repairing road	5 62	
Rev. W. W. Shepherd, repairs to school-house	17 27	
do provisions to men repairing roads	15 63	
Chas. Warwick, lumber for culverts	7 40	
L. Duxtator, assisting in taking census	2 50	
Relief to destitute	24 00	
Joshua Thomas, services as janitor, 1st Feb., 1893, to 31st January, 1894	5 00	
J. M. Green & Co., doors for council-house	6 20	
G. McLean, paint for school-house	11 53	
A. McGregor do	8 18	
Thos. Gordon, rents for distribution to sundry persons	43 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	88 09	
	585 03	585 03
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		88 09

Department of Indian Affairs.

Parry Island Indians (No. 30)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		49,057 73
Thos. Walton, timber dues		2,000 77
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	200 07	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	59,858 43	
	51,058 50	51,058 50
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		50,858 43
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		269 76
Thos. Walton, fines for neglecting to send children to school.....		25 25
do rents collected.....		85 00
Interest on invested capital.....		1,726 46
To Mary Pace, salary as teacher, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	250 00	
Mary Yates do do do	200 00	
Jas. Pemagabo, salary as chief, from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....	37 50	
Daniel Tebaubodong do from 1st January to 31st March, 1894.....	12 50	
Pahbahmahwotong do from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	20 00	
do gratuity for grandchild do do	16 00	
Rev. A. Salt, secretary and interpreter, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st Mar., 1894.....	50 00	
John West, messenger, from 1st January to 31st March, 1894.....	1 25	
Daniel Tebaubodong, caretaker, salary, from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....	7 50	
do messenger do do	3 75	
S. Chegaukoose do do do	10 00	
Geo. Wahsagewong do one year to 31st March, 1894.....	5 00	
Thos. S. Walton, expenses inspecting schools.....	13 00	
do interest for distribution	1,021 05	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material	10 13	
Rev. Geo. Grant, inspecting schools.....	33 00	
Parry Sound Lumber Co., relief to destitute.....	41 45	
H. W. Walton, repairing school-houses	26 00	
J. West, fuel for Ryerson school.....	12 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine points	5 00	
A. Logan, outbuildings for Ryerson school.....	18 00	
Thos. S. Walton, expenses vaccinating Indians.....	0 75	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1 92	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	307 67	
	2,106 47	2,106 47
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		307 67

Pottawattamies of Walpole Island (No. 31)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		6,207 52
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	6,207 52	
	6,207 52	6,207 52
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		6,207 52
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893.....	0 70	
By Rents—		
A. McKelvey, refund of interest.....		293 75
Sent for distribution.....		1 27
Interest on invested capital.....		217 24
To Geo. Mitchell, M.D., physician, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	125 00	
Ashkebee, chief do do do do	20 00	
Jos. Isaacs, councillor do 8th March, 1893, to 30th April, 1894.	10 80	
Lightning Dodge, councillor do 4th do do do	10 80	
Wm. Peters, secretary do do 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	10 00	
John Day, making coffins, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	10 00	
Jos. Isaacs do do do do	10 00	
Jos. Thomas, sexton do do do do	10 00	
Samuel White, pathmaster, year 1893.....	2 00	
John Day do do do do	2 00	
Saugutcheewaqua, pension, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	4 00	
Peshana do do do do	4 00	
Goonah do do do do	4 00	
Menoquod do do do do	4 00	
Pwaqueence do do do do	4 00	
Tagwagewon do do do do	4 00	
Mayanashe do do do do	4 00	
David Day, digging graves.....	8 25	
Jos. Isaacs, drawing lumber.....	1 25	
W. N. Ayers, funeral furnishings.....	31 00	
C. Sanders & Son, coffin.....	2 50	
Thos. Hearn do do do do	3 00	
John Brebner, inspecting schools.....	16 47	
Chas. Kiyoshk, services taking census.....	3 00	
Julia Chaway, cleaning school-room.....	1 50	
Martha White do do do do	1 00	
West & Davis, material for repairs to school-house.....	1 14	
Andrew Isaac, wood for school.....	6 00	
Jos. Wilson, lumber.....	1 58	
Geo. Isaac, repairs to school and council-house.....	1 50	
West & Davis, hardware for, council-house.....	1 38	
John Day, cleaning and repairing school-house.....	1 10	
Davidson & Stewart, seed.....	67 18	
J. H. Fraser, lumber.....	5 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	17 62	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	102 49	
	512 26	512 26
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		102 49

Department of Indian Affairs.

Serpent River Indians (No. 32)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		4,382 19
To Timber dues.....		765 52
To Oswald Hinds, stove for school.....	15 25	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	76 55	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	5,055 91	
	5,147 71	5,147 71
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		5,055 91
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		272 27
Rents.....		420 00
Interest on invested capital.....		162 90
To J. C. Phipps, interest for distribution.....	142 76	
C. Donovan, inspecting schools.....	11 27	
Evans & Sons, medicines.....	3 32	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, for school material.....	7 08	
Onésime Peltier, wood for school.....	16 00	
Caroline Morley, sundries for school.....	0 60	
G. L. Chitty, travelling expenses.....	27 90	
A. H. Johnson, medicines.....	20 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund....	25 20	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	601 04	
	855 17	855 17
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		601 04

Six Nations of the Grand River (No. 33)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		893,255 49
Land sales		1,151 85
Stone dues		24 00
To Robert J. Bumberry, building bridge	43 00	
David Fish, repairing bridge No. 7, Mackenzie Creek	240 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	117 58	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	894,030 76	
	894,431 34	894,431 34
By Balance, 30th June, 1894		894,030 76
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		15,401 53
Rents		1,285 00
Collections on account of land sales		23 15
Outstanding cheques, 1891-2		12 35
E. D. Cameron, refund of interest sent for distribution		534 05
Interest on invested capital		47,433 85
To Wm. Reep, interpreter, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	500 00	
John John, caretaker do 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	44 00	
Josiah Hill, secretary do do do	362 50	
Wm. Wage, forest bailiff do do do	130 00	
Moses Turkey do do do do	130 00	
Geo. Longboat do do do do	130 00	
John Miller, teacher do do do	362 52	
J. A. Langrill, physician do 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	2,000 00	
H. R. Frank, assistant physician, salary, 1st July, 1893, to 30th Sept., 1894	212 49	
W. F. Langrill do do 1st Oct., 1893, to 30th June, 1894	637 51	
David Hill, pension, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	30 00	
John Gibson do do do	50 00	
Peter Leaf do do do	25 00	
Simon Harris do do do	25 00	
Lawrence Thomas, pension do do do	25 00	
Wm. Jack do do do	25 00	
Sampson Green do do do	25 00	
Solomon Nash do do do	25 00	
Betsy Dixon do do do	9 00	
Jacob Green do do do	25 00	
Betsy Claus do do do	25 00	
Ellen Powless do do do	25 00	
Hannah Ahgwaga do do do	25 00	
Wm. Curley do do do	25 00	
Elizabeth Funn do do do	25 00	
Elizabeth Nash do do do	25 00	
Susannah Jamieson do do do	25 00	
Lewis Bumberry do do do	25 00	
Abram S. Hill do do do	25 00	
Isaac Smith do do do	25 00	
Christine Walker do do do	25 00	
John House do do do	25 00	
Wm. L. Green do do do	25 00	
John Key do do do	50 00	
Joseph L. Johnston do do do	50 00	
Eliza Nash do do do	25 00	
Isaac Thomas do do do	25 00	
Mary Jane Green do do do	25 00	
Samuel Hill do do do	25 00	
Moses Mount do do do	25 00	
James Peters do do do	25 00	
Wm. Martin do do do	25 00	
R. H. Dee do do do	500 00	
Carried forward	5,873 02	64,689 93

Department of Indian Affairs

Six Nations of the Grand River (No. 33)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	5,873 02	64,689 93
<i>INTEREST—Continued.</i>		
To Elizabeth Williams, pension, 1st July, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	18 75	
John Davis do do do.....	9 00	
Lucy Claus do do do.....	18 75	
Elizabeth Jacobs do 1st January, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	6 25	
Jacob Jamieson do do do.....	12 50	
Seth Johnson do do do.....	6 25	
A. H. Lottridge, services as fence inspector.....	67 00	
A. E. Hill do.....	67 00	
C. E. Courtnage, relief for destitute.....	16 00	
Jacob Miller & Co. do.....	47 00	
J. S. Johnson do.....	271 00	
A. H. Lottridge do.....	6 00	
Joseph Smith, compensation for loss by fire.....	25 59	
Betsy Silversmith do.....	45 98	
Lawrence Davis do.....	50 00	
Wm. Johnson do.....	108 33	
Aaron Johnson do.....	10 00	
Rev. Albert Anthony do.....	139 00	
Peter Atkins do.....	100 00	
Michael Anthony do.....	29 00	
Andrew Sprague do.....	4 00	
David Smith do.....	20 00	
John R. Davis, compensation for loss of horses by lightning.....	25 00	
Nicodemus Porter, inspecting fire losses.....	9 00	
Isaac Davis do.....	9 00	
M. J. Kelly, inspecting school.....	156 00	
John Anderson, school trustee.....	8 00	
Augustus Jamieson do.....	8 00	
Josiah Hill do.....	8 00	
Joab Martin, attending meetings of school board.....	14 00	
Nelles Monture do do.....	12 00	
Benjamin Carpenter do do.....	14 00	
Joab Martin, services on committee.....	2 00	
David General do.....	1 00	
Isaac Davis do.....	13 00	
Wm. Wage do.....	5 00	
Levi Jonathan do.....	2 00	
Philip Hill do.....	2 00	
James Styres do.....	1 00	
Abram Charles do.....	3 00	
Wm. Echo do.....	3 00	
Geo. Key do.....	2 00	
Jos. Green do.....	2 00	
Johnson Williams do.....	2 00	
David John do.....	2 00	
Jos. Porter do.....	1 00	
Nicodemus Porter do.....	7 00	
J. W. M. Elliott do.....	3 00	
Josiah Hill do.....	3 00	
John Hill do.....	2 00	
J. S. Johnson do.....	1 00	
David S. Hill do.....	2 00	
George Gibson do.....	2 00	
Samuel John, wood for Thomas school.....	7 25	
J. S. Johnson, sundry supplies.....	13 62	
Josiah Hill, travelling expenses.....	70 82	
A. H. Lottridge, care of Lawrence Hope.....	3 00	
Samuel Cunningham, half cost of culvert between Tuscarora and Townsend.....	9 74	
John Fair, surveying dam at Dunnville.....	19 20	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, printing and stationery.....	19 89	
Levi Jonathan, building culverts and grading.....	155 25	
Carried forward.....	7,573 19	64,689 93

Six Nations of the Grand River (No. 33)—Continued

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	7,573 19	64,689 93
<i>INTEREST—Continued.</i>		
To Jacob A. Shaver, plank for repairing culverts	175 00	
Frank Parker, repairing physician's stable	6 00	
Thos. Miller, balance of loan to complete education	100 00	
Robt. Martin, repairing and painting school-house	198 00	
The John H. Stratford Hospital, care, &c., of Wm. Martin	22 80	
Bell Telephone Co., rent of phone to 1st September, 1894	30 00	
Joseph Green, grant towards temperance convention	15 00	
David Sky do pagan do	15 00	
British American Assurance Co., premium on policy 358,352	45 00	
Hanilton "Spectator," advertising	22 50	
Dora Leonard, services as stenographer	72 00	
E. D. Cameron, rent and travelling expenses from 1st Jan., '93, to 31st Mar., '94	425 00	
Wm. Reep and David Hill, chiefs' board allowance 1st April, '93, to 31st Mar., '94	800 00	
Rev. R. Ashton, grant to schools	1,500 00	
Madeline Garlow, rents	75 00	
Lydia Givens do	100 00	
George W. Longboat do	230 00	
J. S. Johnson do	160 00	
Mary and Lydia Hill do	25 00	
John Robert Davis do	75 00	
Wm. Hill do	260 00	
Joshua Williams do	300 00	
Mrs. Mary Powles Maracle, rents	30 00	
Levi Jonathan, building fence around graveyard	97 69	
Jacob Miller & Co., funeral furnishings	70 00	
Chief J. S. Johnson do	565 00	
James Styres do	10 00	
D. Clifford do	50 00	
J. W. Pattison do	125 00	
Nelles Monture do	30 00	
Peter Miller do	5 00	
Jesse Cayuga do	5 00	
Robert Brant do	5 00	
D. Almas & Son do	10 00	
John Slack do	10 00	
J. W. Park do	10 00	
F. Cockshutt do	5 00	
G. W. Longboat do	10 00	
A. Butler do	25 00	
Wm. Pierce do	5 00	
David Johnson do	10 00	
C. E. Courtnage do	10 00	
F. H. Burrows do	15 00	
Philip Butler, repairing pump	4 00	
Geo. D. Styres, grant for ploughing match	70 00	
Bank of Montreal, to pay cheques 3195 and 2685 of 1891-92	10 60	
Abram Garlow, services as constable	20 00	
David Garlow do	12 00	
Peter Newhouse do	4 50	
J. A. Langrill, artificial eye for Lawrence Hope	7 60	
J. B. McKenzie, legal services re Dunnville Dam	10 00	
Joseph Porter, repairing bridge	40 00	
Nicodemus Porter, building culverts	32 00	
James Scott, poundage of cattle	6 95	
John A. Beaver, building bridge, McKenzie Creek	448 00	
J. A. Langrill, medicines	291 00	
Samuel Cunningham, lumber for repairing roads, &c	13 75	
Canadian Express Co., freight	0 40	
Dominion do do	1 05	
Howie and Feely, repairing office stove	8 14	
B. E. McKenzie, steel splint for Susie Froman	9 00	
Carried forward	14,316 17	64,689 93

Department of Indian Affairs.

Six Nations of the Grand River (No. 33)—*Concluded*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	14,316 17	64,689 93
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
To David John, grant to John Field Baptist Church.....	25 00	
Alexander Silversmith, sand pit.....	7 50	
Levi Jonathan do.....	15 00	
John F. Martin, loan for education.....	100 00	
Simon R. Hill do.....	250 00	
Hardy, Wilkes & Hardy, legal services.....	5 50	
Can. Office and School Furniture Co., desks for Thomas school.....	119 50	
E. D. Cameron, expenses connected with Thomas school.....	12 40	
Ritchie, Lenning & Ludwig, legal services <i>re</i> New York State.....	925 00	
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ont., Field Notes <i>re</i> Tuscarora.....	2 00	
A. H. Lottridge, care of Wm. Snake, John Yellow and Wm. Styres.....	31 51	
Jos. Green, repairs to bridge No. 7, McKenzie Creek.....	86 75	
Levi Jonathan, building outhouse for school.....	21 00	
Festus Johnson, wood for council-house.....	19 75	
do care of Ellen Crawford.....	6 75	
Moses Hill, services locating lines.....	1 00	
Isaac Doxtater do.....	1 00	
Nicodemus Porter, repairing bridge, McKenzie Creek.....	79 00	
Joseph Porter, board for brass band.....	1 50	
A. H. Lottridge do.....	0 50	
Festus Johnson do.....	4 00	
J. S. Johnson do.....	1 25	
Henry Burning, repairing Delaware bridge.....	121 91	
D. Marquis, M.D., operation on child of Noah Van Every.....	10 00	
Moses Turkey, constable ejecting Wm. Vise and Elias Brant.....	5 00	
E. D. Cameron, prizes for 24th May.....	64 37	
John Anderson, jun., grant for brass band.....	30 00	
Cole's National Manufacturing Co., Dominion flag.....	9 00	
A. Stewart, M.D., vaccine for Dr. Langrill.....	35 00	
J. S. Johnson, supplies for celebration of Queen's birthday.....	74 24	
T. A. Snider, legal services <i>re</i> lot 31, Con. 1.....	6 33	
Festus Johnson, repairing road scrapers.....	50 00	
Isaac Davis, balance due on tiles.....	1 30	
J. T. Gilkison, expenses <i>re</i> Sour Springs.....	391 48	
Amount of interest moneys sent for distribution.....	36,288 20	
Amount collected in fall of 1893 on account of debts, carried to credit of Suspense Account.....	148 35	
Percentage on collections, 1893-94, carried to credit of Land Management Fund.....	78 48	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	11,344 19	
	64,689 93	64,689 93
By Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		11,344 19

Shawanaga Indians (No. 34)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		11,116 13
To M. C. Cameron, refund of amount deposited as security for proper working of timber limit.....	1,000 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	10,116 13	
	11,116 13	11,116 13
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		10,116 13
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		55 11
Refund of interest sent for distribution.....		6 48
Interest on invested capital.....		391 00
To Mary C. Harrison, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	100 00	
Adam Pawis, chief, salary do do.....	20 00	
Thos. S. Walton, expenses inspecting schools.....	15 00	
Dept. of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	12 79	
Geo. Grant, inspecting schools.....	22 00	
M. C. Cameron, part payment of interest accrued on amount held as security for proper working of timber limit.....	100 00	
John Maskepay, care of oxen to 31st December, 1893.....	6 00	
Arrears of interest to sundry Indians.....	20 88	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	155 92	
	452 59	452 59
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		155 92

Spanish River Indians (No. 35).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		5,644 59
Timber dues.....		996 39
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	99 63	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	6,541 35	
	6,640 98	6,640 98
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		6,541 35
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		136 84
Rents.....		120 00
Interest on invested capital.....		202 35
To Caroline Morley, cleaning school-room.....	2 25	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	4 28	
Evans & Sons, for medicines.....	14 96	
A. H. Johnson do.....	53 35	
Caroline Morley, wood for school.....	18 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance.....	126 58	
J. C. Phipps, interest for distribution.....	100 00	
John Gansey, expenses in connection with suppression of liquor traffic.....	9 00	
D. J. McDonald and James McKee do do.....	2 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance.....	1 88	
D. McCaig, inspecting school.....	10 00	
G. L. Chitty, travelling expenses.....	3 28	
A. M. Ironside, for seed potatoes.....	22 00	
Percentage on collections carried to Management Fund.....	7 20	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	84 41	
	459 19	459 19
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		84 41

Department of Indian Affairs.

Thessalon River Indians (No. 36)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		17,397 07
Land sales		1,432 98
To N. Dymont, refund of value of improvements	158 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	143 29	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	18,528 76	
	18,830 05	18,830 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		18,528 76
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		607 46
Interest on invested capital		630 16
To J. C. Phipps, interest for distribution	511 74	
Cornelius Donovan, inspecting school	11 27	
Jas. Shawana, wood for school	14 00	
T. J. McColl, M. D., medical attendance	5 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material	11 28	
Alex. Pelkey, outhouses for school	40 00	
Evans & Sons, medicines	3 32	
Julia Bateman, arrears of interest	23 37	
Jas. Shawana, work on school building	37 60	
A. H. Johnson, medicines	20 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	560 04	
	1,237 62	1,237 62
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		560 04

Tootoomenai's Band (No. 37).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		900 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	900 00	
	900 00	900 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		900 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		92 08
Interest on invested capital		57 22
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	149 30	
	149 30	149 30
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		149 30

White Fish River Indians (No. 38)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		13,057 93
Timber dues		1,399 70
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	139 97	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	14,317 66	
	14,457 63	14,457 63
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		14,317 66
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		545 25
Interest on invested capital		476 12
To Jas. Nowegahbow, chief, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 30th June, 1894 ..	50 00	
J. C. Phipps, interest for distribution	367 21	
Evans & Sons, medicines	3 33	
A. H. Johnson do	20 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance	37 98	
do part of office rent	0 90	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material	5 40	
David Nowegahbow, wood for school	11 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	525 55	
	1,021 37	1,021 37
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		525 55

Department of Indian Affairs.

Wyandottes of Anderdon (No. 39)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		16,140 77
Land sales.....		260 00
To The Hamilton Provident and Loan Society, for Geo. Clark's family's share of capital.....	248 16	
Joseph White, share of capital.....	27 62	
Elmer E. White do.....	13 81	
Mary E. White do.....	13 81	
Jos. Warrow do.....	41 43	
Thos. B. White do.....	82 86	
Helen E. White do.....	13 81	
Alex. White do.....	151 91	
Solomon White do.....	27 62	
Jos. White, jun do.....	82 86	
Christeen Remo do.....	13 81	
Catherine Bernard do.....	13 81	
John T. Clark do.....	27 62	
Jas. A. Clark do.....	41 43	
Margaret A. White do.....	13 81	
Alex. Clark do.....	55 24	
Jos. Clark do.....	27 62	
Genevieve Warrow do.....	13 81	
Israel Splitlog do.....	27 62	
Peter D. Clark do.....	13 81	
Victoria Maguire do.....	13 81	
Catherine H. Clark do.....	13 81	
Elmira Clark do.....	13 81	
Thos. Warrow do.....	82 86	
Wm. Hunt do.....	13 81	
Mary McKee do.....	13 81	
Jas. Clark do.....	13 81	
Mrs. S. E. McKenzie do.....	13 81	
Solomon H. White do.....	13 81	
Mary A. White do.....	13 81	
Mark M. White do.....	13 81	
Ora Horseman do.....	13 81	
Maud Clark do.....	13 81	
Jas. A. White do.....	55 24	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	26 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	15,118 48	
	16,400 77	16,400 77
By Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		15,118 48
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		3,307 10
Interest on invested capital.....		1,072 50
Refund of interest money.....		25 00
To A. English, interest for distribution.....	300 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	4,104 60	
	4,404 60	4,404 60
By Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		4,104 60

Abenakis of St. Francis (No. 40)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		4,028 18
To Chas. Gill, in full for principal due commutation for lands in township of Durham.....	291 67	
By Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	3,736 51	
	4,028 18	4,028 18
By Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		3,736 51
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		661 96
Interest on invested capital.....		171 80
Rents.....		205 57
Liquor fines.....		150 00
To School material.....	20 86	
Fuel for school.....	15 00	
Repairs to Roman Catholic school-house.....	78 00	
A. Lachapelle, cleaning school-house.....	3 00	
Sundries for school.....	1 00	
Fuel do.....	16 50	
Lapariere Bros., material for school.....	0 74	
Expenses of Dominion constable.....	30 28	
do burial of H. Wawonlet.....	5 00	
do do C. Mawanet.....	5 00	
Jos. Obumsawin, funeral expenses.....	5 00	
F. Obumsawin do.....	5 00	
Relief grant to widow Pakekan.....	8 00	
do widow Msadoquis.....	7 00	
Payment of outstanding cheque, 1889-90.....	1 25	
A. MacCauig, moiety of liquor fine.....	75 00	
Jos. Laurent, travelling expenses, Ottawa to Pierreville.....	5 00	
Chas. Gill, rent.....	17 50	
Repairs to road.....	14 50	
do bridges.....	14 00	
Interest for distribution.....	375 00	
Repairs to council-house.....	86 06	
Vaccine.....	1 03	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	21 33	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	378 28	
	1,189 33	1,189 33
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		387 28

Abenakis of Becancour (No. 41).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		906 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	906 00	
	906 00	906 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		906 00
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	79 56	
By Interest on invested capital.....		28 94
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		50 62
	79 56	79 56
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	50 62	

Department of Indian Affairs.

Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger (No. 42)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		7,192 24
To Land sales		529 90
To Refund to D. Grandmaison overpayment on lands	336 80	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	52 99	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	7,332 35	
	7,722 14	7,722 14
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		7,332 35
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		52 10
Interest on invested capital		253 55
do moneys refunded		11 94
To Funeral expenses, X. Aubin	6 00	
D. Boucher, M.D., attendance on widow M. Rene	20 00	
Interest moneys distributed	209 43	
Expenses burial of F. Denis	7 75	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	74 41	
	317 59	317 59
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		74 41

Golden Lake Indians (No. 43).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		220 78
To Wm. Luloff, labour building school-house	130 77	
E. L. Parsons, lumber for do	40 09	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	49 92	
	220 78	220 78
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		49 92
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893	1 01	
By Interest on invested capital		7 69
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	6 68	
	7 69	7 69
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		6 68

Hurons of Lorette (No. 44)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		4,349 05
To Thos. Gagné, desks and blackboard for school.....	79 50	
B. L'Heureux, chairs for school.....	22 50	
Louis Dalaire, clock for school.....	5 00	
Francis Groatouis, stove for school.....	8 00	
Pierre Parent, cartage, furniture, &c.....	3 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	4,230 55	
	4,349 05	4,349 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		4,230 55
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		138 10
Interest on invested capital.....		157 05
Amount of Dr. Boucher's account for attendance on Widow Rene transferred to Amalecites of Isle Verte and Viger.....		20 00
To Cyprien Vincent, relief grants.....	55 00	
Francis Laurinères do.....	5 00	
Pierre Savard, lime for sanitary purposes.....	11 75	
A. O. Bastien, travelling expenses.....	2 90	
A. E. Bédard, M.D., medical attendance.....	27 48	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	213 02	
	315 15	315 15
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		213 02

Department of Indian Affairs.

Iroquois of Caughnawaga (No. 45)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		12,629 06
Stone dues		100 00
Timber dues		695 89
To Hon. J. S. Hall, legal services <i>re</i> seigniorial rents	650 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	79 58	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	12,695 37	
	13,424 95	13,424 95
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		12,695 37
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893.....	10,248 53	
By Charlemagne and Lake Ouareau Lumber Co., for ground rent.....		38 00
Grand Trunk Railway, for right of way.....		3 56
Transfer of amount erroneously charged in 1890 for salaries of chiefs of St. Regis Band.....		50 00
A. Brosseau, rent collections.....		423 33
Interest on invested capital.....		109 33
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		9,879 83
To M. Phillips, gatekeeper, salary, from 1st April to 31st December, 1893.....	24 00	
Jos. White do do do	24 00	
Louis Jackson, coffin for J. Tirvirati.....	3 00	
Thomas Laraquette, coffin.....	2 50	
D. Monique, lumber, &c.....	9 25	
M. Delisle, provisions for men making fence around commons.....	20 12	
Canada Atlantic Railway, fare of destitute Indian to Montreal.....	2 50	
A. Matté, rent and board for Agent Boucher while collecting rents.....	9 00	
L. Beauvie, rent of room while collecting rents.....	4 90	
P. Provost, giving notices <i>re</i> do	0 75	
F. T. Langevin do do	0 75	
Alphonse Thomas do do	0 75	
Pierre Murray, interpreting and giving notices	6 00	
Moise Stacey do do	1 00	
do services as crier.....	17 50	
F. Baillergeon, removing toll gate, Laprairie road.....	36 65	
L. M. Jocks, repairing Chatauguay road	9 45	
M. Lacombe, repairing bridges.....	4 50	
Frank M. Jacobs, repairs to school building.....	12 00	
L. M. Jacobs, work on roads.....	2 00	
Jas. McComber, lumber for bridges, &c.....	11 00	
John Jocks do	3 42	
M. Jacobs, meals to men engaged on public works.....	2 45	
M. Montour do do	2 51	
M. Delisle, meals for councillors	4 78	
Louis Beauvis, services as interpreter	2 00	
B. Canadien do	0 75	
Louis Jackson, repayment of costs in Lefort <i>vs.</i> Jackson	11 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	27 89	
	10,504 05	10,504 05
To Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	9,879 83	

Iroquois of St. Regis (No. 46)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		54,573 78
Geo. Long, collections for land.....		62 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	6 20	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	54,629 58	
	54,635 78	54,635 78
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		54,629 58
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		373 79
Geo. Long, rents collected.....		171 12
Interest on invested capital.....		2,573 16
To Mary J. Powell, teacher, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	200 00	
Christina McKillop do do do.....	200 00	
Margaret McKillop do do do.....	200 00	
Annie Back do do do.....	200 00	
Rev. M. Mainville, salary do do do.....	100 00	
do allowance for fuel do do do.....	25 00	
Louis Benedict, teacher, salary do do do.....	25 00	
Loran Pike, clerk, salary, 1st April to 1st October.....	5 00	
Thomas Day, sexton, salary, 15th July to 15th January.....	36 00	
Sarah Friday, organist, salary, 1st May to 31st October.....	10 00	
Mitchell Jacob, chief, salary, 1st January to 31st December, 1894.....	10 00	
Mitchell Friday do do do.....	10 00	
Mitchell Beauvais do do do.....	5 00	
Jake Fire do do do.....	5 00	
Thos. White do do do.....	5 00	
Loran Pike do do do.....	5 00	
A. McNaughton, inspecting schools.....	14 00	
James McGregor do.....	24 35	
John Adams, repairs to school-house.....	144 90	
Mitchell White, material for repairs to school-house.....	24 23	
Geo. Peters, services as crier.....	1 00	
W. A. White, repairs to gate of graveyard.....	5 00	
Mitchell Friday, services as interpreter.....	7 50	
John Goate, coffin for Nancy Goate.....	5 00	
L. A. Ross, lumber, &c.....	8 00	
S. G. Groin, coal for schools.....	67 50	
Grant & Conway do.....	49 26	
Jake Fire, carting coal.....	4 88	
L. A. Ross, fencing material.....	25 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	17 71	
Campbell Bros., sundries for schools.....	7 37	
Alex. McDonald, coffin for Geo. Thomas.....	6 00	
Geo. Peters, assisting at interest distribution.....	1 00	
Provincial Secretary, Province of Quebec, maintenance of Nancy Skin at St. Jean de Dieu asylum.....	50 00	
Jacob Fire, expenses of self and Chief M. Beauvais, Ottawa to St Regis.....	5 00	
Loran Pike, services as clerk from 1st October, 1893, to 1st April, 1894.....	5 00	
Mitchell Jacobs, travelling expenses, returning to St. Regis.....	6 00	
Louis Smoke, services as sexton.....	18 00	
Julia Bumberry, expenses, Ottawa to St. Regis.....	1 00	
White, Duclos & O'Halloren, legal services.....	25 00	
E. Gauvreau, M.D., vaccine points.....	2 56	
Transfer from account of Iroquois of Caughnawaga of salaries of chiefs, 1890, erroneously charged.....	50 00	
Geo. Long, advance for road work.....	35 00	
S. Ebbs, railway fare to Cornwall.....	2 70	
Loran Pike, services as interpreter.....	8 75	
Geo. Long, interest for distribution.....	583 86	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	10 26	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	861 24	
	3,118 07	3,118 07
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		861 24

Department of Indian Affairs.

Iroquois of St. Regis (No. 46a)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
LAND FUND.		
	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		2,463 60
Interest.....		86 23
To John Davidson, commutation of tax for 1893.....	170 67	
A. O. Patton, services as interpreter.....	6 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	2,373 16	
	2,549 83	2,549 83
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,373 16

Lake St. John Indians (No. 47).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1,719 85
L. E. Otis, timber dues.....		32 00
L. E. Otis, collections on account of land sales.....		138 20
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	24 94	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1,865 11	
	1,890 05	1,890 05
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,865 11
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893.....	456 45	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1 02	
By Hudson's Bay Co., rents.....		17 02
Interest on invested capital.....		44 22
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		396 23
	457 47	457 47
To Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		396 23

Lake of Two Mountains Indians (No. 48)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		2,002 70
Charlemagne and Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., timber dues.....		347 94
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	34 79	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	2,315 85	
	2,350 64	2,350 64
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,315 85
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		141 28
Charlemagne and Lac Ouareau Lumber Co., ground rent.....		19 00
Interest on invested capital.....		83 68
To Mary Simon, rent of house for school.....	13 50	
Cecilia Frank do.....	13 50	
Andrew Leo, expenses to Wikweimikong Industrial school.....	5 00	
Timothy Arirhon, travelling expenses to Ottawa.....	5 00	
do services as interpreter at census.....	3 00	
Rev. J. J. Oke, relief to destitute.....	40 00	
Mrs. Joseph Jackson, railway fare to Oka.....	1 75	
P. Murray, services as interpreter.....	3 50	
Pierre Kanenratierom, services visiting Doncaster Reserve.....	3 00	
Michel Lacombe do do.....	3 00	
Pierre Kanenratierom, travelling expenses, visiting Doncaster Reserve.....	20 85	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund.....	1 14	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	130 72	
	243 96	243 96
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		130 72

Temiscamingue Indians (No. 49).

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		2,345 96
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	2,345 96	
	2,345 96	2,345 96
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,345 96
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1,231 18
Interest on invested capital.....		125 20
To A. Miller, salary as constable, from 1st June to 31st October, 1893.....	125 00	
Graves Bros., revolver cartridges for Constable Miller.....	0 65	
Dept. of Militia and Defence, overcoat for John Baptiste.....	6 00	
A. Lumsden, lumber for fencing.....	22 50	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material.....	6 97	
G. L. Chitty, travelling expenses.....	100 00	
A. McBride, repairs to road.....	150 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	945 26	
	1,356 38	1,356 38
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		945 26

Department of Indian Affairs

River Desert Indians (No. 50)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

	Debit.	Credit.
Service.		
CAPITAL.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		35,757 51
Timber dues		1,431 95
Refund		0 25
To Jas. Martin, for road work	898 95	
do wire fencing	200 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	143 49	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	35,950 27	
	37,192 71	37,192 71
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		35,950 27
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		74 92
Interest on invested capital		1,332 51
Rents		501 37
Liquor fines		200 00
Refund of interest money.....		125 81
Amount of outstanding cheques, 1891-92		2 08
To E. A. Mulligan, M.D., salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	200 00	
Jas. McCauley, teacher do do do	300 00	
Henry Flynn, constable do 1st June to 31st October, 1893.	33 33	
Peter Tenesco, chief do 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	125 00	
Louis Pezzendewatch, chief, salary, 1st April to 19th August, 1893.	19 23	
Louis Commodo do do do	50 00	
Michel Commodo do 19th August, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	30 77	
John McDougall, interpreter, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.	40 00	
Wm. Jabot, pension do do do	24 00	
Lemab Watagon, pension do do do	10 00	
Ed. Gauvreau, M.D., for vaccine		4 08
Jas. Martin, interest for distribution	724 38	
Mrs. Venewabie, relief grant.		5 00
Antoine Makutmene, relief grant.		8 00
Mary Ann Michel do		14 00
Antoine Michel do		13 00
Widow F. Kippimchin do		9 00
Widow Apigon do		6 00
Catherine Michel do		6 00
Jacob Benjamin do		6 00
G. L. Chitty, travelling expenses examining timber	192 39	
A. P. Sherwood, expenses of Dominion constables in liquor prosecutions.	124 55	
Jos. Levasseur, funeral furnishings.....		6 00
Simon St. Amour do		6 00
Chas. Logue do		9 75
do sundries for school		1 61
Sylva Lalonde, for digging graves		2 00
J. Lawless, services in connection with burial of widow Kippimchin.		1 50
School material		2 88
John McDougall, fuel for school		16 50
Lime for sanitary purposes		15 75
Toma Monias, enforcing sanitary regulations		6 00
Louis Nahwahshish, travelling expenses re surrender of land		20 00
A. McCuaig, moiety of liquor fine		25 00
Amount of outstanding cheque No. 3,133, 1891-92		2 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund		42 08
Balance, 30th June, 1894	135 19	
	2,236 69	2,236 69
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		135 19

Songhees Indians, B.C. (No. 51)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		9,573 01
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	9,573 01	
	9,573 01	9,573 01
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		9,573 01
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		1,286 77
Interest on invested capital		380 09
Rents		437 00
To Supplies for destitute	147 73	
Lawrence Goodacre, beef for Christmas feast	102 00	
Henry Saunders, sundries do	83 80	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	26 22	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	1,744 11	
	2,103 86	2,103 86
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		1,744 11

Cowichan Indians, B.C. (No. 52).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		60 02
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	60 02	
	60 02	60 02
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		60 02
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		16 74
Interest on invested capital		2 68
Rent		1 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	0 06	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	20 36	
	20 42	20 42
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		20 36

Musquean Indians, B.C. (No. 53).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		113 11
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	113 11	
	113 11	113 11
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		113 11
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		13 11
Interest on invested capital		4 42
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	17 53	
	17 53	17 53
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		17 53

Department of Indian Affairs.

Squamish Indians, B.C. (No. 54)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		86 46
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	86 46	
	86 46	86 46
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		86 46
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1 97
Interest on invested capital.....		3 10
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	5 07	
	5 07	5 07
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		5 07

Harrison River Band, B.C. (No. 55).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		14 96
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	14 96	
	14 96	14 96
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		14 96
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		11 94
Interest on invested capital.....		0 94
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	12 88	
	12 88	12 88
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		12 88

Quamichan Band, B.C. (No. 56).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		11 16
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	11 16	
	11 16	11 16
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		11 16
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		2 38
Interest on invested capital.....		0 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	2 86	
	2 86	2 86
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2 86

Chemaines Indians, B.C. (No. 57)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		368 89
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	368 89	
	368 89	368 89
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		368 89
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	12 60	
By Interest on invested capital.....		12 47
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		0 13
	12 60	12 60
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	0 13	

Chillihertza's Band, B.C. (No. 58).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		2 14
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	2 14	
	2 14	2 14
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2 14
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		0 57
Interest on invested capital.....		0 10
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	0 67	
	0 67	0 67
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		0 67

St. Peter's Band (No. 59).

CAPITAL.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	399 07	
By Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		399 07
	399 07	399 07
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	399 07	
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	635 27	
Aikens, Culver & Co., legal services.....	30 00	
Interest.....	36 20	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	4 50	
By Moiety of liquor fine.....		75 00
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		630 97
	705 97	705 97
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	630 97	

Department of Indian Affairs.

Broken Head River Band (No. 60)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		47 71
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	47 71	
	47 71	47 71
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		47 71
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		81 08
Interest on invested capital.....		4 50
Moiety of liquor fine.....		25 00
To Aikens, Culver & McClenaghan, legal services in connection with liquor prosecution.....	85 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	24 08	
	110 58	110 58
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		24 08

Portage la Prairie Band (No. 61).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		457 01
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	457 01	
	457 01	457 01
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		457 01
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		152 07
Interest on invested capital.....		21 32
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	173 39	
	173 39	173 39
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		173 39

Rosseau River Band (No. 62)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1,938 12
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1,938 12	
	1,938 12	1,938 12
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,938 12
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		126 79
Interest on invested capital.....		72 28
To Cleaning and carting seed wheat and potatoes.....	16 50	
Ploughing, &c.....	168 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	14 57	
	199 07	199 07
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		14 57

Fort Alexander Band (No. 63).

CAPITAL.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893.....	70 69	
By Refund of expenses in connection with timber cut in trespass, 1883.....		89 50
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	18 81	
	89 50	89 50
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		18 81
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		41 10
To Interest.....	1 03	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	40 07	
	41 10	41 10
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		40 07

Tabusintac Band, N.B. (No. 64).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		225 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	225 00	
	225 00	225 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		225 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		17 19
Interest on invested capital.....		8 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	25 67	
	25 67	25 67
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		25 67

Department of Indian Affairs.

Indians of Nova Scotia (No. 66)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		5 87
Interest on invested capital		0 20
Moiety of liquor fine		56 00
Timber dues		55 50
To Angus Whittie, services in connection with seizure of wood cut in trespass	24 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	8 91	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	84 66	
	117 57	117 57
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		84 66

Indians of New Brunswick (No. 67).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893		6,259 06
Interest on invested capital		219 07
To British American Assurance Company, premium of insurance on storehouse	2 00	
Peter Pennais, salary as constable	18 25	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	6,457 88	
	6,478 13	6,478 13
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		6,457 88

Tobique Indians (No. 68).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		9,354 10
Wood permit		4 00
Land sales		232 30
Timber dues		265 70
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	50 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	9,805 90	
	9,856 10	9,856 10
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		9,805 90
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		194 87
Interest on invested capital		334 22
Ground rent		70 00
To S. G. Killeen, teacher, salary, 1st April to 31st December, 1894	67 50	
Rev. M. A. O'Keeffe, salary as missionary	75 00	
Peter Solas, caretaker of church, salary, 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894	40 00	
do services looking after forest lands	12 00	
Frank Francis do	9 00	
do painting, cleaning, &c., school-house	6 00	
do wood for church	5 00	
A. J. Beveridge, sundry supplies for schools	1 21	
do relief to Peter Tremblay	12 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery, school material	0 61	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	4 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	366 57	
	599 09	599 09
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		366 57

Indians of Prince Edward Island (No. 69)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		44 63
Interest on invested capital		1 56
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	46 19	
	46 19	46 19
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		46 19

J. B. Clench (No. 70).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		725 06
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	725 06	
	725 06	725 06
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		725 06
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		1,023 55
Interest on invested capital		61 20
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	1,084 75	
	1,084 75	1,084 75
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		1,084 75

Account No. 71 closed.

James Menass (No. 72).

INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		44 65
Interest		1 56
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	46 21	
	46 21	46 21
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		46 21

William Wahbuck (No. 73).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		2,000 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	2,000 00	
	2,000 00	2,000 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		2,000 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		271 77
Interest on invested capital		79 50
To Adam English, maintenance, Mrs. Wahbuck	100 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	251 27	
	351 27	351 27
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		251 27

Department of Indian Affairs

Province of Quebec Fund (No. 74)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		49,766 30
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	49,766 30	
	49,766 30	49,766 30
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		49,766 30
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893	37,885 69	632 82
By Interest on invested capital		74 50
Liquor fines.....		2,026 25
Proportion of Legislative appropriation of \$15,200.00, 1893-94.....		36,878 99
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		
To H. Desilets, agent, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 1st March, 1894.....	100 00	
F. H. O'Brien, prosecutor, salary, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	25 00	
N. C. Smellie, physician.....	80 00	
V. J. A. Venner do salary, from 1st April to 30th June, 1893.....	25 00	
do agent, salary, from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894....	200 00	
N. LeBel do do do	150 00	
Rev. J. Gagné do do do	50 00	
L. E. Otis do 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	400 00	
P. E. Robillard do do do	200 00	
Maggie Robertson, nurse at Pointe Bleue hospital, from 1st June to 31st October, 1894.	40 00	
L. E. Otis, supplies for hospital, Pointe Bleue.....	453 87	
Polycarpe Martin, services as interpreter.....	3 00	
	39,612 56	39,612 56
To Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down	36,878 99	

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		156,680 61
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	156,680 61	
	156,680 61	156,680 61
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		156,680 61
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893	78,978 76	
By Interest on invested capital		4,539 28
Proportion of Legislature appropriation of \$15,200, 1893-94		11,234 75
Percentage on collections charged to sundry accounts		7,875 36
Ojibbewas of Lake Huron for expenses in connection with annuities in 1874-75, 1875-76, 1877-78, 1878-79, 1882-83.....		509 04
Refund by Waingoonce of amount advanced for relief		5 00
Thos. Walton, refund of travelling expenses		35 00
Fees, &c., collected		525 89
D. J. McPhee, refund of amount paid as a gratuity, 1st October, 1892.....		329 83
Sundry accounts charged with part of Dr. Stephen's salary, 1893-94.....		245 01
To E. D. Cameron, 2 months at \$1,100 per annum, 10 months at \$1,200 per annum, from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	1,183 33	
A. G. Smith, from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	900 00	
Thos. Gordon do do	600 00	
John Beattie do do	500 00	
Thos. S. Walton do do	900 00	
Wm. Van Abbott do do	825 00	
Jas. C. Phipps, from 1st July to 21st October, 1893	364 51	
A. M. Ironside, from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	720 00	
R. M. Stephen, M.D. do do	68 68	
B. W. Ross do do	600 00	
J. P. Donnelly do do	800 00	
Matthew Hill, salary for July, 1893.....	41 66	
W. G. Egar, from 1st August, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.....	458 33	
J. Thackeray, from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.....	650 00	
A. McKelvey do do	500 00	
A. English do do	500 00	
J. W. Jermyn do do	500 00	
Jas. Allen do do	500 00	
Jas. Martin do do	600 00	
A. Brosseau do do	600 00	
P. E. Jones do do	600 00	
A. O. Bastien do do	200 00	
John Moblo, salary for July and August, 1893.....	83 32	
D. J. McPhee, salary from 16th May to 21st June, 1893, at \$500, and from 21st June, 1893, to 30th June, 1894, at \$750.....	820 04	
Wm. Bateman, salary from 16th April to 30th June, 1894.....	20 82	
E. Bennett, salary from 1st April, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.....	60 00	
A. McBride do 31st December, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	33 00	
A. Brosseau—		
Rent.....	\$ 60 00	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	25 90	
		85 90
Thos. Gordon—		
Rent, travelling expenses, &c.....	\$ 240 51	
Postage.....	16 59	
		257 10
A. McKelvey—		
Rent, travelling expenses.....		204 00
J. C. Phipps—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 381 15	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	68 01	
Postage.....	41 10	
		490 26
Carried forward.....	93,644 71	25,299 16

Department of Indian Affairs.

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—Continued.

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	93,644 71	25,299 16
<i>INTEREST—Continued.</i>		
E. D. Cameron—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 56 60.	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	73 21	
	129 81	
Thos. Walton—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 119 62	
Fees.....	4 00	
Rent.....	60 00	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	104 73	
	288 35	
John Moblo—		
Commission on collections.....	73 20	
George Long—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 102 68	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	19 40	
Postage.....	2 46	
	124 54	
A. English—		
Travelling expenses, &c.....	\$ 331 80	
Fuel for office.....	6 25	
	338 05	
C. J. Blomfield—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 4 11	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	113 74	
	117 85	
James Martin—		
Rent.....	50 00	
Wm. Van Abbott		
Rent and fuel.....	\$ 154 48	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	170 83	
	325 31	
W. Simpson—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 207 08	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	143 51	
	350 59	
B. W. Ross—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 506 10	
Rent.....	60 00	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	185 25	
Expenses in distributing interest.....	63 35	
	814 70	
S. Hagan—		
Commission on collections.....	\$ 71 58	
Rent.....	24 00	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	27 27	
Services <i>re</i> trespassers.....	6 00	
	128 85	
J. P. Donnelly—		
Rent.....	\$ 130 00	
Travelling expenses, &c.....	53 05	
	183 05	
J. W. Jermyn—		
Travelling expenses, &c.....	21 54	
L. E. Otis—		
Commission on collections.....	12 92	
J. Beattie—		
Fuel for office, &c.....	34 00	
Carried forward.....	96,637 47	25,299 16

Indian Land Management Fund (No. 75)—*Concluded.*

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	96,637 47	25,299 16
<i>INTEREST—Concluded.</i>		
T. G. Pile— Commission on collections.....	4 25	
N. LeBel— Commission on collections.....	10 25	
J. Thackeray— Travelling expenses, &c.....	68 80	
E. P. Watson— Commission on collections..... \$ 31 63 Postage..... 1 49	33 12	
D. J. McPhee— Travelling expenses, &c.....	31 25	
A. M. Ironside— Postage.....	25 69	
Jas. Allen— Postage.....	4 49	
A. O. Bastien— Travelling expenses, &c.....	8 95	
To W. Haner, forest bailiff, services.....	27 62	
H. Trout do do.....	76 29	
W. H. Baxter do do.....	385 50	
A Monk do do.....	35 25	
H. May do do.....	6 25	
P. Megis do commission.....	28 89	
Jos. Lesage do do.....	122 19	
S. Commanda do do.....	33 40	
W. Boyd do do.....	2 30	
W. H. Tilley do do 1892-93.....	238 11	
Jos. Beaucage do do.....	33 40	
J. Ryan, services measuring lumber on Tobique Reserve.....	16 26	
<i>MISCELLANEOUS.</i>		
To M. Hill, travelling expenses, &c.....	190 25	
Dr. Stephen, balance of allowance for rent.....	0 90	
Furniture for agent's office at Lorette.....	1 75	
Manitoba "Expositor," advertising.....	2 00	
Printing.....	99 68	
Stationery.....	222 14	
Express charges.....	6 85	
Expenses collecting rents, Caughnawaga.....	5 00	
M. Lefort, measuring stone.....	39 61	
A. H. Johnson & Co., medicines, Manitoulin Island Indians.....	147 50	
Paid outstanding cheque No. 43,252, 1889-90.....	3 00	
By Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		73,249 58
	98,548 74	98,548 74
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	73,249 58	

Department of Indian Affairs.

Suspense Account (No. 76)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		5,425 63
Amount of outstanding cheques, 1891-92		754 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	6,179 63	
	6,179 63	6,179 53
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		6,179 63
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		494 12
J. Martin, liquor fine, on account Shoal Lake Band.		24 75
Amount of outstanding cheques, 1891-92		50 00
Calgary and Edmonton Railway, for ox killed, Hobbema Agency		39 00
Amounts received for hay permits, Muscowpetung Agency		16 50
Amount received on account of sale of ponies, Piegan Indians		19 00
Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for animals killed at Garden River and Serpent River.		115 00
A. E. Forget, for beef sold		35 00
Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for hay destroyed by fire in Muscowpe- tung Agency		41 69
E. D. Cameron, refund of amounts retained from interest of Six Nation Indians on account of their indebtedness		280 55
A. E. Forget, for hay sold, Muscowpetung Agency		37 29
Interest on invested capital		207 19
Fine		1 50
To R. Henry and H. McKay Wilson, on account of indebtedness of Six Nation Indians	90 00	
Robert Shirra, on account of indebtedness of Six Nation Indians	15 00	
Josiah Woodley do do	17 00	
John Lawson, for John McDonald, on account of indebtedness of Six Nation Indians	16 71	
Bryce, McMurrich & Co., for Alex. Stewart, on account of indebtedness of Six Nation Indians	17 00	
Tinning & Hoskins, tea for Indians of Muscowpetung Agency	95 48	
Henry Lesage, for horse killed by the Can. Pac. Ry., Garden River	90 00	
Chief Teleskogezig do do	25 00	
Ah-win-ne-cappo, for cattle killed	10 00	
J. W. Brown, for cattle to replace animals killed	25 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Management Fund	1 58	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	958 82	
	1,361 59	1,361 59
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		958 82

Indian School Fund (No. 77)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		141,222 83
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	141,222 83	
	141,222 83	141,222 83
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		141,222 83
INTEREST.		
To Balance on 30th June, 1893.....	41,500 55	
By Interest on invested capital.....		4,045 28
Proportion of Legislative appropriation of \$15,200, 1893-94.....		1,939 00
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....		40,537 05
To Rev. J. Jacobs, missionary, salary from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894..	400 00	
Rev. A. G. Smith do do do ..	400 00	
Rev. John Tucker do do do ..	140 00	
Rev. M. Mainville do do do ..	203 32	
Rev. Thos. Quinn do do to 30th September, 1894...	117 50	
Rev. G. Giroux do do do ..	225 96	
Rev. J. M. Roy do from 19th Oct., 1893, to 31st March, 1894	105 00	
Rebecca Dubois, teacher at Bécancour from 1st April, '93, to 31st Dec., '94.	30 00	
Grants to Mount Elgin Industrial Institution ..	3,344 00	
G. German, premium of insurance on portion of Mount Elgin industrial school buildings.....	55 00	
	46,521 33	46,521 33
Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	40,537 05	

Superannuation Account (No. 79).

By Superannuation abatement from agents' salaries.....		214 33
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	14,457 16	
Interest.....	506 00	
J. T. Gilkison, retiring allowance from 1st June, 1893, to 30th June, 1894	1,011 66	
Froome Talfourd do 1st April, 1893, to 31st Mar., 1894	400 00	
Charles Skene do 1st April, 1893, to 31st Mar., 1894	180 00	
Jas. C. Phipps do 21st Oct., 1893, to 31st Mar., 1894	214 19	
By Balance, 30th June, 1894.....		16,554 68
	16,769 01	16,769 01
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....	16,554 68	

Department of Indian Affairs.

Point Grondin Indians (No. 80)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		7,610 56
Timber dues.....		767 43
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	76 74	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	8,301 25	
	8,377 99	8,377 99
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		8,301 25
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		353 38
Interest on invested capital.....		278 74
Ground rent.....		96 00
To Interest for distribution.....	326 57	
Evans & Sons, medicines.....	3 32	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., medical attendance.....	36 18	
R. M. Stephen, M.D., part of allowance for office rent.....	2 70	
A. M. Ironside, to purchase seed.....	100 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	5 76	
Balance 30th June, 1894.....	253 59	
	728 12	728 12
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		253 59

Whitefish Bay Indians (No. 81).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		2,389 49
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	2,389 49	
	2,389 49	2,389 49
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,389 49
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1,053 03
Interest on invested capital.....		120 48
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1,173 51	
	1,173 51	1,173 51
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,173 51

Whitefish Lake Indians (No. 82)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		12,011 85
To Timber dues.....		2,213 55
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	221 35	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	14,004 05	
	14,225 40	14,225 40
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		14,004 05
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		527 64
Interest on invested capital.....		438 89
Ground rents.....		205 00
Liquor fines.....		105 00
Saxe Bros., for cost of measuring logs, &c.....		201 58
G. L. Chitty, refund advance for travelling expenses.....		9 42
To J. C. Phipps, interest for distribution.....	300 00	
W. H. Howey, physician, salary from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.....	300 00	
G. L. Chitty, for travelling expenses.....	160 00	
L. Loughrin, measuring logs.....	51 00	
W. H. Baxter, expenses for seizure of timber.....	19 00	
Mixinnonne, arrears of interest.....	4 22	
Hudson Bay Co., seed potatoes.....	54 00	
Wood for school.....	30 00	
Relief for destitute.....	35 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	18 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	515 71	
	1,487 53	1,487 53
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		515 71

Hope Band, B.C. (No. 84).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		3,621 51
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	3,621 51	
	3,621 51	3,621 51
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		3,621 51
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		322 16
Interest on invested capital.....		138 03
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	460 19	
	460 19	460 19
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		460 19

Department of Indian Affairs.

Pegonakeshick Band, Res. 38 B. (No. 85)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		\$ cts. 766 68
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	766 68	
	766 68	766 68
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		766 68
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		169 64
Interest on invested capital		32 78
Outstanding cheque, 1891-92		135 35
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	337 77	
	337 77	337 77
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		337 77

Eagle Lake Indians (No. 90).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		2,597 05
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	2,597 05	
	2,597 05	2,597 05
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		2,597 05
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		234 18
Interest on invested capital		99 09
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	333 27	
	333 27	333 27
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		333 27

Ebb and Flow Lake Indians (No. 91).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		148 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	148 50	
	148 50	148 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		148 50
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		24 41
Interest on invested capital		6 05
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	30 46	
	30 46	30 46
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		30 46

Restigouche Indians (No. 92)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		68 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	68 00	
	68 00	68 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		68 00
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	0 64	
By Interest on invested capital.....		2 36
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	1 72	
	2 36	2 36
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1 72

Indians of St. Mary's, N.B. (No. 93).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		45 94
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	45 94	
	45 94	45 94
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		45 94
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		5 50
Interest on invested capital.....		1 80
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	7 30	
	7 30	7 30
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		7 30

Okanagan Indians (No. 94).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		191 52
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	191 52	
	191 52	191 52
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		191 52
INTEREST.		
By Interest on invested capital.....		6 69
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	6 69	
	6 69	6 69
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		6 69

Department of Indian Affairs.

Wabigon Indians (No. 95)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June 1893.....		31 21
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	31 21	
	31 21	31 21
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		31 21
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		3 70
Interest on invested capital.....		1 22
Sale of ox.....		35 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	39 92	
	39 92	39 92
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		39 92

Ann Konwahentaken (No. 96).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		83 07
Interest on invested capital.....		2 91
To Rev. J. Guillaume, funeral expenses of late Ann Konwahentaken.....	22 20	
Mrs. Jos. Daillebout.....	63 78	
	85 98	85 98

Chehalis Band, B.C. (No. 97).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		4,141 61
Interest on invested capital.....		144 96
Timber dues.....		178 59
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	17 85	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	4,447 31	
	4,465 16	4,465 16
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		4,447 31

Indians of Cumberland Co., N.S. (No. 98).

CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		155 16
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	155 16	
	155 16	155 16
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		155 16
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		18 51
Interest on invested capital.....		6 08
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	24 59	
	24 59	24 59
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		24 59

Heirs of late Chief Piknawatik (No. 99)
In account with Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Land sale.....		1,400 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	140 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	1,260 00	
	1,400 00	1,400 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,260 00
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	0 04	
By Rents.....		284 85
To Peter Tenesco, for rent due heirs of late Chief Piknawatik.....	180 81	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	17 09	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	86 91	
	284 85	284 85
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		86 91
One Arrow's Band, Treaty 6 (No. 100).		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		24 47
Interest on invested capital.....		0 86
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	25 33	
	25 33	25 33
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		25 33
Indians of Port Medway, N.S. (No. 101).		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		155 17
Interest on invested capital.....		5 44
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	160 61	
	160 61	160 61
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		160 61
Indians of Reserve 38a, Treaty 3 (No. 102).		
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		1,863 97
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	1,863 97	
	1,863 97	1,863 97
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1,863 97
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		269 09
Interest on invested capital.....		74 66
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	343 75	
	343 75	343 75
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		343 75

Department of Indian Affairs.

Indians of Eel Ground (No. 103)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		148 29
Interest on invested capital.....		5 19
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	153 48	
	153 48	153 48
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		153 48

Heirs of J. Williams and Ann Ketsetsaronkwa (No. 104).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		370 03
Interest on invested capital.....		12 95
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	382 98	
	382 98	382 98
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		382 98

Indians of Big Island Reserve 31c, Treaty 3 (No. 105).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		2,242 54
Interest on invested capital.....		78 49
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	2,321 03	
	2,321 03	2,321 03
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		2,321 03

Swan Lake Indians (No. 106).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		567 02
Interest on invested capital.....		19 84
Sale of wheat and barley.....		203 20
To Geo. Tucker, harvesting crops.....	78 34	
Edward Tucker do.....	120 52	
John Cameron do.....	101 50	
Swan Lake Threshing Co., threshing wheat and barley.....	25 40	
James Porter do do.....	16 80	
Jas. Pritchard, provisions to Indians putting in crops.....	6 97	
Malcolm Campbell, board of men and teams while threshing grain.....	10 50	
John Cameron, wood and services do do.....	11 50	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	12 19	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	406 34	
	790 06	790 06
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		406 34

Spellumcheen Indians, B.C. (No. 107)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.		Credit.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893			675	52
Interest on invested capital			23	64
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	699	16		
	699	16	699	16
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down			699	16

Riding Mountain Indians (No. 108).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893			52	60
Interest on invested capital			1	84
To H. A. Manwaring, barbed wire for fencing	23	48		
Balance, 30th June, 1894	30	96		
	54	44	54	44
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down			30	96

Rat Portage Indians (No. 109).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893			127	86
Interest on invested capital			4	48
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	132	34		
	132	34	132	34
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down			132	34

Squah Indians, B.C. (No. 110).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893			141	49
Interest on invested capital			4	96
Rents			48	00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	2	88		
Balance, 30th June, 1894	191	57		
	194	45	194	45
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down			191	57

Indians of Sumas Lake, B.C. (No. 112).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893			1	79
Interest on invested capital			0	06
Mainland Prospecting Company, prospecting fees			50	00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	3	00		
Balance, 30th June, 1894	48	85		
	51	85	51	85
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down			48	85

Department of Indian Affairs

Lake Manitoba Band (No. 113)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893		27 99
Interest on invested capital		0 98
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	28 97	
	28 97	28 97
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		28 97

The Brothers Reserve (No. 114).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		18 00
Interest on capital account		0 63
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	18 63	
	18 63	18 63
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		18 63

Indians of Red Bank (No. 115).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		864 96
Interest on invested capital		30 28
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	895 24	
	895 24	895 24
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		895 24

Indians of Burnt Church (No. 116).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		300 77
Interest on invested capital		10 53
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	311 30	
	311 30	311 30
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		311 30

Indians of Wallabuck Lake (No. 117).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		193 91
Interest on invested capital		6 78
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	200 69	
	200 69	200 69
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		200 69

Passpasschase's Reserve (No. 120)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		3,604 23
Land sales.....		4,901 17
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, for right of way.....		233 33
Permit to cut wood.....		4 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	513 85	
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	8,228 88	
	8,742 73	8,742 73
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		8,228 88
INTEREST.		
To Balance, 30th June, 1893.....	2 67	
By Interest on invested capital.....		126 06
Sale of hay permits.....		107 02
Land sales.....		47 84
To Wm. Wilkie, examining and valuing land.....	50 00	
Advertising land sales.....	43 90	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	9 29	
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	175 06	
	280 92	280 92
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		175 06

White Bear's Reserve, Moose Mountain Agency (No. 121).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		1 23
Interest on invested capital.....		0 04
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	1 27	
	1 27	1 27
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1 27

Indians of Whyccomagah (No. 122).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		20 95
Interest on invested capital.....		0 74
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	21 69	
	21 69	21 69
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		21 69

Department of Indian Affairs.

Gibson Indians (No. 123)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		121 50
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., compensation for lands flooded		75 00
To percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.	7 50	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.	189 00	
	196 50	196 50
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		189 00
INTEREST.		
By Balance on 30th June, 1893		277 37
Interest on invested capital		13 96
Georgian Bay Lumber Co., compensation for lands flooded		110 50
To A. Stewart, M.D., for vaccine points	3 75	
Thos. Walton, expenses vaccinating Indians	10 70	
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	387 38	
	401 83	401 83
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		387 38

Indians of Texas Lake, B.C. (No. 124).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893		1,189 50
Interest on invested capital		41 63
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	1,231 13	
	1,231 13	1,231 13
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		1,231 13

Indians of Yale, B.C. (No. 125).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893		790 89
Interest on invested capital		27 68
To Balance on 30th June, 1894	818 57	
	818 57	818 57
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		818 57

Indians of Nicoamen, B.C. (No. 126).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893		463 45
Interest on invested capital		16 22
To E. J. Newton, harness	35 00	
Kepp & Nelens, wagon	85 00	
J. W. McKay, travelling expenses, chief and headmen	15 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1894	344 07	
	479 67	479 67
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down		344 07

Long Plain Indians (No. 127)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		526 37
Interest on invested capital.....		18 41
To Alexander Gair, for threshing wheat.....	25 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	519 78	
	544 78	544 78
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		519 78

Matsqui-sah-sah-com Band, B.C. (No. 129).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		111 78
Interest on invested capital.....		3 92
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	115 70	
	115 70	115 70
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		115 70

Coutcheeching Band (No. 130).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		126 48
Interest on invested capital.....		4 42
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	130 90	
	130 90	130 90
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		130 90

Hungry Hall No. 1 (No. 131).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		51 75
Interest on invested capital.....		1 81
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	53 56	
	53 56	53 56
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		53 56

Way-way-see-cappo Band (No. 132).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		3 66
Interest on invested capital.....		0 12
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	3 78	
	3 78	3 78
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		3 78

Department of Indian Affairs.

Tsoo-a-hoi Band, B.C. (No. 133)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To Balance, 30th June, 1894,	9 37	
Interest	0 33	
By Balance, 30th June, 1894		9 70
	9 70	9 70
To Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down	9 70	

Indians of Langley, B.C. (No. 134).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		353 15
Interest on invested capital		12 36
To Cunningham Hardware Co., agricultural implements	58 50	
E. J. Newton, for harness	70 00	
J. G. Langley, for plough	17 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	220 01	
	365 51	365 51
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		220 01

Betsiamits Indians (No. 137).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		1,169 56
Interest on invested capital		40 94
To Quebec "Morning Chronicle," balance of account for advertising sale of timber	24 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	1,186 30	
	1,210 50*	1,210 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		1,186 30

Blackfoot Indians (No. 138).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893		68 76
Interest on invested capital		2 40
Timber dues		2,790 00
Royalty on coal		3 80
C. P. Railway Co., right of way		42 69
To Expenditure for labour, irrigation ditch	1,675 00	
A. McBride & Co., tools	30 13	
Horse for use of surveyor	50 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	283 64	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	868 88	
	2,907 65	2,907 65
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		868 88

Little Bone's Band (No. 104)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		127 48
Interest on invested capital.....		4 45
Sale of hay permits.....		14 00
Sale of firewood.....		3 00
To Relief.....	7 50	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	1 14	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	140 29	
	148 93	148 93
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		140 29

Hellelt Band, B.C. (No. 141).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		128 54
Interest on invested capital.....		4 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	133 01	
	133 04	133 04
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		133 04

Côté's Band, (No. 142).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		5 18
Interest on invested capital.....		0 18
Amount due for beef.....		98 39
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	103 75	
	103 75	103 75
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		103 75

The-man-who-took-the-coat Band (No. 143).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		6 31
Interest on invested capital.....		0 22
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	6 53	
	6 53	6 53
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		6 53

Boothroyd Band, B.C. (No. 147).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		100 14
Interest on invested capital.....		3 50
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	103 64	
	103 64	103 64
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		103 64

Department of Indian Affairs.

Siska Band, B.C. (No. 148)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		83 46
Interest on invested capital.....		2 02
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	86 38	
	86 38	86 38
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		86 38

Kanaka Band, B.C. (No. 149).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		102 46
Interest on invested capital.....		3 59
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	106 05	
	106 05	106 05
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		106 95

Skuppa Band, B.C. (No. 150).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		71 73
Interest on invested capital.....		2 51
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	74 24	
	74 24	74 24
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		74 24

Lytton Band, B.C. (No. 151).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		15 83
Interest on invested capital.....		0 56
To Travelling expenses, chief and headmen.....	15 60	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	79	
	16 39	16 39
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		0 79

Cook's Ferry Band, B.C. (No. 152).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		307 62
Interest on invested capital.....		10 77
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	318 39	
	318 39	318 39
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		318 39

Salmon Arm Reserve, B.C. (No. 153)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.		7 23
Interest on invested capital		0 25
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.	7 48	
	7 48	7 48
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.		7 48

Ochapowace's Band, N.W.T. (No. 154).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.		20 24
Interest on invested capital		0 71
To Massey, Harris & Co., part payment on fanning-mill	20 95	
	20 95	20 95

Samson's Band, N.W.T. (No. 155).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.		134 58
Interest on invested capital		4 71
Amount due Joshua for beef.		15 00
John Potts, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.		20 00
Saddle Back (No. 9) " " " "		17 50
John Okeman " " " "		18 00
Samson " " " "		15 00
Louis " " " "		18 00
Little Pierre " " " "		20 00
To Waterous Engine Works, for standard portable grist-mill.	139 29	
Johua, in payment for beef	15 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	108 50	
	262 79	262 79
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.		108 50

Red Pheasant's Band (No. 156).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.		25 88
Interest on invested capital		0 90
Amount retained for killing cattle.		35 00
Kenopatch, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.		52 56
Jacob Tobacco-Juice " " " "		58 50
Pechaws " " " "		33 00
Papapay " " " "		12 50
To Mahaffey & Clinkskill, for sheep for Kenopatch.	20 00	
" " refund of amount retained from Baptiste's annuity.	15 00	
J. M. Skelton, ox harness and plough for Papapay and Pechaws.	45 50	
Alex. McKenzie, for Brantford mower for J. Tobacco.	58 50	
Amount retained for killing cattle.	20 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	59 34	
	218 34	218 34
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.		59 34

Department of Indian Affairs.

Ohamil Band (No. 157)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		198 37
Interest on invested capital.....		6 94
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	205 31	
	205 31	205 31
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		205 31

Skawalook Band, B. C. (No. 158).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		179 71
Interest on invested capital.....		6 29
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	186 00	
	186 00	186 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		186 00

Union Bar Band, B. C. (No. 159).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		418 34
Interest on invested capital.....		14 64
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	432 98	
	432 98	432 98
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		432 98

Spuzzum Band, B. C. (No. 160).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		169 87
Interest on invested capital.....		5 94
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	175 81	
	175 81	175 81
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		175 81

Boston Bar Band, B. C. (No. 161).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		253 75
Interest on invested capital.....		8 88
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	262 63	
	262 63	262 63
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		262 63

Popkum Band, B. C. (No. 162).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		86 86
Interest on invested capital.....		3 04
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	89 90	
	89 90	89 90
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		89 90

Skawtits' Band, B.C. (No. 163)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$	cts.
By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		86 86
Interest on invested capital.....		3 04
To Cunningham Hardware Co., for plough and singletrees.....	26 75	
E. J. Newton, for harness.....	35 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	28 15	
	89 90	89 90
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		28 15

Little South West Reserve (No. 164).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		152 95
Interest on invested capital.....		5 36
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	158 31	
	158 31	158 31
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		158 31

Big Hole Reserve (No. 165).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		203 73
Interest on invested capital.....		7 13
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	210 86	
	210 86	210 86
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		210 86

Bob Tail's Reserve (No. 166).

By Balance on 30th June, 1893.....		135 18
Interest on invested capital.....		4 73
To Waterous Engine Works Co., for part of cost of Standard portable grist-mill.....	139 91	
	139 91	139 91

Department of Indian Affairs.

Ermine Skin's Reserve (No. 167)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		186 22
Interest on invested capital.....		6 52
Hay permits.....		20 00
Mackino, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		20 00
Roasting-in-coals do do.....		25 00
Headman do do.....		16 00
Panny Ermine Skin do do.....		20 00
Chief do do.....		20 00
Moses do do.....		17 00
John Pots do do.....		20 00
Buffalo Chips do do.....		17 00
To Waterous Engine Works Co., for part of cost of Standard portable grist-mill.....	192 74	
Panny Ermine Skin, refund of amount retained from proceeds of beef sold for purchase of cattle.....	20 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	1 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	153 80	
	367 74	367 74
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		153 80

Bridge River Reserve (No. 168).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		150 40
Interest on invested capital.....		5 26
Rents.....		160 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	9 60	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	306 06	
	315 66	315 66
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		306 06

Enoch's Reserve (No. 169).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		47 00
Interest on invested capital.....		1 65
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	48 65	
	48 65	48 65
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		48 65

Oak River Sioux (No. 170).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		70 50
Interest on invested capital.....		2 47
Fines for illegal purchase of grain.....		20 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	1 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	91 77	
	92 97	92 97
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		91 77

Stony Indians (No. 171)
In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
CAPITAL.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		535 24
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	535 24	
	535 24	535 24
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		535 24
INTEREST.		
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		121 99
Interest on invested capital.....		23 00
Simon Bigwoman, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		20 03
Jonas Two Youngmen do do.....		39 45
Bear's Paw do do.....		23 95
John Rocky Mountain do do.....		30 16
John Dixon's widow do do.....		19 98
Chiniquay do do.....		49 49
Wm. Rocky Mountain do do.....		30 42
John Dixon do do.....		20 65
Job Dixon do do.....		24 45
Sarah Two Youngmen do do.....		32 22
Amos Big Stony do do.....		30 05
Geo. Ear's widow do do.....		28 50
Job Beaver's widow do do.....		30 75
Ann Abraham do do.....		20 87
Peter Wesley do do.....		31 75
Hoshkoshnee do do.....		30 00
Otumbehigea do do.....		7 00
Mosquito do do.....		36 18
Paul Ryder do do.....		25 00
To Farm implements for Mosquito.....	36 00	
Wagon for Hoshkoshnee.....	30 00	
Balance, 30th June 1894.....	609 89	
	675 89	675 89
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		609 89

Ohiat Indians, B.C. (No. 172).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		4 70
Interest on invested capital.....		0 17
Rent.....		55 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	3 30	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	56 57	
	59 87	59 87
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		56 57

Blood Indians (No. 173).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		47 00
Interest on invested capital.....		1 65
Liquor fine.....		50 00
Amount collected from Indians on account of cost of saw-mill.....		148 00
To F. P. Conybeare, services, liquor prosecution.....	36 60	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	207 05	
	246 65	246 65
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		207 05

Department of Indian Affairs.

Islington Reserve (No. 174)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Services.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		23 50.
Interest on invested capital.....		0 83
Tc Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	24 33	
	24 33	24 33
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		24 33

Edmundston Reserve (No. 175).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		90 00
Interest on invested capital.....		3 15
To Magloire Herbert, refund of portion of fine.....	80 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	13 15	
	93 15	93 15
By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		13 15

Nanaimo River Band, B.C. (No. 176).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		90 00
Interest on invested capital.....		3 15
Rents.....		50 00
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	3 00	
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	140 15	
	143 15	143 15
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		140 15

Chuk-cha-kuak Band, B.C. (No. 177).

By Balance, 30th June, 1893.....		315 00
Interest on invested capital.....		11 02
Rent.....		15 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	0 90	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	340 12	
	341 02	341 02
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		340 12

Rolling River Band (No. 178).

By Fines, liquor, hay, &c.....		84 00
To R. H. Myers, legal services liquor prosecution.....	20 00	
J. A. Markle, expenses do.....	4 05	
Keith & Co., for seeds.....	5 00	
Massey, Harris & Co., for plough.....	25 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.....	5 04.	
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	24 91	
	84 00	84 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		24 91

Big Cove Reserve, N.B. (No. 179)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Dabit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CAPITAL.		
By Payment on land		400 00
To Isaac Fahey, refund of overpayment on land	60 00	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	40 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	300 00	
	400 00	400 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		300 00

Chippewayan Band, Onion Lake (No. 180).

By Liquor fine		25 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	23 50	
	25 00	25 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		23 50

Petequakey's Reserve (No. 181).

By Permit to cut hay		6 00
To Tinning & Hoskins, for tea and tobacco	6 00	
	6 00	6 00

Dokis Band (No. 182).

By Liquor fine		50 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	3 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	47 00	
	50 00	50 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		47 00

Piapot's Band (No. 183).

By Moiety of liquor fines		25 00
To Scott, Hamilton & Robson, legal services	25 00	
	25 00	25 00

Cowessess Band (No. 184).

By Moiety of liquor fines		9 00
Canadian Pacific Railway Company, for right of way and station grounds		38 33
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	4 37	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	42 96	
	47 33	47 33
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		42 96

Department of Indian Affairs.

Turtle Mountain Sioux (No. 185)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Salaries.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Moiety of liquor fine		25 00
To O. McConnell for seed potatoes	20 80	
Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	2 70	
	25 00	25 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		2 70

Stryen Reserve, B.C., (No. 186).

By Rent		240 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	14 40	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	225 60	
	240 00	240 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		225 60

Louis Bull's Reserve, Hobbema Agency (No. 187).

By J. Bull, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold		38 00
Paul Bull do do		25 00
Louis Bull do do		37 00
Moomas do do		25 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	125 00	
	125 00	125 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		125 00

Kakawistahaw's Reserve (No. 188).

By C. P. Railway Co. for hay destroyed by fire		20 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	1 20	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	18 80	
	20 00	20 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		18 80

Sweet Grass Band, Battleford Agency (No. 189).

By Mokosit, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold		10 00
Chief Sweet Grass do do		30 00
Coming Day do do		20 00
Little Ploughman do do		41 58
To H. Applegarth, for calves	50 00	
J. M. Skelton, for ox harness for Chief Sweet Grass	10 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894	41 58	
	101 58	101 58
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down		41 58

Little Pine's Band (No. 190)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.		Credit.
	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
By Muskua, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....			39 48
Oketowai do do			10 00
Wachastocah do do			20 00
To Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	69 48		
	69 48		69 48
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....			69 48

Moosomin's Band (No. 191).

By Abraham, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....			10 00
Towkiecks do do			10 00
Blackstar do do			30 00
Big Ear do do			20 00
Kookoos do do			30 00
To H. Applegarth, for calves for Abraham.....	10 00		
Prince Bros., wagon for Kookoos	30 00		
J. M. Skelton, implements.....	50 00		
Amount overpaid.....	10 00		
	100 00		100 00

Star Blanket Band, File Hills Agency (No. 192).

By Powaston, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....			25 00
Buffalo Bow do do			25 00
To Thos. Morrison, for cow for Buffalo Bow.....	25 00		
N. Welsh, for cow for Powaston	25 00		
	50 00		50 00

Mosquito Band, Battleford Agency (No. 193).

By Skeena Sappa, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....			39 00
Logan Sabosh do do			50 04
To Logan Sabosh, refund of amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....	25 04		
A. McKenzie, for wagon for Logan Sabosh	25 00		
J. M. Skelton, for farm implements.....	35 00		
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	4 00		
	89 04		89 04
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....			4 00

Chiniquay's Band, Sarcee Agency (No. 194)

By Jonas Twyoungmen, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....			43 46
To Balance, 30th June, 1894	43 46		
	43 46		43 46
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....			46 48

Department of Indian Affairs.

Standing Buffalo Band (No. 195)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Moiety of liquor fine.....		25 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	1 50	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	23 50	
	25 00	25 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		23 50

Keeseekowenin's Band (No. 196).

By Liquor fines.....		80 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	4 80	
Balance, 39th June, 1894.....	75 20	
	80 00	80 00
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		75 20

Thunder Child's Band (No. 197).

By Okaneese, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		25 00
Chippewayan do do.....		25 00
Wepayees do do.....		10 00
Josie do do.....		33 00
To H. Applegarth, for calves.....	10 00	
J. M. Skelton, for farm implements.....	83 00	
	93 00	93 00

Poundmaker's Band (No. 198).

By Basil Favel, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		37 50
To Mahaffey & Clinkskill, for wagon for Basil Favel.....	15 00	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	22 50	
	37 50	37 50
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		22 50

Sakimay's Band, Crooked Lake Agency (No. 199)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Fine for cutting poles.....		1 25
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund	0 12	
Balance, 30th June, 1894.....	1 13	
	1 25	1 25
By Balance, 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		1 13

Bella Coola Band, B.C. (No. 200).

By Rent.....		50 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.	3 00	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	47 00	
	50 00	50 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		47 00

Saddle Lake Band (No. 201).

By Marie Muskeg, amount retained from proceeds of beef sold.....		40 00
To Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	40 00	
	40 00	40 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		40 00

Sharphead's Reserve (No. 202).

By Hay permit.....		10 00
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.	0 60	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	9 40	
	10 00	10 00
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		9 40

Seymour Creek Indians (No. 203).

CAPITAL.		
By Timber dues.....		664 06
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.	66 40	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	597 66	
	664 06	664 06
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		597 66
INTEREST.		
By Ground rent.....		3 25
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.	0 19	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	3 06	
	3 25	3 25
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		3 06

Department of Indian Affairs.

Umpukpulquatum Indians, B.C. (No. 204)

In account with the Department of Indian Affairs.

Service.	Debit.	Credit.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
By Rent for mining privilege		663 06
To Percentage on collections carried to credit of Indian Land Management Fund.	39 78	
Balance on 30th June, 1894.....	623 28	
	663 06	663 06
By Balance on 30th June, 1894, brought down.....		623 28

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF THE

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE FORCE

1894

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1895

[No. 15—1895.] *Price 15 cents.*

North-west Mounted Police.

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, &c., &c., Governor
General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police Force for the year 1894.

Respectfully submitted,

MACKENZIE BOWELL,

President of the Privy Council.

North-west Mounted Police.

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North-west Mounted Police.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

COMMISSIONER L. W. HERCHMER

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, 1894.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER,
REGINA, 2nd January, 1895.

The Honourable

The President of the Privy Council, Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1894, together with the annual reports of the following officers, for the same period:—

Superintendent Gagnon.

“ Steele.

“ Perry, with reports of Inspectors McGibbon, Wilson, Constantine, and Routledge.

“ Deane.

“ Griesbach.

“ Moffatt.

“ Howe.

“ Cotton.

Inspector Wood, with report of Inspector Harper.

The Assistant Surgeons, and Acting Assistant Surgeons.

The Veterinary Surgeon, with reports of the Assistant Veterinary Surgeon, and Veterinary Non-Commissioned Officers attached.

PATROLS.

The system of patrols carried out during the last few years was continued; the new settlements, particularly in the Edmonton district, being well looked after. The total withdrawal of all the detachments in Manitoba, early last spring, placed sufficient men and horses at my disposal to meet new responsibilities.

The vigilance of these patrols has had a good effect, as very little serious crime has occurred in the Territories without detection, and as usual, there has been a total absence of train and highway robberies, so very prevalent during the year on the other side of the boundary line. The deterrent effect of the force in this direction has been repeatedly noticed in the public press during the year.

The most important capture made by our patrols was that of three half-breeds, near Writing-on-Stone detachment, in the Lethbridge district. These breeds were more or less implicated in the 1885 rebellion, and fled to the United States, taking up their residence, with some 40 others, in the Sweet Grass Hills, where they lived without work, killing, it is believed, a great many cattle. They were surprised in the act by Corporal Dickson, arrested and tried, but got off, as it was found by survey that the actual killing

took place just over the line, in United States territory, and it was held that they could not be extradited, as they were brought by police into Canada under arrest, and consequently were not fugitives from justice under the Act. Superintendent Deane reports fully on this matter.

INDIANS.

The behaviour of the Indians has, on the whole, been excellent during the year. The Northern Indians, although reported to have been short of provisions last spring, have been very industrious and have given no trouble whatever; still in the spring and early summer persistent rumours were afloat that an uprising was imminent; although positive that there was no truth in these reports, every precaution was taken, and, in every case, the reports were fully investigated, and it was conclusively proved that there was not the slightest foundation for the rumours. As the majority of these scares occurred near Battleford, and originated at Jack Fish Lake, about 25 miles north, it was deemed advisable to place a small permanent detachment at that place; the result has been as expected, the excitement having quite disappeared.

In some parts of the country a good deal of liquor has been obtained by Indians, and a number have been punished in consequence. The parties who supplied this liquor have, in many cases, been convicted also, but the great trouble is the fact that most of the liquor is purchased by half-breeds, who supply it to Indians, and who are very difficult to identify, as it is impossible in many cases to distinguish between them and Indians proper, many of them taking treaty, being themselves therefore Indians under the law. It can be easily imagined that a liquor dealer has a good excuse when caught in the act.

I regret to say that cattle killing has increased in Southern Alberta, and at one time twenty Bloods were on trial for this offence, and most of them were found guilty. The latest reports are to the effect that these depredations continue, and in spite of constant day and night patrols, and the employment of Indian scouts to assist in getting evidence, this practice will not decrease as long as ranche cattle are allowed to range over the reserves, without paying rent to the Indians. The Indian Department have ordered all cattle off, and we have notified owners, but it is impossible for owners and police combined to keep them entirely off, when the grass is better on the reserves.

The practice of allowing Indians fully armed to leave their reserves on the pretense of hunting, when there is nothing to hunt except wolves, which the Indians do not kill, leads to cattle killing; otherwise how can Indians exist when too far from the reserves to personally draw their rations, when they have no money to buy food. I am still of the opinion that the practice of issuing rations twice a week only is calculated to cause extravagant use of them, particularly in hot weather, and without cattle killing, must certainly lead to hunger before next ration day.

Every possible encouragement has been given the Indians to supply hay to the police, and I have no hesitation in writing that I would very much prefer in future buying all our hay from the Indians, as they save it better, stack it better, and give infinitely less trouble in delivering than the settlers, and here, at Regina, almost the only really first class hay received outside Indian contracts has been supplied to the white contractors by the Indians.

LIQUOR.

During the summer the usual patrols were kept up on the Athabasca River and its vicinity. These patrols were under Inspector Howard, and excellent work was done by the party consisting of Staff-sergeant Hetherington, one sergeant, eight constables, and two interpreters. I think very little liquor illegally passed in, but 400 gallons were allowed to proceed under permit.

Complaints have been made that liquor finds its way to Jasper House, but as most of it reaches there via British Columbia and the country between there and Edmonton being generally inside the free liquor district, I cannot see how we can prevent it, unless all the unsettled country is placed back again under the old North-west Liquor Law.

North-west Mounted Police.

HORSES.

The supply of horses suitable for the force is diminishing every year, and this year I had great difficulty in procuring those we urgently required, although, later in the season, after I had bought all I could pay for, I had an opportunity of buying some very good ones from a ranche that, earlier in the season, could or would not sell, and at a greatly reduced price.

The ranch horses are getting too large and leggy for our work, and require too long to mature. We buy at 4, and, while we must work some at that age, all must go into regular work at 5; this these large horses cannot do, and to get any continuous work out of them they should do no patrol work until 6 years old. One of our superintendents complains of the inferior lasting powers of present remounts. His district happens to be the very hardest on patrols, and the excessive use of 4 and 5 year olds necessarily occasioned, is, in my opinion, the cause of failure to stand continuous work. Many of these remounts at 4 years old are closely-built and apparently short-legged horses, standing 15 hands. At 6 years old, on police forage, they have grown to 16.1, while doing in many cases unavoidable strong work, consequently it cannot be expected that horses can last many years under such conditions.

The difficulty to overcome is not only in buying sound horses over 4, and the smallness of our appropriation, which forbids us buying more horses than we can manage with, but the well known fact that unless kept constantly in work for several years these prairie-raised horses require re-breaking every time they are caught up; this we have not time to do, and, even if we had, the risk of injuring our men, and necessarily pensioning them, would far exceed the cost of the horses annually used up by overwork when too young.

At all posts, where practicable, we are, with your approval, fencing pasture fields, and at others, establishing herds where horses, after a hard trip, can take a few days rest at grass. During the winter, when work is slack, every available horse is turned out with good result to their legs.

There has been very little disease among horses this year; glanders, prevalent in former years in some districts, having generally been stamped out. The veterinary staff under Inspector Burnett has paid close attention to their duties, and have shown great interest in the care of the horses committed to their care. We have lost several by drowning during the year when crossing the treacherous rivers in the vicinity of the mountains, and several have been lost by other accidents.

Attached is a statement of remounts purchased.

During the year forty horses were cast. I regret to say that we had great difficulty in selling these animals, and some of them are still on hand, and it would have been advisable to shoot them or give them away, as they soon eat their heads off.

About thirty remounts will be required next season, and I expect to purchase them at about \$80 each, which amount will be partially met by the sale of some forty cast horses.

As next summer the Territorial Exhibition is to be held, I would suggest that prizes of \$50 and \$25 be offered for the best geldings shown, suitable for police purposes, the police to have the option of buying them at a stated price.

RETURN of horses purchased from 1st December, 1893, to 30th November, 1894.

From whom purchased.	Place.	No.	Price.		Total.	
			\$	cts.	\$	cts.
J. Leader.....	Fort Qu'Appelle..	1	100	00	100	00
W. A. Douglas.....	Maple Creek.....	1	75	00	75	00
Eugene Hasson.....	Lethbridge.....	1	75	00	75	00
J. Davis, jr.....	do.....	2	125	00	250	00
do.....	do.....	5	100	00	500	00
W. H. Patrick.....	Macleod.....	1	115	00	115	00
do.....	do.....	1	110	00	110	00
do.....	do.....	2	100	00	200	00
W. J. Hyde.....	do.....	1	100	00	100	00
do.....	do.....	1	90	00	90	00
do.....	do.....	1	60	00	60	00
do.....	do.....	1	50	00	50	00
J. McNab.....	do.....	1	90	00	90	00
R. Patterson.....	do.....	1	75	00	75	00
G. W. Beard.....	do.....	2	100	00	200	00
H. H. Jenkins.....	do.....	1	60	00	60	00
C. Sharples.....	do.....	5	110	00	550	00
do.....	do.....	1	100	00	100	00
Leeds and Elliott.....	Leavings.....	1	100	00	100	00
N. W. Cattle Co.....	High River.....	4	90	00	360	00
High River Horse Ranche Co.....	do.....	3	100	00	300	00
do.....	do.....	1	110	00	110	00
T. Macmillan.....	Millerville.....	1	70	00	70	00
Isaac Potter.....	High River.....	1	110	00	110	00
J. Sutherland.....	Calgary.....	1	100	00	100	00
J. Barwiss.....	do.....	2	100	00	200	00
Bow River Horse Ranche.....	do.....	1	70	00	70	00
do.....	do.....	1	90	00	90	00
R. G. Robinson.....	do.....	1	100	00	100	00
J. Sullivan.....	do.....	1	100	00	100	00
do.....	do.....	1	125	00	125	00
J. Hamilton.....	do.....	9	100	00	900	00
Insp. Macpherson.....	do.....	1	80	00	80	00
A. Mowat.....	Regina.....	1	90	00	90	00
H. C. Lawson.....	do.....	6	80	00	480	00
H. J. Bartlett.....	do.....	1	55	00	55	00
F. Patills.....	Edmonton.....	1	110	00	110	00
	67 horses.....					
Bred in Force.....	1 horse.....					
Total.....	68 horses.....					\$6,350 00

North-west Mounted Police.

STATEMENT of Horses cast and sold between 1st December, 1893 and 30th Nov., 1894.

Division.	Reg. No.	Total.	Place.	Date.	Amount per horse.	Total amount.
A	1028	1	Maple Creek	1894. April 27..	\$ cts. 30 00	\$ cts. 30 00
B	593		Regina	May 17..	16 00	
B	1297		do	do 17..	25 00	
B	1379		do	do 17..	25 00	
B	1154		do	do 17..	45 00	
B	1179		do	do 17..	45 00	
B	1186		do	do 17..	25 00	
B	1253		do	do 17..	25 00	
B	1780		do	do 17..	20 00	
B	1426		do	Aug. 7..	40 00	
		9				266 00
C	752		Battleford	Mar. 10..	25 00	
C	1745		do	do 10..	25 00	
C	946		do	June 11..	25 00	
C	954		do	do 11..	25 00	
		4				100 00
D	1494		Macleod	April 30..	38 00	
D	1695		do	do 30..	24 00	
D	1700		do	do 30..	10 00	
		3				72 00
E	1461		Calgary	May 14..	50 00	
E	1476		do	do 14..	50 00	
		2				100 00
F	277		Prince Albert	July 2..	30 00	
F	463		do	do 2..	60 00	
F	746		do	do 2..	40 00	
F	951		do	Nov. 10..	30 00	
F	977		do	do 10..	40 00	
		5				200 00
G	774		Edmonton	May 8..	27 00	
G	1333		do	do 8..	35 00	
		2				62 00
H	912		Macleod	1893. June —..	50 00	
H	1682		do	1894. April 30..	17 00	
H	928		do	do 30..	12 00	
H	1591		do	do 30..	10 00	
H	1451		do	do 30..	30 00	
		5				119 00
K	930		Lethbridge	April 30..	17 00	
K	599		do	do 30..	15 00	
K	1766		do	do 30..	16 00	
		3				48 00
Depot	1811		Regina	May 17..	30 00	
do	741		do	do 17..	50 00	
do	868		do	do 17..	30 00	
do	658		do	June 22..	30 00	
do	402		do	Sept. 26..	20 00	
do	616		do	Oct. 11..	15 00	
		6				175 00
		40				1,172 00

LIST of Horses which have died or have been destroyed between 1st December, 1893, and 30th November, 1894.

Reg. No.	Division.	Age.	Date.	Cause.	Remarks.
1894.					
2008	H	7	Jan. 23	Blood poisoning.	
316	C	15	Feb. 17	Diabetes	
1633	B	10	April 12	Inflammation of bowels.	
1878	K	9	do 25	Bursting of blood vessel.	
1698	D	9	May 3	Drowned in Kootenai River.	
2067	D	4	June 28	do do	
931	D	15	July 16	Bowel complaint.	
976	Dp.	14	Sept. 18	Rupture of stomach.	
Mule, 6	A	17	Winter, '93-4	General debility.	Died while on herd.
133	Dp.	24		Destroyed on account of old age.	
1502	E	10	1892	Lost in 1892 from herd.	Not shown in reports of 1892 or 1893.
1897	E	5	1892	do do	do do

FORAGE.

There has been some reduction in the price of hay this year at most posts, except Regina and Calgary, the extreme dryness at the former place, and the disastrous prairie fires at the latter, causing the exception. The best hay was delivered by the Indians as usual, and very great anxiety was displayed by them to secure contracts.

There was a good crop of oats at Edmonton and Prince Albert, but, at the latter place, our contract rate was higher than at Regina, where oats were imported from Manitoba. The quality of oats is not improving, foul seeds and wheat being plentiful, and the filling of a contract gives us great trouble. The oats delivered at Macleod were generally grown in the vicinity. As irrigation increases, I have no doubt good oats will be raised in Southern Alberta: at present they are rather light.

The following is the average rate for hay and oats at each post:—

	Oats.	Hay.	Oats (where raised.)
	Cts.	8 cts.	
Maple Creek	48	12 00	Manitoba.
Calgary	44	10 50	Edmonton and vicinity.
Macleod	48	11 37	District.
Lethbridge	40 $\frac{3}{8}$	10 90	Manitoba.
Fort Saskatchewan	32	7 00	District.
Battleford	69 ^a	6 67	Very few in district, generally Prince Albert.
Prince Albert	39	6 67	District.
Wood Mountain	34	11 00	Manitoba and freight from Regina.
Regina	34	10 50	Manitoba.

North-west Mounted Police.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We are well supplied with saddles. All are being put in first class order for next year by our saddlers.

We continue to make all our own head collars, halters, martingales, pole straps, &c., and our harness generally is in very good repair, and only a few sets will be required to replace sets worn out by long service. While some of this old harness looks well, the leather has perished, and it is not safe to send on trips.

THE TRANSPORT.

We require at least twenty new wagons for next season's work. The only wagons that will satisfactorily stand our work in this climate are the best makes of American wagons, such as the Schuttler. A few half-spring wagons and buck-boards will be required, and I shall ask permission to buy these wherever I can get them best.

ARMS.

Our Winchesters are about the same as usual; they have been well repaired. The early issue of 200 Lee-Metford carbines will be much appreciated, as the issue of badges has raised a keen competition among all the divisions, and we managed this year to put nearly every man in the force through a course of target practice. The best shots in each division afterwards competing for the badges, and again for money prizes. The first competition was with American ammunition, the second with that manufactured by the Dominion Cartridge Company; the latter, I regret to say, was most inferior in every respect, and it would be criminal to send any force into action with such wretched cartridges.

To instance the keen competition this year among some divisions, I may mention that in one the men subscribed 2,000 rounds to enable their champion to practice, the result being that he won the badge as the best shot in the force; he, however, missed the money prize with the Dominion ammunition, it being won by a corporal who has had very great experience as a game shot.

Our Enfield revolvers are in good order, but they throw very high, owing to the cartridge being overloaded, and complaints have been made that owing to a too shallow rim the cartridge sometimes cannot be extracted without great difficulty. These revolvers are too heavy for our use.

I attach a list of the competitors in the match for the best shot in the force, and also in the Dominion Ammunition competition, with the scores made at each range. The cash for the prizes in the latter competition was furnished by the fine fund.

N. W. MOUNTED POLICE.

Return of target practice competitors by the best nine shots in the force.

Carbine practice with ammunition manufactured by the Winchester Arms Company, U. S., 90 rounds each, fired at 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500 yards, 10 rounds each range.

Reg. No.	Name and Rank.	Total Score.	Remarks.
2,883	Sinclair, K., constable	308	
1,260	Joyce, H. G., staff-sergeant	295	
2,101	Dickson, T. A., corporal	292	
789	Weeks, J. W. F., sergeant-major	277	
247	Bagley, F. A., staff-sergeant	270	
2,258	Jones, J., corporal	269	
2,289	Barron, A., constable	269	
1,239	Flintoff, J. T., sergeant-major	258	
2,632	Murray, J., constable	227	
	Total	2,465	

Carbine practice with ammunition manufactured by the Dominion Cartridge Company, 90 rounds each, fired at 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400, 450, 500 yards, 10 rounds each range.

Reg. No.	Name and Rank.	Total Score.	Remarks.
2,101	Dickson, T. A., corporal	271	Highest possible score for 9 men, 3,240. For 1 man, 360.
1,239	Flintoff, J. T., sergeant-major.....	264	
2,883	Sinclair, K., constable	260	
2,258	Jones, J., corporal.....	257	
789	Weeks, J. W. F., sergeant-major.....	255	
1,260	Joyce, H. G., staff-sergeant.....	243	
2,632	Murray, J., constable.....	235	
2,289	Barron, A., constable.....	224	
247	Bagley, and Howe, staff-sergeants.....	183	
	Total.....	2,192	

The artillery at present attached to the force consists of one brass 7-pounder at Prince Albert in good order; two brass 7-pounders at Battleford, and one M. L. 9-pounder all in good order. One M. L. 9 pounder at Regina in good order, used for drill purposes and one brass 7-pounder for salutes. Two M. L. 9-pounders at Macleod in good order and two brass mortars. Two 7-pounders at Calgary; the wheels of the latter require new spokes, and when completed will be in good order.

At all posts gun detachments are regularly drilled.

I do not consider the 9 pounders are of much use to us, as they require too many men and horses to work them, and on receipt of the new Maxim guns, about to be supplied, I would suggest that they be transferred to the militia.

BARRACKS.

The roofs of nearly all the buildings at Regina were repainted last fall, and the houses on one side of the square were also painted, partly by the police, and partly by Indian boys from the Industrial School. I hope, with your permission, to complete the job in the spring. This will be the last painting that the old portable buildings will receive, as they will be completely used up when they again require paint. The other buildings are in fair repair, with the exception of the two large barrack buildings, which are gradually settling, owing to the cellar caving in; one being kept up by props. These buildings must have stone foundations put under them next spring, or they will soon be past repair. This work is beyond police labour, and must be done by contract.

An enormous amount of work has been put on this post by police labour for repairs, which, owing to the light construction of the portable buildings, was unavoidable.

At Calgary the same conditions exist as last year; a new stable is urgently required, and inspectors' quarters are a necessity, as those officers all live in town, and discipline must be injured by such an arrangement. A small magazine is also urgently needed, as, at present, we have to utilize an old hen-house for our artillery ammunition.

At Fort Saskatchewan \$3,000.00 was allowed for a new stable, &c. This money has been most judiciously expended, and several new buildings were erected and others rebuilt, and with one more new stable, a small sick stable, and inspectors' quarters, and the painting completed, the post will be most convenient. A new hospital was built last spring; it is well arranged and comfortable, and was cheaply erected. A full report of these improvements is contained in Superintendent Griesbach's report.

At Prince Albert all the roofs were painted by our own men, and also many of the buildings themselves. A new hospital like the one at Saskatchewan is urgently required, as we had 12 men down with typhoid fever in September at one time, and had to use barrack rooms. A hospital will cost about \$1,800.00. The post, when the painting is finished, will be in good repair.

North-west Mounted Police.

At Battleford an addition was put to the inspectors' quarters, and several old buildings were pulled down and rebuilt, and the appearance of the post has been very much improved. It will be necessary next summer to rebuild the sick stable, the veterinary office and another small building, and to do some painting. The post will be then quite equal to our requirements.

At Macleod the guard room has been enlarged, the officers' quarters sided, a new magazine erected, and a great deal of painting done, all by our own men, and, in addition to repairs to buildings in post, considerable work has also been done in repairing the detachments, and a new room has been added to the post at the Porcupines. The painting required to complete should be done in the spring, and a building should be erected at Stand Off with at least six cells, as it is most inconvenient bringing Indian prisoners to Macleod until after the preliminary investigation. Superintendent Steele refers fully to this necessity in his report.

At Lethbridge two fire tanks have been built, and the buildings most requiring it were relined as they were very cold, and an addition has been put to No. 2 inspectors' quarters of one room, the house now containing 3 rooms and a kitchen. Repairs have also been made to the guard room, sergeants' mess and other buildings requiring them, and a new fence has been built round the hay corral, all with police labour. Many of the buildings require new siding, and all will require a coat of paint next summer.

At Maple Creek a new well, much needed, has been sunk, at a cost of \$260.00, and an ample flow of water obtained at 72 feet, there being nearly 60 feet in the well. A new fence was erected round the post, the work, including getting out material, being done by police labour, and the plastering has been repaired. All the buildings require tar-papering and siding next year, and the whole post requires painting very badly. A new guard room is very much required, as the present one is most inconvenient and small. A new outpost has been built at the Medicine Lodge Coulee by police labour, and Willow Creek and Bull's Head outposts have been demolished, and the best material used in constructing the new post, which answers the purpose better than the two done away with. Officers' quarters have been built at Farwell, but an addition is required to the barrack room there, as it is too small at present. At Graburn we require a new outpost, and also at East End; both these can be erected by police labour at a cost of about \$850.00, and I would strongly recommend that the material be got out during the winter while we have time.

At Wood Mountain, a most important summer post, a number of repairs and small additions were made by our own men, and next season a new wash-room, and an addition to the quartermaster's store, will be required. This work can also be done by the police.

Great improvements have been made at many of the detachments along the frontier, and if a small amount is allowed next year, they will all be very comfortable indeed.

A very large proportion of our detachments are quartered in rented buildings and private houses, and it is difficult to alter these arrangements, but it is expected that at an early date the necessity for many of these detachments will be considered past, as they are stationed in municipalities which should do their own police duties.

Regina, Calgary and Lethbridge are now supplied with most serviceable iron cots, and the comfort of the men and the appearance of the barrack rooms have been enhanced. I trust that all divisions will receive them next year.

PHYSIQUE.

Our physique is still about the same, and as we are rapidly decreasing our strength, I shall see that all the best men are retained.

DISCIPLINE.

The men have generally behaved well, but it was found expedient to dismiss a number during the year. As we are reducing the force, only the men of first class character will be retained. Drunkenness was the cause that led to the majority of the dismissals.

DRILL.

The whole force has been well drilled during the season, and every opportunity taken to keep the men up to the mark. His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to express his satisfaction, during his late visit to the Territories, at the smartness and high state of discipline evinced by all ranks.

KITS.

These are generally good. We have the usual trouble with fur coats, the dye apparently rotting the leather.

Some articles of kit have been very short this year, caused, I believe, by the system of letting yearly contracts. New contractors cut the price, and finding that they are too low, try to put in an inferior article, which has to be rejected; hence great delay. I would suggest letting contracts for three years at least.

PAY.

I still think that the question of pay should receive some further consideration. Under the amended bill of last session, 4 staff-sergeants can receive up to \$2 per diem, an increase over the old scale of 50 cents per day; but duty inspectors of short service still draw the same pay as experienced inspectors in the performance of arduous and responsible staff duties.

I would call your attention to the present system of superannuation, which operates most unfairly towards the large number of officers promoted from the ranks. These, after serving for years in the ranks, are promoted for efficiency, and at once lose all chance of their pensions under the Police Act, and are only placed under the Superannuation Act from the date of their promotion, which means practically that they must serve 10 years to get anything; they thus lose all the years of service in the ranks, and are on exactly the same footing as those who join as inspectors without previous service, at the same time as themselves. This you will allow is most unfair treatment of deserving public servants. These officers should, I think, be allowed to pay back superannuation from the date of their engagements, or at least from the date of their promotion to the rank of sergeant.

RATIONS.

The quality of the rations has generally been very good indeed. The tea is very satisfactory as long as we are supplied with compressed, but the loose tea purchased in the country is both expensive and poor in quality in comparison.

The butter ration introduced last winter has proved a very great boon to all ranks, and has very much increased our comfort.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The quantity of fuel used still continues large, but when the poor buildings and the extreme cold are considered, I do not think there is any waste, and coal is a little cheaper than last year. Wood is burned at Fort Saskatchewan, Battleford, Prince Albert and Wood Mountain, and at many of the outposts, and is cheaper than coal at the present prices.

The coal oil supplied is not as good as it should be. Electric light is now used at Lethbridge, Calgary and Prince Albert, and, while the light is good, and much more convenient than coal oil, and minimizes the danger of fire, the use of metres is not satisfactory, and I think, in spite of the closest attention, we pay during some months a great deal more for light than we should, on account of the metres not being reliable. The cost of lighting is certainly more than when using only coal oil.

North-west Mounted Police.

CANTEENS.

We now have canteens at all posts except Prince Albert, and I hope to see one established there as soon as we can get a hospital, the erection of which will enable us to use the present barrack room hospital as a canteen.

These institutions add greatly to the comfort of the men, tend to sobriety, and generally keep them out of mischief. All the profits go back to the men, and necessaries are sold at the lowest possible cost.

No wines or spirits are sold in these canteens.

PRISONS.

Our guard-rooms are still very economically used as jails; some of them, however, are too small for the work, and, at Calgary, I think a jail is urgently required as we sometimes have 30 prisoners confined in 16 cells.

At Regina there is a common jail, and there has been a jail building at Prince Albert for some years, but it has never been taken over by the Department of Justice, and is said to be unsuited for the work; this causes our small guard-room at that post to be very much crowded, and last autumn malignant typhoid fever broke out in it, four prisoners being attacked, one of whom died. The epidemic spread to the barrack-rooms, and at one time we had 12 patients dangerously ill.

The guard-room at Macleod, in consequence of the great number of civilian prisoners, has lately been very much enlarged, and now has a ward for females.

The large population settling in the Edmonton district has greatly increased the number of prisoners, and our guard-room is frequently very much over crowded. A jail at Calgary would take all the extra prisoners from Macleod, Calgary and Edmonton, when our guard-rooms at these places were crowded.

Prisoners committed to police guard-rooms are kept hard at work, and are subject to very strict discipline.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads all over the country are generally good, except in continuous wet weather; a good many are now being graded which will greatly improve them, and at the same time serve as fire breaks.

While many of the old trails have been surveyed and declared public highways, there is still a great deal of inconvenience caused by settlers closing roads that run across their farms.

A good many bridges have been constructed; the sites are well chosen and the bridges are substantially built, but some of those erected in South Alberta are reported to be poorly constructed, one of them being positively dangerous, although new; this is the bridge over the St. Mary's, at the mouth of Lee's Creek. A great deal of travel both local and from United States, would use this bridge, but it is so dangerous, and so badly located, that it is useless, and several people have been drowned. A bridge is badly needed over the Kootenai at Stand Off: parties are sometimes detained for several days in consequence of high water, and the current is so rapid that crossing is dangerous, even at a medium stage of water. A bridge is very badly required at Edmonton, where, owing to ice, the ferry cannot run for some time in the spring and fall, and great inconvenience is caused to the public in consequence.

FIRE PROTECTION.

At Lethbridge we have lately built two fire tanks, and connected with the town system; this gives us all the protection derived from a first class steam fire engine and the town brigade, in addition to our own appliances.

At Regina we have a steam fire pump and hand engine, and a number of babcocks, and in every barrack-room, guard-room, &c., there are fire pails kept full of water; and at Macleod, Maple Creek, Prince Albert, Battleford and Fort Saskatchewan we have hand engines, suitable tanks, babcocks and fire pails.

The introduction of electric light will greatly reduce the chance of fire.

EQUIPMENT.

We use comparatively very few tents, as the erection of permanent outposts does away with the necessity. Horse blankets are only used on patrols, and we are fairly well supplied with wagon covers, &c.

Our cooking utensils, general hardware, tinware, &c., are all made of the best material, and equal to sealed patterns.

We continue to make all our cartridge belts, holsters, waist-belts, &c., and while the articles made are very much more serviceable than those supplied under contract, they cost less, and afford work to the saddlers in winter.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

The completion of the telephone line between Lethbridge and St. Mary's, via the Mormon settlement, is a great convenience, and at all places practicable we utilize telephones to save horse flesh, and I hope this year to see many more in use.

The line of the old Rocky Mountain telegraph line between Walsh and the boundary and the Northern Pacific Railway having completed its object, viz., to get a grant of land in the United States for some American company, has been allowed to fall down, and is now most dangerous, and should be removed.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the extremely dry summer, prairie grass would burn this year in July, and several disastrous fires took place before we could get out fire patrols. Although the Ordinance provides for severe and deterrent fines, the local justices of the peace will not enforce them.

The worst feature in these fires is the great apathy shown by most of the settlers in their own defence, as, unless a fire is actually at their own door, they will not generally turn out to help their neighbours until they are made to do so by the police; but the moment the glare of a fire appears on the horizon, no matter if 40 miles away, every possible means is taken to force the police to send out patrols to put it out, and last season we were put to great expense in this matter, and generally on false alarms. In the case of those fires that did occur, the settlers, if ordered out by the municipal council in time, could in every case have easily put them out themselves, and generally before damage was done. Waiting for the police, in spite of our exertions, often means, owing to the distance, great damage before we can take hold.

The extra cost of fire patrols this year in Assiniboia has been large; this is occasioned by having to board men and horses at farm houses during the dangerous seasons.

If the settlers were made to put their statute labour on ploughing the road allowances there would be little danger of large fires, as no matter how bad a fire is, a few energetic men can stop it at a graded road. A grading machine can now be got for about \$700.00, and those municipalities supplied with one have no disastrous fires in the townships where used.

Owing to the bad crops in Regina and Moose Jaw districts it was found necessary to give some Government assistance in the shape of public works; this money was wisely spent in grading roads, which, for some years, will keep down fires.

In connection with prairie fires, it is proper here to give credit to the settlers in the sparsely populated ranching districts; they turn out well, and work well, and there is no comparison between their work and that of the residents in thickly settled districts, who generally look to the police for manual help, or hope for a rain to put them out.

Hundreds of settlers put up large stacks of hay and leave them on the prairie without any fire-break whatever, and in one district a police patrol *en route* to a mythical fire, which was positively stated to be devastating a settlement, passed 40 stacks in one morning, so unprotected; and many of the settlers have not even fire-breaks round their houses and buildings.

North-west Mounted Police.

The reduction in the force now going on will render it impossible in future for the police to look after prairie fires in the well-settled districts. The majority of the fires last year were caused by carelessness, a considerable number by locomotives, although the railways are very careful as a rule, while several of the most disastrous were undoubtedly caused by lightning.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

We have not been called upon during the year for any assistance to railroads.

RANCHES.

The cattle ranchers have done remarkably well during the year, and, while the price paid for steers has fallen, there has been a large number for sale, for which cash was received on the ranches. A few took their cattle east, and some to England, but I doubt if they realized more than they were offered at home. Most of the cattle were bought by Gordon & Ironsides, and their enterprise and fair dealing deserves success. This firm sent two consignments of prairie sheep to England; the first lot was very profitable, but the second, and largest, was a failure, as the latter were generally purchased from ranches that were infected with scab the year before, which again broke out on board ship. This will be a blow to the sheep interest, already suffering from a depressed market, caused by the prevalence of scab in former years, and the low price of wool.

I regret to report that horse breeding is not a prosperous industry at present. The low price of common horses in the east, caused by the introduction of electric cars, has affected the market in the west, and low bred common horses are practically almost unsaleable; as a very large proportion of the horses come under that class it cannot be expected that horse ranches will pay. All the ranches would be better off ultimately if they killed off their bad mares, which amount to considerably more than half their stock, and paid more attention, first to breeding the remainder, and then to raising and breaking their colts, a large percentage of the best being blemished in breaking. Some of the ranches produce splendid horses, fit for any work, but the very large proportion of poor horses raised on all ranches does away with the profit.

There was a good calf crop last spring, and cattle have gone into winter in splendid order. The only loss has been by timber wolves, which are increasing rapidly, and, in some cases, have seriously crippled small ranche owners. It is difficult to kill these destroyers, but if gone into thoroughly by competent hunters, would be found very lucrative, as there is a bounty of \$5.00 per head, and the head, if a good one, is worth another \$5, while the skin in winter is worth \$2.50. One man has already killed 50 this season. These wolves were very plentiful in the buffalo days; as the buffalo disappeared they were vigorously hunted by half-breeds, and for 8 or 10 years almost disappeared from the plains, frequenting the foot hills only, and in greatly reduced numbers. On cattle taking the place of the buffalo they gradually came out on to the plains, and not being numerous, they afforded good sport when run with stag hounds. No serious attempt was made to kill them off, the result being the present heavy loss of stock; the wolves killing even 3-year old steers, and in some cases hunting in packs of a dozen or more. They are particularly destructive to foals.

There has been a good deal of cattle-killing by Indians, as reported under that head.

Ducks were very scarce last season, but geese were plentiful in many districts. Prairie chickens and partridge were plentiful in most sections, but in some places the former are reported to be diseased. Rabbits are still plentiful, but will now decrease for several years. Elk are getting very scarce indeed, but black-tailed deer are still in certain sections very plentiful. Moose and bear are still numerous in the north, and a few wood buffalo still range in the Upper Athabasca country. They will be protected by the Game Act, assented to 23rd July, 1894, but this Act does not come into effect until 1st January, 1896. By placing the date on January, 1896, it practically means that buffalo will be shot until April, 1896, as all skins brought

from the north in the summer of 1896 will be stated to have been procured prior to 1st January, and as, owing to distance, it is impossible to verify these statements, the law will practically be a dead letter for two more hunting seasons, which period will, in the opinion of those best qualified to judge, entirely wipe out the buffalo. Even if there are any stragglers left, to make this Act operative all members of the mounted police should be made ex-officio game guardians under the Act, and it should be clearly defined that parties bringing hides, heads, &c., into the organized portions of the North-west Territory, are amenable to the Act. At present I infer from the Act that any man can kill all the buffalo he likes, provided he can escape the notice of the game guardians appointed in the unorganized territories, which will be a very easy matter, and bring the hides and heads into Northern Alberta with impunity. It is practically impossible to prevent the actual killing unless the transport of the hides and heads through the organized portions of the territory is prohibited, as the hunters will kill as long as they can sell the hides and heads for the present enormous prices, those of a good specimen being worth at least \$150.

TREES.

We are still planting trees, and last year most successfully; those at Regina having done remarkably well despite the dry summer. A number of holes were prepared in the fall, ready for planting next spring.

SETTLERS.

Edmonton district has received a number of new settlers, some 4,000 having gone in; the majority came from the United States, and many of them drove all the way from Nebraska; they brought a good many horses, but very few cattle, and were able to purchase all they wanted at fair rates in the district. From inquiries I find that it would be a gain to the settlers if they were not permitted to bring in cattle, as they lose the use of them for 90 days, when they most require the milk on their arrival; and the cost of bringing them in, added to the price they could get for them in the places they left, would pay for better cattle here. All are very much pleased with their new homes. A few discontented settlers drove in and at once drove out of the country again. On inquiry, I found that these were people who had done poorly already in several States.

The Mormons are increasing, and are very industrious. No matter how destitute on arrival we never hear any complaints, as their own people look after them. They are doing considerable irrigation, and are advancing rapidly, and are, in many ways, a great help to the district, and give no trouble to the police.

GENERAL.

During the year all ranks have endeavoured to carry out the duties entrusted to them, and I have been strongly supported by Assistant Commissioner McIllree, and by the officers generally, in my efforts to have the work done efficiently, and, at the same time, economically. The reduction in the force, now in progress, to 750 rank and file, will necessitate, during next year, the very closest attention to business of all ranks, and I hope, with your support, to be able to accomplish, with the reduced force, all the duties we may be called upon to perform. To carry this out, however, only the very best members of all ranks must be retained.

RECRUITS.

A good many excellent recruits were engaged early in the year, but, owing to the reduction taking place, we are not now engaging any new men; in fact, only the best of the men whose time expires are being re-engaged.

With our reduced strength, it behooves all ranks to attend closely to duty, otherwise we shall be unable to properly police the enormous territory entrusted to us.

QUARANTINE.

Early last spring we were relieved of all duties in Manitoba, quarantine among the others. Our quarantine district now extends from the Manitoba boundary to the

North-west Mounted Police.

Rockies, and our most easterly station is near Estevan, where we have, as described last year, a very complete station; 181 cattle were received during the summer, and on completion of their 90 days were sent on to their owners. Splenic fever broke out among one lot that arrived in very poor condition, and several died. A number of these cattle were tested for tuberculosis, and those that exhibited any reaction were held back, and are now being re-examined.

The following are the other stations with the number of cattle received at each:—

Wood Mountain.....	30
Maple Creek.....	256
Lethbridge.....	58
Macleod.....	3,043

DEATHS.

The death of Superintendent Jarvis, which occurred on the 26th of November last, was a very great loss to the force. He was one of our best officers, and had great experience as an engineer before joining in 1886, and commanded a battery during the 1885 rebellion. His popularity was great, not only among his own men, and in the force generally, but with all the civilians he came in contact with.

Reg. No. 2390, Constable G. A. Penelton, was accidentally killed at Fort Saskatchewan on the 31st March, by the caving in of a cellar.

An outbreak of typhoid fever carried off Reg. No. 2878, Constable S. D. McIntosh, at Prince Albert, and Reg. No. 2477, Constable N. McIntosh, also died of the same disease at Maple Creek, being the only man attacked there.

Reg. No. 2365, Constable Moran, was taken ill at Duck Lake and died of inflammation of the lungs in the hospital at Prince Albert.

Reg. No. 1483, Constable Burke, who had been ill for some time, died of Bright's disease after an operation at Banff.

With these exceptions, the health of the force has been excellent.

ALTERATIONS in strength of the force by General Orders from 1st December, 1893, to 30th November, 1894.

	No.
<i>Men.</i>	
Engaged.....	130
Re-engaged without actually leaving.....	152
do after having actually left.....	28
Rejoined from desertion.....	4
Discharge by purchase.....	37
do as invalids.....	8
do time expired.....	44
do as unfit for the service.....	4
Deserted.....	14
Dismissed.....	36
Died.....	5
<i>Horses.</i>	
Remounts.....	68
Cast and sold.....	40
Died.....	9
Destroyed.....	1
Lost.....	2

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. W. HERCHMER,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT SÉVÈRE GAGNON,
COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION, 1894.

REGINA, 31st December, 1894.

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward my annual report for the year ended 30th November last.

The duties performed by men and horses of Depot division have been under the supervision of the officer commanding "B" division and the Regina district, and will be reported by him.

Recruits drill under the Acting Adjutant, Inspector Belcher, and a staff of instructors have been kept up daily during the year. Lectures on police duties and management of horses have been given once a week. The discipline of the post has been kept rigidly and the conduct of the men has been generally good.

The regular course of musketry instruction has been gone through this year, and 125 men fired their 90 rounds of Winchester and 54 of pistol ammunition, with fair results ; this has been specially reported and at the proper time.

As in former years, a rifle club was formed, and valuable prizes distributed to the winners.

The saddlery and harness in use are in good repair and the transport in fair order. The few remounts purchased during the year have been found adapted for the service. The strength of the division on the 30th November last was as follows :—

Officers.....	13
Non-commissioned officers and constables.....	185
Special constables.....	9
Interpreter and guide.....	1.
Horses.....	102

The alterations in the division during the year have been as follows :—

	GAIN.		
	Officers.	N.-C. Officers. and constables.	Specials.
Engaged or joined.....	2	130	20
Re-engaged.....		13	
By transfer (Asst.-Surgeon Ayles).....	1	46	
From desertion.....		4	
Re-engaged without actually leaving the force.....			17

	LOSS.		
	Officers.	N.-C. Officers. and constables.	Specials.
Transferred.....	2	149	2
Expiration of term.....		4	
Purchase.....		9	
Invalided.....		6	
Dismissed.....		13	18
Deserted.....			8

North-west Mounted Police.

HORSES.

Gain.

By purchase 12 and by transfer 10

LOSS.

Transferred from 7
Cast and sold 6
Dead 1
Destroyed 1

I beg to attach a statement of cases tried or sent for trial by me during the year and showing results.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

SEV. GAGNON,
Supt. Comd. Depot.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT S. B. STEELE, COMMANDING
MACLEOD DISTRICT, 1894.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, DISTRICT OFFICE,
FORT MACLEOD, N.W.T., 30th November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the year 1894.

I also inclose the reports of Assistant Surgeon Haultain and Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, together with the mileage returns of both "D" and "H" divisions (not printed), and a record of the criminal cases disposed of during the same period.

During the past season everything has gone on with almost monotonous regularity. There has, I regret to say, been a slight increase in crime, as will be noticed by the inclosed classification, which shows a total of 241 cases disposed of against 190 of the year 1893. Still, on the whole the district has been orderly, and to properly appreciate this, one should take into consideration all the influences that usually bear against law and order and which are found in their most developed state in western frontier settlements. In spite of these drawbacks, it is a fact that there is no place in the Dominion where life and property are more respected than in the North-west Territories.

The prospect for settlers in the North-west Territories of Canada would, without the protection of the mounted police, be far from pleasant.

In the American press we constantly read of "railway trains being stopped and robbed," "stage coaches being held up," etc. Take for instance the depredations committed by the "Cook gang," and compare that with the total absence of such crime in Canada. Yet there are persons who go so far as to advocate that the entire force be disbanded.

With the North-west Mounted Police in the country a settler may go away from home on a trip of fifty or sixty miles and leave his wife and family in perfect safety and security, but one can imagine what his anguish of mind would be if he was obliged to leave home, knowing that his wife would have to depend upon her own efforts alone to protect herself from Indians, tramps or outlaws who might feel disposed to raid the ranche.

People in eastern Canada who have never lived upon the prairie, and who have not visited the North-west Territories, can form no idea of the work the police do, and cannot understand the necessity of police protection, but our American neighbours do, undoubtedly, see the advantage of it, and have expressed the regret that they have not a similar force on their side of the boundary.

The policy of establishing the means of obtaining law and order, before settlement, has been most beneficial to the country at large, and makes "vigilant committees," "white caps" and "lynching gangs" impossible. By such committees gross injustices have, and always will be perpetrated, and many innocent persons shot and hanged.

"Macleod" being now an incorporated town, has greatly improved during the past season. The streets have been cleaned, the roads levelled and the hills graded, etc. The population is slowly increasing, and several dwelling-houses and stores have been built.

The new town of Macleod, which is situated on the north side Old Man's River, and is known as "Macleod West" has not improved during the year, in fact it appears to be at a "stand still," particularly since the hotel was destroyed by fire.

The Mormon settlement at Cardstone, on Lee's Creek, has increased greatly during the past season, both in population and prosperity.

Pincher Creek is flourishing, and several new buildings have been erected during the past year.

North-west Mounted Police.

I have given the Indian Department every assistance, with favourable results.

The United States Indian Department, through their agent, Captain Cook, on the Blackfeet Indian reserve, have rendered us valuable assistance in the apprehension of criminals, recovery of lost stock, etc.

Both the "Blood" and "Piegan" Indians held the usual sun dance last summer. It seems, however, that the festival has now almost entirely ceased to have any significance to the Indians, except, perhaps, to some of the old people. Less interest is manifested by them each year in the event. Mr. Wilson did his best to discourage it, and was, of course, supported in his action by all ranks of the force, with beneficial results.

During the past year I have been greatly assisted in every respect by Superintendent Macdonell, my second in command, who also commands "H" division.

Inspector Sanders was in command of "D" division from 1st July, 1891, until 2nd February, 1894, when he was relieved by Superintendent Norman. During the period he held command Inspector Sanders did his utmost to promote the welfare and efficiency of the division.

The officers of the command are kept very busy; all are magistrates, with the exception of one, and what with drills, boards, inspections, and their magisterial duties, they have very little leisure. I may add that all the duties have been satisfactorily performed. Since September, Inspector Sanders has performed the duty of Collector of Customs at Macleod, and Inspector Hopkins has acted in the same capacity at St. Mary's.

ACCIDENTS.

During the past year several accidental fires have occurred in this district, which in most cases was owing to carelessness on the part of the persons in charge of the buildings destroyed.

On the 27th December, 1893, a fire broke out in the ranche of one Adams, who resides on the St. Mary's River; his stables were completely destroyed, but, fortunately for the owner, the stock was saved. The fire is supposed to have been caused by some person smoking in the stable.

At 10.30 p.m. of the 5th March, two alarms were sounded for fires in town. Our men turned out, and the fires were extinguished without any serious damage being done. The first of these was in a stable owned by one Allen, and it, together with a quantity of hay, was destroyed. The second fire was in an unoccupied house owned by one Rondeau; the damage in this case was very slight. Both fires had been ignited from the outside of the buildings, and, it is thought, were the work of an incendiary. Considerable alarm was felt at this time, and I strengthened the town detachment by two men, in order to enable a more effective patrol to be kept up at night, as soon as the excitement abated I took them off again.

The fire alarm was sounded at 10.40 a. m. on the 1st March for a fire in town, cause unknown, in the stable in rear of a house occupied by Mr. McFarquhar. All available men turned out, and by their efforts it was confined to the original building.

Our fire engine has proved of great service to the town, and there is no doubt had it not been for the valuable assistance rendered by all ranks when fires occurred, the damage to property would have been very serious. On all occasions our men worked cheerfully and well.

At 1.15 p.m. on the 22nd June a fire broke out in the Canadian Pacific Company's hotel in the new town of Macleod. A party of our men, under Inspector Casey, was sent over, and they succeeded in saving the outbuildings in connection with the hotel, and the store occupied by Messrs. Hinton Bros. The main building was burned to the ground; nearly all the furniture was saved. The fire started in the attic; cause unknown.

An alarm of fire was sounded at 12.30 p.m. on Sunday, the 5th August, for a fire at the Maclaren saw-mill. The fire engine with all available men turned out and rendered assistance. The main building was burned to the ground, but the other buildings, such as the mess-room, manager's quarters, stables, etc., were saved. The

cause is not known, and in consequence of the mill being idle on Sunday, the fire had gained considerable headway before it was discovered.

On the 3rd October it was discovered that the house occupied by Mr. A. C. Hare, situated on the north bank of the Old Man's River, opposite the town of Macleod, was on fire. A party from the post was sent over and extinguished it before any serious damage was done. It is not known how the fire started.

On the 24th October, during the absence of the family, the house occupied by Mr. Shead, a rancher residing on the north side of the Old Man's River, was burned to the ground. Our men gave what assistance they could. This fire is supposed to have been caused from a defective chimney or stovepipe.

On the 28th October a fire broke out in Mr. Murphy's house at Pincher Creek. Our detachment at that place turned out and extinguished it. Very little damage was done.

Among members of the command the undermentioned accidents have taken place during the past year :—

On the 22nd of January Reg. No. 322, Sergeant Cotter, while on patrol, attempted to dismount and his lanyard caught over the horn of the saddle; he was suspended thereby and could not secure his former position in the saddle, nor could he reach the ground. His horse, which, being young and nervous, began "bucking" and "rearing;" fortunately for the sergeant his lanyard gave way, otherwise the result might have been serious.

On the 6th February Reg. No. 2524, Constable Ouimet, while attempting to get into a wagon, slipped and fractured his leg.

On the 6th April Reg. No. 2209, Corporal Stewart, was taken into hospital suffering from a fracture of the right shoulder and a rib, caused by his horse having fallen with him, and Reg. No. 589, Constable Cudlip, was also taken into hospital at the same time, suffering from a fracture of the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side, caused by his horse having thrown and kicked him.

On the 8th May Reg. No. 2722, Constable Merson, while driving a team down Spicer's Hill, met with an accident; the buckboard overturning threw him out, and he sustained several bruises, but no bones were broken.

On the 27th June Reg. No. 949, Constable Cook, while acting as off man to a teamster, was thrown out of a wagon, and received injuries to the right leg, left shoulder and side.

On the 14th July Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, while crossing the St. Mary's River in a buckboard, was upset; the horses and buckboard were saved, and the occupants escaped without injury, but the luggage was swept away; the greater portion of it has since been recovered. Constable Conway, teamster, showed great presence of mind, or the horses would have been drowned.

On the 6th August, while travelling between St. Mary's and Cardstone, the king-bolt of the buckboard driven by Inspector Hopkins and Constable Guernsey dropped out; the horses ran away, overturning the vehicle, and both occupants were thrown out, sustaining several bruises and flesh wounds, but no serious injury.

On the 24th October Reg. No. 2949, Constable Jenkins, while driving a team out of the coal shed, got his shoulders caught under the arch of the doorway, and his body was forced backward against the seat of the wagon, which fortunately broke off. He was taken to the hospital, and it was some time before he rallied from the shock. There was a loss of power near the bladder for four days, and inability to move in bed. He has, however, recovered, and it is not thought there will be any serious after results.

On the 5th November Reg. No. 2544, Constable Benson, while at practice at the rifle range, had his face badly scorched by powder, caused through the explosion of a cartridge; the ammunition was of American manufacture.

On the 30th April last a report reached here to the effect that a rancher residing at Boundary Creek, named Olsen, was dying from the effects of poison. A party was sent out to make inquiries, and, on their arrival at Olsen's, found that gentleman in excellent health.

North-west Mounted Police.

During high water last summer several deaths from drowning occurred, the first of which was on the 21st of May, and was caused by the capsizing of a boat. The deceased was named Watson, and was a young Englishman who had arrived in this country only a short time before. He was employed on the log drive; on the day in question he and a companion named Mills were proceeding down the river in a boat, and it was swamped. Mills caught hold of the boat, which had turned keel upward, while Watson tried to swim ashore. Watson succeeded in reaching shallow water, and the other members of the drive, who were on the shore, saw him wading, and, thinking that he was safe, gave all their attention to Mills, whom they succeeded in bringing to shore safely. When they again looked for Watson they could not find him, and it is thought that he must have been seized with cramps, and so drowned. The parents of the deceased, who reside in Macleod, were notified, and his effects were handed over to them. The body was recovered on the 14th June, an inquest held, and a verdict of "found drowned" returned. The remains were then brought into Fort Macleod and interred.

On the 4th June one William Barker, of Lethbridge, was drowned while attempting to ford the north fork of the Old Man's River. His body was recovered on the 26th of October, and interred at Macleod.

On the 17th of June an employee of the Waldron ranch, named Saul Blackburne, was drowned at Legraundeur's Crossing on the Old Man's River. He and a man named Miller were driving cattle over the river, when his horse suddenly rolled over, and was drowned. Blackburne swam a little distance down stream, but was drowned before his companions could render him any assistance. The body was recovered on the 19th July by two Piegan Indian women at a point five miles below where the accident happened. The remains were brought to Macleod, and interred in the Protestant cemetery, the Rev. Mr. Adamson officiating. A monument was erected to the memory of deceased by the employees of the Waldron Ranch Company.

On the 6th July a man named Walter Ramage, reported inwards at St. Mary's; he had originally come from Owen Sound, but had for some time past been residing at Depuyer, Montana, and was then on his way to Edmonton with a view to settling at that point. He drove a bay mare, branded on left hip, and a two-wheeled cart. On the following day he attempted to ford the Kootenai River at a point where the water was thirteen feet deep, and was drowned. The carcass of the horse, the cart, harness, one cowskin robe lined with blanket, one pillow, one tweed hat and one saucepan were found in the river on the following day. The body of the deceased was recovered on the 15th July and was interred on the North-west Mounted Police reserve at Stand Off; the Church of England funeral service was read, the Rev. F. Swainson, of St. Paul's mission, on the Blood Indian reserve officiating. A brother of deceased arrived here on the 28th July and had the remains exhumed, brought into Macleod and reinterred in the Protestant cemetery.

ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, ARTILLERY AND AMMUNITION.

The arms are inspected frequently and all that require repairing are sent to Regina for that purpose.

Both divisions are well supplied with cartridge belts, holsters, bandoleers and carbine buckets.

Our artillery branch consists of the two 9-pounder M. L. R. guns, and two bronze mortars which are in serviceable condition.

The ammunition was inspected by Inspector Sanders before it was removed to the new magazine last summer.

Permanent gun detachments have been detailed under that officer (who is well qualified in the artillery branch), which consist of one non-commissioned officer, eight gunners and three drivers from each division, and in order to avoid constant change in the detachments, they have been detailed from the "staff."

The guns are now kept in the transport shed, a portion of which has been reserved for that purpose. They have been thoroughly overhauled during the past summer.

The artillery ammunition was inspected and placed in the new magazine; it is under the charge of Inspector Sanders, assisted by Constable Smith, a well qualified man, as district gunner, and who cares for all artillery stores and ammunition.

The general equipment is good.

With regard to the revolver ammunition, I think it could be improved by widening the rim; this rim in some cases is too shallow, the result being that the shell sinks into the chamber, and does not catch in the extractor, thus rendering the weapon useless for the time being. Several cases of this sort were experienced during our annual target practice.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The money for the treaty payments for the Blood and Piegan Indians arrived here on the 31st October, via Calgary. The money for the Bloods was sent out under the charge of Inspector Jarvis, and that for the Piegans under charge of Inspector Olivier, those officers remaining on the reservations until all payments had been made.

Transport was placed at the service of Inspector of Indian Agencies Wadsworth, who arrived here on 12th July.

Every assistance in our power has been given the Customs Department, and when our patrols meet, or hear of any one travelling on the prairie whom they know should report at the customs house, such travellers are invariably brought to the nearest customs officer, accompanied by one of our men. Several such cases have occurred this summer, when persons have been met with coming through the Crow's Nest Pass. Transport was placed at the disposal of Captain Young, Inspector of Customs, and of Mr. Thompson, Department of Interior.

As is reported under its proper heading, the whole of the quarantine duty has been performed by our men for the Department of Agriculture.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

During the past season all the buildings, and in fact all matters in connection with public works, as far as this district is concerned, have been under the supervision of Reg. No. 626, Sergeant Birtles, of "H" division.

I would recommend that an addition be made to the sergeants' mess. The present ante-room is too small, and is inconveniently situated; it opens into the barrack square. The sergeant-major's office can only be reached by passing through the ante-room, and the fact of men constantly passing through to speak to him adds to the discomfort and lack of privacy of members of the mess.

I would also ask your authority to erect a building at Stand Off, 24 x 17 feet, which would contain six cells, 5 x 6 feet 6 inches each and an ante-room 11 x 17, the estimate cost of which is \$350.00. We often have from 12 to 15 prisoners at Stand Off at one time, and in many cases it would be far more convenient to hold the preliminary investigation there. It is absolutely necessary that some such place should be provided to keep prisoners in, and at present there is none, except in the room with the detachment men. I hope therefore that you will authorize this expenditure.

The following repairs have been made during the past year at district headquarters:—

Commanding Officer's Quarters.

Building sided, new fence erected, inside of quarters kalsomined.

Superintendent Macdonell's Quarters.

Building sided, outside kitchen erected, west half of roof shingled and painted, fence erected, inside of quarters kalsomined.

Officers' Mess.

Building sided, doors repaired, partition dining room [repaired and painted and partition removed, lower rooms kalsomined, fence erected.

Sick Stable

Has been mudded and whitewashed and mangers repaired.

North-west Mounted Police.

Tinsmiths' and Saddlers' Shop.

Partitions repaired and new benches made.

Hospital.

Siding repaired.

Sergeant-Major's Quarters.

New porch built.

Bake House.

Oven rebuilt and made higher.

Carpenters' Shop.

Foundation of brick built for the stove to stand on.

Coal Shed

Has been whitewashed and the flooring repaired.

Latrines.

New flooring made.

One hundred and fifty new posts have been put in the barrack fence to replace rotten ones. New posts have been added to the front gate. The posts and top rails of the fence have been painted. Eight new window sashes were made and put in different buildings during the past year. The sidewalk in barracks has been repaired from time to time when necessary. Good substantial coal boxes have been made for all quarters.

The following repairs have been made at the detachments :—

Stand Off.

The well has been recribbed.

Kootenai.

A new window put in.

Inspector Casey's Quarters.

Building sided, kitchen ceiled, and fence repaired, new porch built.

Inspector Sander's Quarters.

Building sided.

Sergeant's Mess.

New fence, new porch, fence repaired.

"D" and "H" Division Blocks.

New floor throughout.

Transport Shed.

An engine house for the fire engine has been added to the east end of the shed.

"D" and "H" Division Stables.

Doors, floorings, and mangers repaired, new bales put in, roof shingled.

"D" Division Office.

A new window has been put in, a portion partitioned off, which is used to store casualty store property in ; new porch built, and steps repaired.

Quartermaster's Store.

A portion has been partitioned off, which is used for keeping paints and oils in; new shelves and drawers have been made in that portion where the Form 30 articles are kept; bins are being built to hold oats.

Magazine.

A new fire-proof brick magazine has been built during the summer, and all ammunition removed into it. The old magazine was pulled down, and the excavation filled in with earth. All the lumber that was in the old magazine has been used to repair sidewalks.

Guard Room.

An additional wing has been built, containing eight cells and a bath and store room. This addition enables me to keep male and female prisoners entirely separate.

Ice House.

Has been mudded and whitewashed.

BIG BEND.

A coal shed has been built.

ST. MARY'S.

A porch has been built, and a fence erected enclosing 80 acres. At this detachment the mouth of the well has been reduced in circumference in the hope that it will prevent the water from freezing. The hay corral was also rebuilt.

KIPP.

Fence built for pasture field.

PORCUPINES.

An additional room, 18 x 20, has been built.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

In consequence of a report that the water in the well at Boundary Creek was unfit for use, I directed the members of that detachment to sink another. This was done at a point 75 yards back of the detachment buildings. Water was reached at a depth of 15 feet, and the supply is ample.

Barrack Furniture.

The barrack furniture at district headquarters and outposts, which was made by carpenters of the force, is in a serviceable condition.

No iron bed cots have yet been received, except those for the hospital. These are reported as giving satisfaction.

Canteen.

The canteen has continued this year to give entire satisfaction. Experience has enabled the committee to add a large assortment of goods to their stock, the result being that at the present time there are very few occasions when all lines of groceries or other household requisites are not constantly on hand. The prices are placed as near as possible to the actual cost, which naturally proves a great boon to the purchaser. The supply of beer for the past year has been purchased from the Calgary brewery and Dawes & Company. I am happy to state that, although all members of the command are permitted to purchase beer, under certain restrictions, there has not been a single instance of drunkenness from that cause. The sale of beer during the past year is decidedly smaller than that of the year before; many of the men who were the most regular consumers having obtained a mastery over themselves in that respect.

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As usual, a portion of the profits of the canteen have been devoted to the comfort of the men. Three large refrigerators have been presented to the messes, but are, of course, still canteen property. Smoking concerts have been given on several occasions, and the comfort and well-being of every member has been the guiding principle; the conduct of the men on these occasions has been that of gentlemen. At stated hours during the day and in the evening the canteen is open for the sale of beer to members of the force. Supt. Macdonell is still president, and Inspector Sanders one of the committee.

Clothing and Kit.

The clothing during the past year has been good and fully up to the standard, but great difficulty has been experienced in getting enough to complete the annual issue to men as soon as the issue was due. The fur coats on charge in the command are in fairly good condition; they were thoroughly repaired by the tailors before being issued for the winter.

The underclothing is all that could be desired.

The boots most in demand are sizes 7, 8 and 9.

A few pairs of buckskin gauntlets are also required, to be issued on repayment.

I would recommend that a waist belt be issued to the corporals and constables, that could be worn with the tunic when side-arms are not worn. At present the men have nothing but the cartridge belt, which is worn only when on duty; and when they wear a tunic, if not on parade at the time, they do so without a belt, which makes the uniform look very incomplete. I think one of brown leather with a snake clasp would answer the purpose.

Crime.

I regret to say that there has been a slight increase in crime during the past season. From the annexed classification you will notice the total of the magisterial cases is 241, against 190 during the year 1893. There has been a decided increase in the crime of cattle killing, 23 cases having been brought before the courts against four cases the year previous. Of these 23 cases, 17 were convicted, and six were dismissed for want of sufficient evidence to convict. Of the 17 convictions, one was sentenced to six months at Regina and to four years in the Industrial School at Elkhorn; six were sentenced to two years at Stony Mountain penitentiary; four to six months at Macleod; one to one month's imprisonment; and five were released on suspended sentence.

In September, 1893, last, I received a message from the American authorities, giving a description of two men who had "held up" and robbed a train on the Northern Pacific Railway. During the month of January two strangers arrived here who answered the description given, and they were consequently arrested by one of our patrols, and held on suspicion, pending instructions from the American authorities. On the following day I received a communication from the sheriff of Fergus county to the effect that the real culprits were already in custody; I therefore released the strangers in question.

During the past summer several cases of house-breaking have come under my notice, the offence always being committed during the temporary absence of the owner, and at isolated ranches, usually while the men are away in the hay-fields; in nearly every case only provisions have been stolen, and it is to be regretted that the perpetrators have not been brought to justice.

On the night of the 24th February "Weasel White Buffalo," a Blood Indian, who was undergoing a term of six months' imprisonment for "giving liquor to Indians," succeeded in escaping from the escort. The prisoner was recaptured by our men on the Blood Indian reservation a few days later.

In June last the body of a Blood Indian woman named "Yellow Owl" was found in some brush on the Blood Indian reservation. The case was evidently one of murder; and, after the coroner's inquest, a warrant was issued for the apprehension of a Blood Indian named "Packs-meat-on-him." This man was the murdered woman's husband; he, however, had disappeared.

On the 3rd of August the body of an Indian was found in Milk River ridge, and was identified as that of "Packs-meat-on-him." It is thought that he murdered his wife, and then committed suicide.

In 1890 a warrant was issued for the arrest of an Indian called "Takes-two-guns," for killing a steer the property of the Cochrane Company. This Indian, however, succeeded in escaping to the American side, where he remained for four years. He returned to Canada in October last, and was arrested, tried, and convicted of the charge.

In consequence of a complaint to the effect that obstructions had been placed upon the line of railway between Macleod and Calgary, I personally proceeded to the Leavings and Mosquito Creek detachments for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances. I was informed that a great number of the section hands had been discharged by the company, and that there were no men looking after the track; the obstructions placed on the track were simply loose stones, and, I presume, were placed there by some of the discharged hands out of spite. Robbery could not have been the object in view, because, in the first place, there was no person within five miles of the track when the train passed, and, in the second place, the stones were not sufficient to have thrown the train off the track—in fact, the locomotive would have thrown the obstruction aside without the slightest difficulty. I may say that the fact that such a long line of railway being left unprotected is unprecedented, and I certainly think that the company should employ enough men to look after the line. In the meantime, I have given orders to the men on the Leavings and Mosquito Creek detachments to patrol the line, as far as their respective sections are concerned, on train days, but I would point out that such work is not our legitimate duty, and if I am required to keep this particular patrol up twice a week, I can only do so at the neglect of other patrols.

During the past season three insane persons have been sent to the asylum from this district, viz., a Blood squaw named "Shell Woman," a man named Boyd, and a white woman named Marion Scott.

In September last an information was laid against P. R. Neale, the Collector of Customs at this port, and also at St. Mary's, by Captain Young, Inspector of Customs, charging him with embezzlement. Warrants were issued, and Neale was arrested in London, England. He was brought to Regina for trial.

On the 12th of July a Blood Indian woman named "Yellow Flower," the wife of Blood Indian "Black Antelope," was found hanging to a tree on the Blood Indian reservation. The body was taken charge of by our men, and the coroner, Mr. W. S. Anderton, notified. A jury was sworn in on the following day, and, having examined the body, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death by her own hands while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

On the 16th July a man named L. Wilson, employed by the Macleod and Calgary Railway Company as a section hand, committed suicide in the new town of Macleod, by taking strychnine. The body was discovered in the railway company's coal shed, an inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned.

On the 8th September, an Indian named "Mike," who was in custody at our Pincher Creek detachment, awaiting his trial on account of horse stealing, obtained possession of a revolver and shot himself through the breast. Medical assistance was called in, and the prisoner removed to a "shack" in the vicinity, which was rented for the purpose, the services of a nurse were obtained, and everything that could be done for him was done. He died from the effects of his wound on the 4th October, and the remains were interred at Pincher Creek on the following day. An inquest was held, and the verdict returned was, "Death by his own hands; no one to blame but himself."

On the 5th October, during a heavy snow storm, it was reported at the St. Mary's detachment that two men from Lethbridge, named Clifton and McKenan, had been lost. A search party consisting of our men was at once sent out, and they found both men on the prairie. They were in a very exhausted state when found, and had they been out an hour or two longer would, in all probability, have died from exposure.

On the 29th October a lunatic prisoner named Boyd, who was confined to our guard room pending his removal to the asylum, obtained possession of a pocket knife, with which he attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He was removed to

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the hospital, where his wound was dressed, and he had sufficiently recovered on the 15th of November to be sent to the asylum.

Schedule of cases tried at Macleod during 1894 :—

Offence.	Whites.	Indians.	Totals.
Attempting to assist prisoners to escape.....	1	.....	1
Assault.....	11	3	14
Assaulting police in the execution of their duty.....	.....	1	1
Cattle-killing.....	2	21	23
Carrying fire-arms.....	3	.....	3
Cruelty to animals.....	1	.....	1
Destroying personal property.....	1	2	3
Drunk.....	43	22	65
Driving off horses.....	4	.....	4
Embezzlement.....	1	.....	1
Fishing out of season.....	2	.....	2
Fighting and swearing in streets.....	6	.....	6
Frequenting disorderly houses.....	1	.....	1
Government property illegally in possession.....	2	.....	2
House breaking.....	3	.....	3
Horse-stealing.....	2	3	5
Improper dismissal from service.....	1	.....	1
Indecent exposure of person.....	1	.....	1
Insane persons.....	2	1	3
Inmates of disorderly houses.....	2	.....	2
Intoxicants in possession.....	.....	7	7
Keeping disorderly houses.....	3	.....	3
Intoxicants to Indians.....	17	3	20
Larceny.....	13	7	20
Setting out prairie fire.....	1	.....	1
Not keeping hides ready for inspection.....	2	.....	2
Non-payment of wages.....	3	.....	3
Non support of family.....	2	.....	2
Obtaining money under false pretences.....	2	.....	2
Proceedings for interdiction.....	2	.....	2
Pollution of running streams.....	3	.....	3
Prostitution.....	.....	1	1
Rape.....	1	1	2
Refusing to help extinguish fire.....	3	.....	3
Refusing to perform proper duties.....	1	.....	1
Smuggling.....	1	.....	1
Skinning dead cattle.....	.....	5	5
Stolen property in possession.....	2	1	3
Setting out poison without a permit.....	1	.....	1
Selling liquor without a license.....	2	.....	2
Trespassing on Indian reservation.....	1	.....	1
Unprotected excavations.....	1	.....	1
Vagrancy.....	13	.....	13
Totals.....	163	78	241

DEATHS, MEMBERS OF THE FORCE.

In January it was reported to me that the remains of ex-Constable Vickers, who was drowned in the Kootenai River in 1887, and was buried on the Kootenai at the mouth of Pine Creek, were exposed to view. I therefore caused the remains to be disinterred and brought to Macleod, where they were re-interred in the Protestant cemetery.

Regt. No. 2364, Constable Dillon, died in the hospital at this post at 10.15 p.m. on the 17th February, 1894, from "abscess on the base of the brain." The remains were, on the 23rd February, conveyed to the Roman Catholic Church, when the funeral service was read, Rev. Father Gravel officiating. The procession and firing party then proceeded to the railway station and the body was forwarded by express to North Bothwell, Ont.

In September last Regt. No. 2365, Constable Burke, of "D" division, was sent to Banff. He had been suffering for some time from Bright's disease, and it was thought the hot baths would be of benefit to him. On the 26th September I received a tele-

gram from the officer commanding at Calgary, informing me that Constable Burke had died on the 20th of that month.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct of the majority of the command has been satisfactory.

During the past year seven constables have been dismissed from "H" and six from "D" division; they were bad characters, and the command is better without them.

The defaulter sheets show a marked improvement on previous years. The men as a body are respected by the settlers throughout the district.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The foot and mounted drills have been carried on as usual during the past summer.

In the spring the men at district headquarters were put through a course of foot drill in squads, under the charge of a sergeant, and all the detachment men were put through by Sergeant-Major Spicer, who performed that work in addition to his other duties.

The annual course of target practice was conducted under the supervision of Inspector Davidson, and the best shots are,—

"D" Division :

Dismounted Regt. No.	2544.	Constable Benson,	256 points
Mounted " "	1709.	" Nicholson,	192 "
Revolver " "	1476.	" Wright,	142 "

"H" Division :

Dismounted " "	2632.	Constable Murray,	265 "
Mounted " "	1985.	Sergeant Macleod,	97 "
Revolver " "	1985.	" "	163 "

It is to be regretted that the carbine in use is not a better weapon; had it been so, there is no doubt that the figure of merit would have been much higher and our shooting as a corps would be unsurpassed, because even with a poor weapon very good scores have been made. The shooting has been better both in "D" and "H" divisions this year than during 1893, which no doubt is owing to the fact that there was more time available, and partly the incentive of the medals, badges, etc.

The command was put through musketry by Inspector Davidson, assisted by Sergt-Major Barker and Corporal Cunningham. The men take great interest in it, but those firing were heavily handicapped, as they always will be in this district, the uncertainty of the weather making it impossible to decide who the best shots are, because during part of the practice the wind may blow almost a hurricane for days, and then a lull may take place, giving a great advantage to men who fire when it is calm.

The men were put through mounted drill by Sergeant Major Barker and Sergeant Wilde, with most favourable results.

Inspector Davidson superintended the foot drill until musketry instruction commenced.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Our fire protection has been supplemented this year by 300 feet of hose, 15 feet of suction pipe and two nozzles.

The fire orders are hung up in the barrack-rooms, where the men can refer to them at any time. I have fire drill once each week when possible, and thus satisfy myself that the men know their duties. Inspector Casey, who is in charge of the fire apparatus, has kept it in good order and worked hard at fires.

FORAGE.

The hay supplied at the different detachments this year is of good quality.

The contracts were closed on the 29th June, and the supply was obtained at a lower figure than for the year before.

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FUEL AND LIGHT.

The coal supply for district headquarters for this year was furnished from the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's mine, and it gives satisfaction. When possible the detachments are supplied from the local mines, of which there are several in the district.

GAME.

Feathered game of the following species have been plentiful in this district: Geese, ducks, grouse, chicken, partridge, snipe, curlew, swan and crane.

Prairie chickens are very plentiful.

Large game is scarce, and will I fear shortly become extinct; a few head of black tail deer have been ranging through the Porcupine Hills during the summer. Bear has also been met with in that vicinity.

Wolves and coyotes are seen in large numbers, many have been killed by ranchers, but without any perceptible decrease in the size of the different packs; the prevalence of these animals has been the chief source of loss in the "colt" and "calf" crop.

Rabbits are scarce and are rarely seen.

The game laws are strictly observed, but the opinion in regard to prairie chickens is that the close season should be changed, and made from 15th January to 15th September, instead of from 1st January to 1st September. Birds are slaughtered in the early part of September when they are tame, and it is thought that many are shot while setting on the nest. It may be contended that the birds would be tame at the commencement of the season in any case; this, of course, is true, as far as it goes, but the fact remains that during the early part of September the birds are too easy a prey to the "pot" hunter.

GARDENS.

In consequence of irrigation, the garden was better in every respect than last year.

The following vegetables were grown and issued to the messes from time to time as required:—

	Pounds.
Beets	155
Cabbage	745
Carrots	510
Mangles	300
Onions	213
Potatoes	10,000
Parsnips	275
Tomatoes	877
Turnips	2,460

I would like to be permitted to run a ditch, similar to that at Stand Off, to the garden at this post. The water from the spring is fairly satisfactory, but the supply is not quite sufficient. For \$35 I could irrigate it thoroughly. The water would be taken from the Old Man's River, about two miles above the boundary of the police reserve.

In the spring, gardens were ploughed at the various outposts and a supply of seeds sent out. Thus the men on detachment duty were enabled to have fresh vegetables in season.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

On the whole, the harness is in good order.

There is only one set of single harness in "D" division, and I would suggest that one more set be purchased.

There are 82 saddles of the single chinch pattern in "H" division, all in good order. In "D" division there are 62 saddles.

During the past year inconvenience has been caused, owing to the fact that the supply of leather required for repairs has not always been on hand.

HORSES.

As directed by you, horse No. 1521 was sent to Regina by the patrols.

Horse No. 1698 of "D" division was drowned in the Kootenai River on the 3rd May, and No. 2067 of the same division was drowned in that river on the 27th June.

Horse No. 1719 of "D" division, lost from the herd in September, 1893, was recovered in June last, but again escaped from the herder during a storm together with horse 2085, on the 12th November, and has not been recovered. Horse 921 of "H" division died on the 16th July from tumour.

Pack pony No. 6 of "D" division, which was lost from Kootenai detachment on 20th August, 1893, was recovered on the 14th July, 1894.

The total mileage performed last year as per inclosed returns, is:—

"D" division	202,892 miles.
"H"	210,550 "
	413,442 miles.

Pack pony No. 18 of "D" Division "foaled" at Boundary Creek on 13th April.

The present strength of the horses of the command is:—

"D" division	50 saddle.
"	27 team.
"	11 ponies.
"H" division	51 saddle.
"	31 team.
Total	170

More horses will be required next year. Great care has been exercised to make them last and to save expense, but at present we have not sufficient saddle horses for the command. I would therefore recommend that ten additional horses be purchased for "D" and seven for "H" division; we should then be able to mount every member of the command, except those driving teams, and their off men.

It is possible that there will be seven horses of "H" division recommended to be cast in the spring, and five of "D" division; these, of course, have to be replaced.

The largest mileage performed by the team-horses is as follows:—"D" division—Horse No. 1434, 5,116 miles, driven by Regt. No. 1060, Constable McKewan.

"H" division—Horse No. 1217, 3,811 miles, driven by Regt. No. 2205, Constable McCombs.

During the season Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton has been in veterinary charge.

HEALTH.

The health of the command has been satisfactory during the past year. On this subject I have the honour to refer you to the inclosed report from Assistant Surgeon Haultain.

Assistant Surgeon Aylen was in medical charge until the 2nd June, when he was relieved by Assistant Surgeon Haultain. The former was most popular with the men, who had the greatest confidence in his skill. Assistant Surgeon Haultain has been very painstaking and successful in his treatment of the sick.

INSPECTIONS.

During the past year the district was visited by you in May, and by the Assistant Commissioner in September. In September, I accompanied that officer on his tour of inspection, and everything was found satisfactory, with the exception of some errors in the inventory boards, which have since been corrected.

I have personally inspected the detachments as often as I could spare time to visit them, and they have regularly been inspected by the officers in charge of sub-districts, and frequently by the officers commanding divisions from which they are detailed.

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Assistant Surgeon Haultain inspects the post, with a view to its sanitary condition each week, and he has also visited the outposts for the same purpose.

The orderly officer inspects the barrack-rooms, messes, stables, hospital, guard-room, artisan's shops, and canteens daily, and I personally inspect the same premises each week.

All parties, and transport, are inspected on their arrival or departure from district headquarters by the officer on duty.

The saddlery and harness are inspected at least once a week by the officers commanding divisions, and the kits are inspected once a month by the same officers.

The permanent herd is visited and inspected on alternate days by the orderly officer and the assistant veterinary surgeon.

I may say that it has been a great satisfaction to me to have found everything in such good order, all of which is due to the strict supervision exercised.

INDIANS.

The Indians have behaved fairly well during the past year, and seem to have improved in many respects, particularly in their dress, but there has been a great deal of cattle-killing, in spite of the greatest vigilance exercised by ourselves, and the owners and employees of the large ranches. The record of crime shows that 21 Indians have been charged with that offence during 1894, against four cases during 1893. Complaints were made by the Indians on several occasions that the rations issued to them were not sufficient, and at the trials gave it as an excuse for having committed the crime, but there is no doubt that if they received the largest possible ration, some of them would continue to commit offences of that sort. Indians wandering aimlessly over the prairie have been advised by our patrols to return to their reservations, and there has been no instance of their showing a desire or inclination to disobey; this has been of great advantage to the settlers, and they have expressed their satisfaction thereat.

There has been less drunkenness this year during treaty payments than formerly, but a few cases, of course, occurred, and as long as the half-breeds are in the district they will sell liquor to Indians. I regret to add that many low class whites do the same.

During the the past year twenty such cases have been tried, and the following sentences awarded :—

One	to	\$ 50.00	and	costs,	and	6	months	hard	labour.
One	"	100.00	"	"	"	6	"	"	"
Four	"		"	"	"	3	"	"	"
One	"	50.00	"	"	"	3	"	"	"
Two	"	50.00	"	"	"	2	"	"	"
Two	"		"	"	"	2	"	"	"
One	"	300.00	"	"	"	6	"	"	"

From the above statement you will observe that the magistrates have dealt severely with such offences, as that is the only way to suppress the traffic.

Measles broke out amongst the Indian children in February last on both the "Blood" and "Piegan" reservations, from which about twenty-five deaths occurred, and in February a report was circulated to the effect that "small-pox" had broken out in the Church of England school on the Blood Indian reservation. A meeting of the Board of Health was held, and an investigation ordered, the result of which was that it was ascertained that the disease was "chicken-pox." No deaths occurred.

On the 7th of June an Indian boy reported that, while riding in Bull Horn coulee, he met three white men on foot armed with rifles, who, as he approached, motioned him to keep off. I sent out a patrol to investigate this matter; they went to Bull Horn coulee, but could not find any traces of the white men, and the story was looked upon as a blind on the part of the Indian to cover up some mischief committed by himself.

The ceremony of raising the "sun dance pole" was gone through with on the Blood reserve on the 18th July, and on the "Piegan" on the 20th of the same month, and the dance continued until the latter part of the month. The Indians were

very orderly during the time it was in progress. There was no sign of liquor in the camps.

The treaty money was as usual sent out to the agents, under escort, Inspector Jarvis taking charge of that to the "Bloods," and Inspector Olivier for the Piegans. The payments were made early in November.

Several complaints have been made to the effect that the "Bloods" round up their horses every night, and drive them off the reserve to graze on the land occupied by white settlers. I referred this matter to the agent.

IRRIGATION.

There is no doubt that the cause of the failure of crops in this district is owing to the insufficiency of water. The soil (so those qualified report) is good, and if there were more irrigation ditches, the returns and profits would doubtless compensate settlers for the expense incurred. This much-needed work has been going on gradually during the past summer, and there are now several irrigation ditches in the Macleod district. A considerable number will be constructed next summer.

During the past season a small ditch was run into the garden at this post, and Mr. Linoust, of Boundary Creek, has constructed a ditch on his property. The Cochrane Rancho Company have a ditch that will irrigate some 600 acres.

Little or no attempt has been made by private parties in the Pincher Creek section to improve the land by this means, although a large portion of it could be easily irrigated.

Mr. Lees, who resides on the South Fork, is the only one, as far as I am aware, who has made a systematic attempt to improve his property by irrigation.

Mr. Allen, who owns a rancho situated on Belly River, and Mr. Payne, who resides on Fish Creek, have ditches, and report the result most satisfactory, the first-named has gained several prizes for roots.

In the Mosquito Creek section there are no large streams from which water can be taken, but several of the settlers have obtained sufficient from the small streams to enable them to irrigate on a small scale.

In the Leavings section the manager of the Glengarry Rancho Company has had a ditch one and a half miles long. Messrs. Lees and Elliott, who also reside in that vicinity, have a ditch in course of construction, but it is not in use yet.

In the Porcupine section, Messrs. Blake and Miles keep about seventy acres of land, principally hay land, under irrigation, and Messrs. Elton & Sons, ranchers of the same vicinity, also have a ditch.

Mr. John Nelson, who has irrigated a farm and garden, is reported to have the finest roots in the vicinity.

In the St. Mary's section there are three ditches, one owned by Mr. Pillings, the water for which is obtained by means of a water-wheel, another by Mr. Aldridge, and the third is the small ditch used for watering the garden at the North-west Mounted Police detachment.

At the Mormon settlement of Cardstone about 15 acres of land was irrigated during the summer from the mill race, and a ditch is now in course of construction which will, when completed, water about 800 acres of land. The water will be drawn from Lee's Creek, at a point about three miles from the settlement of Cardstone. The 15 acres referred to composed the garden in the village, but the water from the ditch now under construction will be carried to the bench lands, and will be used to water the grain fields.

At Stand Off detachment during the year I caused an irrigation ditch to be made, to enable us to water the pasture field. The work was performed by prisoners, and the money spent amounted to \$4.50 for lumber to build a sluice gate. Had outside labour been employed it is estimated that the cost of the ditch would have been about \$700.00, which is shown by the following example:—

6 men, 40 days at \$1.25 per day.....	\$300 00
2 teams, plough and 2 scrapers at \$5.00 per day each.....	400 00

Total.....	\$700 00
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The water for this ditch will be taken from the Kootenai River, at a point where it runs through Section 27, Range 25, and the ditch will take a north-easterly course through the north half of Section 28, and the south half of Section 34, and into the North-west Mounted Police reserve known as Stand Off. The length of the ditch is 3,200 yards. It would have been impossible to do without this ditch for another year as the pasture had been totally eaten off.

If the increase to the Stand Off reserve were authorized, I feel satisfied that a considerable quantity of hay could be raised for police use.

At high water, with three feet water at the gate, the ditch will take from the river 15 cubic feet of water, or $93\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per second, but the delivery of water available for irrigation at the detachment fence will probably not be more than two-thirds of the water taken into the ditch, or $62\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per second, a quantity that will be sufficient to irrigate three or four hundred acres.

LECTURES AND EXAMINATIONS.

During the past season we had a course of lectures on "Police Duties," under the supervision of Inspectors Sanders and Davidson, assisted by Sergeant Majors Spicer and Barker, at which all available non-commissioned officers and constables attended.

An examination in the following subjects was held under my supervision for Inspectors Hopkins, Olivier and Jarvis, who had joined the command during the year, and who passed creditably:—

- Summary trials.
- Summary convictions.
- Permanent, general, and local orders.
- Constables' duties.
- Arrest, under the criminal code of 1892.
- Ordinances of the North-west Territories.
- Drill and duties on parade.
- Indian Act.

The non-commissioned officers and constables were questioned in the following subjects:—

- Permanent, general, and local orders.
- Regulations and orders for the force.
- Drill, mounted and dismounted.
- Duties on guard.
- The constables' manual.
- Duties in barracks.
- The ordinances of the North-west Territories.
- The Indian Act.
- Sections 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 37, and 552 of the criminal code of 1892.
- Proper mode of framing charges.

The examination was in writing, and was compulsory as far as the non-commissioned officers were concerned, but was voluntary on the part of the constables. A separate paper was drawn out on each subject, and each paper contained twelve questions. I required 70 per cent in marks to pass, and that percentage was made by the undermentioned:—

Reg.	No.	1754, Constable Cunningham,	75·6	per cent,
"	"	2802, " Brankley,	74·6	"
"	"	1026, Sergeant Watson,	74·5	"
"	"	1572, Corporal Camies,	71·6	"
"	"	626, Sergeant Birtles,	71·5	"

The other candidates in the examination above referred to were given ten days to prepare themselves for re-examination, and on that occasion every individual made the required number of marks.

I found these examinations to be of the greatest advantage to all ranks. Many things which it would take the men years to learn by experience are at their finger ends after an examination, and the constant practice that they have prevents them forgetting what they have learned. The lectures will go on as usual during the winter months, and further examinations will be held next spring.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The regular summer system of patrolling was resumed early in the spring, and was kept up until November, when the following orders were issued for the winter months, with your approval:—

Inspector Hopkins will be stationed at St. Mary's, and will act as inspecting officer for that detachment, together with those at Lee's Creek and Boundary Creek.

Inspector Jarvis will be stationed at Stand Off, and will inspect Kipp and Big Bend.

Inspector Cuthbert will be stationed at Pincher Creek, and will inspect at that point, together with Porcupine Hills, Piegan, and Kootenai detachments.

The detachments at the Leavings and Mosquito Creek will be inspected from time to time by an officer sent from district headquarters for the purpose.

Stand Off detachment will connect each week with Kipp, and also with "K" division detachment on the St. Mary's River.

St. Mary's detachment of "D" division will connect with the "K" division outpost in Milk River Ridge as often as practicable.

The Kipp detachment will connect each week with "K" division stationed at Lethbridge, and St. Mary's each week with Stand Off, via Lee's Creek.

All the other patrols will be performed as has been done during the summer, except that in winter they will consist of at least two men, unless it is a case of greatest emergency, or when there is no possible chance of a man being caught in a blizzard. This rule has always been applied, and I would rather keep a patrol in than send one man out alone.

The system is so arranged that the whole district is thoroughly patrolled each week, and the Indian reservations, small settlements, and isolated ranches visited.

The settlers have been unanimous in their praise of the men for the strict, yet courteous, manner in which they have done their duty.

The undermentioned outposts are supplied from this command:—

Distribution.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.
Boundary Creek.....				1	2	3	3	1
Big Bend.....				1	3	4	4	
Herd.....				1	3	4	4	
Kootenai.....				1	3	4	4	
Kipp.....				1	2	3	3	
Leavings.....			1		3	4	4	2
Mosquito Creek.....					3	3	3	
Lee's Creek.....				1	1	2	2	
Pincher Creek.....	1		1		5	7	10	
Piegan.....			1		1	2	2	
Porcupines.....			1		2	3	3	
Quarantine (summer only).....		1	1		3	5	5	
St. Mary's.....	1		1		6	8	8	2
Stand Off.....	1	1			6	8	11	1
Town of Macleod.....				1	2	3		
Totals.....	3	2	6	7	45	63	66	6

While the quarantine was opened a daily courier travelled between St. Mary's and district headquarters.

The most important patrols are made from Stand Off, Pincher Creek and St. Mary's, to which is attached the quarantine; these outposts are under the charge of Staff

North-west Mounted Police.

Sergeant Hilliard, Sergeant Wild and Sergeant Cotter, respectively. I cannot pass over this subject without bringing to your notice the satisfactory manner in which outpost duty has been performed.

I wish to bring to your favourable notice the names of Inspectors Cuthbert, Jarvis and Hopkins, who have performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner; they not only acted as inspecting officers, but are also justices of the peace.

LENGTH OF SERVICE FOR SUPERANNUATION.

Under this heading I desire to say a few words with regard to the present system of calculating the length of service in order to qualify a member of the force for superannuation.

Under the provisions of the Act as it now stands, a non-commissioned officer or constable after completing twenty-five years' service is entitled to a certain pension, but if a non-commissioned officer is promoted to a commission at the expiration of seventeen, eighteen or nineteen years' service, all his previous service is lost, and he is required to begin again and serve a period of upwards of thirty years before being entitled to superannuation. Thus you will see that in many cases it would be more to the advantage of a non-commissioned officer, and he would reap greater benefits after twelve or fifteen years' service, by remaining in that rank, than he would by accepting further promotion; besides, in many cases a non-commissioned officer, after fifteen or perhaps twenty years' service, is too far advanced in years to be able to reasonably expect to serve another period of thirty years. In behalf of those concerned, I would bring this matter to your notice, and earnestly trust that the Government will be able to do something for such a deserving class of men, by allowing the former service of every one obtaining a commission from the ranks to count towards superannuation. The majority of these gentlemen were well qualified when they first entered the service.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system having been in vogue for nearly three years, affairs in this connection have settled down to much the same state as exists in other towns where that system is in force.

With regard to Indians obtaining liquor, I may say that several offenders against the law have been promptly arrested and punished, and, consequently, the traffic has received a wholesome check.

During the past year Mr. Chas. Geddes, of Pincher Creek, has been appointed license inspector.

Although the Indians appeared to get more liquor during the first year of the license system, the offence has decreased, and I believe they now obtain less liquor than they did during the last year of the so-called "prohibition period."

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The non-commissioned officers are a smart and well educated body of men, and with a few exceptions, I cannot speak too highly of them.

They have the respect of the public to a marked degree, which, of course, is not a new thing in the force; still it must be a great source of satisfaction to yourself and to all officers of the service to know that such is the character borne by its non-commissioned officers. Of those who are stationed at district headquarters, I desire to mention Sergeant Majors Spicer and Barker, Staff Sergeant Patterson and Sergeant Murison, who have been exceptionally hard worked in their respective departments.

POST OFFICES.

There are twelve post offices in this district, viz. :—at Macleod (old town), Macleod (new town), New Oxley, Nanton, Lyndon, Pincher Creek, Mountain View, Cardstone, Kipp, North Fork, Colles, Fishburn.

Four of the above have been opened during the past summer.

A petition is, I understand, being prepared by the settlers in the vicinity of Porcupine, asking the Government to establish a post office at that place.

PHYSIQUE.

The average of the command is :—Height, 5 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; chest measurement, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; age, 26 years.

The men are strong, active and healthy.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Great attention has been paid to the suppression of these devastating fires, and as every member of the force is now, ex-officio, a fire guardian ; there are always men around with authority to act whenever a fire is discovered, but, in spite of all precautions, several destructive fires have occurred. In some cases the delinquents have been traced and information laid against them, but in many it has been impossible to find out positively how the fire started. I may add that the freighters, and travellers on the prairie generally, appear to be more careful in extinguishing their camp fires than they were formerly.

The following is a record of the largest fires that have occurred in this district during the past year :—

One started on the 28th February near the Calgary and Macleod railway in the Leavings section. It is thought it was caused by the locomotive, because a train had passed shortly before the fire was discovered ; nearly all the country between Willow Creek and the Little Bow river was burnt. The fire started on the east side of the railway track, and in three separate places, and burned to within four miles of Lethbridge. It lasted for two and a-half days.

In April a fire started at Lee's Creek. The settlers and police put it out before much damage was done. The origin was traced to one G. M. Hudson, who resides in that vicinity, and he was arrested. It appears that he had been burning rubbish at his ranche, and the fire escaped. He was fined \$10.00 and costs.

On the 15th April a fire started at St. Mary's, cause unknown. Our men extinguished it.

Another small fire occurred on the 28th July, north-east of Mosquito Creek. The area burned was about fifteen miles.

A bush fire started in the Crow's Nest Pass and had burnt down as far as the police reserve before it could be extinguished. The estimated area burnt over by this fire is ten square miles, and great damage was done to the timber, but no personal property was destroyed. All possible inquiries have been made as to its origin, but no information can be obtained on the subject.

On the 3rd August a fire was discovered in the Porcupine Hills. The settlers in the vicinity, accompanied by sixty Piegan Indians, turned out, and after one hour's hard work succeeded in putting it out. The area burnt over was about sixty acres.

On the 11th of the same month another fire was discovered on the Blackfoot Indian reservation close to the international boundary line. When it had burnt within a mile of the line a heavy rain storm came on and extinguished it.

On the 23rd September a fire started on the Blood Indian reservation ; it began at a point just east of the Cochrane ranche, and burnt over the reservation to Whoopup. The width of the fire was twelve miles, and it covered six townships ; a large quantity of hay that had been put up by the Indians for their own use was destroyed. Every effort has been made to discover how this fire started, but without success.

During the same month a fire started about ten miles west of the Big Bend detachment ; the settlers turned out and it was soon extinguished. In this connection an information was laid against one George Steele, and he was fined \$5 and costs.

At 3 p. m. of the 5th September a fire was discovered in the Porcupine Hills, above the Winder ranche ; the men at the Leavings detachment, and all available settlers, turned out ; by 7 o'clock in the evening it was under control, and by midnight was extinguished. The area burnt over was twelve miles.

On the 16th October a fire occurred near the Winder camp, in the Porcupine Hills ; a non-commissioned officer and eight men were sent out to assist in extinguishing it. It is thought that the fire started from a spark from the chimney in the Winder camp falling among some shavings, to which it set fire, and got beyond control. The extent of country burnt was about seven miles long by four miles wide.

North-west Mounted Police.

On the 11th of September fire was discovered west of Pincher Creek. About fifty settlers turned out and, it was extinguished before any serious damage was done. One Legrand was summoned on suspicion of having let it out, but was dismissed as there was no evidence against him.

To give an idea of the kind of work that is necessary when a prairie fire breaks out, I may say that a party left here at 1 p.m., rode thirty miles to the fire, worked all night at it, and returned to barracks by noon the following day, making a ride of sixty miles without rest.

PROVISIONS AND GENERAL STORES.

The provisions required on this year's contract are supplied by the Hudson's Bay Company, and no complaints have been made as to quality.

The price of beef this year has been reduced; the quality is good.

Potatoes are supplied locally.

The general stores compare favourably with the sealed patterns. Only such articles as were required for immediate use were purchased locally, and were obtained at reasonable prices.

POLICE RESERVES.

I have the honour to recommend that the land described below be added to the North-west Mounted Police reserve at Stand Off, viz., the north half and south-west quarter of section 34, township 6, range 25, west 4th initial meridian; with that addition our reserve at that point will consist of the whole of section 34. A portion of the land in question was occupied by one Frank Fountain, since deceased, but no one holds title to the improvements made by him, as far as I am aware. Additional pasturage is required at Stand Off, and I could without great difficulty irrigate the whole of the section. The additional land I speak of is at present a portion of the New Oxley Company's lease.

In the near future I think it will be necessary to obtain reserves at both the Leavings and Mosquito Creek outposts, and with that object in view, I have already given directions to have a suitable place selected.

We do not require any more land at either Big Bend, Pincher Creek, or St. Mary's, and there is no land available at the settlement at Lee's Creek. At the Porcupine Hills all the land in the immediate vicinity of the present detachment is occupied, but not surveyed, and I therefore cannot recommend any reserve at that point at present. At Boundary Creek we have the north half and south-east quarter of section 6, township 1, range 26, west of 4th initial meridian, which is sufficient. At Kootenai we require the whole of the bottom between the Kootenai or Waterton River and the Dry Wood Fork of the same (commonly called the dry fork). At present this land is not subdivided.

I think a quarantine reserve should be obtained and a detachment stationed near the international boundary line and close to the Fort Shaw trail.

QUARANTINE.

The quarantine as usual was opened on the 1st May and closed on the 30th October, Reg. No. 322, Sergeant Cotter, being in charge of the stock and herders, and Reg. No. 3003, Staff-Sergeant Dillon, being in veterinary charge. Both these non-commissioned officers performed their duties to the satisfaction of the public and myself.

Owing to the fact that I was not called upon to build any corrals this year, the expense in connection with the quarantine has been considerably less than in 1893.

This year, as you will notice from the schedule of stock, 3,043 head were entered, 26 calves were born in quarantine, and there was a loss of 116 head, 39 of that number having been killed by wolves, and 60 head strayed while being herded by the owners, but they will, no doubt, be recovered by the "round up" in the spring.

All domestic cattle are herded at the Government expense, but wild range cattle are herded at the expense of the owner.

I annex a statement showing the approximate cash value, per head, of the cattle imported during 1894, as compared with the price at which stock of a similar class can be purchased in Southern Alberta.

AVERAGE Value of Cattle imported in 1894, at the various points from which they were imported.

From.	Bulls.		Cows.		Heifers.		Steers.		Calves.	
	No.	@	No.	@	No.	@	No.	@	No.	@
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
<i>Domestic Cattle—</i>										
Idaho	1	14 00	40	10 47	34	11 34	37	10 57	16	3 25
Montana	1	17 00	15	12 00	14	9 00	5	9 00	8	3 00
Nebraska			2	5 00						
Utah	1	14 00	31	15 00	22	12 32	3	15 00	21	6 48
Washington, L.	2	10 50	25	10 51	17	9 60	7	12 43	10	5 20
Wyoming	2	20 00	66	11 80	23	12 48	19	11 80	16	5 19
Average		16 00		12 00		10 91		10 46		4 85
<i>Range Cattle—</i>										
Idaho	1	150 00	40	10 30	30	10 00	43	10 00	12	12 00
Cochrane cattle (estim'd)	4	9 00	159	9 00	111	9 00	2221	9 00	84	9 00
Average		37 20		9 26		9 21		9 02		8 25

NOTE.—The above statement is compiled from the values reported by the importers at the custom-house (with the exception of the Cochrane cattle, for which there was no entry), but owing to the manner of classification, cannot be relied on except as a general guide.

PROBABLE Value, according to Market Classification, of Cattle Imported in 1894, compared with price at which Cattle of a similar class would be purchased in Southern Alberta.

Class.	Domestic.		Range.	
	In U. S.	In S. Alberta.	In U. S.	In S. Alberta.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bulls, according to breeding				
Cows, 3 years and upwards	12 to 15	22 to 25	10 to 15	20 to 22
Heifers, 2 years old	10 13	18 20	8 10	16 18
do 1 year old	7 9	10 12	6 8	10 12
Steers, 3 years old and upwards	12 15	22 25	10 15	22 25
do 3 years old	10 12	18 22	8 10	18 22
do 1 year old	7 9	12 14	5 7	12 14
Calves, bull and heifer	3 5	6 9	3 4	4 6

The following is a statement of the expenses in connection with the quarantine in this district, for the season of 1894 :—

Pay of herders	\$739 53
Rations for herders	237 80
Oats for herders' horses	86 83
25 tons hay	104 28
Fuel and light	23 42
Telegrams	9 24
Shoeing herders' horses	4 00

\$1,205 10

North-west Mounted Police.

4,296 head of sheep were entered and inspected, being the property of the under-mentioned persons :—

Date of Entry.	Name of Owner.	From.	Destination.	Total.
July 31.....	J. Kipp	Blackfoot, Mont..	Lethbridge	300
Sept. 10.....	Berridge & Ingles.	Montana	Calgary	3,496
do 26.....	G. W. Nickerson..	Depuyer, Mont..	Macleod	500

It is extremely difficult to count sheep on the open prairie at any time, but much more so if the man employed for the purpose is not accustomed to the work. I therefore suggested, and received, your authority to build a pen on the quarantine ground for the purpose of counting sheep in. This work will be proceeded with next spring.

The quarantine was visited and inspected on the 25th September by Mr. Lynch, of the Department of Agriculture, and the stock was also examined by Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton during the summer.

Upwards of 1,500 head of horses were brought into the district by settlers this year. They were all inspected at the boundary line before being permitted to proceed. Only one of the number was reported as being diseased. It was brought in on the 5th July by J. S. Parker, and the veterinary surgeon, finding it suffered from influenza, ordered it to be isolated. The animal was afterwards ordered to be destroyed by the collector of customs at St. Mary's, without consultation with the veterinary officer, and it was destroyed accordingly.

With regard to the cattle imported this season, I may say that the class is about the same as previous years. Among the domestic stock a few head showed signs of breeding, but the general run were the ordinary run of unimproved range stock domesticated, and they are not likely to improve unless a better class of males are introduced into the herds. The best of the domestic stock were taken north to Edmonton and settlements on the line of the Calgary and Edmonton railway. The range cattle were very mixed, a large portion of them being really domestic stock picked up here and there, and were of the class already mentioned. Among the Cochrane band there was some fairly good animals, but West's band was the best all round. As, however, nearly all the range stock was brought in for beef, and were principally steers, their coming into the country will have no effect on the range.

On the 14th November a man named L. W. Headley arrived with some stock, but, as the quarantine was closed, he was obliged to make arrangements to have them herded until spring by a settler on the north fork of Milk River, in American territory.

More pasturage will be required next year, as I am informed that at least three large bands of range stock will be brought in, and as each will have to be kept separate from the other, it will require a large tract of country to graze them properly; besides this, a large portion of the quarantine ground requires a rest, as it has been considerably eaten off during the past two years. I would therefore recommend that the following be added to the quarantine ground :—Townships 1 and 2; ranges 17 and 18; part of townships 1 and 2, range 19; part of township 2, ranges 20 and 21; part of township 1, range 22; part of township 1, range 23; all of sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 35, 36, and part of sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26, 27, 34, in township 1, range 24. All the above mentioned ranges are west of the 4th meridian.

A careful examination of the land has been made, and I think the most suitable place for a detachment on quarantine duty would be in either Section 14 or 23.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Our men availing themselves of the office savings bank, are not depositing with the police department at Ottawa as much as they formerly did.

The amounts deposited during the past year have amounted to :

"D" division	\$ 789
"H" do	832
Total	\$1,621

Against \$2,337.80 deposited in 1893.

SETTLEMENTS AND CROPS.

During the past year the settlers that have arrived from the United States were of a good class. They may be roughly divided into two lots, viz., Gentiles and Mormons ; the former were the better class as far as money and the value of horses, wagons, &c., brought in by them, is concerned. Several of them appeared to be well off, while only a very few seemed to be actually in want. The majority of them went north to Red Deer and Edmonton districts, and one family went to Peace River.

Of the Mormons, a few seemed to be well off, but most of them had started from distant points in Utah and Idaho, with their families and all their worldly effects packed in one wagon, bringing a sack of flour by way of provisions, and perhaps ten to fifteen dollars in cash, to enable them to pay ferriage charges, &c. However, they eventually get here, and after their arrival never appear to want, and are not obliged to seek work outside of their own community. These people settle either at Cardstone or Fish Creek, where they have selected land among friends who have preceded them. They brought in 347 head, out of the total of 438 domestic cattle imported this year.

The crops generally have been poor, owing to the want of rain.

The various settlers report that their stock is in good condition.

The chief complaint on the part of the settlers is of the depredations committed by wolves, and so far there appears to be no remedy. Poisoning seems to be a failure, and if reports are to be depended upon, nearly as many dogs are killed by it as wolves. If the ranchers kept the proper breed of dogs, say "wolfhounds," or "wolfhounds" crossed with the "Great Dane" and back again to the "wolfhound," and hunted the country systematically, I think in time the pests could be thinned out.

The new arrivals in the country, particularly those who have young children, complain bitterly that their milch cows are all kept in quarantine, and that they are not allowed to take one or two animals for the use of their families.

Below I add a few notes relating to the population, stock and crops of the several sections of this district.

BOUNDARY CREEK.

This section is not thickly settled, there being only twenty-four families in it. Only thirty-one acres of land were broken during the season, which were sown with oats, barley and wheat. The stock consists of :

Cattle	773
Branded in 1894	200
Horses	277
Branded in 1894	70

BIG BEND.

The population numbers 203 souls, the greater portion of which are Mormons. This section all through is composed of excellent grazing lands, many parts of which can be irrigated ; it is not considered a good agricultural locality, owing to drought and continued high winds. Some of the sheltered river bottoms would no doubt make good farms, but there is not sufficient ready money at present in the section to warrant the settlers going to the expense of irrigation. The stock consists of 797 horses, 12,915 head of cattle, 105 pigs. Ten families have located here during the summer.

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KOOTENAI.

As this is essentially a stock-raising section, the average of grain sown is small. Sixty acres of wheat yielded an average $22\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, 186 acres of oats yielded $35\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, and 12 acres of barley yielded 30 bushels to the acre.

The population is 56 souls. One family came in during the summer and located on range 28, township 5.

There are 1,544 head of range stock, 72 milch cows, 406 horses, 36 pigs, and 735 poultry in this section

The loss in stock during the winter was estimated at 2 per cent.

During the summer a public school has been opened, situated in section 22, range 28.

KIPP.

The crops in this section turned out far from satisfactory ; the oats and wheat were not deemed worth threshing,

The yield of garden roots was up to the average, and this was the result of irrigation.

The population is 52 souls. Three families have arrived during the past summer. The stock numbers 302 horses, 1,356 cattle, 6 mules.

LEAVINGS.

The crops here have been fair, considering the dryness of the season. The population numbers 97. Two families have settled here during the summer. The stock consists of 1,777 horses and 17,150 head of cattle, including the New Oxleys and the Glen-garry ranche stock.

The acreage under cultivation is : oats, 324 acres, and wheat $141\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

LEE'S CREEK.

See Mormon or "Latter Day Saints."

MOSQUITO CREEK.

Very little in the way of farming is done in this vicinity ; a few of the settlers sow a small quantity of grain, and as a general rule cut their oats green and use it as fodder. The root crop here has been a success, and some very fine vegetables have been raised, principally on irrigated land.

The settlers in this district are generally in good circumstances, and "hard times" do not appear to affect them. There are no large bands of horses in this section ; the ranchers only keep enough for their own use. The stock consists of :

Cattle	6,838
Calves branded in 1894	1,235
Horses	249
Colts branded in 1894	16
Pigs	5

The acreage under cultivation is :

Wheat (acres)	12
Oats do	81
Rye do	38
Potatoes do	4
Garden do	1

The population of this section is 102 souls.

PINCHER CREEK.

In this section crops have been fair, the acreage under cultivation being:—Wheat, 300 acres, which yielded 28 bushels to the acre; oats, 2,500 acres, which yielded 40 bushels to the acre; barley, 1,200 acres, which yielded 30 bushels to the acre.

The population is 577 souls. No families have taken up land during the summer. The stock is estimated at 20,000 head of cattle and 5,000 head of horses.

PORCUPINES.

Only a small acreage, in comparison with the number of settlers, has been sown; that ground has been used by the settlers for their own use. Of wheat, 58 acres was sown, the average yield being 22 bushels per acre, and 310 bushels of oats, averaging 38 bushels.

There has been a slight increase in the population during the past year, and a marked increase in the stock, which now consist of 1,598 horses and 15,515 head of cattle.

In this section three coal mines are being operated; the coal is spoken of as being of good quality, and the price asked for it is \$2.50 per ton at the mines. Gold in small quantities has also been discovered, but not in paying quantities.

ST. MARY'S.

In this district five heads of families have taken up land since my last report, and the total number of cattle owned by "homesteaders" is 2,371 head, and 600 horses.

The Brown ranche is the only large one; their stock numbers about 2,500 head. Their ranche is situated on the St. Mary's River, twelve miles from our detachment.

The crops have been fair, but, owing to the want of rain, the result was not what might be called a full crop. The result was as follows:—

	Acres planted.	Yield per acre.	Total.
Wheat	113	14 bushels.	1,582
Oats	240	25 "	6,000
Barley.....	43	20 "	863
Potatoes.....	8	150 "	1,200

STAND OFF.

The total acreage sown in this section is:—Oats, 385 acres; wheat, 30 acres; potatoes, 15 acres; roots, 4 acres.

The average yield per acre being: oats, 10 bushels; wheat, 9 bushels; potatoes, 75 bushels.

The population of this section, exclusive of Indians, numbers 45 souls. The stock consists of 14,095 cattle and 1,028 horses.

"LATTER DAY SAINTS."

I have little to add to my last report on this subject. I may say, however, that a number of new buildings have been erected in Cardstone, and quite a number of families have come in during the past season.

These persons possess wonderful thrift, with unceasing perseverance and skill in agricultural pursuits. They are increasing in numbers every month, and will no doubt be a power in the land in time. They are law-abiding, and put themselves in harmony with their surroundings.

Their grain crop this year amounted to 14,000 bushels of oats and 7,000 bushels of wheat, the average yield being 20 bushels of wheat and 30 bushels of oats to the acre.

Fifteen new buildings have been erected and two new stores. A brick yard has been started at a point on Lee's Creek about five miles above the settlement.

North-west Mounted Police.

The output of the cheese factory was 27,594 pounds. The principal market for this manufacture is Vancouver, B. C. This cheese took first prize at the Macleod fair. The grist-mill is now worked by water power, and has a capacity of 180 bushels per diem.

The day school has an average attendance of 100 scholars, and the Sunday school averages 150 pupils. The text-books in use are American.

The output of the saw-mill was 300,000 shingles and 140,000 feet of lumber.

The stock consists of 2,000 head.

The population now numbers 576 souls in the village of Cardstone, and about 200 more who have settled in the vicinity.

During the summer an hotel was opened in the village, and I am told that the proprietor intends applying for a liquor license. It is reported that the majority of the settlers are in favour of having liquor sold at Cardstone, but the elders very properly do not approve of it.

TRAILS, ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Generally speaking, I may say that the trails in this district are in good order. The only one that can be complained about is that leading to the saw-mill on Lee's Creek, which is not in as good condition as it might be.

In some cases a great deal of inconvenience has been caused by settlers fencing up the trails, but during the past summer the Government caused all the main trails to be properly surveyed and clearly defined by landmarks.

The trails through the Porcupine Hills are fairly good, considering the rough and hilly country and the innumerable springs, creeks and coulées to be crossed.

The bridge over the St. Mary's River, at the mouth of Lee's Creek, is unsafe for traffic, and freighters prefer to use the ford. It is a miserable structure, and the trouble has been caused by a "penny wise, pound foolish" policy.

A bridge over the Kootenai River near Stand Off is greatly needed. That stream is very swift and dangerous at high water, and settlers coming into Canada from the south are frequently delayed at that river owing to the danger and risk of crossing. It should be situated where the main trail from the south crosses the river. Several lives have already been lost, and only persons who have been in the vicinity for a number of years are capable of crossing the river when it is at flood.

During the summer a new trail has been graded at the hill at Stand Off. This trail will now be used instead of that known as "Spicer's Hill."

The distance from Stand Off to Lee's Creek is 25 miles, and from Stand Off to St. Mary's, via the bridge, 31 miles 908 yards, and via the ford at Pillings' ranche, 30 miles 322 yards. These measurements were made by Inspector Hopkins during the summer.

TRANSPORT.

Our transport consists of: 7 double buckboards; 5 single buckboards; 4 bob-sleighs; 1 jumper; 12 heavy wagons; 4 half-spring or "Minchon" wagons; 7 platform spring wagons; 1 cylinder water wagon (capacity 600 gallons); 2 freight wagons with trails, for string teams.

Owing to the large amount of work performed, it has required the constant attention of several mechanics to keep in repair.

All repairs are made by our own artizans.

No new transport has been purchased during the past year. The transport has lately been inspected by a board of officers, who have reported that it is on the whole in "serviceable condition."

TELEPHONE.

During the summer a line has been constructed between Lethbridge and St. Mary's. The settlers began hauling the poles early in February and the line was in full working order on the 27th June.

The following points are connected : Lethbridge ; St. Mary's detachment of " K " division, Cardstone ; Mr. Pilling's ranche on the St. Mary's River, and the St. Mary's Detachment of " D " division. The telephone in question is free as far as Government business is concerned.

SMALL-POX AND DIPHTHERIA.

On the 25th December last Captain Cooke, the United States Indian agent on the Blackfeet reservation, Montana, reported that there were two cases of small-pox at Two Medicine Creek. I at once notified the agents on the Blood and Piegan reservations, and gave orders to the patrols to prevent Indians from the American side coming in contact with those on our reservations.

In consequence of this outbreak, a board of health was appointed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, consisting of the late Colonel Macleod, as president, Mr. James Wilson and myself, as members, and Dr. Kennedy as medical adviser.

On the 21st January Captain Cook wired me to the effect that no other cases had broken out, and seven days later he informed me that the two cases in question had been cured and that there was no further necessity for continuing the " quarantine."

Considerable alarm was felt here in March last when a rumour was started to the effect that diphtheria had broken out. Inquiries were made without delay and it was ascertained that the report had been greatly exaggerated. The facts are that one Mrs. Dogherty had just returned from Lethbridge, where she had visited at a house where the children had had the diphtheria. The board of health thought it best under the circumstances to put her into quarantine for a period and to prevent her coming into contact with other people ; the board also caused her house to be disinfected.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories arrived here on the 19th September by train from Calgary. He attended the " fair " and " races " held at Macleod on the 19th, 20th and 21st of that month. A team and mounted orderly were placed at his disposal during his visit, which terminated on the 22nd September.

On the 26th September Mr. J. G. Colmer and Mr. Fortier arrived here from Calgary ; they were met at the station and driven to barracks, after remaining here an hour they proceeded to Pincher Creek, where they met the leading ranchers and agriculturists. On the following morning they left for Cardstone and visited the Cochrane ranche *en route*. The party remained over night at Cardstone as the guest of Mr. Card, and after having visited the cheese factory, inspected the irrigation ditch, and seeing the other objects of interest in that vicinity, they proceeded through the Blood Indian reserve, visited the Catholic mission and hospital, and the police detachment at Stand Off ; they also visited the Indian Department offices, and returned to Macleod in time to take their train for Calgary on the 29th September.

Rumours were current in the spring that " black leg " had broken out among cattle on the north fork of the Old Man's River, and that fifteen head had died in consequence. Owing to the absence of Robert Evans, V.S., this matter was referred to Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton, and upon inquiry it was found that the report was false.

The new church, school and boy's home in connection with St. Paul's mission on the Blood Indian reserve was opened by the Lord Bishop of the diocese on the 1st May.

Her Majesty's birthday was observed as a general holiday ; a general parade in review order, dismounted, took place at 10:30 a.m., and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired at 12, noon. At 3 p.m. a polo match took place, police *vs.* civilians, and in the evening the members of the command gave a smoking concert.

In August last a report was in circulation to the effect that large bands of stock, bearing American brands, were grazing on the Canadian side of the international

North-west Mounted Police.

boundary line, principally in the vicinity of Pot Hole. I caused inquiries to be made, and it was ascertained that the report had been greatly exaggerated; a few head had crossed the line but had been driven south again.

In September last one Saul Martin, a squatter in the Crow's Nest Pass, erected a house on the police reservation at that place, and although repeatedly warned to remove it, failed to do so; finally I sent a party up to the pass under orders to pull the building down; this was done. Martin values the building at \$8.00.

In September I received a letter from the assistant commissioner of Indian Affairs requesting me to warn all stock owners to keep their stock off the Indian reservation, and I accordingly did so.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. B. STEELE,
Superintendent, Commanding Macleod District.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT (1894) OF SUPERINTENDENT A. B. PERRY, TOGETHER WITH THOSE OF INSPECTORS J. A. MCGIBBON, J. O. WILSON, C. CONSTANTINE AND W. H. ROUTLEDGE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "B" DIVISION,
REGINA, 15th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the current year ended 30th November, together with the report of the following officers commanding sub-districts :—

Inspector J. A. McGibbon, Saltcoats.
" J. O. Wilson, Estevan.
" C. Constantine, Moosomin.
" W. H. Routledge, Wood Mountain.

The police work in the headquarters district during the past year presents no startling or extraordinary features.

The multifarious duties imposed upon us have been faithfully, and I hope successfully, performed. The relations between the people of the district and the members of the force have been amicable, and notwithstanding that we are thrown so intimately into contact with the settlers, and often in an antagonistic way, only four complaints have been lodged against members of the force, two of which on investigation proved groundless. This bears witness to the good sense and tact with which the men on detached duty carry on their work.

We have aided all departments of the government wherever our services have been asked, and especially have given assistance to the Customs, Indian, and Agricultural departments.

I am sorry that I cannot report a prosperous year for the district. No material advancement in wealth has taken place, nor has the population been increased by immigration. Many of the Dakota settlers, who located on the projected line of the Manitoba North-west Railway, have left for other parts: some to Oregon; some to Minnesota; some to Montana and a few to Lake Dauphin, Manitoba. Those who removed back to the United States have written to their friends that they have found no better times. The cause assigned for the removal is the non-extension of the railway.

The Hebrew colony at Hirsch has been practically abandoned.

Only a few of the crofter settlers are left in their colony near Saltcoats. All of these colonies were assisted, and their fate proves the unsoundness of a policy of assisted immigration.

The total crop failure in the Regina and Moose Jaw districts has borne hardly on the settlers. Public works were undertaken by the North-west Government to relieve the most pressing wants. The amount expended was not large and I anticipate that a good deal of hardship will exist during the coming winter.

In Eastern Assiniboia the crops were fair, but the low price of grain was very detrimental. Cattle thrived well everywhere. There was no loss last winter, and though the summer was dry there was ample pasturage.

The uncertainty of the seasons will no doubt force the settlers to rely more on cattle and their products, and less on wheat growing.

CRIME.

Below will be found a comparative statement of the cases dealt with in this and the preceding years. The magisterial returns which I forward with this report are not complete, as a number of petty cases are dealt with by local justices of the peace and are not reported to the police.

North-west Mounted Police.

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crimes in Headquarters District, 1893-94.

Nature of Offence.	Total No. of Cases Entered.		Total No. of Convictions.		Remarks.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
Misleading justice—					
Obstructing a peace officer.....	2	2	2	1	
Perjury.....	2	3			
Offences against religion.....					
do morals.....		2		2	
Neglecting to support family.....	1	2	1		
Gaming houses.....	2	2		2	Sentence deferred.
Vagrancy.....	13	5	12	5	
Drunk and disorderly and creating a disturbance....	39	37	37	34	
Selling meat unfit for food.....		1			Not yet tried.
Offences against the person—					
Rape.....					
Murder.....	1			2	Murder committed in 1893. 1 hung; 1 sentenced to life. Case tried in 1894.
Manslaughter.....	2	1	2	1	
Assault.....	37	52	30	29	
Offences against property—					
Malicious injury to property.....		3		2	
Horse-stealing.....	3	2	1	1	
Theft.....	61	79	27	38	
Fraud.....	2	8	1	1	
Forgery.....	2	3		2	
House-breaking.....	2	1	1		No evidence to convict.
Cruelty to animals.....	2	1	1	1	
Trespassing.....		3		3	
Offences against Indian Act—					
Selling intoxicants to Indians.....	2	2	2	2	
Giving do do.....	1	4	1	3	
Indians having liquor in possession.....		6		5	
Offences against North-west Ordinances—					
Prairie fires.....	20	34	14	24	
Refusing to turn out to fire.....	5	3	5	1	
Master and servant.....	11	21	4	13	
Liquor ordinance.....	7	6	1	4	
Peddling without license.....	3	2	3	1	
Infectious and contagious diseases.....	1	1		1	
Insanity.....	10	13	9	12	
Game ordinance.....		1		1	
Refusing to perform statute labour.....		1		1	
Pollution of streams.....		1		1	
	231	304	154	194	

The most interesting event during the year was the trial of the Italians Luciano and Dejendo for the murder of their companion Battaralla in June, 1893, near Grenfell.

The trial took place at Grenfell before Mr. Justice Wetmore and a jury, on 23rd January, and lasted for 18 days exclusive of Sundays.

All the evidence of guilt was circumstantial. A large number of witnesses were examined. For the first time in an important trial in the Territories the accused gave evidence. The judge spoke very strongly in favour of this change in the law, which enabled them to testify, and declared that it was to the gain of the innocent and the loss of guilty. Such was the result in this trial.

Both prisoners were convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence against Luciano was carried out on 10th May, but that against Dejendo was commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Crown prosecutor in his address to the jury referred to the services rendered by Inspector Constantine and Sergeant Brown. You were good enough to bring the conduct of Inspector Constantine and Sergeant Brown to the notice of the Honourable the Minister, and to promote Sergeant Brown to the rank of staff sergeant, and award him a grant of \$50.00 from the fine fund for meritorious service.

An attempt was made on the 18th December last to derail the Canadian Pacific Railway west-bound passenger train. A steel guard rail 16. ft long was placed across the track at the head of a heavy grade five miles west of Wolseley. When the train struck the obstruction it was travelling only about 12 miles per hour. The front truck and driving wheels only left the rails and the train was brought to a standstill without further damage.

Had it been an east-bound train it would have been travelling at a high rate of speed, and the result would have been serious.

Very strong suspicions were directed against a certain individual, but no evidence could be obtained.

The case of Queen vs. Miller and Wentworth should be referred to shortly. The defendants established and operated a "wheel of fortune" at the race meeting at Regina, 1893. They were charged with keeping a gaming house under section 196 of the criminal code. Both were convicted. Previous to this conviction it was doubted whether the operating of a "wheel of fortune" was an offence within the meaning of the section.

Two American cattle thieves were arrested by the sheriff of Minot, Dakota, 35 miles west of Wood End. The party were shortly overtaken by Sergeant Green, who conducted them into Estevan. The prisoners waived extradition and of their own accord accompanied the sheriff back to Dakota.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

A total of 85 fires has been reported during the fire season, as follows:—

April.....	10
May.....	11
June.....	2
July.....	4
August.....	35
September.....	17
October.....	6
	—
Total.....	85

The fires were traced to the following causes:—

Ascertained persons.....	23
Railway locomotives.....	18
Lightning.....	3
Crossed boundary from Dakota.....	4
" " " Manitoba.....	3
Burning coal mines.....	2
Unknown.....	32
	—
Total.....	85

The estimated area burned over is 7,000 sq. miles.

It was not possible to arrive at an estimate of the damage caused by these fires. The actual destruction of buildings, hay and grain was not great on the whole, but in two instances the loss was considerable—at Alameda and Longlaketon. Only six fires burned over large areas, the others being extinguished before they had become very extended. I estimate that the fire which started in July near Swift Current and swept south-east through Wood Mountain, and on into Montana, burnt over about 6,000 sq. miles. The origin of this big fire is not known. From the railway to the boundary there was no obstacle to check its course, and driven by a high wind it travelled with frightful rapidity.

Much timber was destroyed in the Touchwood Hills, Beaver Hills and Duck Mountains. The fires commenced in the spring and burnt till the winter snows. Owing to the rainless weather the soil became dried out, the fire burrowed down to the

North-west Mounted Police.

roots of the trees and grass. In old slough bottoms, where there is a peaty slough, it is said to have penetrated to a depth of three feet. A rancher in the Touchwood Hills attempted to drive across a dried up slough. The surface was apparently firm but as soon as the horses and waggon passed on to it they sank into a bed of smouldering fire. The hay at once caught, and horses, waggon and all were consumed, the rancher making his escape.

Twenty-one men and 17 horses were attached to "B" division for fire guardian duty.

The following stations were established:—

17th July.—	Hednesford, Buck Lake, Buffalo,	Oxbow, Percy.
3rd August.—	North Regina, Longlaketon, Lumsden, Davin,	Caron, Kenlis, Pheasant Forks, Indian Head.
13th August—	Grenfell.	
21st " —	Moffatt, Weed Hills, Parkin, Riga, Sumner, Rocanville.	Wapella, Sheho Lake, Langenburg, Wallace, Crescent Lake.

Total of fire stations	25
do permanent detachments.....	20
	45

In all there were 45 detachments in the district endeavouring to prevent fires. In addition, parties were sent from this post whenever occasion arose. Inspector Belcher and twenty-two men proceeded to Fort Qu'Appelle on requisition for aid from that place. This party remained out six days but did not see a fire.

The fire stations were called in about the middle of November, having been maintained on an average 100 days. Valuable service was rendered. (1.) Many of the fires would have spread and caused greater damage had it not been that the settlers were called out. (2.) The presence of the men made people exercise greater caution than they otherwise would.

Twenty-four convictions in all were made. The heaviest fine imposed was \$12 and the average fine was \$10.

There may have been mitigating circumstances in all these cases, but it does appear that the penalties are not heavy enough to prove deterrent.

It is probable that the 32 fires of unknown origin were the result of causes in the same proportion as those ascertained. If so, more than half of the fires are due to the negligence or carelessness of the people, and about one-third from railway locomotives.

The most extended fires were in unsettled portions of the country. In the settled portions they have been controlled more or less by the strenuous efforts of the settlers. The graded roads which have been made in the settled portions assist materially in controlling the fires.

INDIANS.

The Indians generally have been well behaved. A serious crime was committed on the File Hills reserve on 15th September last. An Indian named Tom Lamac shot and killed another named Josieh Matorna. These Indians were seen in company during the day and were heard singing in a bluff two miles from the agency, apparently intoxicated. About sunset two shots were heard, but no attention was paid to this, as it was thought some persons were shooting chickens. The next morning Matorna was found

by a half-breed who was passing near. He was not dead, and assistance was obtained to move him to a house where he shortly afterwards died.

The only motive for the crime was that Lamac blamed Matorna for the death of a favourite sister, which occurred some time before. Matorna professed to be an Indian doctor and had attended her. Lamac said that Matorna had given her gopher poison.

There seems to be no doubt but that both Indians had been drinking. Both had been in Fort Qu'Appelle that day and Lamac had \$2 which it is believed he spent in liquor.

The murderer is still at large, although every effort has been made to capture him. He is thoroughly acquainted with the whole country and is known everywhere. He is intelligent and speaks several languages fluently. There is no doubt but that he will be captured eventually.

Some of the ranchers at Touchwood complain that their cattle have been killed by Indians. The remains of an animal were discovered recently which had been shot during the summer. Two years ago cattle were killed in the same place. An Indian boy was convicted of the offence. The Touchwood country is timbered, and consequently offers great facilities for cattle-killing. Suspicions are directed altogether against one Indian. A calf was killed 60 miles north of Moose Jaw by a party of travelling Indians. Their trail was followed by us for a long distance, but was finally lost.

Five convictions have been had for selling and supplying liquor to Indians. The half-breeds are the go-betweens, and the offence is difficult to discover. Fort Qu'Appelle and Yorkton are the points where most liquor is sold to the Indians.

There is no doubt but that the murder was due to liquor, and it is certain that crime will rapidly increase among them unless they are prevented from obtaining it.

It is clear that they obtain more liquor under the license system than under the permit system.

SIoux.

Forty-seven of the refugee Sioux living about Moose Jaw were induced to return to the United States last spring by the Indian Department, who furnished them with rations for the journey. They were well received by the American authorities. However, two families returned to Canada this fall. They stated they had been well treated, but preferred to live in Canada.

PATROLS.

The same patrol system as last year was maintained. Details of the patrols in each sub-district will be found in the accompanying reports.

SPECIAL DUTY FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.

The detachment, consisting of one officer, 15 non-commissioned officers and constables and 17 horses, was withdrawn from duty in Manitoba on 1st April, and from that date we ceased to do any duty in the province. The police were sent to Manitoba in 1888.

During the four months of the current year we were acting for the Customs and Crown Timber departments all along the Manitoba boundary.

The Inspector of Customs, under whose supervision this work was done, expressed himself as well satisfied with the services rendered to his department in Manitoba during the five years of duty there.

I do not know whether the revenue has suffered since our withdrawal or whether smuggling has increased. Customs work is still being done by us in the Estevan and Wood Mountain subdistricts.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Every possible aid has been given to the industrial schools in the district and at Elkhorn, Man., to return deserters. In several cases pupils who have deserted have

North-west Mounted Police.

been charged with the theft of their clothing, which is the property of the government. This has had a salutary effect in checking desertions from these institutions.

Treaty money was escorted to all the agencies and escorts furnished at payments.

The officials of the Indian Department, with few exceptions, have aided us most cordially wherever their services were of use.

The Indian reserves are regularly visited by our patrols, who are instructed to render any assistance desired by the agents.

AGRICULTURE.

The quarantines of this department have remained in our charge as last year, except in Manitoba, where they were handed over to their own officials on our withdrawal. An account of this work will be found in the reports of Inspectors Wilson and Routledge.

We have had much less trouble this year than last when everything was new to us.

Mr. Wilson, who is in charge of the Estevan quarantine, where all cattle are held, has performed his work with energy, skill and ability, and I consider that extra remuneration should be given him for this work.

Our patrols from Manitoba to the White Mud River have been charged with the prevention of the entry of American cattle across the boundary, an almost superhuman task in the Wood Mountain district.

I travelled through that country in company with Inspector Routledge last spring. At the White Mud I met an American "round up" of eleven cowboys and ninety horses, which had been working the country along the White Mud. They had gathered 250 head of American cattle which had strayed north during the winter. As these cattle had been in the country more than three months, and inspection of veterinary surgeon proved that they were free of disease, the Canadian cattle which had been mixed up with them were not quarantined.

It is interesting to note that the "round up" was composed of practical cowboys furnished with eight to ten horses each, and that we demanded almost the same work from our inexperienced men with only a single horse.

The country along that portion of the boundary of 100 miles south of where the American cattle range, is of a very rough description; deep coulees run in every direction and stretches of bad lands are found, hardly passable for horses. The cattle are wild, and unless approached very carefully they stampede, and travel long distances before stopping. Our observation of their movements shows that they travel north and south, following the main coulees. These cattle were bred in Texas, and brought north to fatten for market. They are not accustomed to any particular range and drift about, driven by storms or attracted by better and more abundant pasturage and water.

The conditions we have to contend with are:

1. A boundary line of 110 miles, with no natural barrier, along which American cattle feed in large bands.

2. Twenty miles north Canadian cattle range.

3. A rough country intervening, in which cattle may escape notice, though the patrol passes half a mile away.

4. A tendency of the American cattle to come north, where pasturage and water are better.

We have contended with those difficulties as we best could, and I think with some success.

A permanent camp was kept at Cart coulee, where the main lot seemed to congregate. Patrols were kept going, and wherever cattle were found they were turned south and driven across the line. The American cattlemen assisted us, and several "round ups" came into Canada during the season and gathered up all cattle and took them south.

Assistance was given to the veterinary inspector of the department in stamping out "scab," which was found in several bands of sheep in Regina district.

DRILL.

This division is altogether employed on detached duty: Patrols, attendance on judges and justices of the peace, investigation of crime, prevention of prairie fires and other duties leave little time for drill. Where practicable elementary drill has been carried on, and I found on my inspections that the men were fairly efficient in manual and firing exercises and smart in appearance. A drill sergeant was sent to Wood End in the spring and all men in that subdistrict were put through a course of spring drill. At Wood Mountain drill was carried on as opportunity afforded.

TARGET PRACTICE.

Target practice was performed at Wood Mountain, Wood End, Moosomin and Saltcoats under the officer commanding the subdistrict. The men were brought in from detachment to these points at such times as they could be spared. Four officers and 64 men fired and 1 officer and 10 men did not. It was not possible for the latter, for reasons of expense or important duty requiring them elsewhere. Among N.C.O.'s and men Reg. No. 1260, Staff Sergeant Joyce, was first with carbine, 273 points, and Reg. No. 1677, Capt. Doyle, with revolver, 155 points.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The following is a statement of punishments during the year:—

Admonished	6
Reprimanded	3
Confined to barracks	5
Fined	10
Dismissed	2
Imprisoned	0
N.C.O. reduced (3 to const. and 1 to corpl.)	4
Total	30
Amount of fines	\$103.00
Total punishments last year were	48
Average strength	101
This year punishments	30
Average strength	80
Desertions .....	...
Discharges	{ 1 purchased, 3 time expired, 2 dismissed.

HEALTH

Has been very good.

SAVINGS BANK.

The amount deposited in the savings bank was only \$848.71.

RATIONS.

The rations have been supplied under contract locally at Estevan, Moosomin and Saltcoats. They are forwarded to Wood Mountain from this post.

BARRACKS.

All barrack buildings have been maintained in repair. A small lean-to was added to one of the buildings at Wood Mountain by police labour. New floors were put in some of the buildings at that post and all buildings were whitewashed and mudded up

North-west Mounted Police.

The new buildings at Estevan and North Portal were painted.

A well was dug at Moosomin.

A few repairs were made on the buildings and stable at Touchwood.

HORSES.

One horse, Reg. No. 1633, died at Regina of inflammation of the bowels.

There was very little sickness ; a number suffered from lameness and a few cases of sore backs and shoulders. A considerable proportion of the horses are old and worn out. At Estevan and Wood Mountain spare horses were kept during the summer to lighten up the heavy patrol work. Thirty-seven horses have been placed on herd for the winter.

MILEAGE

The mileage for the year was 292,414, " B " division.

Seventeen thousand two hundred and twenty " Depot," attached for duty. Average for " B," 2,500 miles per horse.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied has been of good quality ; some difficulty has been found at times in obtaining a good sample of oats. Contracts were let locally for all forage, except for oats at Touchwood, where the tender was too high.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery was overhauled last winter and is now in thorough repair. It is properly cared for, and at inspections I have found saddlery clean and leather pliable. Owing to the decrease in strength there are 33 spare saddles.

TRANSPORT.

No new transport was obtained ; it has stood the summer work well but has required frequent repairs owing to dry weather.

INSPECTIONS.

Moosomin and Estevan were inspected by you.

I inspected Wood Mountain sub-district twice, Saltcoats sub-district and Touchwood and railway detachments. The officers commanding sub-districts inspected their detachments monthly. Inspector Scarth made the winter inspection of Wood Mountain post. The systematic monthly inspection of all detachments is of great value.

The officers commanding the sub-districts have performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner.

Inspector C. Constantine was chosen for special duty in the Yukon country, and during his absence his sub-district was commanded by Staff Sergeant Fyffe.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Superintendent, Commanding " B " Division.

INSPECTOR J. A. MCGIBBON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "B" DIVISION DETACHMENT,
SALTCOATS, 30th November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

The headquarters of the district is at Saltcoats, with detachments at Yorkton, Fort Pelly and Quill Plains.

During the past three months prairie fire patrols were stationed at Sheho, Wallace, Crescent and Langenburg.

CRIME.

The list of crimes this year is somewhat larger than last.

On 11th January Henry Reimer, of Saltcoats, was convicted and fined \$50.00 and costs for contravention of the liquor ordinance. Case appealed, but it has not yet been brought before the judge.

On the 12th February William Latlock, of Yorkton, was tried for giving liquor to a treaty Indian. Case dismissed; not sufficient evidence.

On the 7th February John Ketchiemonin, of Coté, was tried by Mr. W. E. Jones, J.P., for having intoxicating liquor in his possession. Convicted and released on suspended sentence.

On the 7th July Thomas Severight was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. W. E. Jones, J.P., for attempting criminal intercourse with Indian girl.

On the 20th June Albert Taylor, of White Sand, was fined \$50.00 and costs for supplying liquor to a treaty Indian.

A warrant is out for the arrest of another party for the same offence, but he has not yet been brought to justice.

On the 23rd November a complaint was received and investigated by Constable Bater. An able-bodied man named B. Moffatt, of Deer Creek, cleared out and left his grandfather, father and sister to starve. Constable Bater states that the parties live in a hovel. The grandfather, aged 84 years, lay on a cot dead; the appearance of the body showed starvation, hollow cheeks set. The father was sixty years of age, nearly blind; his clothes hardly hung to his emaciated body. The daughter, age 22, an invalid, clothed in rags. There was nothing in the shape of food in the house.

The following is a list of complaints and convictions :—

List of Cases.	Cases Tried.	Convictions.	Remarks.
Destroying buildings, and trespass	3	3	
Non-payment of wages	2	2	
Theft of cattle.....	6		
Contravention of liquor ordinance.....	2	1	
Supplying liquor to Indians	2	1	
Vagrancy.....	1	1	
Indians having liquor in possession.....	1	1	
Setting out poison.....	1	1	
Illicit connection with girl under 16.....	1		
School Ordinance	3	3	
Kindling prairie fires.....	19	10	
Sending things of an indecent character through the mail.....	1		
Keeping a billiard table without license.....	1	1	
Theft.....	5	4	
Obtaining money by false pretense.....	3	2	
Permitting swine and sheep to run in town.....	1	1	

North-west Mounted Police.

List of complaints and convictions—*Continued.*

List of Cases.	Cases Tried.	Convictions.	Remarks.
Making false affidavit to make over property.....	1		
Did cause or make a transfer of property contrary to section 368, Code.....	1		
Pointing a gun, etc.....	1		
Neglecting to do his statute labour.....	1	1	
Assault.....	7	2	1 committed for trial.
Illicit carnal knowledge with a girl under 10.....	1		
Attempting criminal intercourse with an Indian girl....	1	1	
Insane.....	1	1	
Horse-stealing.....	3		
Intimidation.....	2		
Resisting police.....	1	1	
Contempt of court.....	1	1	
Profanation of Lord's day.....	2	1	
Drunk and disorderly.....	2	1	
Endangering life, &c., (sec. 252, Code).....	1		

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

Saltcoats.

One inspector, one corporal, three constables and five horses.

Patrols are made in different directions each day and visits made to the settlers.

Patrols are made north to Wallace, south to Cut Arm, south-east to Langenburg, east to Rothburg and west to Crescent, and taking in the following places: Crofter settlement, Icelander settlement, Churchbridge, Riversdale, Bredenburg, Perley, Meadowville, Armstrong Lake, Castleton and Kimbrae.

One trip was made to Whitewood, two to Pheasant Forks and one to Lake Dauphin, Manitoba.

Yorkton.

At the end of the Manitoba and North-western Railway, 20 miles north-west of Saltcoats, one constable and one horse.

Patrols are made to the following places: Devil's Lake, White Sand River, Leach Lake, Wallace, Ebenezer, Letlock and Theodore.

Quill Plains.

One hundred miles north-west of Saltcoats, one corporal, one constable and two horses. Patrols are made to Nut Lake, forty miles north, and south-east to Sheho and Theodore.

Fort Pelly.

About seventy-three miles north of Saltcoats. Two constables and two horses. This detachment patrols south to Kamsach and Wallace, east to the Manitoba boundary, west to White Sand River, north-west to Mason's Mills, and also through the three Indian reserves in the neighbourhood.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

On the 4th September I delivered the annuity money for the Shoal River Indians to Mr. W. E. Jones, of Coté.

On the 1st November I delivered the annuity money for the Fort Pelly reserves to Mr. Jones.

An escort was furnished for both payments.

MAIL SERVICE AND TRAINS.

Same as last year ; once a week the train arrives here early on Sunday morning, and leaves early on Monday morning, which makes Sunday the business day of this part of the country.

A mail arrives from Binscarth by stage on Wednesday nights, but letters sent east remain over at Binscarth until Monday following

When cattle are shipped from Yorkton the loading has to be done on Sunday ; the town then is very noisy from the shouting of the drovers—in fact, like a market day.

HEALTH.

The health of the members of the detachment has been good, with the exception of Constable Clendinnen, who was sent to Regina on the 14th November

RATIONS.

The men board out ; no complaints.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION

Are in good order.

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the detachments during the year, and during the summer I inspected the detachment at Kutawa (Touchwood Hill).

DRILL.

At inspections I put the men through the manual and firing exercise. When at Saltcoats I drill the detachment twice a week.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Repairs have been made during the year ; they are in serviceable condition.

FORAGE.

The hay supplied has been good. The contract for oats was 32 cents per bushel. It was difficult for the contractor to get clean oats. I had him fan some three times before I would receive them. Most of the oats in the district have more or less wheat, seeds and dirt mixed with them. Some farmers sow white and black oats mixed ; one ripens before the other and makes a poor sample ; others cut in the green, and then they are like chaff. I believe there is only one fanning-mill, and an old one at that, in the Dakota settlement. I have been told there is not one in the Dainick settlement.

STABLES.

The stables at all detachments are fairly good.

BARRACKS.

The barracks at all detachments are good.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The roads in the district are merely trails over the prairie. A few bridges have been built. Last spring the bridges on the trail from the Assiniboine River to Fort Pelly were in a very bad condition. A few repairs have been made to some of them, but one or two are not very safe. The greater part of this trail is on the Indian reserve. A road was cut through the bush on a road allowance from Sheho P. O. to "Brag's," west nine miles.

North-west Mounted Police.

SETTLERS.

Saltcoats.

In the Saltcoats district the settlers are in better circumstances than last year.

Fort Pelly.

Five families have moved from other parts of the territory to the district. One family moved to Manitoba from the district.

Quill Plains.

There are several families of Icelanders at Fishing Lake, and are doing fairly well. At Sheho Lake (Dakota settlement) fifteen settlers left the district. Those that remain seem fairly prosperous and contented.

Yorkton.

Settlers are doing fairly well.

SUPPLYING LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

The Indians are fond of liquor and seem to get it at times. One case has been tried and dismissed; one conviction; one case will come up for trial shortly. There was one conviction for Indians having liquor in possession, and one case to come up when Indian can be found.

The above cases have been worked up by Constable McCuaig.

RANCHES.

The ranchers are numerous, but have small herds. About 200 head of cattle is the largest number owned by one rancher.

Nineteen car loads of cattle were shipped from Saltcoats the past year and 70 from Yorkton; although a low price was given by the buyers, the money paid out by them has helped the settlers out considerably. The cattle buyers state that the best shipping cattle are to be had from the Yorkton district.

CROPS.

Saltcoats.

The grain crops have been good; vegetables extra good.

Yorkton.

Part of the settlement was hailed out. Crops fairly good.

Fort Pelly.

Not much sown; yield good.

Quill Plains.

This has not been a favourable year for raising grain.

GAME AND FURS.

Prairie chickens are plentiful, Constable McCuaig reports furs to the value of \$23,000 were exported from Pelly last spring, and the traders have at present about \$7,000 worth on hand.

INDIANS.

The Indians at Nut Lake and Fishing Lake have been quiet. They received their annuity money on the 21st and 22nd August. These Indians do not farm, and live by hunting; some of the Fishing Lake have a few head of cattle.

The Key reserve Indians are an industrious and intelligent people. The only crops raised by them this year of any account were potatoes, of which they had an excellent crop.

This failure to raise a grain crop they claim is due to the fact that it was too late when they received their seed.

I notice that the Pelly Indians have a large number of cattle.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are a few at Fort Pelly, who work for the traders.

There are also a few on the White Sand River engaged in farming.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires commenced on the 16th April, and from that date every now and again a fire would appear in some part of the district the last fire was on the 2nd November.

The timber in the Beaver Hills has been destroyed, the fire burning three feet deep into the soil. This fire could not be approached and could not be extinguished.

There has been a bush fire north-west of Fort Pelly the greater part of the summer, impossible to extinguish it.

The settlers were turned out frequently to fight fires.

TRANSPORT.

Two single buckboards will be required next spring, to replace one at Saltcoats and one at Yorkton.

The remainder of the transport is in serviceable condition.

NEW POST OFFICE.

Fishing Lake, Sec. 6, T. 33. R. 11. E. Field Postmaster.

SETTLEMENTS.

No new settlements.

DESERTIONS.

Nil.

CHANGE IN DETACHMENT.

During the month of March the detachment was moved from Kamsach 25 miles north to Fort Pelly.

During the month of June the detachment was moved from Fishing Lake 6 miles west to Quill Plains.

CONDUCT OF MEN.

Good.

MILEAGE.

The horses in this district have travelled 44,538 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I made a trip to Nut Lake last February, as it was reported that the Indians were getting liquor. There was no trail, and snow deep and had to travel at a walk and camped out two nights. After investigating, I do not think any one was selling liquor to them; there was no stranger in the place.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON,

Inspector.

To the Officer Commanding "B" Division,
Regina.

North-west Mounted Police.

INSPECTOR JAMES O. WILSON.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
ESTEVAN, 30th November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Estevan and the surrounding district have made very little progress during the past year. The crops were not such as to justify any continued attempt at farming, several settlers who had taken up land left during the summer having abandoned their homesteads. The mines give the only employment during the fall and winter. At present the output is from 150 to 175 tons daily from all the mines at Estevan and Coalfields. About 125 men in all are employed, about half of whom are foreigners. A track has been laid from Roche Percée, on the Soo railway, to the Hazzard mine at Coalfields, which greatly facilitates shipment. The demand for this coal is increasing as it becomes better known, and mining will no doubt become a permanent industry. The Oxbow mill built by the farmers was not a success, owing to its being in incompetent hands, but is now working full time and giving satisfaction. It is a great convenience to the farmers.

CRIME.

The following is a summary of the cases tried in the sub-district during the past year :—

Theft	17
Drunk and disorderly	4
Illegally carrying arms	1
Threatening to shoot	1
Selling foreign lottery tickets	1
Forgery	1
Peddling without license	1
Assault	3
Non-payment of wages	3
Refusing to support family	1
Cruelty to animals	1
Indecent assault	1
Obtaining by fraud	1
Breach of prairie fire ordinance	1
Breach of game ordinance	1
Selling meat unfit for food	1

The number of cases brought up for theft does not properly convey the amount of stealing. Several of them were obviously attempts to gratify private spite by the use of the criminal law, and there being nothing to sustain them, the prosecutions fell through. Of the others, five were convicted and four dismissed. Most of the convictions were amongst the Jewish colonists from Hirsch for selling implements, &c., belonging to the society. None of the cases dismissed presented any particular feature except one where a man named Gow was charged with stealing a letter from the post bag. The prisoner was postmaster at Coalfields. It was shown that the letter was sent to the office, but the prisoner's brother and father had access to the bag also.

Drunk and disorderly.—Four cases were brought, three convicted and one dismissed with a caution.

Illegally carrying arms.—One case brought and conviction made, sentence suspended

Selling foreign lottery tickets.—One case brought and conviction made. Thickets were from the Louisiana State lottery, Texas, U. S. A.

Threatening to shoot.—Case dismissed for want of evidence.

Forgery.—One case brought and dismissed. This case was the result of quarrels between shareholders of the now defunct Oxbow Milling Co.

Assault.—Three cases brought, two convictions.

Non-payment of wages.—Three cases; these also belong to the operations of the Oxbow Milling Co.

Refusing to support family.—Case arose out of a dispute between man and wife and was withdrawn.

Cruelty to animals.—One case; conviction made.

Indecent assault.—This case was dismissed, as the alleged victim, who was only nine years of age, broke down in cross-examination.

Obtaining by fraud.—In this case a farmer was charged with obtaining seed-wheat from the Dominion Government by fraud, and was brought by the Dominion Lands Department. The judge held that no fraud had been committed.

Breach of Prairie Fire Ordinance.—One case brought and conviction made.

Breach of Game Ordinance.—One case brought and convicted.

Selling meat unfit for food.—One case brought up and defendant committed for trial. Not yet tried.

Two horse thieves, fugitives from the United States, were arrested west of Wood End, and, waiving extradition proceedings, were handed over to the sheriff of Minot, Dakota.

VIOLATION OF CUSTOMS LAWS.

One case was reported by us to the Custom house at North Portal and settled by that department. The system of patrols prevent breaches of customs laws to any great extent. All our outposts collect customs dues, the collections being forwarded through me to the Collector of Customs at Winnipeg. The detachment stationed at North Portal furnishes a man to assist the collector at that place. On our side of the line there is only one customs official, while the United States have several employed at the same place.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The different posts in the sub-district during the past summer were made up as follows:—

	Officers.	N. C. Officers.	Consts.	Horses.
Winlaw	1	1	2
Souris valley	2	2
Oxbow	1	1
North Portal	1	2	3
Percy	1	1
Wood End	1	3	9
Estevan	1	1	2	3
Quarantine	1	3	5

In this total is included one special constable hired for quarantine service, and his horse, which he furnished.

The following patrols were carried out during the summer. A fortnightly patrol from Wood End to Buffalo Head, meeting the patrol from Willow Bunch at that point. To the east Winlaw, Souris Valley and North Portal detachments connected with each other three times a week, and with Wood End, completing the chain of boundary patrol through the sub-district. Besides the regular patrols all parts of the sub-district were visited frequently. A fortnightly patrol was made from Wood End to Moose Mountain up to 30th July, when a detachment of one man and one horse was posted at Percy, who regularly patrolled to West End reserve, and the district generally, meeting the patrol from Oxbow weekly at Carlyle. The two last named detachments were prairie

North-west Mounted Police.

fire stations. There has lately been a patrol from Carnduff to the French Belgian settlement north of Carnduff. I attach a marked map shewing generally the trails followed. The patrols do not follow regular trails, but go and return by different routes, thus covering more country and preventing any making of arrangements for crossing the beat between the regular patrols. Descriptions of stray animals were taken by patrols, and by these means a considerable number of lost animals were recovered by their owners.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

A detailed register of all prairie fires occurring in the sub-district has been kept, a copy of which has been forwarded monthly in pursuance of your instructions. This record shows a total of 21 fires for the year. Of these the origin of three are unknown, we being unable to ascertain what caused them. Three were started from subterranean fires which are burning the coal seams in many points throughout the sub-district. One was started by lightning. Eight are attributed to Canadian Pacific Railway engines. Four came from Dakota, United States. One came from the province of Manitoba. One came from Moose Mountain district, having burnt over such a large district that it was impossible to trace it to where it started. Every effort has been made to put out these fires, to ascertain their origin, and the amount of property destroyed, &c., and it entailed a very great amount of hard work.

The two most destructive fires were: One which started from the railway track near Alameda, Aug. 24th, and burned over six townships, destroying grain, hay, buildings, &c., before it could be stopped, which was eventually done on the 26th inst. Another, which crossed the line from Dakota, August 30th, and burned over about 50,000 acres, destroying ten stacks of wheat, besides all the pasture land over which it ran. As this subject is one in which considerable interest is taken, and many schemes for preventing fires have been brought forward through the press and otherwise, I give here what I believe to be the best method of dealing with the matter. To compel by legislation all railway companies to plough an efficient fire guard parallel with all tracks and at least 200 feet from them, through all unoccupied lands, and all persons owning land along the tracks to do the same. In this district some of the farmers have sown grain on the right of way, and in consequence during the time the grain or stubble is dry it is almost impossible to prevent damage being done by engines to the country through which they run. A fire guard along the boundary between us and the United States would have prevented considerable loss, as four different fires came from there during the past season. No matter how vigilant we are, if a fire runs across before a high wind, considerable mischief is done before we can put it out. The fires from the burning coal seams could be prevented by digging around the places (ploughing would be impossible, as most of them are on broken and steep river banks). This, however, would not be an easy matter, as many of the places show no signs of fire for a year, and then for several months smoke can be seen issuing from the ground. Lightning could not of course be guarded against, but as it is generally followed by rain, very few fires would run from that cause.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

No special assistance has been given to the Indian Department. One man attended treaty payments at the west end of Moose Mountain this fall. A few Indians came into the district with passes from their reserves, but they gave no trouble. The only reserve we visit is that at the west end of Moose Mountain.

INSPECTIONS.

The commissioner visited and inspected Estevan Wood, End, North Portal, and the quarantine work Dec. 17th and 18th, 1893, and Estevan, Wood End and quarantine again on August 14th, 1894. I have myself inspected all detachments monthly and quarantine at least twice a week. Horses were inspected by Vet. Surgeon Burnett at different times.

HORSES.

The horses were generally good and serviceable. I had twenty-five in all during the summer; eleven were sent into Regina when the extra men required during the summer were sent in (Nov. 17). The mileage has been forwarded weekly. Considering the large mileages performed by the horses, the absence of a sore shoulder or back during the whole summer reflects credit on the officers and constables.

FORAGE.

Oats were somewhat high in price owing to the failure in last year's crop, but were of good quality. Oats are only purchased for Wood End and North Portal detachment, as at other places the horses are boarded at a uniform price of 40c. per diem for hay, oats and stabling.

RATIONS.

Rations have been purchased for Wood End detachment only, as at other places the men are boarded at a uniform price of 60c. per diem. The provisions were purchased by contract and a good quality of all articles were supplied, with the exception of beef, which was at times rather inferior.

SETTLERS.

The Jewish colony, started by the Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society at Hirsch, is a most complete failure. Only 16 families out of about 500 persons now remain, and most of these will probably leave in the spring. The rest of them have gone to the States. The management has practically abandoned the colony, disgusted with the results of its attempts to better the condition of the people. Several of the colonists were prosecuted for stealing and selling the implements loaned them by the society for the purpose of working their farms. That they have nearly all left the country is a matter for congratulation.

A French and Belgian settlement has been started in townships 5 and 6, R. 3, W. 1st P. M. There are at present 17 homesteads, occupied by four families and thirteen bachelors. The soil is somewhat sandy and stony, but with a good many sloughs through it. The settlers have no difficulty in obtaining water close to the buildings. Their crops during the past season were light, but they have an abundance of hay. There is no wood near, a considerable drawback. They are French from the ceded provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and Belgians. They are thrifty, sober and industrious, and likely to succeed.

RANCHES.

There are no ranches in the sub-district.

CROPS.

Owing to a somewhat dry season, crops have been light, wheat, the staple, averaging perhaps 12 bushels to the acre. The price is low.

GAME.

Ducks and geese are fairly plentiful, but chickens are scarce, owing I am informed and believe, largely to the indiscriminate use of strychnine for the destruction of gophers. There should be some means of compelling anyone using this poison to put it in the gopher holes, where nothing else could get it. The deer and antelope seems to have been driven away by the extensive prairie fires in Dakota.

North-west Mounted Police.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are a few families of half-breeds in the sub-district ; they make a living by picking bones, but as the bones are nearly all gathered, this will soon give out. They are industrious and law-abiding, except that I am inclined to think that when out on the prairie by themselves they destroy a considerable quantity of game during the close season.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

A course of drill and target practice was gone through by every man in the sub-district. Owing, however, to the men and horses being constantly required for other duties, the care could not be exercised in the performance of the course which I consider necessary. I would recommend that men be sent to replace those who are to go through a course in future.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the men in the sub-district has on the whole been very good. Under this head I venture to suggest that none but men whose steadiness and sobriety are well known be sent on detached service, as they have frequently to be left by themselves where there is no officer or non-commissioned officer to look after them, and unless they are reliable they would be very much better in barracks. The summary dismissals recently imposed seem to me to meet breaches of discipline very much more effectually than any other method.

DESERTIONS.

Although the sub-district lies along the boundary of the United States, no desertions have occurred.

TRANSPORT.

Transport has been all that could be desired. It has been all repaired by police labour.

BUILDINGS.

At Estevan a building 18 x 30, erected at the close of last year, fills a great want. A part of it makes a good office, and in the other part a steel cage gives a secure place for prisoners. The quarters, 22 x 22 feet, and stable 16 x 20 feet, at North Portal, comfortably house the men and horses of what must be regarded as a permanent detachment. All these buildings have been painted by police labour during the past summer.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit supplied are of good quality, with the exception of the fur coats and caps. The collars are no protection to the face, a most important point. A cap of some soft yielding material would be much better than the one now in use. The uniform is very difficult to keep clean owing to its colour, and is too conspicuous for police work.

QUARANTINE.

The quarantine station at Wood End has been under my charge and has added very much to my ordinary work. All animals entering the country are inspected by us under the quarantine regulations, all cattle being escorted from North Portal to Estevan *en route* to the quarantine station at Wood End, by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the detachment at North Portal. They are again escorted from the quarantine at the expiration of their time, and delivered to their owners. The following is a

statement of all animals entering the country in the sub-district for the year, with value for duty :—

Description.	Nos.	Value for Duty.
Horses	714	\$42,985 00
Cattle	181	3,945 00
Sheep	11	26 00
Swine	227	886 00

With reference to the inspection of these animals, fees authorized by the Department of Agriculture have not been paid, except in cases where entry for duty has been made. The non-commissioned officers stationed at North Portal have examined 1096 head at that point alone, which necessitates a good deal of risk, in going in amongst stock in cars, especially as they are generally packed as full as possible. It also entails a considerable amount of clerical labour. Besides this, the damage done to clothing is considerable, as the man doing the work must be properly dressed. The non-commissioned officers and constables doing regular quarantine work at Wood End receive extra pay and are relieved from the regular police duties, while the other non-commissioned officers and constables who examine the stock have these examinations to make in addition to their regular duties. I would request that you would bring this matter before the Commissioner, with a view to having the fees authorized by the department paid to the men doing the work. During the past season the quarantine at Wood End has been conducted at comparatively little cost; we having had sufficient hay over from last year, have not been obliged to purchase any. The corrals and sheds built last year could not be improved upon. With a view to keeping down expenses in the matter of labour, all cattle have been kept at Wood End. This has effected a saving of at least four men and four horses over last year's system. The number of animals in quarantine this year is not so great as last, but it is the number of separate classes and not the actual number of animals that must serve as a guide to the amount of work. The receiving of small lots of cattle at Estevan greatly added to the work this season, necessitating the sending of a man from Estevan to notify Staff Sergeant Mitchell, who then had to come in with one or two men a distance of ten miles. The condition of animals released from quarantine up to this date has met with the approval of the owners. On no occasion has the quarantine been broken in any way during the year. I hereto attach Staff Sergeant Mitchell's report of quarantine work. This non-commissioned officer has taken the greatest interest in his work. In fact I am positive that if the cattle had been his own he could not have taken more care of them. The quarantine staff generally has been efficient.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON,

Inspector.

North-west Mounted Police.

INSPECTOR C. CONSTANTINE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MOOSOMIN, 5th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

CRIME.

Crimes of a serious nature are three in number.

One of murder on the File Hills Indian reservation, on the 17th September, when an Indian, Thomas Lamac, shot and killed another, Josiah Matona. Up to the present time Lamac has not been located.

A case of horse-stealing took place at Indian Head on the 25th August. Howard, the thief, was arrested by Staff Sergt. Keenan of "F" division, but managed to escape, and has not been heard of since.

Laughlin McPhee was charged with forgery of a cheque to the value of \$76 at Whitewood. He was released on bail, but failed to appear to stand his trial.

Antonio Luciano was executed at Regina on the 10th of May last for the murder of one Giovanni Battaralla, at Grenfell, in June, 1893.

Antonio Dejendo's sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life for the same crime.

Daniel Campbell, ex-postmaster of Whitewood, a fugitive from justice, was arrested in Chicago on the 28th September for embezzlement. He is also wanted for other crimes.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The number of detachments in this district have been increased to twelve.

Small villages, such as Fleming and Wapella, have now each a constable stationed there, but even this does not appear to give satisfaction to some of the people, and they still ask for more.

Patrols have been done regularly throughout the district.

A return of mileage has been sent weekly to headquarters.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The different treaty moneys have been furnished with escorts and delivered to the various agents, any assistance required being duly given at the time of payment.

The Indian schools at Elkhorn and Fort Qu'Appelle have been visited, and assistance to bring back deserters has been afforded eight times.

ASSISTANCE TO RAILROADS.

Nothing has occurred during the past year to warrant the interference of the police in this district.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of men composing the different detachments is good.

RECRUITS.

Several recruits applied for engagement; a few were passed by Acting Assistant Surgeon Routledge and sent to Regina.

HEALTH.

The health of the men of the different detachments has been very good. No deaths occurred amongst them during the past year.

RATIONS AND LIGHT.

At all outposts, except Moosomin, the men are boarded. Here they have a mess, and there have been no complaints as to the quality of rations supplied.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The articles supplied are good, excepting the stable clothes, which are not so well made this year as those of former issues.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The same old pattern carbine is still in use ; many of the sights are defective and the barrels honeycombed.

The revolvers are in good order and are a serviceable weapon.

As regards the Canadian Winchester ammunition, it is practically useless, being poor and uncertain.

INSPECTIONS.

The detachments in this district are inspected once a month, some of them oftener. A report is sent to division headquarters or included in the weekly report.

HORSES.

Many changes have taken place in this sub-district during the past year owing, in a great measure, to the horses being too light for the men.

SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

Saddlery and harness are in good order.

The transport is in good condition.

FORAGE.

At all the outposts the horses are boarded, except Moosomin. A change has recently been made at Qu'Appelle station.

The contract price of hay is somewhat lower than that of last year. The supply is of good quality.

Tenders were called for oats, and the contract was let at 33 cents per bushel. The oats received up to the present time have been very good.

BARRACKS AND FURNITURE.

At Moosomin the men are quartered in the court house, which is cold and draughty.

WATER SUPPLY.

A well was dug in the stable yard at Moosomin during the summer, and water was struck at a depth of about 22 feet. The supply, though of excellent quality, is only sufficient for the wants of a private house, and not enough to water the horses. I propose to bore the well deeper, and thus hope to procure a plentiful supply to cover all our requirements.

The tank in the cellar has frozen up. The main body of water from the roof is carried in pipes to the south end of the building, runs into the street, and is thus wasted. The troughs, at a very small expense, could be so arranged that all the water would run into the tank.

North-west Mounted Police.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The prairie trails are good. A bridge has been thrown across the Qu'Appelle River north of here, and proves a great convenience to the settlers in that district.

LIQUOR LAW.

The liquor law has been fairly well kept. There have been six convictions of giving liquor to Indians, and four convictions against Indians for having liquor in their possession.

SETTLERS.

There has not been any noticeable addition of immigrants in this district. The majority that have come into the country during the past year seem to have been making for the Edmonton district.

RANCHES.

There are large herds of sheep in the vicinity of Moose Mountain, and one Reid has a large band of cattle there.

CROPS.

The crops this year have been very fair ; though the yield is light, the quality is good.

The prices of wheat have ranged from 37 cents to 43 cents per bushel in this district. About 250,000 bushels of grain have been marketed at Moosomin, Wapella and Fleming this season.

GAME.

There has been an abundance of small game. The game laws have protected the small game to a very large extent.

During the past month a number of deer have been killed in the vicinity.

INDIANS.

The chief reserves in this district are Moose Mountain, Crooked Lakes, Hurricane Hills, File Hills, and Pasqua's.

HALF-BREEDS

Are located chiefly in the Qu'Appelle valley.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been a number of small fires throughout this district ; very little damage sustained by the settlers. The police in all cases promptly turned out the settlers, and extinguished the fires.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The conduct of the men has been good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Orders were received by me from the Commissioner on the 20th May to report at Ottawa to receive instructions for special duty. On arriving there I was instructed to proceed to the Yukon River district in the North-west Territories. I left this post on the 6th of June and after delays from the floods in the valleys of the Columbia and Fraser River, B.C., arrived in Victoria on the 17th June. I left Victoria on the 22nd

for Juneau City, Alaska, and thence from there crossing the mountain range proceeding down the Lewis-Yukon Rivers, arrived at Fort Cudahy on the 7th August. I left Fort Cudahy on my return on the 3rd Sept., coming out of the country via St. Michael's Island at the mouth of the Yukon River, which flows into the N. E. corner of the Behring Sea, arriving at Victoria on the 2nd October, 1894. A special report of this trip has been made to the various departments interested.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

C. CONSTANTINE,
"B" Division.

The Officer Commanding "B" Division,
N. W. M. P., Regina.

MOOSOMIN, N.W.T., 10th October, 1894.

Re YUKON DISTRICT.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information that in obedience to an order received through the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police, I left my station at Moosomin, N.W.T., on Sunday, the 20th day of May, 1894, arriving in Ottawa on the morning of Wednesday, the 23rd of May, and reported to the Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police.

At Ottawa I received instructions from various departments of the government to represent them as Dominion Government agent. On Saturday, the 26th of May I left for Regina via Chicago, having been instructed to return by that route in order to see persons interested in the Yukon country. Mr. Hamilton, the secretary and treasurer of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, having left Chicago for Seattle, I called on Mr. P. B. Weare, the president of the company, who wrote and wired to Mr. Hamilton to meet me at Victoria, B.C.; on Monday, the 11th June, 1894. Mr. Hamilton was there on that date, but through the delays caused by the floods in the valleys of the Columbia and Fraser rivers I did not get there in time. I arrived in Regina on Friday, the 1st June, and reported to the Commissioner for any final instructions he might have to give. I left the same day for my post, Moosomin, in order to prepare for the journey.

On Wednesday, 6th June, 1894, at 7.50 p.m., I started for Victoria, B.C., with a hope and slight chance of getting there in order to catch the steamer leaving there on the 12th for Juneau City, Alaska. Staff Sergeant Brown of the North-west Mounted Police joined me at Broadview, N.W.T., the same night, he being the non-commissioned officer whom I had chosen to go through with me. We arrived at Victoria, B.C., at 11.30 on the night of the 17th June, 1894.

On the 22nd June, five days later, I left for Juneau City on the steamer "Queen," arriving at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th June, and found that there was no connection with Dai-Yah at the head of Chilkoot Inlet, and would have to wait until the arrival of the steamer "Chilkat," the usual steamer, the "Rustler," was undergoing repairs.

While at Juneau City I laid in my supplies for the trip, as well as various tools, nails, etc., necessary for the building of a boat.

On Friday, the 29th June, 1894, at 7 p.m., the "Chilkat" arrived, and left at 3 a.m. for Dai-Yah. At 9 p.m. on the 29th the steamer "Thistle," survey boat, came into port. I had not an opportunity of seeing Mr. Ogilvie, as it was uncertain at what hour the "Chilkat" would leave, and could not get any definite information from her officers. At 4 p.m. on the 29th I arrived at Dai-Yah. I at once set about to arrange for our final start into the interior. The Indians here seem to be able to take in but one idea, and that is how much they can get out of you, and being at their mercy as to packing I had, as a rule, to submit to their extortion.

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Saturday, the 30th, was spent in getting the packs made up, and on Sunday, the 1st July, at 7 a.m., we started with seven packs, weighing 800 pounds, at 15c. per pound.

I left some things at Dai-Yah, in charge of Mr. Wilson, a trader there, in order to lessen the weight. They consisted mainly of forms, returns, and general stationery, which I had sorted over, and a few private clothes, in all amounting to about 300 pounds. We took only a change with us.

For the first three miles the path through the woods was good. Then commenced the crossing and re-crossing of the river, the water icy cold, and from one to four feet deep. The shallow parts we waded, and the deeper were crossed, either in a canoe, or on the backs of Indians, they always taking care to exact 25 cents each for each crossing. About 9 p.m. we reached the cañon and camped for the night.

The name of this river is the Dia-Yah, and at this season was navigable for canoes a distance of about eight miles from the mouth. The distance travelled this day was about thirteen miles.

The next day, the 2nd July, was one of hard travel, the upward grade increasing. Camped at the "Stone Houses," so called from large masses of rocks which have come down from the mountains on either side, and which give a little rude shelter from the cold winds blowing up or down the narrow pass.

At 4 a.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd July, 1894, we broke camp and started for the "Summit," 3,502 feet above the level of the sea, a hard and dangerous climb over bare rocks and soft snow, most of the distance sinking to nearly our knees at every step. At 4.30 we reached the head of Lake Linderman, where we camped, having been over twelve hours making twelve miles.

On Friday, the 6th July, we left Linderman and arrived at Fort Cudahy on the Yukon at 11.30 on Tuesday, the 7th day of August, 1894, after twenty days actual travelling, having lost, through weather, building of boat, etc., sixteen days.

ROUTES.

The routes from the south-west to the interior are four in number, viz:—

The Chilkoot pass, the Chilkat pass, the White pass and up the Taku Inlet and river.

Of these the Chilkoot is the one used, it may be said, altogether. Starting from the head of Chilkoot Inlet it goes over the Divide commonly called the "Summit" to Lake Linderman, which is connected with Lake Bennet by a swift and narrow river, which is usually run to the head of a rocky point where further progress is arrested by a pile of boulders in mid-stream. Boats are carried over this point, being about 50 yards wide. Supplies have to be packed a distance of about a mile over a sandy, though otherwise, a fairly easy portage. From the head of Lake Bennet there are no impediments to navigation until the cañon is reached. The average boat can be and usually is run through this water with part of the load, in large boats. The portage is about a mile in length, and is a hard one to get over there being several steep rises, especially the one at the north end, where a rude windlass has been erected for the purpose of hauling up or letting down boats.

The White Horse, a mile or so below the cañon, is very seldom utilized, though it has been used, notably two seasons ago, by a party of whiskey men, in a large scow or barge. I was told this by a miner who was at the rapids at the time and saw it. He said the run was made on the east side of the river, and the boat at the lower end kept alongside the comb of the waves, the boat being steered by a large sweep oar in the stern, and two men rowing. The boat did not ship water. I am quite satisfied to make the portage of about a mile. From this point to the Five Fingers all is smooth travelling, always allowing for wind on the lakes, which often delays people for some days at a time.

The Chilkat pass is seldom used except by the Indians. There is a trail across from here which comes out at Fort Pelly and is said to be 200 miles in length through a wooded country. Horses have been brought into the country by this route. I heard that four were coming in this fall in charge of a man by the name of Dalton.

So far as I can learn, the White pass is not used by any one.

The fourth route mentioned above is one starting from the head of Taku Inlet. It has been travelled by several miners, among them Mr. Neil McArthur, who has been in the country for many years, also has mined in the Cassiar and Cariboo diggings. Mr. McArthur kindly gave me a rough sketch of the lay of the country, which I find nearly agrees with a rough survey made by Mr. Charles Welland Hayes, one of Lieutenant Schwatka's party in the spring of 1891. A rough map as Mr. McArthur described the route is attached.

This route being used would necessitate a travel over about thirty miles which lies in American territory. This, no doubt, by arrangements between the governments, might be made a regular route for entrance into the country, as the British and American subjects engaged in mining there at the present time are about equally divided.

Mr. Hayes's report is as follows:—

"Our party consisted at the start of three white men, Mr. Schwatka, the prospector, Mark Russell and the writer, with seven Indians engaged as boatmen and packers for the first stage of the journey. After a few days spent completing the outfit and waiting for the river to become free of ice we left Juneau, May 25th, 1891.

"The large two-ton dugout canoe in which we embarked was well adapted for navigating the deep waters of the inlet, but we found it poorly suited to the swift and shallow rivers. When the wind blew up stream rapid progress was made in spite of the current, by spreading two large sails, wing and wing, but when the wind failed our progress, by pulling or tracking, whenever banks permitted, was painfully slow. Seven days were spent in reaching the head of canoe navigation, eight miles above the south fork, and about eighty-four from Juneau. During this part of the journey little opportunity was afforded for studying the geology of the regions traversed, since the boatmen usually kept to the middle of the valley and we usually made camp at night on one of the small islands which separate the river into many small channels.

"While the Taku River is far from being an ideal highway to the interior, still a flat-bottomed steamer of light draught and good power would probably have no serious difficulty in reaching the mouth of the South Fork less than a hundred miles from a point of Lake Ahklen which could be reached by steamer from the mouth of the Yukon. The country between these points is practicable for pack animals with the expenditure of comparatively little labour in constructing a trail. It is probably only a question of time when some better way of reaching the Upper Yukon basin than Chilkoot pass will be demanded, and the Taku route is, so far as yet known, the least objectionable.

"We reached Lake Ahklen 16th June, setting up the two portable canvas canoes which had been packed in from the coast, and continued our journey towards the north-west, down Lake Ahklen and Teslin River which forms its outlet. The Lewis was reached 24th June and Selkirk at the junction of the Lewis and Pelly four days later."

Mr. Govereau, a surveyor in the employ of the British Columbia Government, reports on this route as follows: "This route is certainly the best to reach Teslin Lake, one of the sources of the Yukon River. The country is partially open and not mountainous. By following Nah-Kina River to Katune Creek and along this four or five miles, then striking north-east over a low range of mountains, forming an undulating country where generally the snow lies only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet deep in winter and the grazing is good in the summer, the route would be easy. The Taku River opens at the end of April or the beginning of May and freezes over at the beginning of November or sometimes later. A trail built from Nah-Kina Junction to Teslin Lake could be kept open for horses five or six months during the year.

"The country traversed is generally dry, few swamps being met with."

Dr. Dawson also makes mention of this route, in report Part B. Annual Report 1887, page 154 "B."

"By this route all the bad water on the Lewis-Pelly-Yukon would be avoided. It might be well worth a thorough exploration and survey." See Dawson's Report, 1887, page 19B.

What the miners require and complain of not having, is a comparatively easy route by which they can get in their supplies at a reasonable cost in quantities sufficient to last them a year.

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At present their supplies are limited to what they can pack in. When these are used up they have to pay the exorbitant prices charged by the traders and which are far in advance of a fair profit. It takes what a man makes to keep him, and very few have enough to get out of the country, except at the cost of much suffering, hardship and danger. This refers to men coming in and going out in one season.

Tramways on the portages between Lakes Linderman and Bennet at the cañon and White Horse would be a great help to small parties, as they are not able to portage their boats alone, and may not have had the experience to run the cañon or swift water below. The cost would not be great. The miners are of the opinion that the rocks in the channel of the Five Fingers could be removed in winter when the water is low. This would make navigation safe for a steamer coming down; then there would be uninterrupted navigable water to the foot of the White Horse, a distance of about 2,300 miles from the mouth of the river.

Some of the old miners are not in favour of having the route made too easy, as they say it would bring in a class of men who will not work for their living but would simply come in to prey on those who do. They refer more particularly to gamblers and men of that stamp, who are so numerous in American mining districts. This is partly selfish, as miners like to keep good things to themselves.

TIMBER.

The timber is small and scrubby and the best of it is on the islands in the river. Few trees will square more than ten inches. Travelling down the river it was impossible to form any idea as to the amount. To form a correct one would require time and a special survey. Judging from what I saw going down the river I should say that it had no commercial value outside of house logs, firewood and for use in mining operations.

I am told that the timber in the Stewart River is longer and of much better quality. There are two small saw-mills in the country, one at Sixty-mile Creek and one at Cudahy. Portable 10-12 horse-power engines, the whole outfit with saws, traveller, etc., costs from \$800 to \$1,000. They are chiefly used to square logs for house building and sawing lumber for river boats.

FISHERIES.

The principal fish are salmon—the king and what are known locally as the “dog salmon.” Owing to the high water and lateness of the season, fish have been very scarce. Parties who, last year, put up and dried 1,000, this year could only get 300. The Indians are much troubled about the scarcity. I am told that whitefish have been caught at the Sixty-mile Creek. When I was at Fort Cudahy a 12-pound whitefish was bought at the hotel.

Grayling are also plentiful. Trout are caught of a good size in the lakes by trolling.

The scarcity of fish this season is a serious one for the Indians, as they, in a great measure, depend on them for their winter food, also for food for their dogs, which are the beasts of burden in the country.

WEATHER.

The seasons here are extremes. In winter the cold has reached 77° below zero; the heat, as high as 120°, and has been known at Fort Yukon, about 300 miles below Fort Cudahy, to burst the bulb of the thermometer.

Last winter was the coldest known here in many years. The summer is about four months, but miners cannot work more, on the average, than three. Winter sets in about the middle of October, and spring opens up about the middle of May, but this season it did not open up before the beginning of June, it being at least a month late. This summer has been a very wet one, more so than for years past. The average snow-fall is about one foot, and is dry. No dampness in the air. The climate is healthy. Indians are liable and subject to chest diseases. The whites have no special disease. Rheumatism is very prevalent, owing to great exposure.

AGRICULTURAL.

The amount of land fit for cultivation is very limited. Coarse grains and vegetables will grow, but the yield is small and uncertain, and the size also. Potatoes in Fort Cudahy were in blossom when I was there, and radishes were fit for and put on the table.

At Harper's at Pelly, 240 miles south of here (Cudahy), summer frosts are frequent. The amount of hay along the river and easy of access is small, though of good quality. The soil is usually frozen at a depth of three or four feet in ordinary situations; in colder ones, to about eighteen inches of the surface. This layer of frozen soil is from eight to ten feet deep, in favourable exposures. In gulches and places where the sun can not get at it, it never thaws. In places where the soil is drained and not covered with moss, which is from one to three feet in depth, the frozen layer is much further below the surface. I have no doubt that in southerly exposures, by draining and deep ploughing, the ground could be reclaimed and made fit for agricultural purposes to some extent, though we cannot look for a self-supporting agricultural district, nor expect anyone in the country to subsist by farming alone. Still, the agricultural resources of the country might be much developed by those having the energy, patience and knowledge to make use of their opportunities, always bearing in mind the difference in the years.

The winter in the Hootalinka, Pelly and Stewart rivers districts is less severe and the summer from a month to six weeks longer.

FUEL.

Wood will be the only fuel used for some time to come. It is ready at hand. In clearing a place to build a cabin the trees cut will furnish the supply for the winter. There is much fallen and dry timber in the woods, especially on the shores both of the mainland and the islands in the river, where, in many places, the ice moving in the spring has simply cut it and laid it in windrows.

About five miles above the Five Fingers, Cormac, of Fort Pelly, has driven a tunnel in the bank of the river, nearly 60 feet above the water. This he has timbered, and I am informed has mined some fair coal which does well for blacksmiths' use. When at Pelly on my way down I was unable to get a sample of the coal and could not get any afterwards.

However good the coal may turn out to be, the fuel for some time yet in this country will be wood. Wood is now sold on the river bank at \$4 per cord.

I am further informed that there are three places where coal is found in abundance near Fort Cudahy, the furthest distance being about 35 miles south and east with Cormac's seam, about 300 miles south on the Lewis River.

I have got a sample of coal from about 30 miles south of here (Cudahy). This sample was found on the bank of a small stream and is said to be in abundance.

MINING.

On the west side of the Yukon the gold-bearing creeks are: Franklin Gulch, Davis Creek, Clinton Creek, Nugget Gulch, O'Brien's Creek, Napoleon Creek, Cañon Creek, Madison Creek. They are wholly or partly in Alaska.

Sixty-Mile Creek.—Its tributaries are Gold Creek, Glazier Creek and Miller Creek and Bed Rock Creek. These are the only ones that any mining has been done on, and they also are wholly, or part, in Alaska. There is a large difference of opinion as to which side of the line they are on.

Of the rivers and creeks above mentioned, Forty Mile Creek is worked out; Franklin Gulch is about half worked; Nugget Gulch has not been much worked; Davis Creek about half worked; Clinton Creek has not turned out of much value; O'Brien Creek has not been much worked, as it was only this summer that it was discovered; Napoleon Creek has only been worked this season and has shown up well so far; Cañon Creek has been worked by a few men two seasons and has paid \$12 or \$14 per day; Madison Creek is new, worked only one season; Sixty-Mile Creek is 120 miles south of

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Cudahy. About sixty miles of this creek is in the North-west Territories. Gold Creek is good. This is the second season. Miller's Creek is also being worked and has proved the best creek in the country so far. Glazier Creek has only been opened this season, and so far the returns have been good. Last summer two men worked this creek and made \$21 a day each. They are still working there. These are also in American territory.

The size of the claims as laid down in the Mining Act are considered too small by the miners, who think that it should be 500 feet up and down the gulch, and from rim to rim in width. The rim in all creeks would not be the same, as in some it might not be more than 50 feet and in others 1000 feet. The average would be about 600 feet. What is called the rim is where the bed rock appears above the level of the creek, and runs in width according to the size of it.

The reasons for this size of claim are :—First : That most of them have from three to ten feet of moss and decayed matter, which is, with the exception of the moss, always frozen, and in order to get this off water must be got on top, and 100 feet will not give a man sufficient grade to do so, and for this reason the extra 400 feet is required. It also takes two seasons to get a start on the work. Even then the miners say that 500 feet is not enough in all cases, but consider it a fair amount all round.

Bar diggings are not permanent, as the bars are continually shifting, especially Stewart River. Any work that is done in winter has to be done by the aid of fire. In the gulches during the past two years considerable of this sort of work has been done by those who have remained in the gulches during the winter.

On the east side of the Yukon, the Stewart, Pelly, Hootalinka, Big and Little Salmon Rivers are wholly in the North-west Territories.

The Stewart is all bar digging up to the present, and so far has proved to be the best paying. The Pelly is doubtful at present. Hootalinka has done fairly well and much is expected from it in the future. Both on the Stewart and Pelly many men have been working this summer.

The Big and Little Salmon have also paid well to the few who have been working. These are all bar diggings.

One reason why more men are not at work on these rivers is the difficulty of getting in provisions.

The miners as a rule have faith in the future of the country, not that gold is in any one place in large quantities, but appears to be all through it, and that it only requires exploring and opening up.

From the time one leaves Juneau to Point Burrow the country is full of mineral wealth, chiefly gold, but there is also silver and copper to be found.

At present the mining industry is only in its infancy. The country has not been thoroughly prospected, for reasons already given, and up to the present the returns may be summed up : that a few have done well, a few made good wages, but the majority have made only a living, partly owing to not knowing much about mining and the short season. As far as I can learn, the output last year was about \$300,000 from all sources.

The miners are anxious that the boundary in the gold-bearing belt should be fixed without delay.

No quartz mines have been opened up for two reasons. They are :—

First : It requires capital and time, the depth of moss being the great drawback to prospecting.

Second : There is no immediate returns as in the placer or bar mining, which is necessary for the existence of the miner, as none have more than will get them into the country and buy a little coarse food to go on with during the first season. If they make a little then it is required to keep them during the long and cold winter.

The traders will give them food for the summer's work and as miners are as a rule honest, in the long run those who supply them are paid with a large amount of interest as well.

Some coarse gold is found on Miller Creek, Franklin and Davis Creeks and Nugget Gulch, but on the bars it is fine. Only one large nugget has been found, and that in Franklin Gulch. Its weight was 30 oz. and intrinsic value \$510.

Quartz mining will in time be the leading class of mining in this country. The face of the country as far as the Arctic Ocean and McKenzie is entirely mountainous and may be compared with the teeth of a saw. It is mineralized throughout. Ledges have been found and specimens brought in and analyzed with very good results. It commences at the boundary and goes through the country in all directions. Gold and silver quartz have been found on Bennet Lake, and in silver is especially rich. I am informed that rich specimens of gold and silver rock have been found on the Hootalinka. There are rich mines on the Porcupine, but I was unable to learn on which side of the line they were situated.

Indian Creek about seventy-five miles above Forty Mile, has just been found rich. This creek is wholly in the North-west Territories.

A meeting of the miners was called at Forty Mile Creek to petition the Minister of the Interior to have the mining laws changed so as to increase the size of placer claims to 500 feet in width, with a free location to the discoverer, and a second claim for the discovery. This in my opinion is unreasonable, the second claim would be for speculative purposes only.

I think the case would be met by having the size of the claim changed in the Yukon district from 100 to 500 feet, the fee at the same time being raised from \$5 to \$15 on gulch claims, bench, or high bar diggings. The low bar to remain as at present.

TRADING POSTS.

At Forty Mile, McQuestion & Co. are the traders, and usually have a good supply of miners' supplies on hand. The goods are chiefly food and rough clothing which are sent them by the Alaska Commercial Company. At Fort Cudahy one mile lower down the Yukon and north of Forty Mile the North American Trading and Transportation Company have a store. The class of goods sold by them are the same as by McQuestion & Co.

The goods for this first-mentioned establishment are supplied by a San Francisco company, for whom they act as agents, selling on commission. Mr. Harper, who I am informed is the local manager for the San Francisco company, has a trading post twenty miles below Stewart River opposite Sixty Mile Creek, and one at Pelly.

I am informed that Mr. Healy is about to open at Stewart River and Pelly this fall.

A post at the junction of the Hootalinka and Lewis River would be a great boon to the miners on the upper part of the river.

Prices are high, if not in some cases exorbitant.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The liquor traffic in the country is assuming large proportions and will have to be dealt with by a strong hand, and a sufficient force will be necessary to enforce the provisions of the law. The country at present is ruled by a "whiskey ring." At present there are five saloons running and I hear more will be open as the miners come in for the winter.

The liquor sold to the whites is of good quality, and retails at 50 cents a drink. It comes in principally from Fort Simpson, on the coast, is packed over the "Summit" and brought down the river in boats. I hear 3,000 gallons have come in during the year just past.

The Indians make out of molasses, sugar and dried fruit a liquor locally known as Hoo-chin-oo and is very much like the liquor made at the Cape and styled "Cape Smoke." It is very strong, more like pure alcohol both in appearance and taste.

So far as my information goes, miners would like to see a high license and a stop put to the sale of liquor to Indians. Prohibition would be very hard to enforce, if not almost impossible, owing to the nature of the country, with its facilities for hiding liquor and illicit stills in the many ravines and gulches, which Indians could only find and travel to.

The prohibitory law in Alaska is in reality a dead letter.

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In Juneau liquor is sold openly and no real attempt so far as I could learn is made to enforce the law there. Some difficulty might arise in the working of the present liquor law of the North-west Territories and special legislation might be required to suit the situation. I refer more particularly to the machinery for the granting of licenses, and would suggest that should it be determined to grant them, that it be left in the hands of the police if it is decided to send them in to that country.

Many of the miners do not drink at all, and but few to excess, and those who do so would wherever they are. When they come in from the mines for winter they have a general carouse, but this is not confined to that section of the country alone. After this has been gone through, the camp settles down for a time and is then quiet for a mining camp in winter.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The following is an expression of opinion from Bishop Bompas :—

“The miners appear anxious to maintain good order, and have hitherto arranged in their meetings all matters of mining claims and building lots. The Indians are quite peaceable and trustworthy. If any disturbance occurs it will be only by some white man making an attack on an Indian, but the Indians, seeing the danger of this, do not seem now inclined to drink with the whites so much as at first. Magistrates, police, and jail are urgently called for.”

The Bishop goes on to say : “It does not seem needful to enforce in this district the disuse of rifle ammunition among the Indians. Any idea of war or rebellion appears to be quite unknown among them, and would be put down by the miners with a high hand. They have already hung one Indian on the Lower Yukon (American territory) for the murder of a white.

“Rifles are chiefly used by the Indians in hunting the moose and other deer, by which they obtain food for themselves, and for sale to the whites. This is the only fresh meat procurable in that district.

“If the Government check the use of rifles by the Indians it would seem needful for them to provide the Indians here with Hudson’s Bay Company shot guns for hunting. These the Indians desire, but cannot obtain them on this side, and it is hard to get other than rifles from the American side.”

MAIL SERVICE.

At present there is only one mail in the year that can be relied on, that which comes in by the Commercial Company’s steamer. Any other letters that are brought in come by miners or others who may happen to think of them before leaving Juneau or Dia-Yah.

In the ordinary course of the present mail service, or rather want of mail service, a letter written in eastern Canada later than May would not arrive at Forty Mile until the following May, and no answer would be received for another year.

A mail route could, it is thought, be established either by the way of the Hootalinka River or the “Summit” to or from Juneau, where it could be shipped to Victoria or the nearest port as freight, if postal arrangements are such that it could not be sent to Juneau from the United States post office.

This is a matter that requires careful consideration both from its bearing in opening up the country and on the score of expense. Any mail should be confined to letters only, as the expense of papers or parcels would not be warranted by the rate of postage.

There are two routes that would be available for early spring and late fall, viz. :—

First, by way of portage and Upper Yukon—for letters only.

Second, the summer could be via St. Michaels and Lower Yukon.

By this route, which is available only during the months of July, August and September, this mail could carry papers and small parcels and could be posted for Yukon at Victoria, and marked “Via boat.” This would get four mails in and five out during the year and should, I think, be performed for \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year.

The mail by the mouth of the river should be sent *via* Victoria, and not later than from the 1st to 15th of June. The second not later than 1st of August.

The mail coming in over the range should leave Victoria about the 1st of May and 1st of September. A special messenger would have to bring the mail from Victoria to Fort Cudahy via the range, and personal effects could be sent on American boats and through American territory. This would be included in contract price.

SCHOOLS.

With the exception of the schools at the Church of England mission there are none in the district, and these are attended mostly by Indian or half-breed children, with the exception of perhaps three or four whites at Forty Mile.

The mission schools are three in number, viz. : Buxton mission school at Cudahy, one at Pelly and one at Rampart House near the mouth of the Porcupine River. The average attendance at the three schools is, I am informed, about sixty per day, the attendance being increased or diminished as the Indians are at the settlement or out fishing or hunting.

These schools are kept up by the generosity of friends in England and are purely voluntary.

The children are stated to be as intelligent as white ones of the same age, but when out a short time their memories soon fail.

It is estimated that the cost of keeping an Indian child at school is \$100 a year. This is for food only. Another \$20 is required for clothing.

Bishop Bompas, in connection with grants to schools for the benefit of the Indians, says :—

“The American Government are liberal in regard to the education of Indians in Alaska, and \$30,000 is granted annually to missions for this purpose, under the superintendence of Dr. Sheldon Jackson as education agent. The English missions on the British side being at present without government education grant can hardly compete with the American schools. A government allowance of say \$2,000 for the Indian schools in connection with the English missions would be very acceptable.”

Many of the respectable miners would bring in their families if schools were established or if they would be within a reasonable time. At present there are about eight white children of school age.

It appears to be the desire that a school should be established and the North American Trading and Transportation Company through Mrs. Healy, wife of the manager, said they would board a female teacher free for a time.

It is doubtful what view the bishop would take of such a school that would interfere in a measure with his, but I think he would assist and probably would take an interest in the work.

INDIANS.

From the best information obtainable, the number of Indians and Eskimo on the Arctic coast, Pelly and Yukon rivers, in British possession, or under their influence, is about 5,000, all told.

It is very difficult to get reliable figures, owing to the roving about of the different bands, but this number may be taken as fairly approximate.

They are a lazy, shiftless lot and are contented to hang around the mining camps. They suffer much from chest trouble, and die young.

In 1865 scarlet fever was epidemic on the Yukon River. The fever was communicated to the Chilkoot Indians, and from them it spread to the Indians on the Upper Yukon, and passed on by them down the river to the entrance of the No-to-ki-kat, or Doll River, where they all died and the disease spent. This appears to have been the only epidemic that has appeared.

The Indians inhabiting the shores of the river live principally on salmon during the winter, and when there is a failure of this fish, as there was this season, are in danger of want. This should not be the case if they showed a little energy, as if they went back from the river a few miles large game is plentiful.

On Monday, the 13th of August, 1894, I had a meeting with the Indians who, through the kindness of Bishop Bompas, had been asked to meet me for a talk, the

North-west Mounted Police.

bishop being present and was good enough to act as interpreter between us. The following is Chief Charlie's speech :—

“ I am quite happy and contented and would like to see the English come and take care of the country. I like the English better than the Americans. There are plenty of furs in this country, and I would like the English traders (meaning the Hudson Bay Company) to come and trade with us, because the goods are better, and they deal more fairly with us.

“ The white men kill our dogs, but think it is only done when they catch them eating their goods. I am sorry to hear the minister (the bishop) is leaving us, but would have my sorrow lessened by knowing the English were coming to look after matters, as he believes the white man tells lies about the dogs doing so much damage.

“ We have got very few fish this season, owing to the high water and lateness of the season.

“ I have drunk whiskey myself, but I do not take it every day. It makes me sick.

“ I am sorry my country is 100 miles down the river, but I do my trading here. I look upon this as my country, as I trade here.”

“ Benjamin,” a headman who lives at Forty Mile, spoke as follows :—

“ There are very few of the Indians here. I am leaving myself shortly, and others with me, because the white men kill our dogs. They will then be sorry, as they will not then have any one to get them fresh meat. The Hudson's Bay Company used to give us tea, tobacco and shot for nothing ; the traders here will not do so, but make us pay for them.”

The answer to this was, if they took more care of their dogs there would not be so much trouble about them ; that white men knew the value of these dogs in the country but had to protect their property, and that the owners of the dogs should help to do so, so far as they were able, by tying them up, but from what had come under my notice on the way down, did not do so, but had shared with the dogs what they had stolen from the boats.

They were also cautioned about drinking whiskey, and that the chiefs as men in authority should set a good example to the others by not drinking it, and especially by doing all in their power to prevent the making of it, as it would surely get the Indians into trouble if they persisted in doing so.

The Indians met along the river appeared to be of a very low order of intelligence, and are scattered along the river from the foot of Lake LaBarge to Forty Mile, camping chiefly at the mouths of the smaller streams flowing into the Lewis and Pelly Yukon, and are engaged in salmon fishing. Those met at the foot of Lake LaBarge were the cleanest and most intelligent. One of the first questions asked by them was if we had any whiskey.

Many of the Indians at Forty Mile are American Indians, and are living there for what they can get from the miners.

FURS.

Furs are fairly plentiful. The black, silver and cross fox seem to come in larger proportions than others, and the value I think equals, if not exceeds, that of all the others. The red fox is common, and on the coast the blue and white, marten and sable are numerous, also bear, black, brown and grizzly.

From what I can learn the value of furs exported during the year would be between \$40,000 and \$50,000. A few otters are got.

Beaver seem to be scarce.

GAME.

Along the river game is scarce, no doubt on account of the number of persons going down who shoot at anything alive.

Eight or ten miles back I am told it is quite plentiful, and that vast herds of caribou are found in the uplands. Moose are plentiful further back, and the meat is sold to the whites at 10 cents per pound, the hunting being chiefly done by the Indians, who, with their usual improvidence, kill all they can. Should the country fill up with whites in a short time the moose would be exterminated.

Feathered game is fairly abundant. A few hares are found, but they appear to be few.

The "big horn" is found among the mountains, some distance back, also the mountain goat. They are seldom seen from the river. The prospectors report them numerous in certain localities.

The ravens seem to be the most numerous of birds along the river. A few whiskey jacks and an eagle or two were seen.

NATIONALITIES.

The white population is composed of Americans and Canadians, about equally divided. Quite a number of French-Canadians are working and doing well. There are also a few English in the mines.

One Arab is working at Glazier Creek.

One Armenian at Davis, and two at Birch Creek.

One Greek at the Glazier, and one Chilian at Davis.

All appear to get on well together.

The labour troubles in the United States have sent many men in from there, some of the men coming in having their wives and families.

Up to the 1st July 535 souls had passed Dia-Yah for the Yukon district. Of these nearly all came through. A few went back from or after leaving Dia-Yah frightened with the outlook, two or three from the Cañon, or White Horse. Some went out by the mouth of the river after being at Forty Mile a day or two. Most of the miners going out this fall are going by the mouth of the river—for tough and hardy as they are, they dread the hardship of going out by the Mountain pass.

In the spring of 1894 some Japanese and Chinese arrived at Dia-Yah with the intention of going into the interior. A party of waiters, numbering about 200, hearing of their landing, held a meeting, and it was decided that they were not to be allowed to enter the country. A party representing the miners went back until they met these strangers near the cañon and told them that they would not be allowed to go into the country and that if they valued their lives they would not make the attempt. The foreigners took the hint and returned. This shows the feeling as regards the Chinese in this section of the country.

This occurred in American territory.

OPEN LAND OR FLATS.

These are not numerous or large in this district. A few miles down Lake LaBarge, as seen from the boat, there appears to be a valley of some considerable extent with a small stream flowing through it. On the west side of the lake near the lower end, quite a large level plain appears. Ogilvie's valley appears to be wide and deep, but as I only saw this from a distance no definite estimate could be formed of its extent, or agricultural capabilities, or the size or quality of any timber growing there.

At Fort Pelly (old Fort Selkirk) on the west bank of the river is a large flat tract of land. The soil is gravelly and, except in the immediate vicinity of the post, is covered with timber.

At White River there is a large flat, timbered and covered with moss, which prevents the sun having any action on the frost in the ground. The soil is poor.

At Stewart River and the site of Fort Reliance there are a considerable number of flats, but whether they are of any value for farming purposes or not I cannot say, and probably the same remarks are applicable to them as the others.

At Forty Mile there is a flat of 500 or 600 acres.

Only hardy roots will grow and of them the crop is uncertain. At this date, 19th August, potatoes are only in blossom.

The country is indeed very desolate and inhospitable.

The Yukon district has been up to the present time a sort of "No man's" land, the boundary between Alaska and the North-west Territories not having been defined or officially declared. Law and order in the country has been enforced by a committee

North-west Mounted Police.

of miners, and with the exception of one shooting and cutting case last winter, it has been quiet and orderly, as much so as in other portions of the North-west Territories.

In the case of shooting and cutting mentioned the parties implicated were both drunk. The miners took the matter up and gave the principals to understand that they would be ordered out of the country if any further trouble took place between them, and the one who did the shooting that if the man he shot died, they would hang him. Since then things have been quiet. This is the case on which so much stress has been laid by certain parties here. One of the parties is living in town, the other at Davis Creek in Alaska.

For a mining camp the place is very quiet. In the fall when the miners come in there is a general carouse accompanied with the firing of pistols and guns.

A woman is treated with more respect here by the miners than she would be in an eastern town by those who are supposed to be far above them, morally and socially. During the four weeks I was there I saw but one drunken miner. On the other hand the men have not yet come in, in any numbers, from the diggings.

Gambling appears to be the principal amusement during the long winter, and many lose all the proceeds of the summer's work in a night or two. There are no regular gambling houses, it being done in the different cabins as chance may bring them together, and in the saloons. The miners are very jealous of what they consider their rights, and from what I could see and learn, any enforcement of the different laws will have to be backed up with a strong force at least for a time.

Last winter about 260 miners wintered at Cudahy, and this winter about 500 are expected. It is during this time that any police will have their work to do. Smaller camps may be built at Sixty Mile and Pelly posts as these places are the depots for that section of the country. The former being 100 and the latter 240 miles up the river from Forty Mile.

During the summer a detachment will be necessary at either Sixty Mile or Pelly. The last named would, I think, be the best place, as it is close to the Pelly River, about 187 miles from the Hootalinka River, where it is most likely that a large number will work next season, and about 100 miles from the Stewart.

COMPOSITION OF DETACHMENT.

The force sent in, if any, should consist of two officers, one surgeon, three sergeants (one to act as sergeant-major), three corporals and thirty-five or forty constables.

This may appear a large number of men at first sight, but from the country and the work they will have to do, is no more than sufficient. They should be of not less than two years' service and from twenty-two to thirty years of age, of large and powerful build,—men who do not drink.

It is to be remembered that they are alone in the country, to all intents and purposes shut out from the outer world for eight months in the year. That it takes two months to get any word out, and nearly the same to get any in. During ten months they are left to their own resources, having entirely to depend on themselves in an emergency.

GETTING INTO THE COUNTRY.

The route by the Chilkoot Pass and down the Lewis, Pelly and Yukon Rivers is not fit for a large body of men to come through. The cost of packing supplies alone for the trip would be great.

It appears to me that the cheapest and most expeditious way of getting to Cudahy would be to use a Government steamer or a chartered one from the port of Victoria, British Columbia, to St. Michael's, and to arrange with one of the local trading companies to transport them up the river by one or more of their river boats, thus being able to get there early in the season by arrangements perfected this fall or winter.

In this case the ship from Victoria, B.C., should leave about 15th June, thus arriving at St. Michael's from the 1st to 4th July, before which time no vessel can with safety enter the bay owing to the blockade of ice.

A rate can be had from the North American Transportation and Trading Company. They will transport the officers and men from Victoria to Forty Mile for \$100 each. This includes everything. The same company will transport freight between the same points for \$85 or \$90 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

MEANS OF GETTING ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

The highways of the country are the rivers and all travelling is done in boats. Upstream work is done by poling which even to the most practised is hard and exhausting work, 20 miles a day being considered a good day's work, although 25 is sometimes made according to the part of the river travelled. From Fort Cudahy to Pelly is the hardest part of the river.

What is required and without which we should be useless, is a high power flat-bottomed stern-wheeled steamer, say about 40 feet long and 12 feet beam, with deck well projecting over the hull. One capable of 15 miles an hour, in still water, not drawing more than 12 to 18 inches when loaded. The capstan should be capable of being worked by steam, as it would be required to work up some of the rivers, notably the "Five Fingers" Rapids.

Such a boat would not require cabins or upper works, other than an awning, men on trips camping on shore for the night.

Such a boat could be got ready in the east during the winter, sent to St. Michael's, 80 miles from the mouth of the Yukon and might be put together there and go up the river loaded, or if built could be carried on deck of ship.

A couple of small boats would also be required, but these could be made at Cudahy by an ordinary carpenter.

BUILDINGS.

The building of barracks and the necessary offices would consume the greater part of the open season after the arrival of the men. The ground to be cleared, moss to be gathered and dried for putting between the logs. Logs can only be got by going up the rivers from about ten to forty miles. The best ones procurable are about forty miles up and are on the islands. They are from twenty to fifty feet long and will be at the butt from twelve to fourteen inches and at the small end six to eight inches. These would have to be rafted down, hauled out of the water and hewn or sawn on one side.

A portable saw-mill of about ten horse power with a thirty-six inch saw, would be most useful if not almost necessary. It would do the work of hauling the logs out of the river, as well as cut the firewood which is no small quantity in this country for the winter's use, and for sawing such rough lumber as is required for the quarters.

The roofs are made of heavy coarse lumber or slabs. These are covered with earth and moss for a depth of about a foot or sixteen inches.

CLOTHING.

Owing to the severity of the climate, extra clothing, both in warmth and quality, will be needed. Also, a good supply to issue on repayment, besides the regular annual issues.

The following I would suggest for summer wear: Duck trousers, lined, with plenty of pockets. A jacket, something after the Norfolk pattern, lined with flannel. Cowboy hat. A slicker. Gum boots to thigh; and native water boots, also ordinary ammunition boots.

For winter: Dress of the country and special fur cap. Snow-shoes should also be kept in stores, native pattern. They cost from \$2 to \$7 per pair.

A parka, or dress of the country. The price for a quantity is about \$12 each.

Extra blankets should be issued.

It would be well also to provide some sort of single mattress. Hay to stuff paillasses cannot be got, and the moss of the country either gets hard and lumpy or falls into dust. Bedsteads could be made here, if the saw-mill already mentioned is sent. Any lumber that can be got here is worth \$150 per M.

North-west Mounted Police.

RATIONS AND RESERVE OF FOOD.

The rations supplied should be of the best and freshest of the kind. The food is at the best coarse. Few, if any, luxuries are to be had, bacon, beans and flour being the staples. Potatoes or onions, except in very small quantities and at very large prices, are not to be had. Desiccated vegetables issued two or three times a week would benefit the men. A liberal scale of diet is necessary with as many changes as it is possible to give.

I would suggest, if men are sent in by chartered vessel, that a reserve supply should be also sent. These could be stored for two winters and then issued, a fresh supply being sent in the third season. Should any disaster happen to any of the companies, or their vessels, trading in the district it would be a very serious matter, and want, suffering, perhaps starvation, would occur as it has done before, I believe, once in the history of the country, some four years ago.

AMMUNITION, &c.

A reserve supply of ammunition would be needed, say 1,000 rounds carbine, per man, five hundred rounds of pistol per man.

Water proof carbine covers should be issued. It might be that the present pattern of cover might be covered with some water proof preparation.

The present style of pistol holster is not suited for duty here. The wet and cold would seriously interfere with the working of the flap. The cow boy holster, open at the top, appears to be the handiest.

The following articles of barrack furniture should be sent in the same boat :—

Stoves, cooking, 6, including extra size for mess ; Nos. 9 for others.

Pipes and elbows, 7-inch, extra heavy iron, thimbles and wire. Set carpenter's tools.

Blacksmith's portable forge, anvil and tools.

Books for library for men, games, &c.

Billiard table, if possible.

Nails, assorted sizes.

Screws, assorted sizes.

Round iron and band iron.

Pumps, three, one large force, two hand pumps with hose and some lead pipe.

Large boiler for bath room. Window sashes, putty and glass. Double windows

EXTRA PAY (WORKING) FOR MEN.

The first season will be taken up getting ready for winter, and the work will have to be done chiefly, if not altogether, by the men themselves ; for this reason a few carpenters, a blacksmith, and a couple of engineers should be among those sent in. Wages are very high here, ranging from \$6.00 to \$10.00 per day, according to the season and kind of work, and amount to be done. Arrangements should be made whereby the present rate of working pay might, as special, be increased to \$1.00 and \$1.50 per day for skilled artizans. This, with the rate of regular pay, should stimulate and content the men, and under the special circumstances, would not be too much for the work to be done.

FORTY MILE CAMP, ST. JOHN MISSION AND FORT CUDAHY.

The mining camp of Forty Mile is situated at the confluence of the Yukon River and the Forty Mile Creek. It is so called from the supposed distance from old Fort Reliance, though it is, in fact about 45 miles from the site of that post.

The village or camp consists of about 150 log cabins, of an average size of 20x24 feet. There are about half a dozen fair sized houses, two or three being two stories high. McQuestion and Company have built a large warehouse. All the buildings are log. The cabins are either built by the miners or for them. Some of the logs used in

the construction are squared, others round and barked. All logs should be barked, as a certain insect then will not deposit its eggs in them, and a harsh grating noise, very much like the working of a saw, will not be an annoyance. When building, the usual plan is to cut a trench through the moss, lay as large a log as can be procured in the bottom, then a layer of moss, a second log, and so on until the desired height is reached. The roof is made by putting slabs or poles over strong carrying beams, cover them with 8, 10, or 12 inches of moss, on this again as much earth as can conveniently be procured, usually about eight or ten inches. This soil dries out, and is used for growing vegetables on, such as turnips and radishes; in any case, they are covered with a growth of some sort of weeds.

The flat on which the camp is built contains about 700 or 800 acres, and is divided from the mainland by a ravine, which, during the period of high water, is a fair sized river. The place was flooded this spring to a depth of about four feet.

The highest land is between the camp and the mission. This was dry last spring, although the water was the highest known for years.

The people living in the place have this summer built a bridge across this ravine, the banks of which are between thirty and forty feet high. As soon as the winter sets in it will be taken down to save it from the ice next spring.

St. John's mission is on an island of about 5 or 6 acres and on it are erected the buildings occupied by the bishop as a dwelling house, and the school buildings. The large school room is used as a church on Sundays. The Indian village is on this island.

The mission buildings are the first that you come to on the way down the river.

Fort Cudahy is about a mile lower down the river to the north, and north of Forty Mile Creek. The land here is higher but not so wide. The flat ends, at the north, at an abrupt rock which rises almost perpendicularly from the river to a height of about 800 feet. The flat at Fort Cudahy is not as wide as that at Forty Mile. There are twelve cabins on this flat besides the store and store houses of the North American Transportation and Trading Company.

Rugged hills form the background, these are covered with small timber. The river (Yukon) opposite Fort Cudahy is nearly 800 yards wide at low water. The current runs between four and five miles an hour.

CUSTOMS.

Customs duties were distasteful, and at one time there looked as if there might be trouble in collecting. Better counsels however prevailed and I brought out with me cheques, drafts and orders amounting to \$3,248.82. Neither the coin or gold dust was procurable, as all in the settlement to any amount had been sent east by the first boats. As these drafts, etc., will be honoured on presentation it is perhaps the safer way to bring it out.

Staff Sergeant Brown remained in this winter in order to wind up the remainder of this part of the duty. He should collect between \$2,000 and \$3,000 more. What I got in some cases was on account of the duties, as all the goods were not in, nor the original invoices up from St. Michael's, but it is said would be when the boats came up on the last trip. They should arrive at Forty Mile about the end of the first week in October at the latest.

The American customs were giving all the trouble they could to the North American Transportation and Trading Company on account of their buying many of their goods in Canada, putting an inspector in charge of the goods as far as the boundary, thirty-five miles north of Fort Cudahy, and insisting on the company giving security for the customs officer's expenses until such time as he would arrive at the place from which he was sent.

It was also stated on the authority of a man named Goldsmith, that the agent of the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Michael's, Mr. Wilson, had orders to prevent any English or Canadian vessel unloading any goods at that place although the North American Company had a warehouse there. It is said that the Alaska Commercial Company keep a paid agent at Washington, of the name of Elliott, to throw all obstacles in the way of any other company getting a foothold in the Yukon territory.

North-west Mounted Police.

Besides the amount already mentioned, as having been collected for customs, I have collected, on account of the Department of the Interior, the sum of \$485.

I desire to acknowledge the courteous treatment received from Capt. M. A. Healy, of the United States Revenue Cutter "Bear," in giving me a passage from St. Michael's to Onalaska; and to Captain E. H. Blair, of H. M. S. "Pheasant," for his kindness in bringing me from Onalaska to Victoria. Through the courtesy of these officers I was enabled to make the passage home fully a month earlier than I otherwise would have done, as the regular steamer would not have left St. Michael's until about the first of October, and going through to San Francisco would have obliged me to travel some 1,500 miles further, *i. e.* the distance from Victoria to San Francisco and return.

I also beg to bring before your notice the great assistance rendered me by Regimental No. 1694 Staff-Sergeant Charles Brown, of "B" Division, North-west Mounted Police. His energy and knowledge of boat work were very valuable on such a trip as we had. I hope he will be rewarded. He is a good man in every way.

When I left Fort Cudahy, Staff-Sergeant Brown was on duty at Fort Selkirk in matters relating to customs. I left instructions for him to be at St. Michael's by first boat in the spring where he would receive instructions as to his further movements.

A copy of my diary is attached, also rough maps and a plan of Forty Mile and Fort Cudahy together with a meteorological return for the years 1892 and 1893.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

The Honourable W. B. Ives,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

C. CONSTANTINE,
Inspector "B" Division, N.W.M.P.

INSPECTOR W. H. ROUTLEDGE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, "B" DIVISION.

REGINA, 30th November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to furnish you with the following report for the "B" division detachment, stationed in the Wood Mountain sub-district, during the past season.

On the 10th May last, I left headquarters, Regina, with 18 N.C. officers and men, and 29 horses, reaching Wood Mountain post on the evening of the 14th May.

The strength of the sub-district on my arrival was 9 N. C. officers and men, and 7 horses at Wood Mountain and 4 N. C. officers and men and 3 horses at Willow Bunch. The number, therefore, under my command for the season's work was 31 N. C. officers and men and 39 horses.

In accordance with instructions received prior to my leaving Regina, the detachment at Willow Bunch was withdrawn from that place and brought to the headquarters of the sub-district shortly after my arrival, later on, however, it was found necessary for various reasons to re-establish the outpost, which was done on the 31st July.

BUILDINGS.

The following improvements were carried out during the summer, the work being done by police labour: Sergeant-majors headquarters, new floor laid and kitchen erected. Sergeant's quarters, new floor laid. The hospital was also ceiled. The buildings were well mended inside and outside and whitewashed. I would suggest that next year they be chinked with mortar, as it will last longer and present a neater appearance, the lime can be obtained in the vicinity of Willow Bunch.

I beg to recommend that a small wash-room be put up in rear of the barrack-room, for the accommodation of the men, and that a shingled roof be placed on that portion of the summer stable used as a saddle and harness-room. In wet weather, with the present mud roof, it is impossible to keep saddlery in proper order.

An addition to the quartermaster store is necessary, the present building being much crowded.

Authority was granted to move the officers' quarters 50 feet in rear of its present location, which would have made a decided improvement in the appearance of the post, but it was found impossible to carry out the work, as suitable timber for raising the building could not be found, except at a great distance.

The outpost at Willow Bunch has fairly comfortable quarters, with storehouse, stables and corral attached.

CUSTOMS.

The duties collected were duly forwarded to the collector of the port at Winnipeg.

CRIME.

None in this sub-district during the season.

DRILL.

The detachment was put through a course of squad and arm drill, and at all inspections the manual and firing exercises.

North-west Mounted Police.

FORAGE.

The hay furnished by the contractor is of excellent quality, and was carefully stacked; the cost, however, in consequence of the bad prairie fires during the summer, was much in excess of the previous year.

FUEL.

The wood supplied was of fair quality and had to be hauled a long distance. This article is fast becoming very scarce, and it will be necessary before long to open up one of the coal veins in the vicinity of the post.

HORSES AND MILEAGE.

The horses were inspected by the veterinary surgeon on the 17th October. During the summer they performed a large amount of work, as the mileage—81,453 miles—represents.

PATROLS.

The regular patrol system was commenced shortly after the arrival in May of the detachment for the season's work. A weekly patrol from Wood Mountain post connected with the "A" division at White Mud, returning via "The Gap" and Cart Coulée. A fortnightly patrol was sent from Willow Bunch to Buffalo Head, at which point they met the patrol from Wood End.

Local patrols were sent fortnightly from Willow Bunch to the Big Muddy country, and similar patrols were also sent out from Wood Mountain post through the surrounding country.

A great amount of work was done by the patrols in connection with the driving and keeping of American cattle across the line.

QUARANTINE.

Shortly after our arrival at Wood Mountain, and before the patrol system was established, a small band of American cattle were discovered near the post, mixed up with others belonging to settlers. The former were immediately driven across the line, and the latter quarantined for the authorized period. This was the only instance of the kind during the season.

TRANSPORT.

The transport was thoroughly overhauled and put in a good state of repair by the post carpenter. The seats on the half-spring wagons were raised and the box of one of the same class was cut.

TARGET PRACTICE.

All members of the detachment, except one constable, went through the regular dismounted target practice, both carbine and revolver, the shooting in some cases being good, especially when the defective sighting of many of the carbines and the indifferent class of ammunition is considered.

INDIANS.

A small number of American Sioux Indians, who have lived in Canadian territory for a number of years, camped near the post during the summer.

They spent their time between Moose Jaw and Wood Mountain, and are a harmless lot. It is to be regretted that they cannot be persuaded to return to United States territory, or failing that, settle on a reserve on this side of the line—the latter course mainly in the interest of their families.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the month of July a most disastrous prairie fire swept through the sub-district.

This fire is supposed to have started somewhere near the railway, south of Swift Current.

The detachment worked night and day for nine days, but with the high winds, very little could be done. Special reports on the subject were furnished at the time.

CONDUCT.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men, with few exceptions, was good, and I cannot but speak in the highest terms of the manner in which they performed their duties.

I beg to attach the report of the veterinary non-commissioned officer.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE,
Insp., Com. Sub-Dis.

Officer Commanding
"B" Division, N. W. M. P., Regina.

North-west Mounted Police.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DISTRIBUTION of "B" Division during Summer of 1894.

District.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Sergt.-majors.	Staff-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Total Men.	Total Horses.
<i>"B" Division.</i>													
Regina	1					2	1	3		7	14		
Buck Lake								1		1	1		
Buffalo Lake								1		1	1		
Caron								1		1	1		
Craven								1		1	1		
Davin								1		1	1		
Hednesford								1		1	1		
Longlaketon								1		1	1		
Lumsden								1		1	1	15	22
<i>Railway Sub-district.</i>													
Moosomin					1		1	4		6	8		
Broadview						1				1	2		
Cannington								1		1	1		
Fort Qu'Appelle								1		1	1		
Grenfell								1		1	1		
Hillesdon								1		1	1		
Indian Head								1		1	1		
Kentis								1		1	1		
Moose Jaw							1			1	1		
Moffatt								1		1	1		
Parkin								1		1	1		
Qu'Appelle							1			1	2		
Riga								1		1	1		
Rocanville								1		1	1		
Sumner								1		1	1		
Wapella								1		1	1		
Whitewood								1		1	1		
Wolseley								1		1	1		
Pheasant Forks								1		1	1	24	28
<i>Estevan Sub-district.</i>													
Estevan		1			1			2		4	3		
North Portal					1			1		2	2		
Oxbow								1		1	1		
Percy								1		1	1		
Souris Valley								1		1	1		
Winlaw							1	1		2	2		
Wood End					1	1		4	2	8	14	19	24
<i>Saltcoats Sub-district.</i>													
Saltcoats		1					1	3		5	5		
Fort Pelly								2		2	2		
Yorkton								1		1	1		
Quill Plains								1		1	1		
Shehc Lake								1		1	1		
Langenburg								1		1	1		
Crescent Lake								1		1	1	12	12
<i>Wood Mountain Sub-district.</i>													
Wood Mountain		1	1	1		2	1	15	2	23	29		
Willow Bunch							1	4		5	6	28	35
Kutawa							1	1		2	2		2
Yukon		1			1					2		2	
Total												102	123

NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

DISTRIBUTION state of "B" Division for month ending 30th November, 1894.

District.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Asst. Surgeon.	Sergt. majors.	Staff-sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Total Men.	Total Horses.
<i>"B" Division—Headquarters.</i>													
Regina.....	1	1		1	1	4	1	14		23	17		
On Herd.....											37		
Hednesford.....								1		1	1	24	55
<i>Railway Sub-district.</i>													
Moosomin.....		1					1	4		6	6		
Broadview.....						1				1	1		
Cannington.....								1		1	1		
Fort Qu'Appelle.....								1		1	1		
Grenfell.....								1		1	1		
Fleming.....								1		1	1		
Indian Head.....								1		1	1		
Qu'Appelle.....					1			1		2	2		
Wapella.....								1		1	1		
Whitewood.....								2		2	2		
Wolseley.....								2		2	2	19	20
<i>Estevan Sub-district.</i>													
Estevan.....		1			1			2		4	2		
North Portal.....					1			1		2	2		
Carnduff.....							1			1	1		
Gainsboro.....								1		1	1		
Oxbow.....								1		1	1		
Percy.....								1		1	1		
Roche Percee.....								1		1	1		
Wood End.....					1			3		4	5	15	14
Kutawa.....							1	1		2	2	2	2
<i>Wood Mountain Sub-district.</i>													
Wood Mountain.....		1	1			1		6	1	10	7		
Willow Bunch.....							1	2			3	10	10
<i>Saltcoats Sub-district.</i>													
Saltcoats.....		1					1	3		5	5		
Fort Pelly.....								2		2	2		
Quill Plains.....							1	1		2	2		
Yorkton.....								1		1	1	10	10
Totals.....												80	111

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING " K " DIVISION, 1894.

LETHBRIDGE, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of " K " division for the year ending the 30th November, 1894.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year which has just terminated has not fulfilled the promise of its dawn. Business of all kinds has been very dull, attributable mainly to the depression in mining circles. A "lock-out" of the miners took place here on the 15th February last. The Alberta Railway and Coal Company had come to the conclusion that they were employing more men and paying higher wages than their business warranted, and, as they did not wish to discriminate between men and men, many of whom were equally good, they closed the works, published a new schedule of rates, and gave the men time to consider and subscribe to their new terms. Five hundred and eighty men were thus thrown upon the community and only about one hundred and fifty of them could hope for re-engagement. The new scale of wages was a reduction of seventeen per cent on the old scale, and the men in a body declared that they would not accept it. The situation now and again became a little strained, but to their credit be it said, the men behaved uncommonly well and no damage was done to property. Of course I know a good many of the men and was known to many more, so that I tried to pour oil on the troubled water and to bring about a *modus vivendi* between masters and men. I was, in fact, asked by the men to join their committee chosen to discuss ways and means with the masters and gladly did so. We discussed the situation at great length and obtained certain concessions with the proviso that the men would accept the company's conditions as amended by 6 p.m. of the 9th March. Failing that, the company intimated that they would withdraw the concessions and would discuss the question no further. The committee reported results to a general meeting of the men on the afternoon of the 8th March, which I thought and hoped would approve of what had been done. Foolishly led, however, by one or two firebrands (who, like the fox of fable, were outside the pale of the master's future consideration), the men reviled their committee and scornfully rejected the proposed terms. On the 10th March symptoms of distrust began to show themselves among the men and in the afternoon something like a stampede set in for the colliery office where the company's terms were laid out for acceptance and signature, and the works were very soon provided with all the men they required.

It was a difficult matter to dispose of the surplus miners, but eventually they betook themselves their several ways and the town assumed an air of insipidity which lasted all the summer. To give an idea of the various nationalities composing the population of Lethbridge I may cite a placard which can occasionally be seen hanging up in the post office to the effect that there is "no mail to-day" this is expressed in no less than eight different languages, viz:—French, German, Slavish, Hungarian, a dialect of Hungarian, Danish, Italian and Chinese. There are some Swedes and Russians in town too, and the Hungarian dialect above mentioned seems to be a sort of Volapuk by which they can manage to communicate with one another. The Hungarians and Slavs are not a very desirable element, a great number were compelled to seek "fresh fields and pastures new," and they are not much loss. Some of them have great aptitude for collecting and hoarding shekels. A Slav, who left town in the spring bewailing his inability to pay his butcher and grocer was found after his departure to have carried

off \$700 in hard cash. His grocer managed to make him disgorge before he got entirely out of reach.

The merchants lost considerably, and undeservedly, as they behaved with great liberality to the men when they were thrown out of work by the lockout.

In this connection I received the following letter from London :—

“THE ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY.

“37, OLD JEWRY, F. C.

“28th May, 1894.

“DEAR SIR,—At a board meeting of this company held on the 26th instant, the subject of the recent lockout of the miners at Lethbridge was considered, and your services were highly appreciated by the directors. A minute was passed and I was directed to convey it to you. I have now the pleasure of doing so, it is as follows :—

“That the secretary be directed to convey the thanks of the board to Captain Deane for his able and untiring services in the maintenance of law and order during the lock-out of the miners in February and March, 1894.

“I am, yours faithfully,

“GEORGE EDWARDS,

“Secretary.”

Naturally a good deal of extra work devolved at this time upon the division, which was strengthened by a draught of ten good men from Regina, and the work was well done. I can but endorse what I said last year as to Sergeant Hare's capabilities and reliability.

We were the means of breaking up a nest of rascals in the Sweet Grass Hills last April. A colony of about forty Canadian half-breeds, popularly known as “Rebellion half-breeds,” had settled there, having sought the seclusion of the United States in 1835. Not having any means to speak of and being correspondingly disinclined to work they had become an ever increasing nuisance to their not very numerous neighbours until, emboldened by impunity, they had at length established something very like a reign of terror. They openly boasted that they were in the habit of killing and that they intended to kill all the cattle they wanted for their use, and that they would burn out any one who should interfere with them or inform on them. Their leader went a step further and bragged that he would shoot any one who should attempt to arrest him. I believe it is a fact that at one time a certain cattle ranch in Montana stationed a man in the hills to watch these half-breeds with a view of bringing any cattle killer to justice, and that he imbibed such a wholesome dread of the half-breed leader's vengeance that he arranged to be out of the way when any slaughtering was intended. It is credibly said that the half-breed knocked at the range rider's door one day, and inquired “So and so in? Tell him I am going to kill to-day.” The story further goes that “So and so” discreetly lay low for that day. Be that as it may the settlers used to complain bitterly of the depredations of these rascals for which there seemed to be no remedy. It was intimated that the half-breeds were in the habit of occasionally crossing the international boundary in their nefarious pursuit and, as we had no means of watching their settlement in Montana, the settlers were requested if possible to give us notice of their coming on to Canadian soil. Pursuant to this arrangement, on the 21st April a settler in the hills sent word to Corporal Dickson at Writing-on-Stone that a party of the half-breeds was on its way into Canada. The country at the foot of the hills is very much broken up into coulées and the messenger guided Corporal Dickson to the wrong place. So that, after being out watching all night with no result he went back to his detachment. Next day the settler, who had been following the half-breeds, rode to Writing-on-Stone himself and conducted Corporal Dickson and a constable to a place known as half-breed coulée. Hard by there was a pile of bones which has always been looked upon as correctly marking the boundary, and the half-breed party was some distance to the north thereof. So that neither the American settler nor Corporal Dickson had any doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Canadian police.

When day dawned Corporal Dickson first of all secured the half-breeds' horses and hid them at a short distance. There were three half-breeds in the party and presently

North-west Mounted Police.

two of them started off to bring in their horses. Taking the precaution to arrest the man who was left in camp before he could reach his fire-arms, Corporal Dickson then discharged the rifle and guns which he found in the camp, and the reports brought back the other two men, who were easily secured in detail. The slaughtered remains of a cow and calf were found in the camp, the cow's hide bearing the circle brand of Conrad Brothers. The cow had been shot in the head, the rifle bullet being found embedded therein. The prisoners were brought here and duly committed for trial. A surveyor, who was sent out to determine the exact location of the international boundary, found that the half-breeds had been arrested at a spot about twenty-two chains on the American side thereof, and the prisoners were then held for extradition at the request of the the Attorney General of Helena. When brought before the extradition commissioner here the prisoners' counsel argued that they were not fugitive criminals within the meaning of the Extradition Act, and the judge finally adopted that view and discharged them from custody.

Needless to say, they did not return to their old haunts. A little later a troop of United States cavalry visited the Sweet Grass Hills and the half-breed settlement there was broken up.

During the past autumn Messrs. Gordon and Ironsides have shipped from here upwards of 5,750 head of beef cattle for the eastern market. Prices ruled as high as \$40 for steers.

The Hon. W. and Madame Laurier, with a party of friends, happened to visit Lethbridge just as a shipment of cattle was about to be made, and were much interested in watching the "cutting out" process.

All ranks deplore the loss of Mr. Justice Macleod, judge of this district, who died on the 5th September.

CRIME.

The following list comprises all complaints of offences which have arisen within the district during the year :—

Offence.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Refusals to Prosecute.	Unac- counted for.	Awaiting trial.	Total.
Offences against the person.....	24	3	.....	.....	1	28
Mischief.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Theft.....	8	3	2	2	2	17
Offences against Indian Act.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Vagrancy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Liquor license law.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	55	3	.....	.....	.....	58

Horses.	Total.	Recovered.	At large.
Horses reported stolen.....	.....	.....	.....
do strayed or lost.....	27	25	2

The first item includes a rather greater variety of crime than usual, ranging from common assault to manslaughter. On the 3rd December, 1893, Lee Percel shot David Akers dead at his ranch on the Pot Hole. There had been bad blood between them for some time, arising out of a cattle deal, and Percel shot the man who, to my personal knowledge, had befriended him when he was sorely in need of a friend. Percel was tried for murder, but the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy on account of his age. To this the judge gave effect by sentencing him to three years in the penitentiary.

For an indecent assault upon a girl fourteen years of age, who was employed in the Central Telephone Office here, A. C. Burns was awarded three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

There have been three cases of stabbing during the year. On the 11th December, 1893, Joe Bolog, a Hungarian, stabbed a compatriot after the playful manner of Hungarians and Slavs, and underwent three months of imprisonment with hard labour in expiation thereof. The second case, wherein a Hungarian was wounded by a Slav, was more excusable, as the former had invited himself to a Slavish wedding where his presence was not desired, and from which he had to be forcibly ejected. But in the third instance, where a Hungarian wounded a fellow-countryman with a knife, the accused was sent to Regina for six months hard labour, our guard room here being overfull. A case of wounding, where a husband attacked his wife with a pitchfork, is now awaiting trial.

The complaints of theft include two charges of robbery; one of which was dismissed by the judge and the other by myself at the preliminary examination.

For stealing a calf the property of Maunsell Brothers, on the 27th December, 1893, at Lonely Valley, on the Milk River, James Bullock was sent to the penitentiary for three years.

Two cases are still unaccounted for. On the 15th August last a traveller had a pair of field glasses stolen from his buckboard when making a temporary halt at a ranch about twelve miles from here. We know who took them, but the one witness who could convict the thief has disappeared.

On the 15th September last, in the Pot Hole country, a saddle was stolen from off the back of a picqueted horse whose rider had dismounted to shoot some ducks. We know who is responsible for this piece of impudence, but shall be lucky if we succeed in recovering the saddle.

One Schoonover, *alias* Hill, was arrested here on the 6th February for stealing a shawl from the Hudson's Bay Company, and in his possession was found an expensive fur-trimmed overcoat. We communicated with Winnipeg and other places on the Canadian Pacific Railway and the coat turned out to have been stolen in Winnipeg. Chief Clark, of the Provincial Police in Manitoba, came here and took the prisoner to Winnipeg where he was awarded two years' imprisonment at hard labour for the offence.

The miscellaneous offences include one charge of perjury, which was thrown out in the Supreme Court; two cases of rescuing prisoners from lawful custody, which offences were punished with four months' imprisonment at hard labour, and the remainder were mainly drunk and disorderly charges and similar non-important complaints.

INDIANS.

Indians have given no trouble at all this year and there have been only two convictions of drunkenness.

They have brought considerable hay into town for sale, and after the last treaty payment a squaw was seen driving home with a sewing machine on her buckboard.

On the 31st July I received a note from D. J. Whitney, rancher, that he had come across the dead body of an Indian in a badger hole about two miles from his hay camp in the ridge. I telephoned to Corporal Carter at St. Mary's to notify the Indian agent and to ask if any Indian were missing. At 1.30 the same night Corporal Carter reported that "Packs-meat-on-him" had been missing since 17th June and that he was "wanted" on a charge of having murdered his squaw. He also said: Packs-meat-on-him would probably have on his person a paper signed by Dr. Girard as to treatment which had been prescribed for him in hospital. At 4.30 a.m., on the 1st August, I started with the coroner and Dr. DeVeber. After a thirty-five mile drive we found the body in the south-east corner of township 4, range 20: it was in a hole about three feet square by two feet deep. The head and some bones and some tresses of long hair were scattered about within thirty or forty feet of the hole, in which, mixed up with other bones, we found a butcher's knife, a necklace, a few trinkets and a pouch containing a paper signed by Dr. Girard and dated 1st

North-west Mounted Police.

June last, describing the treatment best suited to the Indian's case. The skull and ther bones, which had evidently been dragged out of the hole, had been stripped bare by coyotes. We gathered together a jury from the neighbouring hay camps and the coroner held his inquest under the shade of a convenient hay rack. An Indian named "The-neck" identified the necklace as the property of "Packs-meat-on-him," and as there was no doubt that the remains were his, we buried them on the spot. I duly informed the Indian agent of what had been done.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

The number of non-commissioned officers and men on outpost duty during the summer was as follows :—

—	Officer.	Non-Com. Officers.	Constables.	Special Constable.	Horses.
Milk River Ridge.....		1	4		5
Coutts.....	1	1	5		7
Writing-on-Stone.....		1	5		11
Pendant d'Oreille.....		1	4		7
St. Mary's.....		1	4		6
Little Bow.....		1	3		4
1st Hay Camp.....		1	4		8
2nd Hay Camp.....			5		7
Quarantine Camp.....		1	2	1	2

The buildings at the outposts are in good order and comfortable, except that the bugs are very aggressive.

The old blacksmith shop at Writing-on-Stone was burnt down in December last. A spark from the forge must have lodged between the logs behind the zinc screen and in the evening was fanned into flame by a high wind which arose. A new and much better shop, measuring 24 by 22 feet, has been since erected. The logs having been hauled from below Pendant d'Oreille, a distance of about forty-five miles. The cost of roofing and finishing amounted to \$93.00. It is a good building with a "squeezer" attached for branding horses.

At Pendant d' Oreille the much needed addition, 20x16 feet, yielding room for an officer and N.C. officer, has been just completed at a cost of \$150. The logs for this structure were cut about 10 miles down the river.

We have had two hay parties working along the frontier from July till November. 62 tons of hay have been put up at M. R. Ridge ; 54 at Coutts ; and 73 at Writing-on-Stone. Oddly enough there was no hay at or near Pendant d'Oreille, we therefore put up a stack of 38 tons for that detachment at Writing-on-Stone and it will have to be hauled the 35 miles to its destination when the river is frozen. Enough has already been hauled to keep the Pendant d'Oreille detachment going for the present.

At St. Mary's 21 tons were supplied under contract at \$9.95 per ton, and about 15 tons at Little Bow at \$10 per ton.

At St. Mary's we are now about to put a span roof on the detachment kitchen in place of the present lean-to which leaks, and the shelter for the herd which has been torn down will be solidly rebuilt.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

No call has been made upon us for extraordinary assistance, but we have co-operated with the customs officials in every way and our relations with them are cordial. Corporal Caudle, in charge of the detachment at Coutts, is now performing the duties of the sub-collector at that outport, who has been called to Lethbridge to undertake the duties of the port during the collector's illness.

ASSISTANCE TO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The total number of cattle detained in our quarantine ground between Coutts and Writing-on-Stone this year was 58 ; 46 being the property of Mr. W. Waters, and 12 belonging to Mr. W. Patterson. A cow, belonging to the former, unfortunately broke her leg just before the expiration of the 90 days and had to be destroyed. She put her foot into a badger hole while being jostled by another cow. The cattle were carefully herded by day and kept in a corral at night ; and, as feed and water were abundant, it is not surprising that they were in much better condition when handed over to their respective owners than when we received them.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Prairie fires have not been as numerous or destructive as usual this year. About noon on the 21st April the Milk River Ridge detachment saw smoke about ten miles to the north-east of them, and, proceeding thither, succeeded in putting the fire out by midnight. They could not discover how it originated. It burnt over about six square miles.

At the end of July a considerable quantity of smoke was observed to the south-west of Lethbridge, at an estimated distance of fifty miles. It arose from a fire started near Lonely Valley—out of my district. It gradually worked its way north and east until it came within striking distance under the influence of a high and variable wind. The Ridge detachment fought it for some days to protect their hay lakes, and so did the hay men in the Ridge to protect their meadows and stacks. It is probable that all the hay in the country would have been burnt but for an opportune shower. This fire is estimated to have burnt over six townships, although it did not do so much mischief as was feared at first.

On the 21st August a fire was started by a train about four miles north of the Milk River crossing. The detachment from Milk River Ridge put it out after it had burnt over about ten square miles. Cattle are never seen in that locality, so that no special damage was done.

On the 24th and 25th August a fire was burning on the Blood reserve which St. Mary's detachment helped to extinguish.

On the 7th September a fire was started to the east of Lethbridge by a Canadian Pacific Railway train. The Little Bow detachment and some ranchers put it out on the north and east sides, and a party from here, under Sergeant-major Macdonell disposed of it on the west side.

A small fire, started by a train on the south side of the Red River, on the 10th November, was put out by the Coutts detachment and some section men before it did any particular damage.

DISCIPLINE, CONDUCT, &c.

The division has maintained the excellent discipline which I commended in last year's report. One or two undesirable characters have been got rid of and there is an unusually healthy tone in the division at large. The staff of non-commissioned officers from Sergeant-major Macdonell downwards is highly efficient and I believe they have the confidence and respect of the men,

The methodical and careful manner in which Quartermaster Sergeant Belcher performs his duties must be too well known both at head quarters and in Ottawa to require any further commendation from me, and Staff-sergeant Fraser is an invaluable veterinary sergeant.

DRILL, TARGET PRACTICE, &c.

The division has been as thoroughly exercised in drill and at target practice as the nature of its numerous duties have permitted. The best procurable range was laid off at each of the Milk River outposts and the practice was superintended by the officer on

North-west Mounted Police.

detached duty. Mr. Galt was kind enough to give me the use of a part of the river bottom near here, and there our target practice was carried out. Our Winchester carbines are in such a condition that practice with them is no criterion of the shooting capabilities of the men.

I do not think that any useful purpose is answered by carrying out continuous practice with the revolver at any distance over 25 yards. The ammunition can be better expended in other ways.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the division is fully up to the usual high standard of the force, and there has been very little sickness. One constable, who was subsequently invalidated, was under treatment for some time for tertiary syphilis, and his case tends to spoil an otherwise rather good record.

RECRUITS.

No recruits have been engaged here. Sixteen non-commissioned officers and men have re-engaged.

DISMISSAL.

One constable has been dismissed.

RATIONS.

The rations are ample and good. The butter ration is a great boon.

KIT, CLOTHING, ETC.

There have been no complaints.

HORSES.

The historic old horse "Buck," which came into the country with the first expedition in 1874, and was then aged, is still to the fore. He has thus completed upwards of 28 winters, and nobody knows how many more. He seems to wear a cynical smile at times, possibly at the degeneracy of his race, for he is neither sick nor sorry. There is no use in disguising the fact that the quality of the remounts has been steadily deteriorating. The horses that were bought in 1888-9, the fifteen and sixteen hundreds, are good horses that have done plenty of work, and can do plenty more, taken as a whole, they are incomparably better than the purchases of any subsequent year.

We have some old horses that are past our work, but there is no certainty of getting better in the present state of the market. We lost one horse this year, No. 1870, at Writing-on-Stone. He burst a blood vessel while struggling to avoid being branded. Eighty horses have travelled 198,927 miles during the year.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Our saddlery and harness are in good repair, and, barring accidents, we have all we require for present use.

FORAGE.

The current contract price of oats is $46\frac{5}{10}$ cents per bushel, lower than it has ever been before at this post. Hay, too, has been cheaper this year. We obtained 170 tons at \$10.94, and 82 tons at \$11.95 per ton, the three stacks being well built. Competition was very keen this year, but hay men say there is no money in a police contract at the current figures. It may be so, but, at any rate, their teams might as well be earning something as doing nothing.

TRANSPORT.

Our buckboards are suffering from wear and tear. They were excellent vehicles, and have done a great deal of travelling over very trying roads.

With the new one recently sent us, and a new set of wheels and axles, we can probably manage to last out next season. The wagons and hay-racks from the Milk River will be in shortly, and will be thoroughly overhauled. Until then I cannot speak definitely, but fear I will be compelled to ask for two Schuttler wagons next spring, notwithstanding we bought one a few weeks ago.

ARMS.

For my part, I would rather shoot with one of the old Snider carbines than with one of our Winchesters. The Enfield revolvers are in serviceable condition.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

So much trouble, inconvenience and delay has at times been occasioned by contractors failing to supply general stores of the kind best adapted for our use and in conformity with our sealed patterns, that to Messrs. Miller, Morse & Co., who have given us no trouble in that respect, I am constrained to say "for this relief much thanks."

DESERTIONS.

None.

INSPECTIONS.

This post was inspected by yourself on the 28th April, and by the Assistant Commissioner on the 6th July. The outposts were inspected by the Assistant Commissioner during the month of September. He made some complimentary notes in the detachment diaries which cannot but have gratified the non-commissioned officers concerned.

BARRACKS.

The barrack buildings are yearly becoming more difficult to keep warm. A stout post and rail fence has been erected round the hay corral, which has been enlarged to contain three stacks of 85 tons each.

With the grant of \$200 for enlarging officers' quarters No. 3, a well built room, measuring 12 by 16 feet, on a stone foundation, with brick chimney, has been constructed, together with a capacious and weather tight porch to the front door. These quarters are now very comfortable. This was done by our own labour, including the brickwork and masonry.

With the grant of \$20 for the purpose, the guard room and prison corridor is now being re-plastered by our own labour, and the work authorized in the canteen building and the sergeant's rooms will be taken in hand as soon as possible.

Electric lights have just been installed in the barracks and are very satisfactory. The stables are amply lighted by three sixteen candle power lights in each, and between the two stables is a cluster of four lights turned on and off by a switch in one of the stables. This cluster lights up the hay corral when necessary, so that no lantern is required in or near the stables, and teamsters coming in late on dark cold nights will find the light a great boon.

I omitted to say that a second chimney, at a cost of \$24, has been erected in the sergeants' mess establishment.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We are now well equipped in case of fire. Two underground tanks, each estimated to hold 10,000 gallons, have been constructed at different points within the barracks, and with the 600 feet of hose which we have we can reach any point within the barrack

North-west Mounted Police.

precincts. The hose and couplings are identical with those in use in the municipality. The hose reel recently supplied is an excellent article, the rubber covered nozzle with leather handles being a particularly happy thought. The municipal fire brigade is very smart in turning out with its steam engine.

TELEPHONE.

The projected telephone line from here to Cardston (46 miles) with switches into the two police detachments on the St. Mary's was completed last summer, and is a great convenience, the more so as I have an instrument in my office.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The floor of the bridge over the Belly River here requires to be cross-planked, as I reported last year. The floor will never be satisfactory until this is done, and the bridge is worth the expense.

CANTEEN.

From the profits of the canteen no less a sum than twelve hundred dollars has been reverted to the men in grants to messes, and grants for amusements during the past year. The canteen here is an unqualified success and is much appreciated by the men.

I beg to inclose a return of criminal cases tried in this district, together with a return of the distances travelled by the horses of this division (not printed) and a distribution state of the division during the summer months.

The reports of the medical and veterinary officers are also forwarded.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE.

Supt., Com. "K" Division.

DISTRIBUTION State of "K" Division during the summer of 1894.

Stations.	Superintendants.	Inspectors.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponties.	Total.
Lethbridge	1	1	3	4	1	44	5	59	26	.....	26
Milk River Ridge					1	4		5	5	.....	5
Coutts		1			1	5		7	7	.....	7
Writing-on-Stone					1	5		6	10	1	11
Pendant d'Oreille				1		4		5	6	1	7
St. Mary's					1	3		4	6		6
Little Bow					1	4		5	4	.....	4
1st Hay Camp				1		4		5	8	.....	8
2nd do						5		5	7	.....	7
Quarantine Camp					1	2	1	4	2	.....	2
Herd .....								.....	2	1	3

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. H. GRIESBACH, COMMANDING "G" DIVISION, 1894.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information, my annual report of "G" Division and the district under my command for the year ended the 30th of November, 1894.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Generally the district is in a most prosperous and flourishing condition.

There has been a large immigration, and I have reason to believe that should financial matters improve in the United States many new settlers will be added to the population of this district during the coming year.

The harvest has been fair but, owing to the dryness of the season, there was not such a heavy yield as last year.

Many miners were at work in the Saskatchewan River during the year and from what I can learn the value of the gold taken out amounts to the sum of \$14,000 paid into the banks at Edmonton, this does not include the gold which left the country in other ways, and so to the above amount may be safely added \$5,000.

The division furnishes the following outposts which, with the exceptions of Stony Plain, Morinville, Beaver and Egg Lakes, Lac La Biche and the Athabasca Landing are all at the present time permanent. The men on these outposts in addition to the usual police duties are ex-officio fire guardians, and in the neighbourhood of the fishing lakes are also fishery guardians.

EDMONTON.

One officer, one non-commissioned officer, six constables, one interpreter and one special constable, together with eight horses are stationed at this post.

SOUTH EDMONTON.

One constable and one horse are stationed here, this point is the terminus of the Calgary and Edmonton Railroad.

ST. ALBERT.

One non-commissioned officer, one constable and two horses.

MORINVILLE.

One constable and one horse.

STONY PLAIN.

One constable and one horse.

LAC STE. ANNE.

One constable and one horse.

BEAVER LAKE.

One constable and one horse.

North-west Mounted Police.

EGG LAKE.

One constable and one horse.

WETASKIWIN.

One constable and one horse are stationed at this flourishing little town which is situated on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway.

DUHAMEL.

One constable and one horse are stationed at this place which has a post office and is situated on the Battle River.

RED DEER.

One non-commissioned officer, three constables, and five horses are stationed at this town, which is situated on the Red Deer River, the Calgary and Edmonton Railway running through it.

INNISFAIL.

This little town, which the Calgary and Edmonton Railway runs through, has one constable and one horse stationed in it.

ATHABASCA LANDING,

Situated on the Athabasca River, which is the outlet and inlet for the Peace River, had a detachment of one officer, two non-commissioned officers, eight constables, and two interpreters, but of this number three constables and one interpreter were posted at the Lesser Slave River, and three constables at the Grand Rapids.

LAC LA BICHE.

One constable and one interpreter were sent to this place in September, but were withdrawn by order, otherwise they would have remained until the termination of the close season for whitefish.

PATROLS.

The reports from the various patrol parties have been, on the whole, most satisfactory; the new settlers, with a few exceptions, were doing well, and pleased and satisfied with the country.

Patrol parties were specially instructed to inquire and report on any diseases amongst stock of all kinds, and, if any contagious disease was found, to notify headquarters at once, and I am glad to say, with the exception of some cases of anthrax, which occurred near Edmonton and St. Albert early in the year, no contagious or serious diseases were found to exist.

Patrols visited Lac St. Anne, White Whale Lake, River Qui Barre, Egg Lake (North), Morinville, Cut Bank Lake and Sturgeon River.

Patrols from Red Deer visited Lone Pine, Devil's Lake, Quill Lakes, Buffalo Lake, Tail Creek, and Spotted Creek to the east, Blindman, Lacombe, Wolf Creek and Battle River to the north. Patrols also visited Victoria, Egg Lake (South), Beaver Hills, Beaver Creek, Agricola, Clover Bar, and other points.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

Assistance was rendered to the Indian department in escorting the treaty money, and in delivering the same to the different agents, and in furnishing escorts at the different treaty payments in my district.

The reports from the different escorts are to the effect that the payments passed off without any hitch, and in a quiet and orderly manner.

On the 29th of November last, Agent Ross telegraphed that he wished a party to be sent to inquire into the alleged cattle killing by some of his Indians, but up to the time of writing the party had not returned.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the division during the past year has been fair; three men were dismissed for drunkenness, etc., against six last year.

CRIMES.

With the influx of population, crimes of all kinds have increased, as will be seen below, the number last year being 120 as against 170 this year :

Setting out prairie fires	9
Vagrancy	7
Murder	1
Housebreaking	1
Cruelty to animals	3
Drunk and disorderly	18
Unlawfully putting out poison	3
Attempted murder	1
Theft	32
Insanity	4
Seduction	2
Horse and cattle stealing	9
Receiving stolen property	1
Non-payment of wages	3
Indecent exposure	1
Assault	38
Contravention of liquor ordinances	1
Selling or giving liquor to Indians	2
Fraud	2
Improper use of firearms	4
Contravention of game laws	1
Shooting with intent to do bodily harm	1
Injuries to property	2
Miscellaneous	24
Total	170

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

The division prior to the patrolling season was put through the usual spring drill, and during the season, when possible, mounted and dismounted drills and parades were held.

The annual target practice was carried on as men were available.

PHYSIQUE.

The physique of the division is good as the following figures show :—

Average height	ft.	in.
Average chest measurement	5	9
		37

North-west Mounted Police.

RECRUITS.

One recruit was engaged at this post during the past year.

Five non-commissioned officers and fifteen constables re-engaged, one non-commissioned officer and six constables took their discharge on the expiration of their term of service, and one non-commissioned officer and two men purchased their discharge.

HEALTH.

The health of the division during the past year has been excellent, no contagious diseases having occurred.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are in fair order and condition but, owing to the increased work done during the past year and to the probability of its still further increasing, I am of opinion that some of the old horses will have to be cast and replaced with remounts.

The distance covered by the horses of the division during the year was 170,301 against 165,144 travelled in 1893, being an increase of 5,167 miles.

Five horses were cast during the year, of these two, viz., Nos. 774 and 1333 were disposed of by auction in May last, three horses remain still unsold.

No horses died during the year.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ARTILLERY.

The carbines of the division are in fair order and repair, but many of them are becoming very much worn, and the shooting is not reliable.

I consider the issue of a new arm a matter worthy of consideration by the department.

The pistols are mostly in good order and condition, those needing it were repaired during the season.

I have no artillery in charge.

The ammunition now in store, received in the month of May, is all that could be desired.

DESERTIONS.

There have been no desertions from my division during the year.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

The men now serving in the division, do not as a rule, bank their money as was the custom in previous years, the amount deposited in the Dominion savings bank last year amounted to \$1,621.30.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION.

The division was inspected, together with the outposts, by yourself on the 30th and 31st of January and 1st of February last, 8th, 9th and 10th of May, and by the Assistant Commissioner on the 26th, 27th and 28th of June.

HARNES AND SADDLERY.

The harness is in good order and condition.

The saddlery is in fair order, and with some repairs during the winter will be sufficient for the needs of the coming year.

TRANSPORT.

The transport is in good order and condition and will be carefully overhauled and repaired during the winter, also painted. One heavy wagon will have to be condemned, being past repairs, but the wheels will be utilized for watercart and sloopcart.

FORAGE.

The oats supplied are clean, free from other grains and seeds, of excellent quality and are grown in the district. The contract prices are as follows:—

Fort Saskatchewan	32 cts. per bushel.
Edmonton.....	34 do do
Red Deer.....	36 do do

The hay is also of excellent quality and cost as follows:—

Fort Saskatchewan	\$7 00 per ton.
Edmonton	5 00 do
Red Deer	5 00 do
St. Albert	3 90 do

FUEL.

Wood is still burnt at this post, with the exception of the hospital, engine house and canteen, in which coal is used, a steady heat being required.

Wood and coal supplied at Fort Saskatchewan, costs respectively,

Wood.....	\$1 46 per cord.
Coal.....	2 90 per ton.

Coal is used exclusively at Edmonton, and costs \$2.15 per ton. Wood is used at Red Deer and St. Albert, and costs \$1.75 at Red Deer, and \$1 at St. Albert.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

There are two telegraph lines in the district, one from Edmonton east via Battleford to Qu'Appelle, having offices at Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan, Victoria, Saddle Lake, Onion Lake, Fort Pitt, the other from Edmonton south, along the Calgary and Edmonton Railway having offices at South Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Lacombe, Red Deer and Innisfail.

TELEPHONES.

Edmonton has a complete telephone system, and the police stationed there have a wire to the barracks from the central office.

There is telephone communication between Edmonton and St. Albert, and also between North and South Edmonton.

FIRE PROTECTION.

During the past year I have been supplied with a fire engine and the necessary hose.

The engine is housed in a building situated in the centre of the square from which all the buildings can be reached and played upon in case a fire should occur, except the hospital, which, for obvious reasons, is placed at a distance from the other buildings.

The engine house has a tank under it which holds 3,200 gallons of water, always kept full from a well dug in close proximity to the tank. In addition, all the barracks are supplied with Babcocks, fire buckets and barrels always kept full of water.

Parties arriving after dark, going to the stables with lanterns, are attended by the non-com. officer of the guard, or by the division orderly.

Every precaution is taken against fire, and one could only occur through gross carelessness or some unforeseen accident.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of headquarters and outposts is the same as last year. River water is used at Fort Saskatchewan, there are also two wells but the water is not used for drinking purposes.

North-west Mounted Police.

River water is used for all purposes at Edmonton. Red Deer and St. Albert have both good wells, the water of which is used for all purposes.

ROADS.

On the whole the roads in this district, though ungraded, are in fair order.

Owing to the influx of settlement, new trails along the road allowances are being continually opened up, and at first they are very rough, but as they become more travelled gradually get into better shape.

BRIDGES.

The bridges generally are in good order and repair; several have been repaired where necessary during the past year.

A new bridge was built across the Red Deer River early in the year.

FERRIES.

The "To-wat-e-now" bridge on the Athabasca trail was thoroughly repaired last winter.

There are six ferries in the district, four of which are run on the tariff authorized by the North-west Ordinances.

The two at Edmonton are run under municipal licenses and have a cheaper tariff of charges.

The four others are at Clover Bar, Fort Saskatchewan, Victoria and Red Deer, this one, however, is not now much used, if at all, a bridge having been built during the past year opposite the town, which will do away with the use of the ferry.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license system is now in vogue in this district.

Infractions of the law with regard to the obtaining of liquor by Indians have, when information has been received, been properly punished.

Two convictions were obtained during the past year, as against eight in 1893.

As usual a detachment was stationed at the Athabasca Landing, with outposts at Grand Rapids, Lesser Slave River, for the purpose of preventing liquor being taken into the prohibited districts.

Permits for 465 gallons of wine and spirits were cancelled by these detachments.

The freight examined and shipped through the Athabasca Landing amounted to 517 tons.

SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE.

During the past year settlers to the number of 4,500 have come into this district, north of the Red Deer, this, of course, includes men, women and children, and it is expected that a very large increase will take place next year.

Quite a lot of settlers have gone to the Vermillion country, east of here, and such of them as I have talked to are pleased and thankful that they found such a home after suffering from all kinds of drawbacks in the United States. These people will undoubtedly draw numbers of others in the near future, and are the best emigration agents, and this, I may safely say, applies to all the new settlers who are coming into this country to make their homes. The farming principally carried on is of a mixed nature, and the grain crops, though not so heavy as last year owing to the dry season, are of very good quality. Potatoes have been a fair crop for the season.

The usual agricultural exhibitions were held at Edmonton, South Edmonton, St. Albert, Red Deer, Lacombe and Innisfail, and the exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, grains of all kinds, roots and garden produce, also butter and cheese, were of excellent quality and a credit to the exhibitors and the district.

Spring shows of stallions and bulls were held at Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, South Edmonton, Innisfail and Red Deer. Two creameries are in operation in my district, one situated at Poplar Lake, near Edmonton, and one at Innisfail. These industries prove a great boon to the farmers in the locality in which they are situated.

During the past year there has been about 2,500 lbs. of wool bought in Fort Saskatchewan village, also small quantities shipped from the station at Edmonton.

The raising of hogs is getting to be a profitable business in this district. In Edmonton there is at present negotiation going on for the erection of a pork packing establishment, and in Fort Saskatchewan a small building 27 x 30 has been erected for the purpose of curing pork.

I give below a list of farm machinery, &c., which has been sold during the year, there is a slight decrease from the sales of last year, but this is owing to the fact that the majority of the settlers who came into the country this year brought their machinery and implements with them.

FARM MACHINERY SOLD.

	1893.	1894.
Binders.....	52	53
Mowers.....	89	78
Rakes.....	88	66
Ploughs.....	220	249
Harrows.....	193	136
Wagons.....	113	74
Vehicles (light single).....	123	25
Vehicles (light double).....	24	2
Grain crushers.....	6	2
Steam threshers (traction engines).....		2
Threshers (horse power).....	—	2
Fanning mills.....	6	13
Sleighs.....	89	41
Drills.....	13	22

These figures are exclusive of much that has been brought in from other sources.

There are eleven steam threshing machines, and nine horse-power machines now in operation in this district.

RANCHING PROSPECTS.

There are no large ranches in this district, the cattle being in the hands of farmers, who have bands of cattle ranging in numbers from 50 to 100 head; some also have small flocks of sheep.

The approximate quantity of horses, cattle, &c., in the district is as under:—

Cattle, 19,500; horses, 8,550; sheep, 3,300; hogs, 9,000.

GAME.

Small game such as prairie chicken and partridge, has not been so plentiful during the past season as in previous years.

Rabbits are very numerous but, as usual, may be expected to decrease for the next four or five years, when they again gradually increase. Deer and small fur bearing animals are about as usual. Bears are reported to be very plentiful in some parts of the district.

Owing to the dryness of the season several of the small ponds and lakes have dried up, and ducks and geese, except in the vicinity of the larger lakes, were very scarce.

I might add that the fur market is much more brisk and sales more frequent than last year.

North-west Mounted Police.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The general equipment is equal to our present requirements.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barrack furniture is in good order and sufficient for present use, but I trust that we will soon be supplied with iron cots. By their use economy and appearance would both be ensured.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

The following improvements have been effected at Fort Saskatchewan during the past year :—

A new hospital, which was greatly needed at this post, was built early in the spring. It is a two story building 28 x 30 with a basement and a hot air furnace complete; it has on the first floor a surgery, one large ward with six beds, one small ward with three beds, one hospital orderly's room and one bath room. The upper floor is not connected with the lower floor, but is entered by an outside stairway, so that it can be isolated and used in case of fever or other contagious diseases breaking out.

It is stained inside and painted outside, and is completely finished.

The building is surrounded by a neat netted wire fence and has a neat entrance gate.

A stable 50 x 30 inside measurement has been built, capable of holding 22 horses, with hay mow and litter shed under one roof, has 16 windows, and two ventilators on the roof, is painted outside and the roof has been oiled, is finished complete.

A building 50 x 30 with two brick chimneys has been built and divided into three parts, viz. :—

Veterinary staff sergeant's quarters and surgery in the front part, saddle and harness room in the centre, and a saddler's shop at the rear end.

It is stained inside, painted outside, and is finished complete.

A blacksmith shop 24 x 20 has been built of logs, with our own labour; has a shingle roof, ventilator on top, brick forge and chimney, four windows—two at each side, one in each gable end, plank floor, coal shed in corner, large double doors so that a wagon can be taken in for repairs.

The old log building used as a store house for oats and other articles has been rebuilt and is enlarged, new foundations laid, walls raised two feet, roof shingled, two windows put in gable ends, and a new door put on. This building is now 31 x 20, roof painted, also doors and windows, walls plastered and whitewashed.

A canteen has been opened in the old saddler's shop, cellar dug, new entrance door put on, a new window put in, and generally placed in a good state of repair.

The boiling house has been moved in line with blacksmith's shop and thoroughly repaired, plastered and whitewashed inside and out.

Oil house has been moved to the same line and repaired, plastered and whitewashed inside and out.

Recreation room has had the floor repaired and been generally overhauled.

Sergeant major's quarters have been stained inside same as other buildings.

Division office has been stained inside same as other buildings.

Paint shop over new wagon shed unfinished last year has had two Gothic windows put in, floored and sided and is now warm and comfortable and suitable for what is required.

The washroom floor has been repaired, and building plastered and whitewashed inside and out.

Guard room has been repaired when necessary, plastered inside and outside.

Old stable has been repaired, plastered and whitewashed inside and outside.

All brick chimneys have been overhauled pointed, up and repaired, and four rebuilt.

DRAINS.

A plank drain has been laid from the washroom to the bank to carry off the water. A plank drain has been laid with grate, and a manhole to carry off the surface water from the square.

IMPROVEMENTS STILL NECESSARY.

Of improvements still necessary I have to recommend that a new inspector's quarters be built next year; this is urgently required, as the old building is very old, cold, and in my opinion not worth repairing.

Two new stables are also necessary as the old one (19 years old) is in very bad condition and past repair. It will require one stable complete, and part of another, to hold the horses stationed at headquarters, to say nothing of horses coming in from outposts. Provision will also have to be made for the sick horses, the old stable used for this purpose being, from its age, in a bad state of repair, and in fact not worth repairing, and is unfit for the purpose required.

Several of the barrack buildings require painting very badly, it being five years since this was done.

Were the improvements and repairs recommended to be done, carried out next season, the post would then be in good condition.

INDIANS.

The conduct of the Indians has been, on the whole, very good, and with the exception of two Indians convicted of selling liquor, and one for vagrancy, no crimes amongst them have been recorded.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the close attention paid by those of our men who were acting as fire-guardians during the season at Edmonton, South Edmonton, St. Albert, Lac Ste. Anne, Red Deer, Innisfail, Wetaskiwin, Duhamel, Morinville, Stony Plain, Beaver and Egg Lake, I am pleased to state that no fires of any note took place, with the exception of one which was supposed to have started on the Bear's Hill Indian Reserve, and which burnt out a man called Waterson.

RELIEF TO HALF-BREEDS.

No relief to half-breeds was given or applied for during the year.

RAILWAYS.

The only road in my district is the Calgary and Edmonton road.

OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Lady Aberdeen, visited the Edmonton district on the 13th of October last. They were enthusiastically received by all classes of the community. Owing to the limited time at the disposal of His Excellency the only outlying settlement visited was St. Albert. Myself and Inspector Snyder were in attendance, and the necessary travelling escort, guards, orderlies and transport were furnished.

His Excellency was pleased to express his appreciation of the arrangements made in honour of his visit, both by the municipal authorities and the police.

I regret to have to record the death of one member of my division, No. 2390, Constable Penelton, who was accidentally killed on the 30th March last by the caving in of a bank of earth at which he was working.

North-west Mounted Police.

The village of Fort Saskatchewan has received some substantial additions during the past year. A very comfortable hotel has been built; a very handsome school-house erected, and a large building, the underneath part of which is used as an implement warehouse and the upper part as a public hall, has also been built. A harness shop has been opened, also a drug store.

The health of the district has also been good, but an outbreak of diphtheria took place in September, in the Beaver Hills, amongst some Germans. This being out of the Edmonton health district I thought it advisable to take the matter in hand, which I did, sending our doctor to look into matters, and on his report established a quarantine, sending police to enforce it and also to see that the parties quarantined were supplied with food and other necessaries, and I am glad to say that the measures taken prevented the disease from spreading, it being confined to two families.

The following new post offices have been opened in the district during the past year, viz. :—

Beaver Hills, situated in the Beaver Hills, section 23, township 54, range 21; Edna, on the Victoria trail, section 34, township 55, range 19; Manawan, situated at Egg Lake, 40 miles east of here, section 20, township 56, range 15. Spruce Grove, east of the Stony Plain Indian Reserve section 36, township 52, range 27; Whitefish Lake, situated on the Whitefish Lake Reserve; and Saddle Lake, situated on the reserve at Saddle Lake.

On the 7th of December, 1893, at Edmonton, May Buchanan, one of the *demi-monde*, was found dead in her house by a Chinaman, who lived on the same lot but in a separate house. Inspector Snyder, on being notified, proceeded to the house and arrested a man found there. This man, Thomas Ellsworth Shephard, was charged with having murdered the woman, and was committed for trial and was sentenced to imprisonment for life by Judge Rouleau, at Edmonton, on the 17th of May last, and taken to Stony Mountain Penitentiary on the 28th of May.

One Louis King was murdered on the 4th of August last at a spot about 16 miles north of St. Albert. This man who was a new arrival in the country, was accompanied by his son and was, at the time of his murder, engaged in looking up land with a view of homesteading, his son left him to go and look for a corner post and on his return found his father lying on the ground, dead.

Every possible means was employed by the members of my command put on the case to bring the murderer to justice; one arrest was made, on suspicion, but the evidence was not strong enough to warrant a committal, so the suspected party was released. In my opinion, had the reward been offered which was suggested by me the result might have been different.

One Rance Williams was arrested by Inspector Snyder and Constable Cowan at Bittern Lake on the 31st of May, charged with the murder of one George Steve on or about the month of September, 1892. Steve and Williams were mining together on the Saskatchewan River at a point situated about twenty-five miles from here. Williams came back alone and Steve has not been seen since, neither have his friends heard from him. Williams was committed for trial, but as the Crown could not prove the death of Steve the case was not gone on with. Williams, however, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Regina jail by Judge Rouleau on the 18th of October for cattle-stealing.

On the 29th of July last it was reported to me that a man called Paradis had found the dead body of a squaw in a bush situated about sixteen miles north of here; parties were sent out on several different occasions but could find nothing. Paradis in the meanwhile had been away in the Vermillion country cutting hay. On his return he was sent for and made to guide a party to the spot at which he was supposed to have seen the body, but he was unable to point out the place, and as this man has lately been charged with being insane I think the whole story was the result of an over productive imagination.

It was reported on the 14th of August last that a man named "Coutereille" had struck and killed a man named "Gullion" at his (Gullion's) place at the "Two Lakes" on the Athabasca trail. A party was sent out to investigate, and found out that Gul-

lion had not been home, but was working on one of the Hudson Bay Company's boats on the Athabasca River.

On the 15th of September last, a school-house in course of erection at Wetaskiwin was burned down, and as there was considerable hard feeling caused amongst the different tenderers, it is generally supposed that the place was set on fire. Two men were arrested on suspicion, but were released as nothing could be proven against them. I stationed a non-commissioned officer at Wetaskiwin in mufti for a week, but nothing more was found out about the cause of the fire.

During the past year I have had two officers under my command, viz., Inspector Primrose and Inspector Snyder, the last named is in command of the Edmonton detachment, the duties of which post he has performed to my entire satisfaction.

Inspector Primrose is with me at Fort Saskatchewan; he has, I am pleased to say, rendered me every assistance in carrying on the various duties we are called upon to perform.

Inspector Howard was temporarily attached to this division, and was stationed at the Athabasca Landing; besides that post, two other out posts were under his command viz., Grand Rapids and Lesser Slave Lake.

Generally I have pleasure in reporting that all ranks in their various capacities performed their duties to my entire satisfaction.

I forward herewith the annual reports of the hospital and veterinary staff sergeants, also the corrected map and return of criminal and other cases disposed of during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. H. GRIESBACH,
Superintendent Commanding "G" Division.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. B. MOFFATT, COMMANDING "A" DIVISION, 1894.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
MAPLE CREEK, 30th November, 1894.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Generally speaking the condition of the district is very satisfactory. The extremely dry and hot summer which has been experienced rendered the crops, both in cereals and roots, useless except where irrigation was carried on. With regard to grain I do not think that the failure of the crops should cause any disappointment, as it is very well known that in this district, on account of summer frosts or drought, is too uncertain to be depended upon. I think there should be some modification of the homestead regulations, which require the cropping of a certain acreage annually by the settlers, as in the majority of seasons it is simply a waste of time and money. This year though tenders for the supplying of oats and potatoes were called for as usual not a tender was received from any one in the district.

PATROLS.

The regular summer patrols were resumed as early in the year as practicable, viz., on the 13th April. Below I give schedules showing both last summer's arrangements and those which are in force at present for the winter.

SCHEDULE of regular Patrols for conveyance of reports, &c.

From	To	Remarks.		
Snake Creek.....	Stone Pile.....	Thursdays	back	Fridays.
East End.....	do.....	do	do	do
do.....	Farwell.....	Mondays	do	^a Tuesdays.
Farwell.....	Davis Lake.....	Saturdays	do	same day after meeting party from Ten Mile.
do.....	Maple Creek.....	^b Mondays	do	Tuesdays.
Bull Head.....	Elkwater Lake.....	Saturdays	do	same day after meeting party from McKay Creek.
McKay Creek.....	do do.....	do	do	same day after meeting party from Bull Head.
do.....	Maple Creek.....	Mondays	do	Tuesdays.
Ten Mile.....	Davis Lake.....	Saturdays	do	same day.
do.....	Willow Creek Crossing.....	Thursdays	do	Fridays.
do.....	McKay Creek.....	Tuesdays	do	Wednesdays.
Willow Creek.....	Ten Mile.....	Wednesdays	do	Thursdays.
do.....	Bull Head.....	^c Thursdays	do	Fridays.

^a Upon arrival of patrol from Maple Creek.

^b do do do East End.

^c do do do Ten Mile.

The above is Circular No. 32.

In addition to the patrols as set out above and following, the men of the various detachments ride in different directions daily (weather permitting) and all settlers within reach of the outposts are visited frequently.

After the 1st November and until further orders the following patrols for the conveyance of reports, &c., will be made, circular No. 32 being cancelled from that date:—

On the 1st and 15th of each month :

Ten Mile to Maple Creek.

Farwell do

Graburn do

On the 14th and last day of each month :

East End to Farwell.

Medicine Lode to Graburn.

The Farwell and Graburn patrols are to await the arrival of those from Medicine Lodge and East End before leaving for Maple Creek.

The men from Medicine Lodge and East End will lay over and await the return of patrols from Maple Creek.

No patrol to consist of less than two men.

The detachments at Willow Creek Crossing and Snake Creek were under canvas, having been posted for the purpose of keeping American cattle south of the line. They were, on the whole, fairly successful, considering the great difficulties presented by a long boundary line which offered no obstacle either natural or artificial to the free ingress and egress of stock.

The White Mud River (known in Montana as Frenchman's Creek), upon which the Snake Creek detachment was posted, is a favourite resort for cattle, and being the only stream which runs into the States at that end of the district, it affords an easy road by which foreign stock can find their way in. A large number of cattle coming from the south were stopped and held there by the men of the detachment above named, but as the river dried, which it did towards the middle of the summer, they gradually disappeared. Quite a number eventually found their way on to the ranges about East End, coming across between Snake Creek and East End, where, as the river takes a large bend to the south, the distance is not too great for stock composed almost entirely of steers to wander over. These were rounded up and driven out towards the end of October.

A practice, which was followed last year by American stockmen, of cutting the calves and leaving them over here was discontinued this season in consequence of a warning given.

OUTPOSTS.

The permanent outposts off the railway in this district are Ten Mile (formerly known as Battle Creek) Farwell, East End, Medicine Lodge and Graburn (formerly known as McKay Creek), on the railway, Medicine Hat and Swift Current.

Medicine Lodge, which is situated in the coulée of that name, on the N. W $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, Tp. 8, Range 4 west of the fourth principal meridian, close to where the old trail from Fort Walsh to Macleod comes down the head of the mountain, was put up this year by police labour. It is intended to serve instead of the two former outposts which were known as Bull Head and Willow Creek, and which have been abandoned and demolished, the material from these being employed in the construction of the new buildings. The outpost consists of a barrack room, which will accommodate eight men if necessary, with mess room and kitchen adjoining to the rear, officers' quarters, store room, stable for ten horses, well with house over it and a strong corral.

The only other building which has been done in connection with outposts was the erecting of officers' quarters at Ten Mile. This outpost is now complete in so far as the original plan is concerned, but I find that the barrack-room accommodation is not sufficient, as on account of its central location and proximity to the quarantine ground there are at different times more men at this detachment than room can be found for. The barrack-room will hold but five in summer and four in winter. I would recommend that a room be added in rear of the mess-room for use as a kitchen and that the present kitchen be used as a barrack-room.

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At Graburn I would recommend the building of an entire new outpost. At present we are using a rented house and the accommodation afforded is very inadequate, there being no more than sufficient room for the men belonging to the detachment. In addition the building is a poor one, with a mud roof which leaks whenever there is any rain; its interior is divided by single board partitions into four very small rooms, one of which has to serve the purposes of a store for oats and rations, &c., and another the double purposes of mess-room and kitchen (there is a small lean-to without a floor which is used as a kitchen in summer). The stable is a good building put up by police labour, affording stabling for ten horses. It could be removed.

East End is another place which requires attention. Reference to the necessity for building here was made by Superintendent Jarvis in his report of 1892.

PATROL MAP.

There is very little beyond the changes referred to above to add to the patrol map

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

With the exception of looking up a boy, at the request of the Rev. Father Hugonard, who had been taken away from the industrial school at Qu'Appelle, nothing was done. This was the only application for any assistance.

CUSTOMS.

The work in this connection has been carried on as usual, reports and returns sent regularly to the collector of customs at Lethbridge. If reports are to be believed there will be an increase in the number of settlers from Montana next year.

RAILROADS.

No assistance has been asked for in connection with the railroads during the year.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and conduct of the men of this division has, on the whole, been good. There have been two or three cases of imprisonment for drunkenness, and one for conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, for which the offender was sentenced to three months at hard labour. In this latter, the culprit is a young man and one who had previously borne a good character. He will, I think, profit by the lesson he has received.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Drill for all hands was commenced as early in the spring as practicable and carried on as the weather permitted up to the time the summer patrols were commenced.

Parades were held weekly throughout the summer.

All officers, non-commissioned officers (with the exception of one sergeant whom it was not convenient to bring from the detachment), and constables went through the course of dismounted carbine and revolver practice. Reg. No. 2883, Const. K. Sinclair, made a score at carbine practice of 319, taking first place in the division, and he has also won the gold medal in the final competition at Regina.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good on the whole, though it is my painful duty to report the death of Reg. No. 2477, Const. McIntosh. This man was in hospital suffering from an injury to one of his hands received by a kick from a horse while on duty at Snake Creek; he was taken ill with fever on the 6th November, 1894, and died on the evening of the 21st inst. He was buried the following day in the grave yard on the police reserve.

On the 16th he expressed a desire to see his uncle, Staff Sergt. Martin, and I accordingly telegraphed to the officer commanding at Macleod. Staff Sergt. Martin arrived here on the 18th inst.

On the 19th September, Reg. No. 2078, Staff Sergt. Flindt, sustained a fracture of one of the bones of his left forearm by being thrown from a horse. He has completely recovered.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been good. The addition of butter to the list has been much appreciated; a very good quality is being obtained here by local contract.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has been running very successfully. The old hospital, which is now occupied for the purpose, combined with recreation and reading rooms, affording every convenience.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The supplies of kit and clothing appear to be uniform in quality with that supplied formerly. The quality of the stable clothing might be improved.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms of the division are in a fairly good condition, those requiring it having been sent to Regina for repairs.

The substitution of the Winchester Arms Company's ammunition for that of the Dominion Cartridge Company is appreciated by those who take an interest in rifle-shooting. The mis-fires this year were very few.

RECRUITS.

The following men presented themselves for enlistment during the summer:—

James P. Hicks, an ex-policeman, William Bell, Robert Filtness and Walter Ware.

Ex-Const. Hicks was re-engaged and posted to this division; William Bell was engaged and sent to Regina, and the others were sent to Regina for enlistment.

INSPECTIONS.

The post was visited by yourself on the 26th April last, when horses were offered for sale, and by the Assistant Commissioner on the 7th December, 1893, and 7th July, 1894.

On the 11th September I left here for Pendant d'Oreille to meet the Assistant Commissioner, and accompanied him round all the detachments, each of which he inspected in turn.

The detachments were also visited monthly throughout the summer by either myself or Inspector White-Fraser.

Since the 21st September Inspector Scarth who is attached from Dépôt division has been stationed at Ten Mile, with supervision of the other outposts on the south side of the Hills as well as Graburn to the north.

TRANSFERS AND DISCHARGES.

In the strength of the division since the date of my last report, the gain has been 20, made up as follows:—

Transferred:

1 Inspector.

17 N. C. O's. and Constables.

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Re-engaged :

2 Constables.
With a loss of 19 viz. :—

Transferred :

1 Inspector.
9 N. C. O's. and Constables.
1 Discharged, time expired (const).
5 do by purchase do.
3 Deserted do.

HORSES.

During the year the loss in horses was as follows :—

6 Transferred.
1 Died (mule).
1 Cast and sold.

Gain :

1 Transferred, Reg. No. 2025, found near Swift Current.
13 Remounts.

The total mileage of the horses of this division during the year was 186,076 miles.

STRENGTH OF DIVISION.

Below I give a table showing the strength and distribution of the division on the 31st October last :—

Place.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Total.	HORSES.			
									Saddle.	Teams.	Mules.	Total.
Maple Creek.....	1	1	1	4	1	4	35	47	20	29	1	50
Medicine Hat.....					1		2	3	1	2		3
Swift Current.....					1			1	1			1
East End.....					1		5	6	6	2		8
Farwell.....						1	2	3	3			3
Ten Mile.....		*1			1		5	7	5	2		7
Medicine Lodge.....						1	4	5	3	2		5
Graburn.....					1		2	3	3			3
Town Station.....							1	1	1			1
On Leave.....							1	1				
Stone Pile.....						*1	1	2	2			2
Total.....	1	2	1	4	6	7	58	79	45	37	1	83

* Attached from Dépôt division.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Everything in these lines is in good order.

TRANSPORT.

The heavy transport is not at the present time in good condition, four new wagons which were supplied this year having turned out anything but good, in so far as the running gear is concerned. The wood, generally speaking, is of poor quality, defects or faults were concealed by putty and a heavy coat of the red paint, which is usually put upon agricultural wagons. The company which furnished the transport referred to is,

I understand, replacing the faulty gearing with new which, I trust, will prove to be more serviceable.

All transport furnished for the force should be sent unpainted; the adoption of this plan would have a double advantage; first, it would admit of a thorough examination of the material and the consequent detection of any scamp work; second, would allow of wagons being painted the ordnance colour, with a better chance of its lasting, as the paint, when put upon the finished article, scales off.

The light transport is all in good condition with the exception of one buckboard, which requires new wheels and axles to render it thoroughly serviceable, the body being quite worth the expenditure.

FORAGE.

The hay supplied this season is good, despite the dry and hot summer. The Canadian Agricultural Company which had the contract for oats for 1893-94, furnished grain of a uniformly good quality, though two carloads, which came, I understand, from the Edmonton district, had to be fanned before they could be accepted.

For the current year the contract has been awarded to Messrs. Parrish & Lindsay, of Brandon, the rate being lower than last year.

FUEL.

Coal is burned throughout the barracks, the main supply coming from Lethbridge. A quantity of Canadian anthracite has also been contracted for.

BARRACKS.

The only work done by outside labour at this post, during the past year was the digging of a new well, and repairing the plaster where it was required and white-washing the offices and quarters.

The new well was sunk at a cost of \$258 to a depth of 72 feet and an ample supply of water has been obtained, there being close upon 59 feet. It is located close to the place where the old well was and about the same distance from the fire tank. The pump house which also contains the fire engine has been turned to cover it. The old well has been filled up.

Beyond the plastering above referred to, very little has been done in the way of repairs to buildings, and what was done was accomplished by police labour.

A new fence was put up about the post. The posts and rails, which are of pine, were cut and hauled by our own men. Each of the posts has had that end which is placed in the ground well tarred, so that they should last for many years. The wire netting serves again. The old posts and rails give us a supply of fire wood for baking.

A new guard room is very much needed, the present building being too small (there being accommodation for but six prisoners) and very insecure and not in the least adapted for the purpose. It is infested with vermin, which owing to its being finished in wood and to the cells or rather cages being of the same material, cannot be got rid of. Another drawback is the fact of police prisoners imprisoned for breaches of discipline having to live and associate with criminals.

The buildings require paint very much. They are also exceedingly cold in winter, if they were covered with tar-paper and sided it would add very much to the comfort of everyone and effect a material saving in fuel.

TELEPHONES.

The only line in the district is that between the barracks here and town. New poles will be required for this next year.

TELEGRAPHS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's telegraph is the only line in operation. Nothing has been done to the Rocky Mountain Telegraph Company's line, which I have reported as being dangerous on account of the ruinous state in which it is.

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FIRE PROTECTION.

The fire engine and hose are in good working order, the tank under the engine house is kept full of water and the engine stands over it with the hose reel in front, hose coupled on, so that upon an alarm of fire all that has to be done is to drop the suction hose into the tank and proceed to the scene of the fire with the reel, when everything is ready for work. There is hose sufficient to reach any part of the barracks. There is an ample supply of ladders and fire-pails; and Babcocks ready charged are kept in different buildings.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is the same as last year, with the exception that the new well in barracks is used for horses or fire purposes, instead of the old one which as I state above has been filled up.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

My remarks upon this subject in my annual report will apply now; no steps, so far as is known here, having been taken towards surveying any of the old trails.

FERRIES.

There are no ferries in the district, the police ferry at Medicine Hat was not operated.

RANCHING.

Ranching has been carried on much the same as formerly; cattle have been in excellent condition and a large number have been sold.

'Scab' having almost entirely disappeared, a great many sheep have been sold, a very large proportion of which were shipped to England.

There has been very little business in horses.

Only one case of glanders was reported this year, and the animal infected was destroyed.

There was a little friction in the vicinity of Graburn this summer between the settlers there who own cattle and certain sheep men, on account of what the former look upon as an encroachment upon their territory. A great deal of fine grazing country for cattle has undoubtedly been rendered unfit for cattle by the sheep wandering over it, but at the same time it is I believe public land which has not been leased.

GAME.

There is the usual quantity of game, both large and feathered. The absence of the ruffed grouse from the Cypress Hills is remarkable, as they are to be found pretty generally throughout the Territories. The country about here affords numbers of spots most favourable for their propagation and I think that they might be advantageously introduced. It is my intention to try and procure a few brace with that object in view.

INDIANS.

All the Indians about here are non-treaty, They are peaceable and well-behaved.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the dry summer, prairie fires have been numerous. Convictions were obtained in several cases, as will be seen from the accompanying return. But in a great many instances fires were started by lightning.

The settlers on all sides rendered most cheerful aid in fighting fires, there having been but two cases where prosecution was necessary for neglecting to turn out. Convictions were obtained in both instances.

The regular detachments being so conveniently distributed it was necessary to place but one patrol, viz., at Josefsburg.

QUARANTINE.

Only 256 head of cattle have been quarantined in this district during the past summer. Of these 217 belonged to Canadian owners which had drifted across the line. The majority of them were the property of the Canadian Agricultural Co., and were brought in on the 11th July last by a party of the company's men. By special arrangement the company was allowed to quarantine this stock in one of their large inclosed pastures at Crane Lake and a constable was sent from here to take charge and see that the quarantine was strictly maintained. These cattle were visited periodically by the veterinary staff sergeant from here and upon the completion of the 90 days were released upon his certificate. The balance, 39 head, were the property of a settler from Montana who came in on the 4th August last. These cattle were held on the quarantine ground where a corral was put up by the police. These cattle were examined by Veterinary Staff Serg. Poett periodically, and released on the 3rd November, upon his certificate.

The changing of the quarantine ground, as recommended, from its former location on Milk River, has, as you are aware, been carried into effect with great advantage, as even though there were but 39 head of cattle held there the additional labour of looking after them on the old ground would have been very great.

CRIME.

The record of crime in the district does not show anything very heinous. The majority of the cases occurred at Medicine Hat. There was a case of cattle killing near that place last winter, but owing to delay in reporting the matter to the police, the culprits escaped to the other side of the line. They were half-breeds.

GENERAL.

On the 11th October last, His Excellency the Governor General passed through here, making a stop of but a few minutes. Inspector White-Fraser accompanied the vice-regal party to Medicine Hat, where they remained long enough to lay the cornerstone of a new building in connection with the hospital at that place.

There was quite a little excitement in Medicine Hat for a short time over the finding of gold on the bars in the river and though quite a number of people tried it the yield did not come up to their expectations. Some attempts have been made to find gold in the hills at the head of Battle Creek, but I think with indifferent success.

I cannot close this report without reference to the death of Superintendent Jarvis, which occurred so recently in Calgary. Nowhere will he be more regretted than in this division, which he at one time commanded and in which there is still a large proportion of men who served under him.

I beg to forward herewith the reports of Assistant Surgeon Fraser and Veterinary Staff Sergeant Poett, together with the estimates for the coming year and a return of criminal and other cases which have been dealt with, also map showing patrols.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GEO. B. MOFFATT,
Superintendent, Commanding "A" Division.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT JOSEPH HOWE, COMMANDING "C" DIVISION, 1894.

BATTLEFORD, 30th November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information this my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

CRIME.

This district has been free from crime of any serious nature, as you will see from the return of the cases which is classified as follows:—

Assaults, 6 ; breaking windows, 1 ; drunk, 2 ; drunk and disorderly, 2 ; larceny, 3 (one awaiting trial) ; giving intoxicating liquor to Indians, 1.

All of the above cases were those of half-breeds and Indians, with two exceptions, and these two cases were of larceny, and I regret to say were committed by two constables of this division : one by Reg. No. 2863, Constable Parker, who stole a sum of money from a fellow constable and was sentenced by Mr. Justice McGuire to six months imprisonment with hard labour ; and has, as the consequence, been dismissed the force. The other case is that of Reg. No. 2879, Constable Kiely, who is at present awaiting trial in the guard-room ; he having been committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction. The charges against this constable are those of theft viz., stealing money and articles of clothing from members of the division in the barracks ; and he has also been charged with stealing portions of wearing apparel from a commercial traveller named Marcotte, who was a boarder in the Queen's Hotel in the town of Battleford.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of the district is good. There have been however few new settlers ; the absence of railway communication deters, I have no doubt, many from settling in this fertile region.

The only case of relief to a half-breed has been that of Mrs. Scott, a widow woman who came in from Fort Macleod some two years ago ; by your permission, I gave her one week's rations. I understand that she has since obtained work and is now making a fair living.

OUTPOSTS.

The outposts of "C" Division are as follows:—

Onion Lake.—One non-commissioned officer and four constables.

Jackfish Lake.—One corporal, and one constable.

McFarlane's, on the Saskatoon trail.—Two constables.

Henrietta, on the Saskatoon trail.—Two constables.

These detachments on the Saskatoon trail were much needed, and will, I feel assured, be a great boon to the settlers, and to our own department ; not only for the purpose of patrolling and looking after prairie fires, but also for stopping places for our teams travelling from Saskatoon to Battleford and vice versa.

The men stationed at Jackfish Lake I find most useful in furnishing me with the weekly report of the state of this somewhat largely scattered district ; and they also give the settlers the feeling of security, which, prior to the establishment of this detachment, they lacked.

These men rendered valuable services during the past fall, in the prevention of prairie fires. I before, reported to you of the service rendered by Constables Parsons and Dixon by their prompt action in noticing the start of a prairie fire and putting it out; thus saving hundreds of tons of hay which would have otherwise been destroyed, the destruction of which would have meant ruin to most of the settlers in this district who depended upon it for feeding their cattle during the coming winter.

While on the subject of detachments, I will give you a brief summary of the work performed by the Onion Lake detachment. During the past year the following districts have been regularly patrolled from this detachment:—

Egg Lake, Saddle Lake and Whitefish Lake. West.

Moose Lake, Frog Lake and Long Lake. North-west.

Cold Lake and the Chippewyan Reserve. North.

Island Lake. East.

I have marked these patrols on the attached map for your information.

In the Egg Lake district there are about one dozen families of half-breeds who make their living principally by hunting, although they make an attempt at farming on a somewhat modified scale; their crops however, generally prove a failure, owing to their limited knowledge of farming and want of proper care. I have no doubt whatever that this locality would be a most excellent farming country if farmed in a proper manner.

It is, I am glad to say, a most law-abiding community, as there has been no crime that I am aware of, amongst those people during the past year. Their general health has been good.

In January last, I ordered Sergeant Hall to proceed to Saddle Lake, as the Indians were reported at that place and at Whitefish Lake to have been killing cattle. Upon Sergeant Hall's arrival at Saddle Lake, he found the report to be true, and he and his men at once left for Whitefish Lake to interview Chief Pakan, who informed him that the Indians were killing their cattle against his express wishes, and asked Sergeant Hall if he would speak to his councillors; this Sergeant Hall agreed to do, and held two meetings; at both of which the Indians promised him that no more cattle would be killed without permission from their agent. While on this subject, and for the benefit of the uninitiated, I beg to state that the government, some years ago, gave the Indians a few head of cattle each. Year by year their cattle have increased; but the Indian although he claims these cattle as his own, has no right (by the laws of the department) to kill or dispose of them in any way, unless permission is given him to do so by the Indian Department through their agent. This is a most wise proviso, as if it had not been for this judicious restraint, the wily redman, every time he felt that his system required fresh meat, would have promptly killed an animal. On Sergeant Hall's return to Saddle Lake, some of the headmen of the band asked him to speak to the Indians on this reserve. A meeting was called, at which the Indians promised in future to be guided by their agent. At each of these meetings, the Indian agent and the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen were present: and I am glad to say that not a single instance of cattle killing has occurred since, and the Indians have all worked to the entire satisfaction of their agent.

There has been no crime amongst these Indians during the past year; the only arrest being a case of assault for which the accused was sentenced and received one month's hard labour.

The health of these Indians has been good. There are about 700 in this agency.

At Frog and Moose Lakes there are about 100 Indians who make their living by hunting. They have done well during the last year; game of all sorts being very plentiful, and their catch of fur being far in excess of former years.

At Long Lake the Indian Department keep their herd of cattle, some 600 head. This is a fine hay country, and well adapted for cattle raising. The cattle which the Indian Department have there are a fine lot and in a most excellent condition. The grass in this locality seems most nutritious, and all animals that feed upon it are rolling in fat.

At Cold Lake (Chippewyan Reserve) there are about 175 Indians who make their living entirely by hunting. These Indians are fairly well off, having some 250 head of

North-west Mounted Police.

cattle, and 50 head of horses entirely their own property. They have done well by the catch of fur during the last season; and this lake also abounds with fish of the most excellent quality, resembling in appearance and taste the salmon trout which are taken in the northern rivers of New Brunswick. The fish are of immense size.

These Indians receive no assistance from the government, and are thrifty, law-abiding, honest and peaceable.

The Island Lake Indians are a small band of some 60, who make their living exclusively by hunting. They receive no government assistance, but have done wonderfully well in their catch of fur during the last season. These Indians are also a peaceable, honest and hardworking set.

On the Onion Lake reserve, there are about 400 Indians. They do considerable farming, and raise nearly enough grain for their own support. Their attempt at farming is most excellent and their crops are equal to, if not better, than any in the district.

During the winter months they get out logs and having a grist and saw mill, are able to supply lumber for local demand. They receive rations from the Government, and are paid treaty.

There has been no crime amongst them, and their health is excellent.

Sergeant Hall with his men keeps a constant patrol about this reserve, and at once takes notice of any trivial trouble that may arise among them. I should like here to mention, sir, to you, the excellent service which has been rendered the department in this district. Staff Sergeant Hall has been stationed at Onion Lake for a number of years and by his honest, manly and straightforward dealing, has gained the confidence and appreciation of the entire population of the district, and especially that of the Indians.

There have been numerous prairie fires through the district during the year, caused, I fear, in many instances, from the Indians hunting; they using the old muzzle-loading gun and placing over the powder either old rag or dried grass, so that when the gun is discharged the grass or rag becomes ignited and falling upon the dry prairie a fire frequently ensues.

In conclusion I would give you a short statement of the cattle and horses in the Onion Lake district:—

	Cattle.	Horses.
Indian Department.....	1,323	50
Francis Dufresne.....	40	20
J. R. Simpson.....	20	20

Sergeant Hall and his men are treated with the greatest kindness and respect by all the Indians in this great lone land and the constant visits of this intelligent non-commissioned officer and his men amongst the numerous Indian bands, has the desired effect of keeping down crime, and affords the Indians the means of having any little difficulty adjusted when occasion requires.

ASSISTANCE TO THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

This has been rendered when called for. A non-commissioned officer and three men were sent to Saskatoon during the month to bring up the Indian treaty money and upon the arrival of this money at Battleford, I forwarded the portion for treaty payments at Onion Lake for that district under the charge of a non-commissioned officer. Staff Sergeant Hall furnished an escort and accompanied the agent through all his payments. I also furnished an escort to the Indian agent for payments in this district. This escort accompanied him to all the reserves and remained on duty until all the payments were completed. Everything passed off quietly and the Indians seemed contented and well satisfied.

The following is a short summary of a report furnished by Corporal Smith, D.B., the non-commissioned officer who was in charge of the escort, and who accompanied Mr. Williams, Indian Agent, during the treaty payments. Corpl. Smith's report is as follows:—

Acting on instructions I left this post on the 6th instant in charge of escort accompanying the Indian Agent to the various reserves while paying treaty money. All these payments at the various reserves passed off quietly, and I heard no complaints whatever, made to the agent by the Indians.

The Stoney Reserve to which we first went is situated some 20 miles from Battleford, and comprises three bands. 1st, the "Mosquito" Band, numbering 53 souls; 2nd, "Bears Head," numbering 20 souls; 3rd, "Lean Man's," numbering 4.

The Cree Indians Reserve are divided as follows:—1st, "Red Pheasants," situated 20 miles south, and numbering 128 souls; 2nd, "Sweet Grasses," some 20 miles west of Battleford, numbering 132 souls; 3rd, "Little Pine Reserve," numbering 105; 4th, "Luckyman's Band," 12; 5th, "Poundmaker's," 113. (These are all practically one reserve, and are situated 40 miles west of Battleford on the Battle River); 6th, "Thunderchild's" Reserve, numbering 166 souls, situated 20 miles north-west of Battleford on the Saskatchewan River; 7th, "Moosomin's," 111 souls, situated 11 miles from Battleford on the Saskatchewan River.

The Indian Department have 1,323 head of cattle divided among the different reserves; about 250 of these animals are work cattle.

Owing to the scarcity of hay Poundmaker's and Little Pine's Indians are taking their cattle to Turtle Lake for the winter, and the Indians on Thunderchild's and Moosomin's reserve are taking their bands of cattle to Round Hill, an excellent hay district. The remainder will be wintered on the different reserves. Mr. Indian Agent Williams has expressed to me his entire satisfaction with the manner in which Corpl. Smith and the party under his charge carried out the duties of escort.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The following is a summary of punishments of the past year:—

Man dismissed.....	1
Sentenced to imprisonment and dismissed	4
Sentenced to imprisonment.....	5
Fines, inflicted.....	31
Confined to barracks without fines	6
N. C. officer reduced	1
	—
Total	48

The number of offences in this division are greater than last year, the fines having been \$207.

With the exception of these punishments the conduct of the men and the discipline of the divisions have been most excellent.

LIQUOR LAWS.

There have been no cases of drunkenness amongst the Indians throughout the year, and only one case of giving intoxicants to Indians, in which case a man named Alfred Smith was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Judging by the general state of the district, the present liquor law, so far as it affects the white population, is a most satisfactory one; but with regard to the half-breed community I can only reiterate my statement of last year, and I must again strongly urge that the North Saskatchewan be placed as a northern boundary of the licensed district. My reasons for asking for this, are, that there are so many half-breeds and non-treaty Indians north of this boundary, who appear to have an inborn fondness for spirituous liquor which seems to be inbred in them so deeply, that I think all the temperance lectures in the world would not cure them of their desire to consume spirituous drink.

North-west Mounted Police.

PATROLS.

The undermentioned detachments have been supplied from this post :—

Name.	Officers.	Staff-Sergts.	Sergts.	Corporals.	Constables.	Horses.
Onion Lake		1			4	6
Jackfish Lake				1	1	2
Macfarlane's					2	2
Henrietta					2	2

All reports that I have had regarding the conduct of the men of this division, while on patrol duty, have been to their credit.

The patrols during the past season were commenced in the early spring, and continued up until the present, during which time the Indian reserves, and all small settlements together with the Jackfish Lake and the Bresaylor settlement have been regularly patrolled and visited.

An inspector from this post has visited monthly the detachment at Onion Lake, and at periods he visited the Cold Lake and Egg Lake districts.

DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Drill, both mounted and dismounted, has been regularly carried on, and instructions were forwarded to Staff Sergeant Hall (in charge of Onion Lake detachment) to drill the men on his detachment as often as possible.

I held two divisional parades a week, but in order to get the winter post supply of wood cut, I was obliged to discontinue these parades of late.

Target practice with the Winchester carbine and Enfield revolver has been gone through most thoroughly with the division; and the greatest interest was manifested by the non-commissioned officers, and men of the division, in this practice. The badges which the honourable the minister has so kindly granted have been a great incentive to members of this division, and were the means of making them use their utmost endeavour to show up well on the score sheet. I would venture to suggest, however, that it is almost impossible to make really good shooting with our present weapon, as the Winchester carbine which we have at present is not by any means what it should be. The members of the division, in my opinion, should be allowed ammunition for the purpose of practice, and I would go further and would have the men sent to the range under a competent sergeant instructor at different periods ranging over the summer and spring months, on which occasions the men could be instructed in a practical way, in the various allowances to be made for wind, light, etc. This would be followed by the annual shooting, and for the competition for the marksmen's badges.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The physique of the members of this division is very good; and the men are able to perform all duties they may be called upon to execute. I forward herewith Asst.-Surgeon Paré's report on the health of the men by which you will see that with the exception of an epidemic of la grippe, which attacked the division in the early spring, and also an accident met with by Reg. No. 1261, Sergeant Jones, by which this non-commissioned officer lost a finger of his right hand, the division has been free from sickness of any serious nature.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied by the contractors throughout the year have been excellent, and no complaints have been made. With regard to butter; this action by the honourable the minister has been looked upon by all members of the division, as a great boon.

I would venture to suggest that the extra one-quarter allowed to patrol parties, is not sufficient, and, if possible, I would suggest that the old system, giving a ration and a half be again allowed, as men in the fresh air and travelling especially are blessed with a good appetite, and which I know in some cases exceeds the ration and a-half, and consequently they cannot be satisfied with the ration and quarter allowed.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The kit and clothing are of excellent quality, but the yellow badges on the fur caps of the present issue are not as neat looking as the old. The present issue appears to be made of flannel while the old was made of cloth.

The present issue of fur coats are not by any means durable; the seams are continually giving away and require constant mending, and the fur rubs and comes off in patches leaving the coat in places bereft of fur and in appearance resembling a dog which has just recovered from the mange; and are anything but sightly.

I would also recommend that the fore and after cap now in use by the force be done away with, and in lieu of same, that members of this division be furnished with a light felt hat with a soft brim.

DESERTERS.

There have been no deserters from this division.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

The Winchester carbines in this post are very old, and a good many of the barrels are badly honeycombed. They are, however, in good working order and fit for service.

The Enfield revolvers are in good working order.

The present artillery equipment at this post consists of the following armanent:—

One 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle gun of 800 pounds weight with carriage complete.

Two 7-pounder bronze muzzle-loading rifle guns with carriages complete.

We have harness for the 9-pounder, and as the 7-pounder gun carriages are fitted up with a pole, they can be manœuvred by our ordinary police harness, the driver sitting on the limber box.

I have formed a squad for the 9-pounder and drilled them in ordinary field battery drill, and, as the 7-pounders are without axle-tree boxes and no room on limber for the conveyance of men, I have formed two squads for these guns and extemporize the horse artillery drill for the purpose, thus the whole of the detachment (with the exception of No. 8, who is a driver), are mounted on horses.

I have had some practice with the 9-pounder and 7-pounder guns. The ammunition generally is good, but I am afraid some of the 10 second boxers wood time fuses have become deteriorated, as this ammunition has been at the various posts in the force since 1873, a period of 21 years. My reason for making this statement regarding the 10 second fuses, is, that at practice last week when used with shrapnell shell, two of these fuses failed to act; consequently the shells did not burst.

All the filled cartridges in the metal lined cases, both 7 and 9-pounder ammunition, are in excellent condition, and are fit for service and all other ammunition so far as I can ascertain is in first class condition.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.

So far as my knowledge extends there have been no deposits in the government savings bank in this division during the past year, and it is a matter of great regret that the post office in this town is not made a branch of the savings bank. I can only urge the advisability of having this accommodation afforded.

STRENGTH OF THE DIVISION.

To perform all the work efficiently which I have been called upon to execute, has been made somewhat difficult by the fact that I have been rather shorthanded during the past season, and the addition of 10 men to the establishment, who arrived here on

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the 16th of the month has made a most desirable and much needed increase to the division.

The following table shows present distribution of "C" division :

Posts and Detachments.	Officers.	N.-C. O.'s	Constables.
Battleford.....	4	11	45
Onion Lake.....		1	4
Jackfish Lake.....		1	1
Macfarlanes.....			2
Henrietta.....			2

INSPECTIONS.

The division was inspected by Assistant Commissioner McIllree in May last.

The detachments are inspected once a month.

A barrack inspection is held once a week.

HORSES.

Most of the horses in this division are in excellent condition, and fit for work. Some few, however, through age and other causes are now unfit for further service, and will have to be cast.

The remounts which were received during the year have turned out well.

I would very much like that four heavy draught horses suitable for artillery work be furnished, as at present I have no horses in the division suitable for this purpose.

The following is the present distribution in my command :—

Post and Detachments.	Saddle.	Team.
Battleford.....	33	18
Onion Lake.....	4	2
Jackfish Lake.....	2	
Macfarlanes.....	2	
Henrietta.....	2	
Total.....	43	20

The total number of miles travelled is 49,371.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

We have in the division the following amount of harness :—

Cart harness.....	8 sets.
Lead, light.....	1 "
Lead, heavy.....	4 "
Single.....	2 "
Wheel, heavy.....	8 "
" light.....	2 "
Saddles—double cincha.....	12 saddles
" single ".....	56 "

Total..... 68

The harness and saddlery are in excellent condition. Numnahs however (previously requisitioned for) are much required.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BARRACKS.

During the past year I have had an old building standing in the middle of the square pulled down. This building was known as the old blacksmith shop; and its removal does away with a very old eyesore, and adds greatly to the appearance of the barracks. There has been an addition added to Inspector Bégin's quarters, at a cost of \$250, which makes this building excellent quarters for a married officer.

CANTEEN.

The canteen which I was permitted to start in this division is a great boon to the men, enabling them to purchase goods of all kinds at a reasonably low figure, and I am justified in expecting that by the end of the winter we shall be making a profit which can be used for the benefit of the division. At present we are making headway against invested capital.

FIRE PROTECTION.

I consider that this post has a thorough system of fire protection. We have an excellent fire engine with a sufficient quantity of hose to reach any building in the barracks. We have 3 tanks; each holding 130 barrels of water. We have a tankhouse erected over two of them, the third being constructed in the paint shop, so that small fires can be kept up during the winter months to prevent any possibility of the water freezing.

I have had the men of the division formed up into a fire brigade, previously detailed as to their places, if a fire should occur, in which case I think we would be competent to cope with it.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of this division consists as follows:—

Heavy wagons.....	9
Double buckboards.....	3
Single do	3
Patrol wagons.....	2
Water cart.....	1
Spring wagons.....	4
Sleighs, light.....	4
do heavy.....	3
Jumpers.....	7

All the transport is in good condition, though old. I have had it thoroughly overhauled during the past season, and we shall want nothing in the way of transport during the ensuing year.

FORAGE.

The forage received on contract is of excellent quality; and the hay is as good as it was last year.

STABLES.

The stables at this post are in good condition, and will meet all our requirements. A good sick stable (as I asked for last year), however, is much needed.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

The barrack rooms in the post are very comfortable indeed. I have had cots made for all the men and neatly painted, these cots taking the places of the old bed trestles. They look very neat, and the men find them very comfortable. I also have had tables

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made for each barrack-room and covered with green baize. I also have purchased twelve arm chairs for each barrack-room, and have discarded the old, unsightly and uncomfortable benches. I have had yellow cloth spring blinds put on all the barrack windows; the fine fund paying for all these improvements and comforts.

RECREATION-ROOM.

The recreation-room of this post is well fitted up and is most complete. In addition to this we have a most excellent library, supported entirely by the division. Each officer, non-commissioned officer and constable contributes 25 cents per month. The secretary deals directly with Charles Musson, and this company furnishes us with all the newest books. The way in which I procure books for the division is as follows: A blank list is left on the recreation-room table, and any member of the division who wishes for a certain book, places his name on the list with the name of the book required opposite his name. At the end of each week, the secretary closes this list and brings it before the library committee, who, if the funds permit, and if the books are in no way objectionable, instruct the secretary to order them, and upon their arrival by mail they are placed on the list of library books.

FUEL.

Wood is still used as the fuel in this post.

The whole of the wood of last year's contract has been cut up by the men of this division, they using a horse power, which is rented at the cost of \$5 per month.

PUMP.

I beg to draw your attention to the fact that this post is still without a pump which can be used. We are in possession of a pump but it is absolutely useless owing to its make and the depth of the well. It is impossible to work it for any length of time without its breaking down.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.

No changes have been made with the above during the year, there being one line passing through, which is the government telegraph line.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water used in this post we are compelled to draw from the Saskatchewan River.

The new well in the post which was finished last May, has still 25 feet of water in it; but, as we have no pump, we are unable to utilize it.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The bridges between here and Saskatchewan during the past year have been in a most disgraceful condition, and entirely out of repair. During the last month, however, most of them have been put in tolerable order.

FERRIES.

The steam ferry on the Saskatchewan is a great success, and a great convenience, enabling the settlers of Jackfish Lake and Round Hill to dispose of their produce during the summer months. The cable ferry at Onion Lake was in good order during the summer months.

SETTLERS.

There has been no addition to the number of settlers during the last year to this district. The want of railway communication is one great drawback to this.

The prospects of the settlers seem to be fairly good, although the crops have not been all that could be desired or expected. There have been no cases of complete failure where the ground was properly cultivated.

GAME.

Game of all kinds has been very plentiful during the past season, more especially the rabbits; they are more plentiful this year than I have ever seen them, and afford the halfbreeds many a toothsome morsel. You can imagine how plentiful they are when I tell you that myself and a friend, killed over sixty-eight in the space of two hours in an afternoon. Geese have also been very plentiful this year and prairie chickens were very numerous. Antelope and deer were also very plentiful.

FISH.

Jackfish Lake and Turtle Lake abound with whitefish, and great numbers are taken from there during the season.

HALFBREEDS.

Since the discretionary order granting me power to help the destitute halfbreed by giving him rations, I have only had occasion to help one woman, who was temporarily deprived of her means of livelihood, in the shape of fishing in the Jackfish Lake, by instructions given to the fishery guardian; this order, however, has been rescinded, and the woman has been allowed to fish.

The halfbreeds throughout the district during the year have been most orderly and quiet; most of them appear to be getting along fairly well. Of course, I have no doubt that some cases of destitution will be brought to my notice during the coming winter, but those, if any, to whom I grant aid in the way of rations, I shall make perform necessary work in compensation for provisions given.

INDIANS.

The Indian reserves in this district are of the following strength.

1st. The Cree Indians are divided as follows:—

Red Pheasant's, numbering	128
Sweet Grass' "	132
Little Pine's "	105
Lucky Man's "	12
Poundmaker's "	113
Thunderchild's "	166
Moosomin's "	111
Total	<u>767</u>

2nd. Stony Indians:—

Mosquito, numbering	53
Bear's Head "	20
Lean Man's "	4
Total	<u>77</u>

In the district of the detachment at Onion Lake, the following is the distribution of the Indians:—

Saddle Lake, numbering	700
Frog and Moose Lakes, numbering	100
Cold Lake, numbering (Chippewayan)	175
Island "	60
Onion "	400
Total	<u><u>1,435</u></u>

The above Indians have been very orderly throughout the year.

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There has been a change made on the Red Pheasant Reserve in the way of instructors. Farm Instructor Mr. Price, of that reserve, has been removed to Duck Lake, and Mr. Wilson, instructor of that place, has been brought in to relieve him.

Beside the above statement showing the number of Indians there are quite a number of non-treaty Indians who roam about the country north of the Saskatchewan, who obtain their living entirely by hunting. They are a law-abiding and harmless set, and cause little trouble.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been a number of prairie fires in this district during the year and in all cases I have sent out men who have worked well; and have nearly always succeeded in extinguishing the fire. One fire, however, got in amongst the bush which lies to the S. E. of Battleford, and continued for miles to the S. W.; and when a fire does get into a bush such as this, it is almost impossible for men to put it out, so the efforts of the men were confined to protecting the farmers, ranches and reserves. With regard to these prairie fires, the police, I fear, suffer more abuse from the unthinking settler than about any of their other numerous duties, which they are called upon to perform, some of these thoughtless settlers seemingly forget that the police at the best of times are not innumerable and that they have various other duties to perform of which fighting prairie fires is but one.

I am given to understand that complaint has been made about the loss of hay on the reserves. I do not know one reserve which is not surrounded by timber or brushwood and when a fire does get amongst this bush with the high winds which constantly prevail in this district during the summer and fall months, sparks from this burning bush are carried from 300 to 500 yards, and these sparks will easily ignite stacks of hay.

RANCHING.

I am enabled to report as favourably as in former years upon the success of the stock breeders in this district. There have been purchased since my last report by Mr. MacFarlane two pedigreed Clydesdale stallions and some mares. In the cattle line Mr. Cooper, of Jackfish Lake, brought in some thoroughbred Durham bulls. Messrs. Gordon & Ironside purchased from the cattle owners of this district 300 head of cattle for exportation, and Messrs. Rose & Skelton took with them 150 head to Montreal on the 29th of last month, selling 41 at Montreal for fair prices and shipping the remainder to Bristol, England, Mr. Skelton going with them. I have not heard of the final result of the speculation, but if it turns out well, it will be a grand thing for this district and will encourage young ranchers to go in more exclusively for stock, having in view the exportation of the same for the English market. On the whole I consider Battleford district has a grand future in view as a cattle country for the smaller kind of ranchers, who will put up a small quantity of hay each year to winter cattle through any severe weather; as the feed is so excellent all through this northern country, the cattle buyers say that the beef raised here is much superior to the beef raised on the sterile plains of the south.

CREAMERY.

That portion along the creek at Jackfish at the north end of Jackfish Lake, for about ten or twelve miles north, is settled by French Canadians, some of whom are doing very well, especially since a creamery has been started by Mr. N. Pomerleau.

These families have from 12 to 16 cows each, and they supply milk to the creamery at 70 cents per 100 pounds. A settler, milking 12 to 16 cows per day, can make from \$1.70 to \$2.50 per day together with the skim milk, which they are allowed to take away and feed to the calves. They expect to milk more cows next summer.

The butter is most excellent and sells for 25 and 30 cents per pound. Mr. Pomerleau has been able to export large quantities, for which he has obtained most excellent prices, the demand for it being great.

A creamery run on the above mentioned plan is a great boon to the settlers near it, as it enables them to obtain ready money for milk which they otherwise would most likely have to waste.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the past year the services of "C" Division were called upon to put out two fires at the industrial school, one in the earlier part of the summer, when the carpenters' shop of that institution was burnt to the ground, and the other about 3 months later, when a large importation of coal, which had been stored in the cellars of this institution, was discovered to be on fire. The cause of both these fires are merely surmises, the carpenter's shop fire is an entire mystery. With regard to the coal, it is imagined that it was caused by spontaneous combustion. This may or may not have been so; however, our men worked well, removed the coal and saved the building from destruction. A great quantity of coal had to be removed and the heat was very great, and I cannot too highly praise the non-commissioned officers and men for the manner in which they worked.

In conclusion I would beg to bring to your notice the assistance which I have received from Inspectors Moodie and Bégin, and Asst. Surgeon Paré, in carrying out the work of this district; and I cannot praise too highly the assistance which I have received from all the non-commissioned officers and constables of this division. All work which they have been called upon to do, has been carried out with alacrity and cheerfulness, and all through a feeling of esprit de corps seems to exist.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOWE, *Supt.*

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

The following list shows the principal Stock-owners in the Battleford District:—

Name.	Residence.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
Paynter, McCready & Fields.....	Bresaylor.....	25	150	
E. Spence.....	do.....	10	25	
G. Spence.....	do.....	8	25	
R. Spence.....	do.....	13	30	
S. Taylor.....	do.....	25	25	
H. Taylor.....	do.....	5	7	
D. Taylor.....	do.....	35	35	
— Chisholm.....	do.....	15	20	
L. Copplette.....	do.....	8	15	
H. Sayers & Sons.....	do.....	30	55	
J. Bremner & Sons.....	do.....	15	50	
J. Lambert.....	do.....	8	23	
E. Bourrassa.....	Jackfish.....	15	80	
J. Dandelin.....	do.....	18	175	175
M. L. Heureux.....	do.....	14	40	
J. Poitras.....	do.....	7	58	
J. Duhainne.....	do.....	8	40	
Bourré & Son.....	do.....	14	100	
M. Côteau.....	do.....	11	100	
A. Arcand.....	do.....	4	90	
A. Savard.....	do.....	5	100	
H. Couture.....	do.....	15	250	
S. Lajois.....	do.....	4	75	
A. & T. Duhainne.....	do.....	4	100	
Héon & Sons.....	do.....	10	160	
		130		

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Stock-owners in the Battleford District—*Concluded.*

Name.	Residence.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
J. M. Pomerleau	Jackfish	15	75	
F. Bellevance	do	10	45	
George Ness	do	60	15	10
Charette & Son	do	6	50	
E. Nault	do	4	15	
A. Boulanger	do	5	15	
Parenteau & Son	do	12	15	
J. Amirault	do	6	10	
A. Mannix	do	5	10	
C. Smith	do	1	2	
L. Fiddler	do	6	16	
D. Villebrandt	do	6	35	
J. Villeneuve	do	4	10	
C. Delorine	do	9	15	
D. Finlayson	Round Hill	7	40	20
D. Cooper	do	5	75	
M. McDonald	do	6	5	
Rose & Son	do	4	300	5
S. Ballendine	Battleford	21		
C. M. Dannais	do	40	130	
Béliveau	do		65	
Price & Taggart	Red Pheasant	13	13	
M. Thibeau	Battleford	20	50	
J. Bird	Eagle Hills	30	15	
Prongua	do	14	47	
D. Arcand	Battleford		100	
J. M. Skelton	do	50		
Barker's estate	do	2	90	
W. Dannais	do		45	
Mahaffy & Clinskill	do	30	50	
Thomas Dewar	do	130	8	
Richard Bros	Lizard Lake	30	90	
M. Young	Battleford		25	
P. G. Laurie	do	7	15	
R. C. Laurie	do	9	27	
J. Ballendine	do	17		
V. Rivord	do	18		
Mrs. Dill	do		45	
H. Parcer	do		42	
R. Latimer	do		30	
Mrs. Morin	do		30	
R. G. Speers	Eagle Hills	30	120	
R. H. Speers	do	8	35	
Prince Bros	Turtle Creek	20	50	
J. Arcand	Jackfish	4	30	
H. Richardson	do		30	
Mrs. Callaghan	do	9	70	
Alex. McKenzie	Battleford	38	18	
Robert McKenzie	do	2	15	
D. F. Orr	Forty-Mile Lake			800
Latta	Lizard Lake			450
Indian Department				14

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT JOHN COTTON, COMMANDING
"F" DIVISION.

PRINCE ALBERT, 10th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for 1894.

INDIANS.

As the conduct of the Indians, treaty or non-treaty, is of much importance to the well-being of a police district, I shall commence my report by noting that, on the whole, the Indians in this district have given the police little trouble. I am satisfied that the Indian Department officials take great and earnest interest in their work, and, furthermore, that the general condition of the Indians on the different reserves is annually improving.

The Indian reserves in the Prince Albert district are as follows:—

John Smith's Reserve,	on South Saskatchewan River.	
Edward Smith's	do	
One Arrow's	do	Near Batoche.
Beardy's	do	Duck Lake.
Muskeg Lake	do	West of Prince Albert.
Sandy	do	do do do
Sturgeon	do	North do do
Fort à la Corne	do	East of do do
Moose Woods (Sioux)	do	About 18 miles south of Saskatoon.
Snake Plains	do	

With the exception of the Indians at Moose Woods, who are Sioux, all the above reserves are those of the Cree nation. For the past two years we have, as you are aware, had a detachment of police at Cumberland House, on the North Saskatchewan River. In the Cumberland district there are Indian reserves and settlements at various points: Cumberland House itself, the Pas, Cedar and Moose Lake, Pelican Narrows, Grand Rapids, etc. These Indians are under the supervision of an Indian agent. This gentleman has at different times obtained the services of our men from Cumberland. He has borne testimony to the efficient manner in which such service has been performed.

In the early part of this year, you deemed it necessary that I should visit the Cumberland district. I did so, travelling almost the entire district by dog-train. It was an arduous trip, tiresome in the extreme, and one that must always be accompanied with severe hardships. At the different Hudson Bay posts I received all possible assistance, and the most generous hospitality was extended to me.

I shall always remember the kindness of senior chief Factor McFarlane. On my return to Prince Albert, I furnished you with a report of my trip, from which I take the following:—

"I proceeded to Cumberland on the 22nd February, 1894, to inspect the detachment stationed at that point. As the result of my inspection and personal inquiry, I am satisfied that Reg. No. 2010, Corporal J. A. Connor, and Reg. No. 2127, Constable S. Carter have performed their duties faithfully and efficiently.

They appear to be thoroughly respected by all the residents of the district. Both men have become good dog drivers and efficient canoe men as well.

The missionaries, Hudson Bay Company officers, and others, express the belief that the presence of a police detachment at Cumberland has been beneficial. Indians.

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and half-breeds, who from time to time gave considerable trouble, are now reported as realizing that the law of the land is all powerful, even in out of the way places.

Corporal Connor informed me that Mr. Reader, Indian agent, and Mr. McCall, inspector of Indian agencies, have expressed themselves as more than pleased with the result of the police work.

The following are the Indian reserves in the district, showing population of each :—

Grand rapids.....	103
Chemawawin	127
Moose Lake	121
The Pas.....	380
Pas Mountain.....	158
Cumberland	151
Total.....	1040

There is also quite a large half-breed population, some of them are half-breed proper and others Indians, who have been permitted to withdraw for treaty.

One of the detachment patrols from time to time to the winter quarters of the Indians at Pine Bluff and Sturgeon River, also the half-breed settlements at Budd's Point, Birch River and Pas Mountain. Constable Carter, last month, (February, 1894) accompanied the Indian agent and visited the different camps of hunters at the mountain. He reports two large camps of Saulteaux Indians from Fort Pelly, hunting and trapping in the district. Corporal Connor, and Chief Factor Macfarlane, of the Hudson Bay Company, inform me that these patrols have had a good effect on the Indians and half-breed population, who now see that the police can go anywhere and everywhere either by dog train or canoe. The Pas is generally visited once a month, in summer by canoe, and in winter by dog train.

Corporal Connor says that he believes that, were it not for the presence of the police, at times liquor would be brought from Prince Albert, and improperly sold. I need not here point out how easy it is for half-breeds to obtain liquor when they have the money and pay for it.

Many of the Indians have had a hard time of it this winter owing to the fact that last year autumn fishing was a failure ; and it is at that time that the Indians put up fish for winter use. At present it is impossible to catch fish in any large quantity. I might here say that from personal observation I am satisfied it would be impossible, and certainly cruel, to enforce the fishing regulations amongst these Indians unless daily rations are issued during winter months.

Fur-bearing animals are reported not to be as numerous this year as last, fortunately rabbits have been fairly plentiful and have formed the principal article of Indian diet during the past season.

I may say also that la grippe has been prevalent throughout the district, several deaths having been reported.

As to the advisability of stationing men at Grand Rapids I understand that the Indian agent is of opinion that a detachment should be placed there as well as at the Pas, this is also the opinion of Chief Factor McFarlane of the Hudson Bay Company. It is pointed out that there are four fishing companies, all of which fish towards the north end of Lake Winnipeg, making their headquarters about Grand Rapids and Horse Island. These companies employ over three hundred men, the majority of whom remain there working for about four months in the year, while some remain all winter getting fish from the Indians. All of these companies have steamers plying between Grand Rapids and Selkirk, and there is, no doubt, constant opportunity to bring in liquor which might at any time be improperly used ; though from close inquiry I could not learn that there had been any disturbances during the past year. I should have said that some of the fishing companies employ men in the winter to cut ice and put up wood. One company put up this winter 3,500 tons of ice and 1,000 cords of wood. If detachments were stationed at Grand Rapids and the Pas during the coming summer I consider that two men at each point would suffice. Mr. McFarlane, on behalf of the

Hudson Bay Company, says that police stationed at the above mentioned points could have quarters and board with the company's employees on the same terms, or possibly somewhat less than we now pay at Cumberland, viz., \$20.00 per month per man. This is a much less cost than if we attempted to ship in stores and ration our own men; then again, the services of the men employed would be always available promptly without our being forced to consider the advisability of temporarily abandoning permanent camps.

As to the arrangements made with the Hudson Bay Co. for billeting our men at Cumberland; as I stated above, we pay the company \$20.00 per month per man, this includes quarters, light and fuel.

When the men visit the Hudson Bay Company outpost on patrol, no extra charge is made for food, and accommodation supplied; a very favourable arrangement often allowing our men to travel light in summer and winter.

The prices at Cumberland are very high, owing to freight rates, etc., but our men are liberally dealt with when they desire to purchase any articles for their own use.

The dog train purchased from the Hudson Bay Company is an excellent one, the four dogs are strong, serviceable animals, the carriage and harness also serviceable. In winter when a flat sled is required, in lieu of carriage, no charge is made for the use thereof.

The price paid for the dog train complete was \$100.00, certainly a very moderate charge.

The Peterboro' canoe which we have, though a well built boat, is too large for extended trips; we require a smaller one in addition. The price of such canoe I will obtain and submit to you before navigation opens.

I find that the long sheep-skin coats are not suitable for winter use in Cumberland district, as they are altogether too heavy to use when driving dogs. I would recommend that two reindeer skin coats be purchased, such coats could be made at Cumberland and would cost when made up not more than \$14 or \$15. While at Cumberland I had a deerskin coat weighed, it was $4\frac{1}{8}$ lbs., while the long sheepskin coat weighed $10\frac{3}{16}$ lbs. I would also recommend the purchase of one reindeer skin robe, which would cost about \$10, such robe would be very light, yet exceedingly warm. Our men complain that the ordinary regulation blanket is not in itself warm enough.

Corpl. Connor recommends the permanent employment of a half-breed boatman, this would cost \$30 or \$35 per month. I do not think a man need be constantly employed, though it certainly will be necessary to employ one when making extended trips say from Cumberland to the Pas. Wages would be about \$1 or \$1.25 per diem and rations. The rivers, lakes, and different swampy outlets require the services of a thoroughly posted man so that the canoe can be safely moved from one point to another.

I have to state that I inspected the arms and stores in possession of this detachment and found them in good order.

I brought Constable Carter into Prince Albert with me, and by him sent back kit due Corporal Connor and himself, also some small stores required. It was necessary that this should be done before winter roads broke up.

The usual police escorts have been furnished the Indian agents during the annual treaty payments. I have their assurances that the work devolving on our non-com. officers and men was most satisfactorily and efficiently performed.

In a previous annual report I alluded to a small band of American Sioux Indians located on the north side of the Saskatchewan, nearly opposite the town of Prince Albert.

These Indians are with few exceptions of good character. They earn their own living by doing odd jobs about town. Many of the men have learned to make themselves useful during the harvest season and command good wages. These Indians or rather their ancestors came over from the United States many years ago, and as a matter of fact have no claim on the Canadian Government. Nevertheless a small reserve has been allotted to them at a place known as Round Plain, about eight miles north of the North Saskatchewan River. This was done only last summer, but already very considerable improvements have been made. And I have no doubt that next year will,

North-west Mounted Police.

through their own efforts, see them in more comfortable circumstances. One of the missionary societies has established a good school among these Indians, whose children are markedly intelligent and the results to be anticipated cannot be other than most beneficial. These Indians have been placed under the general supervision of a very capable farm instructor stationed at Sturgeon Lake.

HALF-BREEDS.

The general condition of the half-breeds in the district has, on the whole, been good. These people have in the great majority of cases worked hard, and I notice that they year by year obtain a better knowledge of farming. From time to time a few exceptional cases have come to the notice of the police, in these government aid has been forthcoming. Whenever absolute destitution existed free relief has been given, in other cases relief for work performed. Up to the present time the number of applicants for government aid has never been so small, still it must be remembered that a long winter has yet to be faced. Times are hard, the price of wheat and oats low, and it may—and probably will—be that many deserving people will be forced to ask for assistance ere spring sets in.

As I previously pointed out, the advancement of civilization, or in other words increase of white population, increases the competition of labour and thus makes the earning of a livelihood for the poorer classes of half-breeds a more difficult task than that experienced a few years ago. The advent of a railway almost entirely does away with freighting, thus the native pony and Red River cart are no longer important factors as wage earners.

RANCHING.

Ranching proper, as is known in Alberta, and in the western states, south of the boundary line, is not carried on here. I cannot, I think, do better than make the following extract from a former report of my own :

“The ranching prospects of the district are particularly good ; both horses and cattle “do well. The losses never represent more than an average death rate from natural “causes. Many of the native horses winter out without any hay being “supplied to them, and as a rule are in good condition in the spring. Generally speak- “ing, however, the practice is to put up hay for winter feed. This can be done at a “very small cost, as good hay abounds in all sections of the district, unlike the southern “portion of the territories, there are no large cattle companies here, and no individual “is the possessor of an enormous herd ; thus stock raising, though universal, is in no “single case engaged in upon a large scale. It is maintained in conjunction with farm- “ing—in my opinion, the safest way. A fairly large number of thorough-bred cattle “are to be found in the country, particularly in the Carrot River district. The import- “ation of some thorough-bred stallions would materially improve the horse-breeding “industry.”

Since the above was written a large number of thorough-bred stallions have been imported, mostly of the heavy work class. Sheep are kept by farmers generally in small number. The largest sheep rancher in the district is Mr. McArthur, who, I am told is well satisfied with his venture, and he has now been the business for some years.

The principal cash sale of cattle has been made to eastern buyers, and the cattle (in some cases for shipment to England) transported by rail. Some horse breeders of Southern Alberta have driven horses across the country and traded them for cattle raised in the Saskatchewan District.

IMMIGRATION.

But a limited number of settlers have come in during the year to Prince Albert district proper. Still, those who have come have, as a rule, been of a good class, men of more or less means, who have taken up land and brought stock in with them. In proportion to their size, Duck Lake and Rusthern have had their populations more in-

creased by incoming settlers than other points. The German settlement at the last named place is in a particularly flourishing condition.

Many delegates from the United States and other countries, as well as from the eastern provinces, visited this district during the summer. At different times police aid was asked for by the Department of the Interior and the Prince Albert board of trade. Such aid was invariably supplied as far as it was possible to do so, and, at the same time, consistently perform the police duties constantly demanded.

CROPS.

The crops have been good, wheat in places quite up to the average, in others the average per acre has been lighter than last year. Barley very good. The yield of oats has been of good quality, but the quantity has been surpassed in former years. Root crops have been up to the average. This, I think, is a favourable showing, considering the almost universal drought which was experienced throughout the west. In fact, I know of no district that has this year been blessed with more bountiful crops than has Saskatchewan from end to end.

It is unfortunate for the farmer that the price of wheat still remains low. I understand the highest cash price, so far, paid here, has been 38 cents per bushel. I know that one of the mills here has purchased up to date some 25,000 bushels, a large amount for a single firm to purchase at this early date, particularly when it is borne in mind that there has been no sleighing as yet, and farmers at a distance do not care to move wheat in wagons. Then, again, a considerable quantity of wheat is always shipped eastward from here and intermediate points via the Regina and Prince Albert Railway. I might, perhaps, mention that the garden produce, grain, grasses, etc., sent from here on exhibition created a most favourable impression throughout the eastern provinces, the comments of the agricultural press being very flattering.

WATER SUPPLY AND FIRE PROTECTION.

As regards these, no improvements have been made during the year.

I can do nothing more than again quote my previously made recommendations, and, at the same time, express the earnest hope that you may find yourself in a position to entertain them :

“ There are at this post two wells within the barrack inclosure—one in the immediate vicinity of the guard-room, and the other east of the main barrack building.

“ In connection with the latter is a tank in which a reserve of water is always kept.

“ As I have previously reported, the capacity of both wells is limited, and the water obtainable is not drinkable, except for horses.

For drinking and culinary purposes we have to haul water from the river, which lies about one mile north of the barracks.

“ This involves a large amount of labour, and the constant employment of one constable and two horses.

“ A well should be sunk near the eastern boundary of the reserve, where no percolation of filth could take place.

“ I would recommend that tenders be called for the digging of a really good well, the contractor to be paid at the rate of so much per foot, on distinct condition that he undertakes to hand over a well containing an ample supply of water.

“ If this is not done we are liable to expend a considerable sum of money without satisfactory return.

“ Our facilities for fire protection are represented by a hand fire engine, and a supply of babcock fire extinguishers.

“ Fire parades are held frequently, at which every man in the division has a standing post.

“ Detail regulations for fire drill have been drawn up.”

North-west Mounted Police.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The post is lighted by electric light. The cost of this light is undoubtedly more expensive than that of coal oil, but on the other hand it is safer and reduces the chances of loss by fire. The service given by the local company here is fairly good, though it certainly should be an all night one (it is now shut off at 1 a.m.) and so be available at early morning stables.

BARRACK FURNITURE.

We still use boards and trestles for beds in the barrack rooms. The purchase of iron beds has been recommended annually for some time past. Such a purchase would add to the men's comfort and materially improve the appearance of the rooms.

MESSING AND COOKING.

A special constable is now employed in the men's mess. He is a good cook and caterer, and has so far given satisfaction. I can safely say that the messing has never been on a more satisfactory footing.

The daily rations are used economically, and the extras the men procure, are obtained without much expense being incurred. The men hold a mess meeting monthly (oftener if necessary) the proceedings of which are submitted to me by the sergeant-major. The daily issue of a ration of butter (obtained by a local contract) supplies a long felt want and is much appreciated by all ranks.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The usual spring drills were gone through in as thorough a manner as police duty would permit of. Weekly foot parades have been held regularly, and whenever possible mounted ones as well. During last winter a class of instruction for non-commissioned officers was formed. In addition to this, the division was divided into squads and drills carried on regularly. Owing to the severe winter the different squads and classes had to be paraded under cover (in the recreation room). This plan of utilizing the winter months for drill instruction has proved satisfactory, and I propose repeating it again this year.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division is in good order and serviceable condition. One of the light spring wagons has been in use for many years and will, in the ordinary course of events, require to be replaced ere long.

An additional single buckboard and a light single sleigh are required.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

The division is well supplied with harness and saddlery. Weekly inspections are held and the various articles kept in repair by our own saddler. One of the light sets is somewhat old, but it may be that another year's work can be got out of it.

DESERTIONS.

There have been no desertions from the division during the year. In fact I think it is something like eight years since a desertion has taken place.

HEALTH.

Up to a comparatively recent date, I could have reported the health of the division as being good. In the month of September an epidemic of typhoid fever broke out, and in all thirteen men were laid up with it. Some of the cases were terribly severe ones, and taking this into consideration it is fortunate that there is not more than one death

from this disease to report. Reg. No. 2878, Constable McIntosh, died of typhoid while on detachment at Stoney Creek. One civilian prisoner, also, died in our hospital here.

On the 27th November, Reg. No. 1483, Constable E. Moran, was sent in from Duck Lake suffering with inflammation of the lungs. He died on the 3rd December. The acting assistant surgeon will of course deal with these cases in his annual report. I trust too that he will point out how urgently an hospital is required at this post.

As you are aware, we have at present but a single barrack-room, which must take the place of surgery, storeroom, and hospital ward. During the fever epidemic a second barrack-room had to be made use of as an additional ward.

Nothing could have exceeded the care and attention of the surgeon, hospital stewards and constables, employed as nurses. I certainly think some extra remuneration should be allowed the stewards and nurses.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

The roads, bridges and ferries in the district are kept in good order. The repairs to the roads and bridges are made under the directions of the different representatives, in the North-west Assembly.

There are quite a number of ferries on both the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River. Those most in use being Prince Albert town ferry, St. Laurent, Batoche, Carlton, Mack's, McKenzie's and Isbester's crossings. All now have fairly good cables. The scows used are generally speaking kept in very fair order, though in some cases difficulty was experienced in crossing late in the summer owing to the water rising and falling in an unusual manner.

TARGET PRACTICE.

The whole division was put through the annual target practice. The shooting, both rifle and revolver, mounted and dismounted, was on an average good, the sighting of the Winchester carbines is in very many cases defective. So much so in fact that it is in my opinion impossible to obtain in each individual case a proper order of merit.

The best rifle shot in the division for the year is Reg. No. 2287 Constable Barron. The best revolver shot, Reg. No. 2145, Constable Lattimore. N.C.O. and men of this division take much interest in the rifle shooting, and a large percentage of them are members of the district rifle association. At the annual prize meeting our men succeeded in winning a large number of the prizes offered. This rifle association competed in the Dominion league match and carried off one of the principal prizes, the successful team was largely composed of our men.

OUTPOSTS.

The permanent outposts are (with the exception of Cumberland House) under the immediate supervision of Inspector Strickland, who is stationed at Duck Lake.

As Duck Lake and Saskatoon have become important points, (both are on the Regina & Prince Albert Railway). I deem it advisable to make extracts from special reports furnished me by Inspector Strickland and the non-com. officer in charge at Saskatoon:—

“The Duck Lake and Batoche districts are in a very prosperous condition. In Duck Lake a number of buildings have been erected, amongst others the R. C. Industrial school, and a large brick store for Stobart & Co'y.

“A great deal of much needed work has been done on the roads in this vicinity, and thereby keeping a number of half-breeds and settlers in steady work. Large numbers of cattle have been sold and exported during the year.

“Emigrants of various classes and nationalities have settled here in large numbers.

In the Rosthern district a large number of very desirable Mennonite settlers have located.

North-west Mounted Police.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLS.

At Duck Lake are stationed: 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 5 men and 5 horses.

At Batoche are stationed: 1 non-commissioned officer, 3 men and 4 horses.

The detachment formerly stationed at Muskeg Lake has been withdrawn.

The following patrols have been regularly carried on during the summer:—

Weekly.—To Carlton, Rosthern, St. Laurent, One Arrow's, Beardy's and Oka-mossis.

Fortnightly.—To Muskeg Lake, Wingard, Fish Creek and St. Louis de Langevin.

Monthly.—To Snake Plains.

HEALTH.

The health of this detachment has been very good during the year, no serious cases of illness having occurred in Duck Lake.

At Batoche, Constable Proux was seriously ill with typhoid fever. I am glad to state that he has quite recovered under the unremitting attention shown him by acting assistant surgeon Stewart.

RATIONS.

The rations for Duck Lake and Batoche detachments are procured from Messrs. Stobart & Co., under contract.

The quality of the various articles obtained is exceedingly good.

FUEL.

The only obtainable fuel in this district is poplar wood. It is burned in both cooking and heating stoves. We had hitherto purchased by the load, but last year a contract was given which proves much more satisfactory.

FORAGE.

These detachments are supplied with oats by contract with the surrounding farmers. Hay is obtained in the same manner, and, together with the oats, has always been of good quality.

QUARTERS AND BARRACKS.

The officers' quarters as well as the barracks, at both Duck Lake and Batoche are rented buildings. They are very warm and comfortable.

The Duck Lake barracks were completely renovated during the summer, a stone foundation being placed under them, and the buildings rough cast. The stables are hardly large enough at the present time, and in the event of more horses being sent, they would be entirely too small.

CONDUCT, DISCIPLINE AND DRILLS.

The general conduct of the men has been very satisfactory, only one case of drunkenness having occurred.

In this case, a fine was awarded.

Arm drill has been performed every week.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Very few fires of any consequence, have taken place in this district this year.

Very little damage to crops and property was caused by them.

I attribute the immunity from fires in this district, to the fact, that as far as our resources allow us, constant patrols are kept on the roads, and the constables of these detachments lose no opportunity of warning the incoming settlers and emigrants of the consequences of allowing prairie fires to escape them.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license ordinance is well carried out, in this part of the country. Drunkenness is very much on the decrease among the half-breeds. One hotel and one wholesale house carry on the trade for the whole district. No infractions of the laws, have come under my notice this year.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration, though very steady, has not been brisk. Mennonites are coming in large numbers to the settlement at Rosthern. They are a law-abiding, hard working and very intelligent class of people.

INDIANS.

The Indian reserves in this district have been regularly patrolled by the police. No complaints have been made.

A conviction was procured against a half-breed for selling liquor to Indians, a sentence of six months imprisonment being imposed on him, I think that this had a very salutary effect.

The new Roman Catholic industrial school is in a flourishing condition, about twenty-two children being instructed there.

GENERAL.

A lock-up or jail is badly required on Duck Lake.

At present there is absolutely no place, except the barracks, where the prisoners can be kept. In my opinion it is extremely inadvisable that prisoners should be kept in the same rooms that are occupied by the police.

The experience of the past summer, tends to show, that, owing to the various class of prisoners arrested, and kept a night or two in barracks, it is impossible to keep the rooms free from vermin.

A lock-up would save the expense of sending to Prince Albert, prisoners who are or who could be sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, such as a week or ten days."

I quite agree with inspector Strickland that a small lock-up is required at Duck Lake, and I trust one will be built, but not before the location of permanent barracks at that point is settled on.

SASKATOON.

Extracts from special report of non-commissioned officer in charge.

CRIME.

There has been little or no crime in this sub-district during the past year. Only one case came before the magistrates for hearing, being a case under the liquor licence and ordinance, and it was dismissed, there not being sufficient evidence to sustain a conviction.

HEALTH.

There has been no illness in detachment during past year.

PATROLS.

Regular patrols were kept up during the summer to the Sioux Reserves, and the ranches at Dundurn southward, and to Clark's crossing eastward. Irregular patrols were also made to every portion of the district.

North-west Mounted Police.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Every effort was made to prevent the spread of prairie fires, and I am glad to say that the settlers suffered no damage from fires during the past season. We have had to turn out frequently and extinguish fires which were invariably started by the train, and we always succeeded in beating it out before any damage was done.

INDIANS.

The only Indians permanently located in the district, are the Sioux at Moose Woods. These Indians are in a thriving condition. They do very little farming, the soil not being suitable for growing grain, but they have a great quantity of hay, and a large band of cattle whose numbers are steadily increasing, so that in the course of a very few years these Indians will be able to get on without any assistance from the government.

HALF-BREEDS.

There are no half-breeds permanently located in this district. Some few camp here during the summer months, and obtain employment from the farmers, while others visit the place frequently for the purpose of marketing furs and seneca root.

SETTLERS.

No new settlers have been added to the district since last report.

STOCK RANCHERS.

The ranching business in the district is steadily increasing, and is at present in a prosperous condition. The settlers are taking more interest in the class of cattle they raise.

Some fine thoroughbreds have been imported, and the herds are becoming well graded up. The principal ranchers are located on Brightwater Lake, near Dundurn Station, where there seems to be almost unlimited quantities of hay, and there is also good shelter for stock. There are at present in that section about 2,000 head of cattle, divided according to the subjoined schedule.

Honourable H. A. aCourt.....	700	head of cattle.
G. Guigen.....	125	do
George Wilson.....	125	do
R. Wilson.....	125	do
Capt. C. W. Mayne, R. N.....	100	do
J. Morson.....	100	do
Jas. Leslie.....	100	do
R. McCordick.....	60	do
M. Fergusson.....	100	do
F. Clark.....	100	do
T. Richardson.....	60	do
Woolbridge.....	100	sheep.
Brown Bros.....	100	cattle.
Indians.....	100	do

NEW BUILDINGS AT SASKATOON.

New buildings have been rented on specified conditions for the use of the detachment at Saskatoon. The proposed site will be much more convenient than the old one. The crossing and recrossing of the river will be done away with, which with the wretched ferry at Saskatoon was a source of much annoyance and delay, particularly to detachments coming in from Battleford.

As soon as the new buildings are ready I will furnish you with a full report.

FORAGE.

The forage supplied (by local purchase on contract) is of good quality and the rates reasonable.

The greatest care is exercised in inspecting, prior to forage being accepted. The average price of hay is \$6.80 a ton; oats, 37c. a bushel; bran, \$10 a ton.

PATROLS.

In addition to the patrols carried on from detachment headquarters, flying patrols were constantly sent out from this place.

As far as possible a roster was kept so that non-commissioned officers and constables went out in turn.

The written reports dealing with the work done on such patrols were forwarded to you from time to time.

GAME.

The larger game such as deer, moose and elk, are still to be had in fairly large numbers, particularly in unsettled portions of the country laying north of Prince Albert. The killing of these animals out of season by the Indians is already sadly diminishing their numbers. The feathered game continues plentiful, ducks, geese, prairie chickens, and ruffed grouse, are the principal game birds, though there are small game birds such as plover, snipe, etc.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

It is too early to make an estimate of what the annual return of furs will be. But considering the time of the year a large quantity have already been brought in for sale and shipment.

Fur buyers and traders express themselves as confident that the yield will be a good one.

GLANDERS AND VETERINARY INSPECTION.

During the year several cases of glanders were reported to me as existing in the district. I informed you of this, the result being that the North-west government sent Mr. Creamer, V.S., to make a thorough inspection. This that gentleman did, destroying all animals he found suffering from the disease.

On the occasion of Mr. Creamer's visit, he applied to me for assistance in various ways. I did everything I possibly could to aid him, and so render the result of his work as beneficial as possible to the territories.

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor General visited Prince Albert this year, arriving by special train on the 8th of October. Although the time at His Excellency's disposal was short, he nevertheless visited the various points of interest and expressed himself as much pleased with his visit.

The loyal and hearty manner in which the people received His Excellency showed unmistakably how greatly the visit was appreciated. Police escorts were furnished as directed by you, and His Excellency was good enough to thank the division in flattering terms for such service as we had been enabled to render.

PAINTING OF BARRACKS.

As you are aware, a limited sum was set aside for the painting of the buildings comprising this post.

The work was to be performed by police labour.

North-west Mounted Police.

Considering the limited number of men at my command, particularly during the fever epidemic, much work was done. The main building, in which are our barrack rooms, mess room, kitchen, and hospital, was finished, and presents a very neat appearance. The roofs of the other buildings in barrack square have been painted. It was found impossible to paint the stables.

Before the work is completed a great deal remains to be done, but this I hope to be able to do in the spring when the fine weather sets in.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The danger of prairie fires is the cause of much anxiety annually.

In dry seasons more or less damage by fire seems to be inevitable.

The early summer and autumn are the most dangerous seasons.

In the first place, I must note that some settlers are, in many cases, most careless about letting out fires. In the spring, grazing grounds are frequently burnt over with criminal recklessness.

The settlers so doing, though perfectly conversant with the law, realize how difficult it is to bring about a conviction.

Considering that the season was much drier than usual in some portions of the district, the damage done by prairie fires was not great. The exception being the Stoney Creek and La Corne country.

At the former place, considerable damage was done, and a large quantity of hay burnt. Special parties of police and police patrols were constantly employed fighting prairie fires. Fire guardians were posted at different points, and did excellent service, though I regret to say that the fire guardians did not always receive such aid and support as was to be expected the settlers would be but too anxious to give. This, not only in turning out to fight the fires, but also in endeavoring to bring about convictions. In one case, a justice of the peace, who was prompt enough in asking for police assistance, virtually refused, at all events, did not take, an information offered by one of our men, who was then forced to travel a distance of seven miles to the nearest justice of the peace.

Not enough attention is given to fire guards, and burning around bluffs and swamps.

As to the loss by prairie fire in the Stoney Creek district, I might with advantage here quote a communication I am in receipt of from Mr. R. Beatty, one of the oldest settlers in that district.

Mr. Beatty says:—

“ You will be pleased to hear that the fires have much abated in our vicinity, and that at the present time there is no immediate danger to be apprehended from them.

“ Though a large quantity of hay was burned, it has been replaced, and a still larger amount has been cut, and is now nearly all stacked.

“ The only settler that lost heavily was a Mr. F. Grainger from Manitoba, he losing everything, owing chiefly to his place being surrounded by brush. He is, however, by no means destitute, having a fine herd of cattle, and plenty of hay stacked to winter them, and he is now engaged in replacing the buildings.

“ The patrols sent out have been doing good service, in checking small fires which are constantly springing up, the ground being on fire in many places, the only trouble being the large extent of country they have to cover, they being thirty (30) miles apart, if I might suggest the establishing of two more fire guardians, one between Melfort and Carrot River, and one in Buck Hills, this would make a chain of four within easy distance of one another.

“ In my own vicinity, Melfort, we have had the driest season ever known, and Melfort Creek has stopped running for the first time; still, there is a large quantity of country not burned, chiefly to the south, and it will need great care and constant inspection to save it.

“ In spite of small rains lately the peaty swamps are still burning and of course “ when reaching the edge of the grass, away it goes and it would do endless damage if “ not checked at once.”

“ During the height of the fires I wrote the Mayor of Pringe Albert for assistance “ as both settlers and teams were worn out ploughing fire breaks. I mentioned that “ heavy teams were most urgently needed and at the same time asked him to lay the “ matter before you and Mr. McDowall, and in this connection, I must thank you in the “ name of the settlement, for your prompt efforts in sending out all your spare men to “ our assistance, and also for the locating of fire guardians in the district.”

A large fire was put out by one of our patrols in the vicinity of La Corne.

With the valuable assistance rendered by Mr. Angus McKay, of the H. B. Company, some thirty Indians were turned out and after fighting the fire an entire night it was extinguished.

This fire, when first noticed, was burning fiercely under a heavy wind in the direction of the Butler settlement.

While fully recognising that the police can do much towards the keeping down of prairie fires it is nevertheless impossible to station men at every point from which demands come at times.

In fact it would be impossible even if three hundred (300) men were stationed here.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are in good condition. We are well rid of those that were cast and sold during the past season.

Remounts supplied from Regina are a fine lot of animals and will, I am satisfied, prove serviceable. The establishment of a winter herd will, I think, be accompanied with beneficial results as well as effecting a considerable saving in forage.

We have had no deaths among the horses during the past year. The report of the veterinary surgeon, which accompanies this, will afford further detailed information.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied are of good quality. Complaints are constantly made that the baking powder furnished is of very inferior quality.

UNIFORM AND KIT.

The uniform and kit supplied are on the whole good and serviceable.

Exception is taken to the inferior material of which the stable trousers are made. I would point out that the men purchase on re-payment large numbers of these trousers.

The following is a summary of the cases tried during the year ; this is for the whole district, Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Batoche, Saskatoon and Cumberland House :

Assault	6
Burglary	2
Creating a disturbance	1
Conspiring to defraud	1
Cattle stealing	2
Drunkenness	7
Giving liquor to Indians	4
Horse stealing	2
House breaking	1
Indecent behaviour	1
Larceny	16
Setting out prairie fire	11
Keeping a house of ill-fame	2
Receiving stolen goods	2
Robbery	3

North-west Mounted Police.

Cases tried during the year in Prince Albert, Duck Lake, Batoche, &c.—*Concluded.*

Refusing to turn out to prairie fire.....	1
Attempt to defraud.....	1
Infringement of Fisheries Act.....	1
Taking a wagon with intent to defraud.....	1
Wilful damage to property.....	3
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	1
Illegal practice of medicine.....	1
Setting out poison without a license.....	1
Infraction of Election Ordinance.....	1
Violation of Masters' and Servants' Act.....	1
Illegally having a horse in possession.....	1

I inclose herewith the annual report of the acting assistant surgeon and veterinary sergeant, also return of cases tried.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN COTTON,
Supdt., Commanding " F " Division.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR Z. T. WOOD, 1894.

N. W. M. POLICE, "E" DIVISION,
CALGARY, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of "E" division for the year ended the 30th November, 1894. As I was present with the division for only five months of the year, the greater part of this report is gathered from official data and not from my own knowledge of the facts.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT AND CRIME.

While the district during the past year has not been entirely free from crime, only a few cases of a serious nature have occurred.

In December last one Arthur Roberts attempted to shoot his employer, after a dispute about wages; he was promptly arrested and sentenced to three months' hard labour on a charge of assault.

On the 16th December, a still more serious crime was committed. An Indian was beaten to death near the Roman Catholic mission here, by a half-breed named Bruneau. The latter was arrested on the 17th, committed for trial on the 18th, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, by Mr. Justice Rouleau, on the 20th. A man named Gibbs was sent down for ten years for attempted abortion, another for three years for forgery, two for housebreaking, and one is awaiting trial for having counterfeiting tools in his possession.

On the night of July 5th last, a man named Wilson took his effects from a Canadian Pacific Railway car and started north without going through the usual form of paying the freight thereon. He was caught, brought back and committed for trial. A good deal of trouble arises in this district through half-breeds supplying liquor to Indians. There are at the present time five half-breeds in the guard room, undergoing imprisonment with hard labour for this offence. In each case the full penalty the law allows has been inflicted, but I am confident they will do the same thing over again as soon as they get out. In my opinion the term of imprisonment for this offence will have to be much increased before we can hope to put a stop to it. I think also that the half-breeds ought to be on the same footing as the Indians with regard to procuring liquor, or having it in their possession.

PATROLS AND OUTPOSTS.

The district has been thoroughly patrolled during the past year. Not only is a flying patrol sent out from the division headquarters daily, but from each of the eleven detachments men start out every day to ride over the adjacent country and visit the settlers. Special patrols have also been sent out to the Rosebud and Red Deer Rivers.

In October last special patrols were asked for by the Indian Department to visit the Sarcee Reserve, and in accordance with instructions from you, the reserve is patrolled now at least three times each week.

In May last, owing to complaints about the number of Indians wandering about the neighbourhood, a constable was stationed at the Messrs. Ings' ranch, on the north fork of High River, 25 miles west of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway (Macleod branch); in October it became necessary to send an additional man to this point owing to complaints of cattle killing by the Indians. The latter gather in the vicinity to hunt, and when sport is poor, are given to killing a stray steer or two for food. Owing to the broken nature of the country, right in the foot hills of the Rockies, it is impossible to catch the guilty parties.

North-west Mounted Police.

There are now ten permanent and one summer outposts in the district, viz. : Banff, Anthracite, Canmore, Gleichen, Morley, Olds, Dewdney, High River, Newsons, Ings', and Lake Louise. The latter is a summer detachment only, and the constable stationed there has been withdrawn for the winter. The constable at Dewdney was in February last moved from the ranch where he had been stationed to the hotel where he is better located in the centre of the settlement.

If the recommendation of the late Supt. Jarvis, that detachment buildings of our own be put up at Gleichen and High River, was carried out, I am sure a great saving of expense would be effected.

PATROL MAP.

But few alterations have been made in the map and these became necessary only through the changing of police detachments, and the opening of new post offices.

ASSISTANCE TO INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

No assistance was required by the Indian Department during the past year, except the extra patrols to Sarcee Reserve (before mentioned) and on the occasions of the annual treaty payments when the usual escorts were provided.

INDIANS.

The Indians on the different reserves in this district have been very quiet. There have been complaints of their killing cattle in the foot hills of the mountains, and with reason too, but with this exception they have given us no serious trouble. There has been a good deal of drunkenness among them whenever they came into town, and a large number have been arrested and punished, but I cannot help thinking the half-breeds and the few white people who sell them liquor are more to blame than the Indians themselves.

The Blackfeet worked well on the irrigation ditch on their reserve, the Sarcees got the contract for putting up some of our hay, and the Stonies went on with their farms.

That some Indians at least appreciate law and order is shown by the following instance :

While engaged in trying a man for being drunk the other day, the door of the room set apart for magisterial work was suddenly opened and an Indian was literally thrown in. Several other Indians followed and explained that they wanted him tried and punished for getting drunk the night before and knocking a child into the camp fire. Needless to say, I complied with their request and they went off quite satisfied.

ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS AND RAILWAYS.

Neither of the above departments has called upon us for assistance during the past year.

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

With very few exceptions the members of this division have behaved in a manner which reflects credit on both themselves and the force generally. The men of this command are more subject to temptations than those of any other troop, but have borne themselves very well. Three men have been dismissed, two of them for allowing a prisoner to escape, and the other for drunkenness and general bad conduct. Besides the above only three men have been imprisoned.

DRILLS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

Setting up drill commenced on the 13th March. This was followed by dismounted drills, and by the 26th April the whole division had been put through the usual spring drill. From that time on, mounted and dismounted drills were held weekly during the summer and autumn months.

On the 18th June two 7 pdr. M.L.R. guns were received at the post, and artillery drill, both with and without horses, was carried on from that date. By the 26th April our men had finished laying out the new rifle range on the north side of the Bow River, about two miles from barracks, and carbine practice was at once commenced. As the division had two years practice to go through (owing to there being no range available last year) it was late in November before both carbine and revolver firing was completed.

PHYSIQUE AND HEALTH.

The men of the command are of fine physique and above the average height.

The general health has been excellent. Although diphtheria was at one time epidemic in Calgary and a number of deaths occurred, there was not a single case in barracks. I think I may say that with the exception of one case of typhoid fever, one of rheumatism and one of painter's colic, we have had nothing but a few cases of grippe and feverish colds. From serious accidents, we have been singularly free.

RECRUITS.

A large number of men have applied to engage particularly as winter approached, but owing to the contemplated reduction of the force nearly all have been refused.

Three ex-members, who had been out of the force for a year or more, applied to re-engage and were taken on again.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied are first rate quality and sufficient in quantity. A supply of ice, 30 tons, was cut and stored by our own men during January last.

CANTEENS.

The canteen at this post has been running successfully. Though the profits are not large, owing to our proximity to the city, grants have been made to the different messes and to the cricket and football clubs.

KIT AND CLOTHING.

The quality of the kit and clothing supplied is good, but in many articles the supply has not been equal to the demand, and consequently several issues are overdue.

ARMS AND ARTILLERY.

The sights are defective and the barrels honey-combed in many of the carbines. The revolvers are in good order. The artillery, two 7 pdr. M.L.R. guns, with limbers, harness, etc., is in good order with the exception of the gun carriages which are affected, especially in regard to the wheels, by our dry climate. The spokes are always loose and resetting the tires does not seem to improve matters.

AMMUNITION.

The Winchester ammunition of Dominion make proved, I might say, useless. Of 45,000 cartridges tried in different carbines here, only 760 would enter the bore without being forced in. We had to wait for a supply of American cartridges before commencing target practice. Of artillery ammunition we have only a small quantity.

In this connection I might say that a magazine is very much needed here to keep our ammunition and powder in. The former is divided up between the Q. M. store and an old hen-house, where also we have to keep the latter.

North-west Mounted Police.

DESERTIONS.

There has been but one desertion during the past year, that of Regt. No. 2,514, Constable Brown, who left Anthracite suddenly, presumably for the coast.

DISCHARGES AND TRANSFERS.

The following changes have occurred in the strength of the division :—

Discharged, time expired.....	5
Re-engaged.....	19
Purchased discharge.....	7
Dismissed.....	1
Died.....	1
Invalided.....	0

Transferred from division : 1 inspector, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 6 constables.
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SAVINGS BANKS.

The amount banked by members of the division in the Government Savings Bank during the past year was \$250. Of course the savings bank branches of the post-office and of local banks are patronized by the men so no idea of the total amount saved can be obtained.

DISTRIBUTION State of Officers, Non-Com. Officers, Men and Horses, ending 30th November, 1894.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst.-Surgeons.	Staff-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Horses.
Calgary.....		2	1	5	3	5	45	31
Banff.....		1			1		8	8
Gleichen.....					1		3	6
High River.....					1		2	4
Newson's.....							2	2
Morley.....							1	1
Dewdney.....							1	1
Olds.....							1	1
Anthracite.....							1	
Canmore.....						1	1	1
Ing's.....							2	2
Lake Louise.....							*1	
Special Constables.....							3	
Herd.....								19
On Leave.....							1	
Total.....		3	1	5	6	6	72	76

* Since withdrawn.

INSPECTION OF DIVISION AND DETACHMENTS.

The division has frequently been inspected by you and by the assistant commissioner. The Q. M. stores and books were inspected by Mr. Fortescue in April and by the acting quarter-master in February. The outposts were inspected monthly by one of the officers of the division.

The horses of the division were inspected by Veterinary Surgeon Burnett on the 30th August.

HORSES.

Not one of our horses has died during the past year.

Several have been badly cut by barbed wire, one injured in August last, still being unfit for duty. There is altogether too much loose barbed wire lying about, on or near the trails in this section of the country. As most of it is on abandoned homesteads, there is nobody to hold responsible, but some steps should be taken to put a stop to this dangerous nuisance. Six remounts were handed over to the division and have turned out well. There are no horses to be cast.

The total number of miles travelled by the 76 horses is 193,515.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

The division is well equipped with saddles and harness, and all are kept in serviceable order by the saddler.

TRANSPORT.

Three new heavy wagons are badly needed, one of which should be sent to Banff. Another light wagon is also required; only one is now on hand, the other having been condemned as unsafe and beyond repair.

FORAGE.

There has been some little trouble with the contractors during the past year about the supply of oats, which were often very dusty and mixed with foreign seed. These, of course, have been invariably rejected and there has been friction in consequence. The hay supplied is of good quality but was difficult to obtain owing to the prairie fires. The Sarcee Indians supplied 60 tons—the best delivered.

BARRACKS AND BARRACK FURNITURE.

On October 3rd the electric light was turned on in the barracks and after a day or two worked satisfactorily. It is a vast improvement on the coal oil lamps both in comfort and safety, and the service will no doubt improve with experience.

In October also the new iron cots were received and taken into use. These cots add materially to the appearance of the barracks rooms, being far ahead of the old boards and trestles.

In June last the barracks were kalsomined under the supervision of the Department of Public Works.

The extension of the water supply, by which it is now supplied direct to No. 1 quarters, the sergeant's mess, guard room and stables, was completed in October and found to work well. The water is now taken inside the buildings named and it is to be hoped that the former difficulties with frozen pipes each winter, will now be avoided.

Next year I hope the water pipes will be carried into the hospital. Should the proposed latrines be built in the spring they will add greatly to the comfort and improve the health of the men.

STABLES.

The old stables are still in use but cannot last much longer. They are continually in need of repairs.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT.

The articles supplied by the contractors have been on the whole satisfactory. A few articles have been rejected as unserviceable, but have been replaced by others of a better class, so we have not much to complain of.

North-west Mounted Police.

FUEL.

Ten tons of coal have been supplied to the Gleichen detachment by the Blackfeet, who have a mine on the reserve. The High River detachment is also supplied from a mine in that vicinity.

The Post is supplied with fuel from the Galt mines in Lethbridge and from the Anthracite mines.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.

There has been no change in the telegraph or telephone system during the past year.

A telephone instrument has been asked for to be placed in the new barracks at Banff. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has kindly granted permission to connect with their line, which passes close to the barracks, thus affording communication with the railway station, telegraph office and Canadian Pacific Railway hotel.

FIRE PROTECTION AND WATER SUPPLIES.

One of the large hydrants, namely, the one near the stables, froze up on the 10th January last and remained in that condition until the beginning of April. The small hydrants were also frozen up for the greater part of the winter. The horses had to be watered at the river and the water cart filled at one of the other hydrants. However I trust we will not have any trouble this winter as the pipes have been relaid and are better protected against frost. We have sufficient hose to reach every part of the barracks from one or other of the above mentioned hydrants

ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

The roads, bridges and ferries in the district are kept in good order. The ferries, however, are fast becoming a thing of the past, bridges having been built where all main trails cross rivers.

The bridge built over High River in August last is a good substantial structure, and is a great boon to those travelling by trail in that vicinity.

LIQUOR LAWS.

The license ordinance is well enforced in the district, and appears to be satisfactory to the public. There is far less drunkenness than when the permit system was in force, except, perhaps, among the half-breeds and Indians. The facility with which liquor can be obtained now has been the means and cause of several of the former going regularly into the business of supplying intoxicants to Indians. Just at present we have pretty well put a stop to the traffic about here, as the principal offenders are serving long terms in the guard room.

SETTLERS.

There has not been such an influx of settlers as there was in previous years, but those that have come seem to be of a superior class and sufficiently well provided with this world's goods to carry them through the winter and enable them to live until their ranches begin to pay. Very few have settled in the immediate neighbourhood of Calgary, nearly all preferring the country north of us. Agricultural delegates and immigration officials have had police teams placed at their disposal as in former years.

CROPS, RANCHING AND IRRIGATION.

The sharp frosts in June damaged the potato crop, but the grain did not suffer much. Were it not for the early frosts large quantities of vegetables could be raised in the district. Irrigation is working wonders, and once there is a thorough system the crops in this part of the North-west will equal those of any other portion.

Grass was plentiful until the bane of this country, the prairie fires, started, and nearly the whole district was swept. In consequence of this, I am afraid the cattle in some sections are in poor condition to stand a severe winter should we have one. Large quantities of hay, which had been stacked preparatory to being hauled to the different ranches, were burnt, so the ranchmen are not in a position to feed their stock should a heavy snowfall and subsequent cold weather render feeding necessary.

Timber wolves still continue to cause many losses among the young stock in spite of the bounty offered. Large numbers of cattle have been shipped to the eastern markets, and also several carloads of horses from different ranches.

The surveyors laying out the irrigation ditch on Blackfoot Reserve met with some opposition from the Indians at first, as the latter pulled up the stakes as fast as the surveyors placed them. When, however, the benefit they were to derive from the work was explained to them, they offered their services and dug the ditch themselves.

GAME AND FISH.

Prairie chicken and partridges have been more than usually numerous this season. Of geese there were also large numbers, but duck seemed scarce.

As reported last year, the Indians, especially the Stonies, play havoc with what little large game (deer) there is in the district.

Fish are plentiful, especially in the upper waters of the rivers.

MINES.

The principal mines in the district, those at Canmore and Anthracite, are fully dealt with in Inspector Harper's report herewith.

A small quantity of coal is brought in from the Knee Hill mines, and, as before remarked, seams have been worked at Gleichen and High River, which supply the local demand.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The prairie fires during the past year have been numerous and extensive. Not only has the grass been burnt off in every direction, but haystacks have been destroyed, and, in one instance, a settler lost stable, implements, harness, a few head of young stock, and barely escaped with his life.

The fires started on July 21st, and we were busy fighting them from that date continually until the 27th August.

Of the eleven fires which occurred during that period, the origin of seven could not be discovered, in two cases persons were arrested and tried for letting out the fires, but acquitted, and in the remaining two the guilty parties were caught and fined \$25.00 and costs each.

The settlers have, with one or two exceptions, turned out willingly to fight these fires, and have done all in their power to extinguish them.

GUARD ROOM.

The prison accommodation at this post is utterly inadequate. There are only 14 cells, each 8 x 5 x 10, and as many as 33 prisoners have at one time been crowded into them. The cells are poorly ventilated, and during the winter nights, when the windows have to be kept closed, the stench is horrible. During the past year, 165 prisoners, of all sorts and conditions, have been taken charge of; 8 of these were lunatics. There are always one or two prisoners who, for some reason or other, have to be placed in a cell by themselves, thus making it necessary to put three, and even four, in the others.

If a gaol is not to be built at Calgary, and the time has certainly come when one is needed, the accommodation for prisoners in guard-room should most decidedly be increased.

In August last the cells were so overcrowded that some prisoners had to be sent to Regina.

North-west Mounted Police.

OCCURRENCES AND INCIDENTS.

His Excellency the Governor General, Lady Aberdeen, and party visited Calgary on October 12th, and met with a hearty reception. An officer's escort and teams were provided, a salute was fired by our artillery detachment from the 7-pounder guns, and a guard of honour was present at the reception held in the evening.

The city was also visited by the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, twice by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories, by the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, by the Honourable Mr. Laurier and party, and by other prominent gentlemen. Police teams were invariably placed at their disposal during their stay in the district.

On January 9th, it was reported that the Prestwick brothers, who live about forty miles north of Gleichen, had been missing for several days, and were supposed to be lost. After three days search, by a patrol specially detailed for that purpose, they were found comfortably settled at home on their ranch. In May last, after the sudden and great heat during the latter part of the month, snow and mud slides were of frequent occurrence in the mountains, and the rivers rose rapidly. The Canadian Pacific Railway track having been destroyed at various points from the above causes, there were no through trains for the last week of the month, and the first days of June. The only damage from high water reported in this district was the breaking of the boom of the Eau Claire Lumber Company, in this city, causing the loss of a large number of saw-logs.

The 10th of May having been proclaimed Arbour Day in the territories, a large party of men went out to the Elbow River and brought in four wagon loads of young spruce trees, which were subsequently planted around the barrack square. A few of these died, but many are doing well.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macleod, C.M.G., an ex-commissioner of the force, died in Calgary on the 5th September, and, as a last token of the great respect all ranks of the force had for him, was buried with full military honours two days later.

The band has lately been re-organized under staff-sergeant Bagley, and though not large in numbers, practises faithfully and already plays very well. I would recommend that a grant be made from the fine fund for the purchase of new instruments and music as an encouragement to the members. Up to the present the bandsmen have paid for music, etc., out of their own pockets.

I forward herewith the annual reports of inspector Harper, assistant surgeon Wills and veterinary staff sergeant Sidebottom together with map of the district and list of cases tried. As you will see from the latter, magisterial duties form no small part of the work of the officers in Calgary and Banff. Surely it is high time a city of Calgary's size and importance had a police magistrate appointed.

I cannot bring this report to a close without trying to express in a few words my deep regret, and that of the division generally, at the loss we sustained by the death, on the 26th of November, of superintendent E. W. Jarvis, who at the time of his demise was in command of the district. In him we lost one who always took a personal interest in the welfare of each and every member of his command, who was every man's friend as well as commanding officer. Thoroughly kind-hearted and just, he never spared himself when there was duty to be done or responsibility to be taken—in fact, he was an officer and a gentleman in every sense the words imply.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD, *Inspector,*
Commanding "E" division.

The Commissioner
North west Mounted Police,
Regina.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. HARPER, N. W. M. P., 1894.

BANFF, ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.

8th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

The limits of this sub-district are the same as last year.

CRIME.

There has been a decrease in crime in this district during the year. Thirty-seven cases having been dealt with, four of which were sent to Calgary for trial, viz. : theft, 1 ; seduction, 1 ; house-breaking, 2. I beg to attach a list of cases tried.

POSTS AND PATROLS.

The number of outposts in this district is at the present time the same as last year. During part of the summer one constable was stationed at Lake Louis, near Laggan, which is 36 miles west of here, his principal duty being to act as fire guardian. Patrols are kept up throughout the district.

INSPECTION.

The detachment has been inspected by the commissioner and the officer commanding the division. I visit the Canmore and Anthracite detachments frequently.

HORSES.

The horses are in good condition, and are fit for another season's work.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Harness is in good condition, also the saddlery, the numnahs and head collars I mentioned in my last report having been supplied.

TRANSPORT

Is in very fair condition.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms on issue are all in good condition, a few in store want repairing. The men here have been put through the annual carbine and revolver practice during the year. Some of the Dominion Winchester ammunition I found entirely useless, being too large to go into the barrel of carbines.

DESERTIONS.

Reg. No. 2514, Constable Brown, while stationed at Anthracite in charge of that detachment deserted on the 21st March.

North-west Mounted Police.

HEALTH.

The health of the men stationed on the detachment has been good, several men have been sent here from other posts for treatment and with the exception of one case have received great benefit from the baths. On the 31st of September last, Reg. No. 2265, constable Burke, arrived here from Macleod for treatment, he went into hospital and was operated upon on the 17th September, by Doctors Brett & Macdonald, from which he died on the 20th September, and was buried with military honours on the 22nd.

RATIONS

Are obtained the same as last year with the exception of butter, which is supplied under contract from Maple Creek, the rations are satisfactory.

FORAGE

Obtained the same as last year, and is satisfactory.

FUEL.

The same as last year.

RECRUITS.

One application has been received during the year which has been refused

QUARTERS AND BARRACKS.

Since my last report new barracks have been acquired at Banff. On the 8th of August last, from instructions received I took over from the superintendent of the park, the property known as the Moulton Park Hotel property. On the 27th some of our own men commenced to put the buildings in repair. On the 20th of October I was able to move the men into their new quarters, and on the 1st November I was able to move into my quarters. The buildings are very suitable for barracks, as well as being much more comfortable and a much better site than where the old buildings were situated. The only thing required to make the present buildings serviceable for years, is to replace the present tar-paper roof on the men's quarters with shingle roof.

The barracks at Canmore have been fresh plastered during the year, and are in a very serviceable state. At Anthracite we still continue to use a building belonging to the Coal Company.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the detachment has been good.

FIRES.

The bush fires in the district have not been nearly so bad during the past year as previously; in fact in this immediate vicinity there have been hardly any fires at all.

On the 14th January some buildings, belonging to the H. W. McNeil Company at Canmore, were burnt, loss about \$1,500.

On the 23rd January a fire occurred at the Sanitarium hotel, Banff, causing about \$500 damage: after about two hours' hard fighting it was got under. The men on the detachment worked well at this fire.

GAME.

The Stony Indians being now under the game laws, and not being allowed to shoot at all within the Park, there will be some chance of the game increasing.

MINES.

The coal mines at Anthracite and Canmore, conducted by the H. W. McNeil Co., continue to make steady headway, and though the output could easily be increased from what it is now (viz. about 6000 tons per month), the market will not guarantee it. A few minor accidents have occurred in the mines, but none of a fatal nature. The company have erected two large general stores, one at Anthracite and one at Canmore, in connection with the mines, also quite a number of very neat miners' cottages. This company employ between 400 and 500 men.

The mines known as the Cochrane mines situated at Canmore, still remain closed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The Canadian Pacific Railway hotel opened on the 15th of May, and closed on the 6th November, 1894, after a fairly good season. Quite a large amount of improvements are being done to the Sanitarium hotel this winter, and a number of new buildings have gone up at Anthracite and Canmore during the year, and I think the district is in a fairly prosperous condition.

The end of May and the beginning of June, 1894, will long be remembered in this district for the high water in the streams that then prevailed. On the night of the 3rd of June the water in Cascade Creek, that runs through Anthracite, rose to a tremendous height, carrying away about a dozen houses in the centre of Anthracite and otherwise damaging the town. I went down with tents and men as soon as I heard of it, to render assistance, and got some of the families into tents. I found a great deal of damage done but no lives lost. This district was cut off from any communication with the outside world for some days, the Canadian Pacific Railway track being washed away in many places.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Manitoba held their annual meeting here on June 13. Banff has received visits from many notable people during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

FRANK HARPER,
Inspector.

The Officer Commanding,
"E" Division, N.W.M.P.,
Calgary.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX L.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution State of the Force, by Divisions, during the Summer of 1894.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
A	Maple Creek			1	1	1		3	2		32	7	47	50		2	52
	Battle Creek								1	1	5	1	8	9			9
	Bull's Head										2		2	2			2
	East End								1		4		5	7			7
	Farwell									1			3	3			3
	Medicine Hat								1			2		3			3
	McKay Creek								1			2		3			3
	Snake Creek									1	1	2	1	4	3		3
	Swift Current									1				1	1		1
	Willow Creek										1	2		3	3		3
	Willow Creek Crossing									1		2	2	5	4		4
	B & Depot ..	Regina	1	1	2	7	1	1	18	10	15	159	9	224	119			119
Broadview									1				1	1			2
Cannington											1		1	2			1
Estevan					1			1			1		3	4			4
Fishing Lake									1		1		2	1			1
Fort Pelly											2		2				1
Fort Qu'Appelle											1		1	1			1
Kutawa										1		1		2			2
Moose Jaw										1	1			1	1		1
Moosomin									1		1	5		7	5		5
North Portal									1			2		3	3		3
Qu'Appelle										1				1	2		2
Souris Valley												2		2	1		1
Saltcoat					1					1		3		5	8		8
Whitewood												1		1	1		1
Wolseley												1		1	1		1
Wood Mountain						1	1		2	4	2	20	2	32	35		35
Wood End								1	1		6	1	9	14		14	
Wunlaw									1		1		2	2		2	
Yorkton											1		1				
Yukon					1			1					2				
C	Battleford			1	2	1		2	6	5	44	2	63	59			59
	Onion Lake							1			4		5	6			6
D & H.....	Macleod			3	4	1	1	5	6	11	90	8	129	109	6		115
	Big Bend										3		3	3			3
	Boundary Creek										2		2	3	1		4
	Kipp										2		2	2			2
	Kootenai										2		2	2			2
	Leavings								1		3		4	5	1		6
	Lee's Creek								1		2		3	2			2
	Milk River								2		3	3	2	7	5		5
	Mosquito Creek									1		1		3	3		3
	Piegan Reserve									1		1		2	2		2
	Pincher Creek				1				1		6		8	9			9
	Porcupines								1		2		3	3			3
	Standoff				1			1			6	7	15	10	1		11
St. Mary's				1					1		4	1	7	7	2		9
E	Calgary			1	2	1		5	2	4	45	4	64	49			49
	Banff				1				1	2	9		13	9			9
	Dewdney										1		1	1			1
	Gleichen								1		4		5	6			6
	High River								1		4		5	6			6

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution State of the Force, &c.—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissi mer.	Asst. Commis- sioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Sup- ernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Totals.
E—Con.	Morley										1		1	1			1
	Newson's										2		2	2			2
	Olds										1		1	1			1
F	Prince Albert			1	1			3	4	3	34	3	49	47			47
	Batoche								1		3		4	4			4
	Cumberland								1		1		2				2
	Duck Lake				1				1		4		6	6			6
	Saskatoon							1			3		4	4			4
G	Fort Saskatchewan			1	1			4	3	4	30	4	47	45			45
	Athabasca Landing				1			1			8	2	12				12
	Beaver Lake										1		1	1			1
	Edmonton.....				1					1	5	2	9	7			7
	Egg Lake										1		1	1			1
	Innisfail										1		1	1			1
	Lac St. Anne										1		1	1			1
	Red Deer								1		3		4	5			5
	St. Albert									1	1		2	2			2
	South Edmonton											1	1	1			1
Wetaskiwin											1	1	1			1	
K	Lethbridge			1	1			3	4	1	44	5	59	36	3		39
	Coutts				1					1	5		7	7			7
	Little Bow										3		4	5			5
	Milk River Ridge									1	5		6	5			5
	Pendant d'Oreille								1		5		6	7			7
	St. Mary's.....									1	4		5	6			6
	Writing-on-Stone.....									2	8		10	18			18
	Total strength.....		1	1	11	31	6	2	54	59	72	678	63	978	806	14	2	822

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX M.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution State of the Force, by Divisions, on
30th November, 1894.

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Sergeants.	Vet. Sergeants.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mul-s.	Total.
A	Maple Creek			1	1	1		4	1	4	41	6	59	56		1	57
	East End								1		4		5	4			4
	Farwell									1	2		3	3			3
	Graburn								1		2		3	3			3
	Medicine Hat								1		2		3	3			3
	Medicine Lodge									1	3		4	6			6
	Swift Current								1				1	1			1
	Ten Mile								1			4	2	7			6
B & Depot..	Regina	1	1	2	7	1	1	18	14	14	152	10	221	151			151
	Broadview								1		1		2	2			2
	Cannington										1		1	1			1
	Carnduff									1			1	1			1
	Estevan			1				1			2		4	3			3
	Fleming									1	1		1	1			1
	Fort Pelly									2	2		2	1			1
	Fort Qu'Appelle									1	1		1	1			1
	Gainsborough									1	1		1	1			1
	Grenfell									1	1		1	1			1
	Hednesford									1	1		1	1			1
	Indian Head									1	1		1	1			1
	Kutawa										1	1	2	2			2
	Moosomin			1							1	4	6	6			6
	Moose Jaw										1		1	1			1
	North Portal								1			1		2			1
	Oxbow										1	1		1			1
	Percy										1	1		1			1
	Quill Plains										1	1		1			1
	Qu'Appelle								1			1		2			2
	Roche Percée										1	1		1			1
	Saltcoats				1						1	4		6			6
Wapella										1	1		1			1	
Whitewood										2	2		2			2	
Wolseley										2	2		2			2	
Willow Bunch									1	2	2		3			3	
Wood End								1		3	3		4			4	
Wood Mountain				1	1			1		7	7	1	11			7	
Yorkton										1	1		1			1	
Yukon								1					1				
C	Battleford			1	2	1		3	4	4	47	2	64	55			55
	Onion Lake							1			4		5	6			6
	Jackfish									1	1		2	2			2
D. & H.	Macleod			3	4	1	1	8	5	9	79	7	117	109	4		113
	Big Bend								1	1	3		4	4	1		5
	Boundary Creek									1	2		3	3	1		4
	Kipp									1	2		3	3			3
	Kootenai									1	2		3	2			2
	Leavings								1		3		4	4	2		6
	Lee's Creek									1	1		2	2			2
	Mosquito Creek										3		3	3			3
	Piegan								1				1	1			1
	Pincher Creek				1				1		5		7	8	1		9
	Porcupines								1		3		4	4	1		5
	Stand Off				1				1		5	6	13	8			8
	St. Mary's				1					1	6	1	9	8	1		9

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—Distribution State of the Force, &c.—*Concluded.*

Divisions.	Stations.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Scouts and Supernumeraries.	Total.	Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Total.
E	Calgary			2	1			5	3	5	47	1	64	50			50
	Banff			1					1	1	10	1	14	9			9
	Dewdney										1		1	1			1
	Gleichen								1		3	1	5	6			6
	High River								1		4		5	6			6
	Morley										1		1	1			1
	New-on's										2		2	2			2
	Olds										1		1	1			1
F	Prince Albert			1	1			3	4	3	35	4	51	45			45
	Batoche								1		3		4	4			4
	Cumberland									1	1		2				
	Duck Lake			1					1		4		6	5			5
	Saskatoon									1	3		4	4			4
G	Fort Saskatchewan			1	2			5	4	4	39	5	60	46			46
	Edmonton				1					1	6	2	10	8			8
	Duhamel										1		1	1			1
	Innisfail										1		1	1			1
	Lac St. Anne										1		1	1			1
	Red Deer								1		3		4	5			5
	South Edmonton										1		1	1			1
	St. Albert									1	1		2	2			2
	Wetaskiwin										1		1	1			1
K	Lethbridge			1	1			3	5	2	44	5	61	44	1		45
	Coutts				1					1	6		8	8			8
	Little Bow										1		3	4			4
	Milk River Ridge									1	4		5	7			7
	Pendant d'Oreille								1		4		5	5	1		6
	St. Mary's									1	4		5	6			6
	Writing-on-Stone										4		4	9	1		10
	Totals		1	1	10	31	6	2	56	59	69	658	54	947	794	14	1	809

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX N.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON P. AYLLN, 1894.

The Commissioner
N.W.M. Police.

REGINA, December 4, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

In reviewing the monthly sick reports, I find very little of importance has occurred during the past year.

Reg. No. 2,964, Const. Chenny, of Depot Division, was admitted to hospital on Sept. 7th, with a severe attack of typhoid fever. He recovered and was returned to duty on Nov. 3rd. This patient has not regained his strength; from Nov. 3rd to 21st he was acting hospital orderly, when I received instructions from you to take him into hospital and report when he was strong enough to be invalided. This is the only case of typhoid fever that appeared at this post.

Reg. No. 3,065, Const. Parker, of Depot Division, reported at the hospital on Aug. 18th, suffering from inguinal hernia, which he claims was received on the ride. I fitted him with a truss and returned him to all duties with the exception of riding.

Reg. No. 3,055, Const. Goggs, was admitted to hospital on Sept. 3rd, suffering from a bullet wound through the thigh. The bullet entered in front in the middle third, passed downwards to the back of the knee-joint and then tore a small piece out of calf of leg. This man made an excellent recovery and was returned to duty on Oct. 3rd.

Reg. No. 2,524, Const. Ouimet, arrived from McLeod and was admitted to hospital on Nov. 5th, suffering from an old fracture about the middle of the tibia and fibula of left leg. This man was apparently allowed to exercise it too much in early stage of convalescence. This has caused the leg to take a slight curve inwards. The leg is now straight and put up in plaster of paris and will be kept thus for a month or six weeks, at which time I expect the recovery to be complete.

The sanitary condition of this post is excellent. Weekly inspections are made, and report thereof submitted to you.

I am happy to state that no deaths have occurred at this post during the year.

The supply of drugs on hand at present is small, but as contracts have been entered into with R. Martin and Dumble & Co., it is not required to keep on hand the large supply found necessary with prior arrangements. What hospital furniture we have is in good condition and the instruments and appliances are in good order.

The hospital building is in a dilapidated condition, the holes and cracks were filled with plaster, but nothing else was done. The woodwork and floors require painting very badly. It is absolutely necessary that proper invalid's chairs be supplied the hospital; Lyman & Sons made a very fair offer to supply them, which offer I recommended to you.

Staff-Sgt. Bates, who is in charge of the headquarters' medical office, has performed his duties creditably and to my entire satisfaction.

Staff-Sgt. McNamara, who is in charge of the hospital working under me for the past three months, is a thoroughly competent and reliable man. He is a graduate of Toronto University. I am sorry to learn that I will lose him as he is to be put in charge of Saltcoats sub-district.

The hospital cook and orderly have performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

I inclose herewith appendix of diseases treated in this hospital during the current year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. AYLEN,

Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Sick Report for Regina, for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Atomy of bladder	1	31	31	From Ft. Saskatchewan; invalidated 1st May.
Abrasion of cornea	1	10	10	Recovered; returned to duty.
Albuminuria	1	40	40	do do
Abscess	9	50	5 $\frac{5}{6}$	One still under treatment.
Acne	2	2	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Alcoholism	4	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Biliousness	43	52	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Bronchitis	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Bullet wound	1	30	30	do do
Cephalalgia	21	21	1	do do
Colic	21	23	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Coryza	57	63	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	do do
Constipation	9	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Conjunctivitis	16	81	5 $\frac{1}{10}$	do do
Cirrhosis of liver	1	3	3	From Ft. Saskatchewan; Invalided 23 Aug.
Dyspepsia	2	2	1	Recovered; returned to duty.
Diarrhœa	88	114	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Debility	8	47	5 $\frac{8}{9}$	Two invalidated—one May 7, one June 9; one under treatment.
Erysipelas	1	26	26	Recovered; returned to duty.
Fractures	2	38	19	One still under treatment.
Fissure in ano	1	11	11	Recovered; returned to duty.
Hæmorrhoids	3	8	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Hydrocele	1	36	36	do do
Hæmoptysis	1	32	32	do do
Hiccoughs	1	4	4	do do
Hepatitis	1	1	1	do do
Hernia inguinal	1	13	13	Requires to be invalidated.
Influenza	10	75	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Lumbago	19	23	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	do do
Lymphangitis	1	12	12	do do
Laryngitis	7	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Minor surgery	275	1297	4 $\frac{3}{5}$	do do
Myalgia	27	43	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do do
Neuralgia	17	27	1 $\frac{1}{10}$	do do
Pleurodynia	2	22	11	do do
Psoriasis	1	30	30	do do
Rheumatism	46	267	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	One invalidated Oct. 23.
Synovitis	4	53	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered; returned to duty.
Syncope	4	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Secondary syphilis	1	14	14	do do
Sciatica	1	56	56	do do
Tonsillitis	23	56	2	do do
Typhoid fever	1	57	57	do do
Varicocele	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Varicose veins	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	One invalidated Nov. 19.
Vertigo	6	10	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered; returned to duty.

P. AYLEN,
Assistant Surgeon.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX O.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON L. A. PARÉ, 1894. "C" DIVISION NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

The general health of the division has been very good, and, although we have seldom been without patients in the hospital during the year, the diseases, with one exception, have not been of a serious nature.

No death has occurred in the post this year, and it is gratifying to be able to say that it is now the fourth year without any case terminating fatally.

I reported fully at the time on the visitation of "la grippe" in December and January last; the men got over it very well, and there were only two or three short relapses.

There have been a few cases of fever in town, but, although we had a continued very high temperature for several days in succession in the case of Constable Patterson, there were no enteric symptoms whatever.

The latrines have been regularly and carefully disinfected, during the summer and autumn, once, and, during very hot weather, twice a week. It is a pity that the latrine for non-commissioned officers and constables is so very far from their rooms, especially on rough winter nights.

The want of an air closet is much felt in the ward during the winter, I would like to draw your attention to my remarks on this subject in my last year's report.

The barrack rooms and quarters generally are very comfortable, and of ample size, and although the system of heating is somewhat primitive, and not quite in accordance with modern hygienic ideas, the men are well warmed, and keep healthy.

We urgently need a set of table utensils in the hospital. At present Constable Reed has to go to the mess and borrow knives, plates, etc., whenever a patient is placed in the hospital. A few pairs of felt slippers, and some night dresses, would also be required for the use of the patients, and new oilcloth for the tables would greatly add to the appearance and neatness of the ward.

I much regret the reappearance of gonorrhœa on our sick list, but, as these cases make our average for the last three years only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per year, I think we may congratulate ourselves on so small a number.

The canteen which was opened a month or two ago is, I believe, a boon to the men in many ways, as it affords them an opportunity of getting fruits, vegetables, and other little delicacies, which constitute a very desirable change in their diet.

Of surgical cases the only two worth mentioning are, the amputations of Sergeant Jones' finger, and Constable Megaffin's toe.

I have already reported fully on Sergeant Jones' accident; as to Constable Megaffin's foot, the operation was rendered necessary by a troublesome and painful condition brought on by an accident previous to his joining the force. The operation has had the desired result, and Constable Megaffin pronounces himself quite satisfied and grateful.

I cannot close this report without reverting to a subject to which I have repeatedly drawn your attention during the last few months, *i.e.* the perfectly satisfactory manner in which Reg. No. 2406, Constable Reed, has for over a year filled all the duties of orderly, cook and hospital steward, he certainly well deserves an appreciation of his services. I have several times recommended him for promotion, which, if not absolutely necessary for the perfect carrying out of all instructions is certainly a great help in that

direction, giving him a certain authority over the men which greatly facilitates the discharge of the said duties and avoids all unpleasantness, thus favouring the cause of perfect discipline which is so desirable, and is such a distinctive feature of this post and of the force generally.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,
Asst. Surgeon.

To the Commissioner,
N. W. M. P., Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report, Battleford, for the Year ending 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Adenitis.....	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Amputations.....	2	133	66½	do do
Boils.....	3	15	5	do do
Burns.....	2	4	2	do do
Cold and coughs and "La Grippe"	112	324	21 ¹⁰⁹ / ₂	do do
Constipation.....	11	11	1	do do
Conjunctivitis.....	5	8	1 ³ / ₂	do do
Corns.....	1	3	3	do do
Cracked and sore lips.....	2	9	4½	do do
Cramps and gastric disturbance..	35	46	11 ¹ / ₂	do do
Cuts, bruises and excoriations...	30	185	6 ²⁵ / ₁₀	One under treatment.
Diarrhoea.....	52	65	11 ¹ / ₂	Recovered and returned to duty.
Diseased and ingrowing toe nail.	2	16	8	do do
Earache.....	1	1	1	do do
Fracture "Trochanter major".....	1	35	35	From last year.
Frostbites.....	4	13	3¼	Recovered and returned to duty.
Gonorrhoea and gonorrhoeal orchitis.....	4	69	17¼	One under treatment.
Headache.....	7	7	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Heart trouble.....	1	28	28	do do
Hemorrhoids.....	2	2	1	do do
Insomnia.....	1	1	1	do do
Kick from horse.....	1	1	1	From last year.
Laryngitis.....	2	7	3½	Recovered and returned to duty.
Lumbago.....	8	51	6 ³ / ₈	do do
Myalgia.....	1	1	1	do do
Neuralgia (civilian).....	1	99	99	Sent to Medicine Hat hospital.
do (M.P.).....	2	2	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Odontalgia.....	2	2	1	do do
Orchitis (traumatic).....	1	5	5	Still under treatment.
Pneumonia.....	1	37	37	Recovered and returned to duty.
Pyrexia.....	1	67	67	do do
Relaxed extensor of foot.....	1	76	76	Ex wearing boots.
Rheumatism.....	9	27	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Sciatica.....	3	63	21	do do
Stye on eye.....	1	1	1	do do
Sore feet.....	2	2	1	do do
Sprains and contusions.....	40	149	31 ¹ / ₂	do do
Toenia.....	1	3	3	do do
Tonsillitis.....	10	22	2 ² / ₁₀	do do
Toothache.....	6	7	1 ¹ / ₂	Twelve extracted.
Typhlitis.....	1	6	6	Recovered and returned to duty.

L. A. PARÉ,
Surgeon.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX P.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON S. M. FRASER, 1894.

MAPLE CREEK, NOV. 30, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the annual report for "A" Division, Maple Creek, for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

The general health of the men has been good and the same may also be said of the sanitary condition of the post, regular weekly inspections of which have been made and a report of the same sent to the Officer Commanding. The following men were sent to Regina where they were invalided:—

Reg. No. 2849, Const. Grout, for epilepsy; Reg. No. 2717, Const. Young, chronic eczema; Reg. No. 2262, Constable Ambrose, phthisis pulmonatis; Reg. No. 785, Staff-Sergt. White was sent to Regina to be invalided, but was permitted to return for special duty.

SPECIAL CASES.

Reg. No. 785, Staff-Sergt. White was taken ill shortly after his return from leave, with pleuritis accompanied by effusion. The case being complicated by chronic nephritis, which I found to have existed for some time, he made a slow but good recovery from the former, and has since enjoyed fair health.

Reg. No. 2262, Const. Ambrose, was taken into hospital for a mild bronchitis, accompanied by general debility, the latter being the result of over use of tobacco and stimulants. I found him to be in the first stage of phthisis, and as there was no hope of his being fit for duty, at least, for some time, I recommended that he be sent to Regina to be invalided, which was afterwards done.

Reg. No. 2717, Const. Young's case, requires no special comment as he was invalided for other reasons besides his complaint chronic eczema, which up to the time of his leaving made marked improvement.

Reg. No. 2978, Staff-Sergt. Flindt, while out riding had his horse stumble and roll over him. I saw him a few minutes later and found him semi-unconscious from concussion of the brain, he had also a fracture of radius (upper third) and was generally more or less bruised. He made a good recovery.

Reg. No. 2849, Const. Grout, had two epileptic fits in the guard room while undergoing sentence for desertion, each lasting about forty-five minutes, inquiry developed a previous history of the same. He was sent to Regina and invalided.

I regret to have to report the death of Reg. No. 2477, Const. MacIntosh, from typhoid fever. The case from the first showed marked enteric symptoms and the pyrexia ran a continuous course. He was in a very weak condition at the latter end of his illness, but hopes were entertained for his recovery which were dissipated when symptoms of perforation of the bowels were noticed, which was on the morning of the 16th day and he died the same evening. In connection with this case special mention is due to Const's. Bell and Lindsay for the careful attention they gave the above, taking day about nursing him. Sp'l. Const. Maringer was also of great assistance.

The other cases of fever occurring at this post were of a mild type lasting from four to eight or ten days.

There has been practically no sickness among the men at Medicine Hat, which detachment is now under my charge.

In my report of last year I mentioned the difficulty in heating the guard room in severe weather, this has been corrected as much as was possible with the present size of

the building and its arrangement inside. I consider the size of the building insufficient, it being overcrowded on two or three occasions this year. Appended is a list of diseases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner, N.W.M.P.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "A" Division, Maple Creek, for the Year ended 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
<i>Surgical.</i>				
Abscess.....	2	10	5	Returned to duty.
Blistered feet.....	1	13	13	Induced from carelessness 12½ cents a day stopped.
Burned hand, 1st degree.....	1	3	3	
Chafe.....	4	20	5	Returned to duty.
Contusions.....	12	84	7	do
Conjunctivitis.....	2	24	12	do
Sprains and strains.....	29	104	3½	do
Odontalgia.....	9	9	1	Extraction and duty.
Wounded foot.....	1	10	10	Returned to duty.
do hand.....	1	8	8	do
do scalp.....	1	7	7	do
Fracture radius.....	1	44	44	do
do metacarpal.....	1	18	18	do
Ulcer palate and pharynx (specific).....	1	21	21	do
<i>Medical.</i>				
Adenitis, axilla.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Biliousness.....	9	27	3	Returned to duty.
Catarrh, nasal.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Cold, bronchial.....	30	125	4	Returned to duty.
Constipation, acute.....	1	4	4	do
do chronic.....	1	13	13	do
Diarrhoea.....	15	20	1½	do
do dysenteric.....	1	8	8	do
Eczema, etc.....	1	12	12	Sent to Regina and invalided.
Impacted cerumen.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Epilepsy.....	1	5	5	Sent to Regina and invalided.
Febriola.....	3	21	7	Returned to duty.
Feverish cold.....	2	8	4	do
Cephalalgia.....	1	1	1	do
Lumbago.....	3	3	1	do
Nervous exhaustion.....	1	7	7	do
Neuralgia.....	3	6	2	do
Pharyngitis.....	1	4	4	do
Phthisis pulmonatis.....	1	36	36	Sent to Regina and invalided.
Rheumatism.....	5	25	5	Returned to duty.
Tonsilitis.....	2	10	5	do
Typhoid fever.....	1	16	16	Died 21st November, 1894, of perforation of the bowel.
Pleuritis with effusion and chronic nephritis.....	1	82	82	Returned to duty.

S. M. FRASER,
Assistant Surgeon.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. HAULTAIN—1894.

FORT MACLEOD, December 3, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual sick report of "D" and "H" Divisions for the year ended November 30th.

I arrived at this post on June 2nd and took over the medical duties from Assistant Surgeon Ayles.

The general health of the men in this command appears to have been very good. In looking over the monthly sick reports, I find that there have been no cases of continued fever. There have, however, been several fractures and accidents of some severity.

Regt. No. 2524, Const. Ouimet, was admitted to hospital on February 6th with fracture of both bones of the leg. At the time of my arrival he was cooking at the Kootenai detachment, but has since been transferred to Regina. On May 5th two cases of fracture were admitted, one of collarbone, Corporal Stewart, the other Const. Cudlip with two ribs broken. Both these cases made a good recovery.

I regret having to record the deaths of two members of this command, viz., Regt. No. 2364, Const. Dillon, of "H" Division, on February 17th, and Regt. No. 2365, and Constable Burke, who died at Banff on Sept. 20th. Reports have been forwarded to you upon the illness and death of these two constables by Doctors Ayles and Brett, respectively, in whose care they were.

I have visited the detachments in this district and found them in good sanitary condition and well-equipped for the comfort of the men.

On 28th August I visited Lethbridge to hold a medical board upon Const. Donaldson.

On 22nd November I left by trail for Calgary to consult with Assistant Surgeon Wills in connection with the illness of the late Superintendent Jarvis, returning from there on 1st December.

The addition to the guard room which has been built this fall will be of great advantage with the large number of prisoners confined here.

I wish to put on record that I have found Staff-Sergeant Heap reliable and attentive to his duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. HAULTAIN.

Asst. Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report for Macleod, for the Year ended 30th November, 1894.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of days on Sick Report.	Average duration on Sick Report.	Remarks.
<i>Surgical.</i>				
Abrasion	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Abscess, alveolar	3	3	3	do
Adenitis	6	88	14 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered, returned to duty.
Boils	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Bruises	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered, returned to duty.
Bullet wound	1	28	28	do do
Bursitis	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Chafes	4	4	1	Medicine and duty.
Circumcision	1	16	16	Recovered, returned to duty.
Corns	4	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do
Disease of bladder.....	1	125	125	Died at Banff.
Ext. dentis	4	4	1	Returned to duty.
Fistula	1	17	17	do
Flesh wounds.....	9	19	2 $\frac{1}{6}$	do
Fractures	3	149	49 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
do old.....	1	33	33	Transferred to Regina.
Frost bites	2	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Gonorrhœa and gleet.....	8	91	11 $\frac{3}{8}$	7 returned to duty, 1 in hospital.
Hæmorrhoids	7	23	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Hernia	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Impacted cerumen.....	1	1	1	do
Inflammation of scalp.....	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Injury to back.....	1	34	34	do
Odontalgia	6	7	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	do
Orchitis	1	12	12	do
Scalp wound.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Sprains and strains	17	37	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Returned to duty.
Sore feet	4	6	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Synovitis.....	2	6	3	do
Syphilis.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Ulcers	3	25	8 $\frac{1}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Varix	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
<i>Medical.</i>				
Alcoholism	1	7	7	Returned to duty.
Asthma	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Balanitis	2	6	3	Returned to duty.
Biliousness.....	7	7	1	Medicine and duty.
Blistered ears.....	1	1	1	do
Catarrh.....	3	3	1	do
Colds and coughs.....	23	29	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	Returned to duty.
Colic.....	5	6	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	do
Constipation.....	3	3	1	do
Deafness.....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Dermatitis	1	1	1	do
Diarrhœa.....	18	19	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	Returned to duty.
Eczema	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Enlarged gland.....	1	1	1	do
Fever.....	3	45	15	Returned to duty.
Hemiplegea (partial).....	1	45	45	Discharged.
Indigestion	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Influenza.....	3	11	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Laryngitis	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Lumbago.....	4	7	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	Returned to duty.
Neuralgia.....	4	8	2	do
Neurosis	1	6	6	do
Pyrexia (simple).....	2	12	6	do
Rheumatism.....	4	8	2	do
do muscular.....	10	17	1 $\frac{7}{10}$	do
Sciatica.....	5	40	8	do
Scrofula.....	1	53	53	Died 17th February.
Sore lips.....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
do throats.....	13	13	1	do
Tonsillitis.....	3	15	5	Returned to duty.
Typhlitis.....	1	21	21	do

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX R.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON A. E. WILLS, 1894.

CALGARY, November 30th, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending November 30th, 1894.

HEALTH.

The general health of the division during the past year has been extremely good, no serious accident has occurred. Forty-seven patients were admitted to the hospital, of these the greater part was suffering from feverish colds and follicular tonsilitis. This last named disease is very common in Calgary, and requires hospital treatment as it is always accompanied by acute febrile symptoms at its outset.

An epidemic of diphtheria prevailed throughout the town during the summer months, but I am happy to state that no cases of it occurred in barracks. General cleanliness and a liberal use of disinfectants, I have no doubt, warded off this dread disease.

SPECIAL CASES.

It is my painful duty to report the death of our late commanding officer, Superintendent Jarvis. He was taken suddenly and seriously ill on the evening of Wednesday, November 14th, with an extensive cellulitis of the neck. Active measures were adopted and he apparently improved for some days, but on Thursday, 22nd, the symptoms became alarming, and Dr. Haultain was sent for. Dr. Brett was also called, but our combined efforts proved ineffectual. Coma set in on the 25th, followed by death on the morning of the 26th.

Reg. No. 1577, Sgt. Whitehead, entered hospital on June 15th, suffering from typhoid fever. This case, though showing no severe symptoms, followed a rather long and tedious course, but recovery took place in forty days.

Reg. No. 2463, Corpl. Crosthwait, was admitted to the hospital February 22nd, suffering from a very severe attack of rheumatism. Both knees were very much affected, and I feared that permanent lameness might result, but after 70 days he recovered sufficiently to proceed to Banff Hot Springs, where he made a truly remarkable recovery in a short time. He has been able to do full duty since July last and has had no return of the disease.

Early on the morning of August 7th Reg. No. 2532, Const. Rea, entered hospital suffering from a violent colic, due to using white lead in painting. Obstinate vomiting and constipation set in, causing considerable prostration, but after 20 days he was able to resume his duties.

GUARDROOM, PRISONERS, ETC.

The guardroom at this post is certainly inadequate for the number of prisoners. During the winter months it is impossible to procure proper ventilation, and the stench from the cells, especially at night, is most abominable. This condition could be remedied to a certain extent by having proper sanitary night pails instead of the filthy old iron pails which are at present used. The number of prisoners confined in the guardroom was 165. Of these eight were lunatics. The attendances of prisoners at sick parade numbered 246, besides it was necessary for me to see a large number of cases in the guardroom at other times. I mention this to show that the amount of sickness in the guardroom has been disproportionately large when compared with sickness in barracks.

HOSPITAL, DRUGS, ETC.

The hospital has been greatly improved in appearance during the past summer, the walls having been kalsomined and the ceilings whitewashed. In winter it is rather

difficult to keep the rooms warm, and I beg to suggest that next summer the walls be banked the same as the barrack building and guardroom. If this were done I think the waterworks could be introduced into the hospital without danger of pipes freezing. As the water would be a great convenience I hope this suggestion may meet with your approval.

The drugs, etc., received from Druggist Maclean, have so far been satisfactory, although at times some delay is occasioned through his not having some of the drugs mentioned in the contract in stock.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. WILLS,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police, Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report for Calgary for Year ended 30th November, 1894.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess.....	2	7	3½	Returned to duty.
Adenitis.....	5	115	23	do
Biliousness.....	4	9	2¼	1 medicine and duty; 3 returned to duty.
Bronchocoele.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Burns.....	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Cardialgia.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Cellulitis.....	1	11	11	Death.
Cold (bronchial).....	14	18	1¼	5 medicine and duty; 9 returned to duty.
do (feverish).....	11	34	3¼	Returned to duty.
Conjunctivitis.....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Cracked lips.....	2	5	2½	Excused bugling.
Cuts and bruises.....	29	75	2½	6 medicine and duty; 23 returned to duty.
Debility (nervous).....	2	10	5	Returned to duty.
Diarrhoea.....	21	29	1¼	18 medicine and duty; 3 returned to duty.
Dyspepsia.....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Eczema (face).....	3	3	1	Excused church parades.
Excoriations.....	2	4	2	1 medicine and duty; 1 returned to duty.
Foreign body in eye.....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Fractures.....	1	13	13	Returned to duty.
Furuncles.....	2	16	8	do
Gonorrhoea.....	2	15	7½	do
Hæmorrhoids.....	4	16	4	2 medicine and duty; 2 returned to duty.
Headache.....	12	12	1	11 do 1 excused drill.
Intestinal colic.....	8	9	1¼	7 do 1 returned to duty.
do impaction.....	1	20	20	Returned to duty.
do weakness.....	1	2	2	Excused drills.
Neuralgia.....	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Nephritis.....	1	7	7	Returned to duty.
Orchitis.....	1	25	25	do
Paraphymosis.....	1	2	2	do
Pleuritic pains.....	3	14	4½	1 medicine and duty; 2 returned to duty.
Pyresia.....	4	8	2	Returned to duty.
Rheumatism.....	3	81	27	1 sent to Banff and recovered; 2 returned to duty.
do muscular.....	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Sore throat (simple).....	10	10	1	do
Sprains and strains.....	16	106	6½	3 medicine and duty; 13 returned to duty.
Synovitis.....	2	20	10	1 do 1 do
Toothache.....	5	5	1	Medicine and duty.
Tonsillitis (follicular).....	15	45	3	Returned to duty.
Typhoid fever.....	1	40	40	Went on sick leave, and returned to duty.
Ulcers.....	2	4	2	Returned to duty.
Urticaria.....	6	19	3½	1 medicine and duty; 5 returned to duty.
Varicocele.....	1	9	9	Returned to duty.
Veneral warts.....	1	5	5	do
Wound, punctured.....	1	7	7	do

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX S.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. P. BELL, 1894.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual medical report of the Wood Mountain detachment, "B" Division, for the year ended November 30th, 1894.

I arrived at Wood Mountain on the 15th of June last, relieving Staff-Sergeant McNamara, M.D., on his being recalled to Regina.

The health of the men during the year has been excellent, and the sanitary condition of the post satisfactory.

Five men have been examined for re-engagement.

About the middle of November, two half-breeds, man and wife, who had recently arrived at Willow Bunch from the United States, were found to be suffering from enteric fever; I am pleased, however, to say no fresh cases have occurred up to the present time.

Subjoined is a list of diseases which have been treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Detachment, "B" Division, stationed at Wood Mountain, for the year ended November 30th, 1894.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Acute pharyngitis	1	4	Recovered; returned to duty.
Cold	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Conjunctivitis	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Constipation	1	1	do
Debility	3	1	do
Diarrhoea	8	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	do
Dislocation of shoulder	1	19	Doing light duty.
Dyspepsia	1	10	Recovered; returned to duty.
Eczema	2	1	do
Gastric catarrh	1	18	do
Gleet	1	5	do
Gonorrhoea	1	23	do
Hemorrhoids	1	1	do
Indigestion	1	1	do
Inflamed corn	1	6	do
Myalgia	2	1	do
Neuralgia	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Rheumatism	1	31	do
Sore throat	1	1	do
Sprain of shoulder	1	1	do
Tonsillitis	1	1	do
Ulcer	1	1	do
Wounds, contused	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
do incised	3	3	do

G. PEARSON BELL,
Assistant Surgeon.

WOOD MOUNTAIN, Dec. 1st, 1894.

APPENDIX T.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON H. M. BAIN—1894.

PRINCE ALBERT,

10th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of this post, for the year ending the 30th November last.

The immunity from serious illness which this post has so long enjoyed, has at last been broken and I regret this year to have to report much more than the usual amount of sickness.

The number of cases treated was 221; the average number on daily sick list was 4.04; average number off duty, .95; number of men in hospital, 32; average time in hospital, 20 $\frac{1}{10}$ days; number of deaths, 2.

Eleven men were examined for re-engagement or admission into the force. Two men were recommended to be invalided, and were both afterwards invalided at Regina.

During the first nine months of the year we had only the usual amount of sickness.

In September, however, typhoid fever broke out, the first case in hospital being one of the civilian prisoners confined in the police guard room. This case was quickly followed by others, until we had in all nine of the police and four civilian prisoners down with the disease, and as often predicted the want of a proper hospital here greatly added to our work, and interfered with the treatment, and more especially the comfort of the patients. In time, by using two barrack rooms, and by being allowed to get the cook of the sergeants' mess to act also for the hospital, and by being given full permission by yourself to purchase all necessary drugs, supplies, &c., I was able to make our temporary hospital a fairly comfortable one.

Amongst the eight police in hospital, although some of the cases were very severe, we were fortunate enough to have no deaths; of the four civilian prisoners, one man died on the 18th day of his illness. Reg. No. 2878, Const. MacIntosh, also died of typhoid, at Stony Creek. This man got ill when out on detachment. As soon as the case was reported here, I went out to see him (80 miles), and remained with him as long as possible, and left two very competent nurses with him. His case did very well for some time, and he was reported as convalescing when symptoms of perforation of the bowels set in, and he died very suddenly in the fourth week of the attack.

I am quite unable to explain the cause of this outbreak. When the disease broke out at the barracks there had been but one other case in town, and there was certainly no connection between this patient and the barracks. During the outbreak at the post, six other cases were reported in different parts of the town. The sanitary surroundings of the post were as favorable as possible. I carefully inquired into the water and food supply, but with negative results as already reported. The guard room, which furnished us with our first patient, was certainly over-crowded, but this could be nothing more than a predisposing cause. It is beyond question that the great bulk of typhoid infection arises from previous cases, and it is still held likely by the majority of medical men, that it is invariably so spread; yet outbreaks such as this, and also the history of other sporadic cases that I have noted here, occurring suddenly in a comparatively isolated community, such as this is, where it is less difficult to enquire into and investigate the undisputed causes of the disease incline me rather to accept a theory now having many adherents, that under exceptional conditions of which we know little or nothing, the non-specific bacillus of the bowels (the *bacillus coli comennuis*) may become by evolution the specific *ebertl* bacillus of typhoid.

It seems now almost superfluous to report, as I have done year after year, upon the necessity of a small hospital here; but I respectfully submit that until this is done, great injustice is being practised upon both the men and the surgeon responsible for their health.

North-west Mounted Police.

The abominable system of pit closets has on my advice been done away with here, and we now have proper earth closets.

I regret to have to report, at the end of the year, another death, viz., that of Reg. No. 1483, Constable Moran. This man was sent in very ill with inflammation of the lungs from Duck Lake on the 27th ultimo, and died here on the 3rd instant.

Most of the drug supply was obtained locally, and has been fairly satisfactory.

A great deal of extra work has devolved upon the hospital staff during the year. Staff-Sergeant West and Staff-Sergeant Macnamara, who was sent from Regina during the outbreak of typhoid, both gave me every assistance, and I have already recommended that they, as well as the hospital orderlies, be given some extra pay for their services.

I inclose detailed statement of all the more serious cases treated here during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

HUGH M. BAIN, M.D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Commissioner Herchmer,
Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report, Prince Albert, for the Year ended 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Biliousness	25	58	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Bruises	12	40	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	do do
Chafe	2	2	1	Medicine and duty.
Colds	64	192	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Conjunctivitis	1	2	2	do do
Congestion of kidneys	1	4	4	do do
Convulsions (epileptic)	1	5	5	do do
Debility	1	3	3	Civilian prisoner; sent to Regina.
Diarrhoea	22	33	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Earache	3	3	1	do do
Eczema	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Frostbites	6	12	2	Recovered and returned to duty.
Inflammation of lungs	1	3	3	In hospital.
Lumbago	5	14	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Neuralgia	6	10	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	do do
Paronychia	1	1	1	Medicine and duty.
Pharyngitis	8	29	3 $\frac{2}{3}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Pleurisy	2	18	9	do do
Rheumatism (acute)	3	80	26 $\frac{2}{3}$	One invalided; two returned to duty.
do (muscular)	3	3	1	Medicine and duty.
Ringworm	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Strains (muscular)	13	39	3	do do
Swollen testicle	1	1	1	do do
Tonsillitis	2	20	10	do do
Typhoid fever	13	655	50 $\frac{5}{13}$	Of these cases four were civilian prisoners; one constable died at Stony Creek; one civilian prisoner died in hospital; ten recovered; one civilian prisoner "off work" convalescing.
Wounds (contused)	1	4	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
do (incised)	4	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do do

HUGH M. BAIN, M.D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

APPENDIX U.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON F. H. MEWBURN,
1894.

LETHBRIDGE, 16th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to present the annual medical report of "K" Division, North-west Mounted Police, for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

During the year fifty-six cases have been treated in hospital, with an average residence of a little over ten days per case, these cases are shown in the attached classification.

No deaths have occurred.

Nineteen men have been examined for re-engagement.

One man has been invalided. The drug supply has been ample and quite satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. H. MEWBURN,
Acting Asst. Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
North-west Mounted Police,
Regina.

ESTIMATE of Drugs for use in "K" Division for 1895.

Ac. Carbolic, crude.....	5 galls.	Pepsin (Kyacks)	4 ozs.
do xtls.....	5 do	Pil quinine (2 grains).....	100 ozs.
Ac. Hyrodlor C. P.	1 do	Pil cath. imp.....	200 ozs.
Alcohol.....	1½ do	Potass acct.....	2 ozs.
Alum Sulph.....	5 do	Pot. bromide.....	2 ozs.
Antipyrin.....	6 ozs.	Pot. chlor.....	2 ozs.
Calx. Chlorin.....	200 do	Pot. iodid.....	2 ozs.
Camphor Gum.....	6 do	Pot. permang.....	1 oz.
Chlorodyne B. P.....	1 do	Pulv. seidlitz boxes.....	3 doz.
Chloroform D. and F.....	1 do	Quinine.....	1 oz.
Emp. Adhesive Meads.....	4 yds.	do et Ferri cit.....	3 ozs.
do Belladon.....	4 do	Sap. Castile Alba.....	4 ozs.
Isinglass muslin.....	1 do	Soda Bicarb Hds.....	2 ozs.
Sinapis.....	3 do	do Salicylate.....	1 oz.
Ex. Beef, Johnson's, 2 oz.....	1 gross.	Sulp. (roll).....	100 ozs.
Ex. Pruni Verg.....	2 do	Syrup Ferri Iodid.....	2 ozs.
Ex. Senegal.....	1 do	Tinc Guaiaci Amde.....	2 ozs.
Ex. Zingib.....	1 do	Fld. Ext. Zingiber.....	1 oz.
Ferri et Quin et Strych cit.....	4 ozs.	Vaseline.....	5 ozs.
Glycerine, com.....	5 ozs.	Zinc. oxide.....	8 ozs.
Iodoform.....	4 ozs.	Camel hair pencils.....	2 doz.
Lime juice.....	50 galls.	Corks asst.....	3 gross.
Lini Farina.....	10 do	Cott'n absorbant.....	3 do
Lin. Sap. Co.....	4 do	do batting.....	10 rolls.
Lint.....	2 do	do unbleached.....	36 yds.
Liq. Ammon fort.....	3 do	Cheese cloth.....	36 do
Liq. Arsenicalis.....	4 ozs.	Gauze, antiseptic.....	50 do
Magnes. cit. efferv.....	5 ozs.	Suspensories.....	3 doz.
do sulph.....	15 ozs.	Thermometers (clin).....	2 do
Ol morhue.....	5 ozs.	Bottles Rx. 2 oz.....	2 doz.
Ol ricini.....	5 ozs.	do 4 oz.....	6 doz.

North-west Mounted Police.

ANNUAL Sick Report for "K" Division, Lethbridge, for Year ended 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average duration.	Remarks.
<i>Medical.</i>				
Bronchitis (sub-acute).....	1	4	.....	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Coryza (acute).....	13	41	3 ² / ₃	do do
Cephalalgia.....	1	2	.....	do do
Constipation.....	1	4	.....	do do
Debility.....	1	2	.....	do do
Dyspepsia.....	2	5	2 ¹ / ₂	do do
Eczeema of hands.....	1	30	.....	do do
Furuncle.....	1	1	.....	do do
Intestinal colic.....	4	30	7 ¹ / ₂	do do
Lumbago.....	2	14	7	do do
Lymphyngitis.....	1	27	.....	do do
Neuralgia.....	3	24	8	do do
Pharyngitis.....	1	5	.....	do do
Phlebitis.....	1	15	.....	do do
Rheumatism.....	1	4	.....	do do
Syphilis tert.....	1	85	.....	Invalided.
Tonsilitis.....	3	15	5	1 Still under treatment. 2 Recovered ; returned to duty.
Urethritis.....	1	2	.....	do do
<i>Surgical.</i>				
Burn.....	1	8	.....	Still under treatment.
Contusions, wounds, sprains, &c.....	18	245	13 ¹ / ₄	Recovered ; returned to duty.
Cellulitis.....	2	47	23 ¹ / ₂	do do
Chafed lips.....	1	8	.....	do do
Nasal catarrh.....	4	8	.....	do do
Odontalgia.....	4	10	2 ¹ / ₂	do do
Varicocele.....	1	26	.....	do do

F. H. MEWBURN,
Acting Assist. Surgeon.

APPENDIX V.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HOSPITAL SERGEANT L. WATSON, M.D., 1894.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, November 30th, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose herewith annual medical report of this division for the year ending 30th November, 1894. I am pleased to be able to report that during the year the general health of the division has been good; no epidemics have occurred, and only one fatality, that of Reg. No. 2390, Const. Penelton, who was accidentally killed March 30th, 1894.

There has been treated during the year 206 cases, 157 of which were medical and 49 surgical; 34 cases have been admitted into hospital and averaged $10\frac{1}{2}$ days each.

Exclusive of this there were 73 civilian prisoners treated during the year, 61 of the cases being medical and 12 surgical. During the year three civilian prisoners were admitted into hospital and averaged $16\frac{2}{3}$ days each.

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that during the summer the guardroom was overcrowded, and would suggest that if possible steps be taken to remedy this before next summer, or we may have an epidemic of jail fever in spite of all precautions.

The new hospital was moved into in May last and is a very comfortable building. Situated in a pleasant location, commanding a beautiful view of the river, when finished it will be all that is required, though at present the want of a kitchen is much felt.

I would also most respectfully suggest that, in the early spring, new latrines be built if possible, as the old ones are unfit for further use.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.,

H. S. Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding
"G" Division,
N. W. M. Police.

North-west Mounted Police.

MEDICAL cases treated at North-west Mounted Police Hospital, Fort Saskatchewan.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
			Days.	
Biliousness	7	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Bronchitis	1	21	21	do
Colds	52	155	3	do
Cramps	8	16	2	do
Cephalalgia	5	10	2	do
Constipation	6	6	1	do
Colic	1	2	2	do
Cirrhosis of liver	1	.....	.....	Transferred to H Qrs. for invaliding.
Diarrhoea	30	49	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Returned to duty.
Dysentery	1	2	2	do
Gostralgia	1	49	49	do
do relapse of	1	33	33	do
Indigestion	2	2	1	do
Influenza	10	56	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Laryngitis	6	12	2	do
Lumbago	8	36	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	One transferred to H Qrs. for invaliding, remainder returned to duty.
Nephritis	2	26	13	Returned to duty.
Neuralgia	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Pleurisy	2	16	8	do
Pneumonia	1	50	50	do
Rheumatic pains	5	15	3	do
Stomatitis	1	1	1	do
Tonsillitis acuta coll.	3	12	4	do
do interstitial	1	4	4	do
Obstruction of bowels	1	8	.....	Still off duty.

L. WATSON, M.D.C.M.,
Hospital Staff-Sergeant.

SURGICAL Cases treated at N. W. M. Police Hospital, Fort Saskatchewan, 1893-94.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess of parotid.	1	21	21	Returned to duty.
Blistered feet	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Contusions	21	61	3	do
Concussion of brain	1	.....	.....	Const. Penelton, accidentally killed, 30th March, 1894.
Dislocation of elbow	1	19	19	Returned to duty.
Hæmorrhoids	1	3	3	do
Synovitis	2	30	15	do
Odontalgia	6	5	1	do
Varicose veins	1	60	60	Transferred to headquarters for invaliding.
Wounds, lacerated	2	2	1	Returned to duty.
do punctured	3	3	1	do
Bursitis	1	13	13	do
Wounds, incised	1	2	2	do
Sprains	5	9	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do
Total No. of surgical cases..	48			

Certified correct.

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.,
Hospital Staff Sergeant.

SURGICAL cases of civilian prisoners treated at North-west Mounted Police Hospital,
Fort Saskatchewan, 1893-1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Contusions.....	3	7	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	Returned to work.
Corns.....	1	1	1	do
Frozen foot.....	1	32	32	In hospital, amputated great toe of right foot.
Gonorrhœa and bubo.....	1	58	58	Eight days in hospital.
Frozen toe.....	1	5	5	Dressed and returned to work.
Necrosis.....	1	8	8	Operated on, removed bone from finger.
Odontalgia.....	2	2	1	Returned to work.
Sprains.....	1	1	1	do
Wounds, incised.....	1	12	12	Dressed.

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.
Hospital Sergeant

MEDICAL cases of civilian prisoners treated at North-west Mounted Police Hospital
Fort Saskatchewan, 1893-94.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Biliousness.....	1	1	1	Returned to work.
Aortic stenoses.....	1	10	10	do in hospital 10 days.
Cephalalgia.....	6	8	1 $\frac{2}{3}$	do
Cramps.....	2	2	1	do
Cold.....	9	10	1 $\frac{1}{9}$	do
Conjunctivitis.....	1	3	3	do
Comedones.....	1	1	1	do
Diarrhœa.....	25	29	1 $\frac{1}{5}$	do
Disordered stomach.....	1	1	1	do
Earache.....	1	1	1	do
Epilepsy.....	1	6	6	do
Hordeolum.....	1	1	1	do
Indigestion.....	3	4	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	do
Inflamed eye.....	1	1	1	do
Rheumatic pains.....	5	20	4	do
Scabies.....	2	16	8	do
Total number of cases.....	61	114	1 $\frac{7}{11}$	

L. WATSON, M.D., C.M.
Hospital Sergeant

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX W.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY SURGEON JOHN BURNETT, 1894.

REGINA, 24th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

Apart from the ordinary accidents and diseases, the general health and condition of the horses of the force has been exceptionally good.

This statement will also apply to the ranch stock throughout the territories, an occasional case of glanders and anthrax being the most serious that came under my notice. These cases having received prompt attention, the loss was trifling.

Several cases of influenza were reported, but the disease was of such a mild type it was scarcely necessary to put the affected animals off duty.

During the year I visited all the division headquarters, with the exception of Battleford, at each of which I found everything in connection with the veterinary department satisfactory. At several points new infirmary stables would prove a great convenience, but as I have in a previous communication reported upon this matter, I will not go into it again.

There has been a gratifying decrease in the death rate this year, there being only nine cases to report, this being the lowest in the history of the force. Of this number three were due to accident, two were drowned in the Kootenai River, and one strangled while being branded, one horse suffering from tuberculosis was destroyed, two died from enteritis, and one each from obstruction of the bowels, diabetes, and pyæmia. When taking into consideration the work performed by police horses, this is an exceedingly good showing.

A number of old horses have been brought into the depot for work in the school, and have been found to answer that purpose well, the majority having improved in condition and appearance. A week or two in the infirmary, and from two to four hours a day in the soak tub worked wonders in some of these old horses.

The usual plan of running a summer herd at this post was adhered to this year, horses requiring a rest were given a run on grass.

Sixty-one horses of Depot and "B" divisions were turned out for the winter, a ranch in the Qu'Appelle valley being the spot chosen for herding.

In the latter part of August I visited the Estevan Quarantine ground, for the purpose of investigating a reported outbreak of anthrax among some settlers' cattle, which had just arrived from Beaver City, Nebraska. On the 8th of November, and again on the 5th of December, I visited the Estevan Quarantine ground for the purpose of testing settlers' cattle for tuberculosis, reports of work done have already been made.

With one or two exceptions, all the remounts purchased this year have turned out first class. The exceptions, I have no doubt, will also be found serviceable horses when again put to work.

Hay and oats supplied this year I have found to be of good quality.

Drugs and appliances supplied the veterinary department this year have been up to the standard.

Before closing I must thank Assistant Veterinary Surgeon Wroughton and the different veterinary staff sergeants for the care and attention they have given horses placed in their charge.

Attached will be found a list of cases treated at this post.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, *Inspector,*
Veterinary Surgeon.

The Commissioner,
N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

VETERINARY CASES treated at Regina from 1st December, 1893, to 30th November, 1894.

Div.	Disease.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.	Div.	Disease.	No. of Cases.	Remarks.
Depôt	Azoturia	1	Returned to duty.	Depôt	Tuberculosis	1	Destroyed.
do	Boils	2	do	do	Tumor	1	Returned to duty.
do	Burnt by prairie fire	2	do	do	Wounds, contused.	33	do
do	Colic	7	do	do	do lacerated.	7	do
do	Corns	3	do	do	do punctured	2	do
do	Curbs	2	do	B	Abscess, serous.	1	do
do	Debility	13	do	B	Colic	3	do
do	Eczema	1	do	B	Corns	1	do
do	Enteritis	1	Dead.	B	Debility	4	do
do	Influenza	1	Returned to duty.	B	Enteritis	1	Dead.
do	Injury to mouth.	1	do	B	Influenza	1	Returned to duty.
do	Lame	35	do	B	Lame	20	do
do	Megrims	1	do	B	Rope burns	4	do
do	Phthiriasis	2	do	B	Scratches	1	do
do	Rope burns	9	do	B	Wounds, contused.	9	do
do	Sitfast	1	do	B	do lacerated	2	do
do	Splints	3	do				

JNO. F. BURNETT,
Veterinary Surgeon.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX X.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT VETERINARY SURGEON WROUGHTON, 1894.

FORT MACLEOD, Nov. 30th, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will forward for the information of the Commissioner, this my report for the year ending this day.

During the past year I have been in veterinary charge of the horses of three divisions "D," "H," and "K." I have constantly visited the horses both at the divisional headquarters and at the various detachments.

I am glad to report that no infectious or contagious disease exists amongst police horses in this district at the present time, nor do I know of any cases amongst civilian horses.

It is worthy of notice that no cases of "glanders" have occurred during the present year. In 1891 we had two cases in "D" Division; in 1892 one case in "D" Division, and one case in "H" Division; in 1893 one case in "H" Division. Horses have been carefully watched, especially the older ones, and if any doubtful symptoms showed themselves, the animal was at once removed, and the temperature carefully and regularly taken, this being one of the best and most useful guides to a correct diagnosis. In this connection I would strongly urge that a certain limited quantity of "mallein" be supplied to this post, where the disease is more or less latent.

In all outbreaks, steps were taken to trace the origin, but without any very marked success; our own stables being thoroughly cleansed and disinfected on the manifestation of the slightest symptom of the disease. By following this rule out carefully, and the prompt and early isolation of any suspected case has in a great measure, I think, led to the present immunity.

That this disease is one that will seriously interfere with the horse breeding interests of the country unless prompt and decisive measures are taken, is apparent to all; and that it is prevalent is clearly shown by Inspector Burnett's report of 1892, and again of 1893, and by the reports of other veterinary surgeons.

It a well known fact that when the "glanders bacillus" effects a lodgement in the system, it goes on increasing more or less slowly until some exciting cause, such as exposure, hardship, etc. produces a condition of health favorable to the manifestation of the disease. That this may go on for an indefinite period has been clinically proved over and over again, and herein lies the great danger. Fortunately the present discovery of "mallein" has minimized this danger, and although not infallible it has been sufficiently tested to prove a wonderful aid to a correct diagnosis.

Only two deaths have resulted in the three divisions from natural causes. One, Reg. No. 2008, when on detachment at Big Bend, from malignant carbuncle, and the other, Reg. No. 931, from obstruction of the bowels by a large fatty tumor "Lipomata," almost obliterating the lumen of the bowels.

Two horses, however, were unfortunately drowned in the Kootenai River, Reg. Nos. 2067 and 1698, both of "D" Division.

Nineteen remounts were posted to the three divisions of this district, viz., seven to "D," and six each to "H" and "K." They have all done well with the exception of Reg. No. 2077, in "D." This horse went suddenly lame from a bad splint high up and close to the knee which developed itself soon after the animal was put to work; he was put under a course of treatment for it, and finally sent on herd where he is at present doing well and showing no signs of lameness. I intend to let him run during the winter, and have no doubt but that he will be a good serviceable horse in the spring. Reg. No. 2061 of "K" Division has not done particularly well but is improving and will no doubt show better form next year.

In connection with remounts, I would like to endorse Inspector Burnett's suggestion that the young horses should be thoroughly broken and fully developed before being put to patrol and outpost duty, and to accomplish this satisfactorily they should certainly be sent to some dépôt to be trained and schooled before being posted to divisions. Young horses posted in the ordinary way for regular duty, are often called upon to perform services which their youth and lack of training render them unable to perform satisfactorily. Commanding officers certainly try to save their young horses as much as possible, still they count on the efficient strength of the establishment, and if they cannot do their share of the work, it means that other horses have to do more than their share.

During the past year eleven horses were cast and ten sold, viz., three in "D," four in "H" and four in "K."

Horse Reg. No. 766 of "K" was not sold, but sent to McLeod for special treatment, he is doing well and working at present in a team; but I think he will have to go next spring as unfit for a further term of service.

The prices realized at the public sales were not as good as usual. In all three divisions several horses will have to be cast during the coming year as unfit for further police service, mostly on account of old age and its accompaniments.

The shoeing has been very satisfactory, there being very few cases of lameness, the result of pricks and bad fitting. The shoes and nails supplied continue to give satisfaction.

During the present summer a pasture field has been fenced in which has proved of great service in many ways, besides effecting a great saving in the quantity of hay used.

Many of the detachments also have fenced in pastures, and I believe it is the intention to supply them all with this necessary adjunct.

The horses have been worked constantly and hard, and on the whole have done well. Fencing and improvements in and around detachments necessitated a certain amount of extra work, which, however, was well performed.

I visited "K" Division Detachments twice during the year and found the horses in good order, a few cases of temporary ailments, but nothing of a serious nature with the exception of horse Reg. No. 538, this horse had his knee badly injured, and although going soundly at present, owing to his age and the unsightly blemish which still remains. I think it will be found necessary to cast him in the spring; at present he is at duty.

I would again beg to draw your attention to an extract from my last year's report with regard to the building of a new infirmary stable. "The old log building at present in use for this purpose, is totally unfit for winter use on account of the impossibility of keeping it up to the proper temperature. There is no means of procuring hot water at all times necessary for fomentations, etc., and poultices become entirely inoperative through freezing, frequent instances of which could be cited."

As usual the horses not required for use in the post or on the detachment during the winter have been sent to the permanent herd detachment about six miles away, and are visited daily either by the orderly officer or myself. This herd is of great assistance as it keeps our horses from becoming totally worn out for want of a little timely rest, and thus prolongs their usefulness in the force.

A large number of horses are now on detachment duty, and are frequently seen by myself, and although hard worked are in good condition.

Before closing my report I would like to draw attention to the satisfactory manner in which Reg. No. 1766, Corporal Aske, has performed his duties at this post as Veterinary Corporal.

I inclose an appendix of diseases from 30th Nov., 1893, to 30th Nov., 1894.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, *D.V.S.*,

Asst. Vet. Surgeon.

To Officer Commanding
MacLeod District.

North-west Mounted Police.

“ D ” DIVISION.

VETERINARY CASES, 30th November, 1893, to 30th November, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Days of Duty.	Average Duration.	Veterinary Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess	2	29	14½	Returned to duty.
Bruised foot.....	4	24	6	do
Bite	1	10	10	do
Colonitis	1	7	7	do
Corns	5	24	4½	do
Colic.....	1	3	3	do
Debility.....	2	6	3	do
Diarrhea	1	5	5	do
Fistulous withers	1	.....	.....	Still under treatment.
Foreign body in foot.....	2	8	4	Returned to duty.
Galls, collar	2	14	7	do
do saddle.....	1	7	7	do
Kick.....	1	20	20	do
Puniced sole	1	6	6	do
Pruritis.....	1	8	8	do
Pricked by nail.....	1	5	5	do
Quarter crack.....	1	4	4	do
Ringbone	2	82	41	do
Rope burn	1	5	5	do
Scratches	1	15	15	do
Sprained fetlock.....	4	65	16½	do
do tendons	3	12	4	do
do suspensory ligament	2	26	13	do
Splints.....	3	51	17	do
Sore neck.....	2	12	6	do
Sesamoiditis.....	1	21	21	do
Tumors	1	10	10	do
Wounds, lacerated.....	2	104	52	do

“ H ” DIVISION.

Arthritis navicular.....	1	24	24	Returned to duty.
Abscess	1	19	19	do
Anasarca.....	1	5	5	do
Bruised foot.....	2	9	4½	do
Coma	1	8	8	do
Colic.....	2	8	8	do
Cuts	1	9	9	do
Corns	5	20	4	do
Debility.....	4	28	7	do
Enlarged fetlock.....	2	46	23	do
False quarter.....	1	12	12	do
Galls, collar	4	42	10½	do
do saddle.....	1	7	7	do
Injury to shoulder	1	18	18	Cast and sold.
Kick.....	2	6	3	Returned to duty.
Megrims	1	8	8	do
Pricked by nail.....	2	18	9	do
Ringbone	1	19	19	do
Polynria.....	1	11	11	do
Sore withers	2	18	9	do
Splint	2	42	21	do
Strained back tendons.....	2	21	10½	do
do hock.....	1	6	6	do
do suspensory ligament	2	26	13	do
Wounds, lacerated.....	3	42	14	do

T. A. WROUGHTON, D.V.S.,
Asst. Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX Y.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF SERGEANT J. L. POETT.

MAPLE CREEK, November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information that the general health and condition of the horses under your command during the past year has been good. The young horses taken over as remounts for the use of this division, are certainly above the average troop horse, both as to breeding and general conformation. The class of animals shown up here for purchase as troopers, were of a most inferior breed and were altogether unfitted for the work they would eventually be called upon to perform, if purchased. Some few aged horses of this division, which are suffering from incurable diseases, it will, in my opinion, be advisable to cast. I would therefore most respectfully suggest that the above animals be brought before the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police for the purpose.

A case of fracture of the distal portion, of the ulnar bone, occurred in horse, Reg. No. 2006. The animal in question made a good recovery and was returned to duty.

I would further respectfully add that the horses of this division were attacked with a mild type of influenza during the latter week of August and beginning of September. They were at once placed under a proper course of veterinary medical treatment and no casualties occurred. The cause of the outbreak of catarrhal influenza, was, in my opinion, attributable to climatic changes, viz., from excessively hot weather to cold and chilly rains, which fell about that time. The complaint seemed to be general, as horses upon the different ranges were similarly affected. The cattle quarantine established at Crane Lake, by special instructions was visited by me at stated intervals. One hundred and forty-three head of cattle, the property of the C. A. C. Co., and a number of others belonging to different ranchers in the neighbourhood, making in all 217 head, were carefully inspected by me, and after the usual detention of 90 days, they were released from quarantine by order of district superintendent of the North-west Mounted Police.

The quarantine station at the Ten Mile crossing was also visited by me at intervals, as 39 head of dairy stock were under surveillance at the above named place. At my inspections of these animals, I carefully took their temperature thermometrically, which I found normal. They were released from quarantine in good condition after being detained 90 days.

I am pleased to inform you that chronic glanders, which prevailed to an alarming extent, amongst the horses on Mr. Oxerart's range during the summer of 1893 is completely stamped out. Only one case has been reported, which belonged to a Mr. F. St. Denis, south of Medicine Hat and which was destroyed by me. Another horse belonging to the same man was reported to me as having died of this disease, but upon strict inquiry I am of opinion that the horse in question died of acute dysentery.

Owing to the very stringent measures taken with all animals affected with glanders, I am satisfied as to results, viz., the complete eradication of this disease from this section of the North-west Territories.

I would also respectfully add that all duties pertaining to scab in sheep, which I had heretofore performed under instructions from the Department of Agriculture, were handed over by me to Veterinary Surgeon Evans, quarantine inspector; about the beginning of November, 1893. Therefore, I am released from all professional responsibility.

No deaths have occurred amongst the horses of this division during the past year.

I would most respectfully request that a post-mortem case, and a pocket case of veterinary instruments be supplied me.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. L. POETT,

Vet. Staff Sergeant.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX Z.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT J. PRINGLE, 1894.

BATTLEFORD, 1st December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

The only loss by death during the year was mare, Reg. No. 316, from general debility, on the 17th February.

An epidemic of influenza attacked a limited number in July, contracted from a horse from the Union Lake detachment. Three out of the five cases looked very serious, and left the horses in a weakened condition, a number died in the district from the same disease.

I beg again to draw your earnest attention to the necessity of an infirmary stable, if we had had one the outbreak could probably have been limited to one or two animals.

We require a new surgery with kitchen attached for boiling feed, heating water, &c., close to stable.

A grain crusher would be a valuable investment especially for our old horses.

At least seven horses will require to be cast as unfit for further service, boards have been held on three out of that number, Reg. Nos. 309, 1746 and 1750.

Hay and oats supplied have been excellent and up to the standard.

Glanders is almost completely eradicated from the district.

All our horses, with one or two exceptions, are in good condition.

I beg to thank you for the prompt manner in which you have acceded to my suggestions in *re* the health of our division horses, and also in regard to my duties as inspector for this district under the North West Ordinance.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. PRINGLE, *Vet. Staff-Sergeant.*

The
Officer Commanding "C" Division.

LIST of cases, "C" Division, Battleford, under treatment for year ended 30th
November, 1894.

Disease.	No. of cases.	No. of days.	Average duration.	Remarks.
General debility.	2	93	46½	Mare, regtl. No. 316; died 17th Feb., 1894.
Ophthalmia.	2	20	10	
Sore shoulder.	4	62	15½	
Bursal enlargement.	1	9	9	
Wound on coronet.	2	18	9	
Sprains.	6	52	8¾	
Bruises.	4	30	7½	
Wounds.	4	88	22	
Quarter crack.	1	30	30	
Influenza.	4	99	24¾	
Phthuriasis.	1	56	56	
Coronitis.	1	36	36	
Saddle galls.	2	35	17½	
Ulcer.	1	36	36	

J. PRINGLE,
Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

APPENDIX AA.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY-STAFF SERGEANT C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, 8th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ending 30th November, 1894, and also attach table of cases under treatment during the year.

I am pleased to be able to state that the general health of the horses in this division has been exceptionally good, as we have had no outbreak of disease of any description, but, of course, there has always been a number of cases under treatment of accidental injuries and minor disease which it is almost impossible to prevent, as some animals are so much more susceptible to disease than others.

No deaths have occurred and the horses are all in good condition, considering the work they have had during the past nine months.

Two horses were cast and sold, being quite unfit and unable to perform the work required of them, and several more of the old horses should be replaced by younger and sound animals.

The remounts sent here this spring are doing well, as they have been very carefully broken and handled. One remount received rather a severe injury to the spine from being thrown, but he has now quite recovered.

Several of our horses have been turned out to grass this summer, and I think it is advisable to give as many as possible a short run in the early summer before the flies get very troublesome and when the grass is fresh and green.

The stable accommodation is not yet just what it should be, though we have one new stable which is a very great improvement on our old building.

I have always been well supplied with drugs and articles for the treatment and care of the sick, and the forage supply has been of an exceptionally good quality.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE,

Vet. Staff Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding

North-west Mounted Police, Fort Saskatchewan.

ANNUAL Veterinary Report of "G" Division for Year ended 30th November, 1894.

No.	Disease.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
		Days.	
1	Fracture of jaw	50	Partial recovery.
1	Megrims	14	Cast and sold.
2	Quarter cracks	21	Recovered.
2	Splints	30	do
2	Azoturia	7	do
3	Shoulder lameness	18	do
3	Wounds	14	do
1	Injury to spine	60	do
4	Collar galls	7	do
1	Cyst. in back	14	do
6	Catarrh	10	do
1	Constipation	5	do
3	Colic	1	do
1	Worms	4	do
6	Sprain, fore leg	24	do
10	Punctured wounds in feet	7	do
1	Sit fast	6	do
3	Low condition	35	do
1	Navicular disease	90	Still lame.

C. H. H. SWEETAPPLE, V.S.,

Vet. Staff-Sergt.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX BB.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT P. K. SIDEBOTTOM, V.S., 1894.

CALGARY, December 3rd, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report for the year ended November 30th, 1894.

I have had charge of the veterinary department of this division since October, 1893, during that time no case of contagious disease, except influenza, has shown itself amongst the horses.

The general health and condition of the horses of the division is good; two or three cases, although at present not fit for duty, can be made so by spring, I think.

During the summer I treated quite a few sore backs and mouths, I think the cause of this was too much changing of men and saddles, and I would recommend that the same men ride the same horses as much as possible.

Horse, Reg. No. 1508, was transferred north last spring, he was heavy in the body with light legs and subject to lameness from corns. There is not at present a horse with corns, feet being in good condition, heels strong.

I don't think we shall require any remounts this coming spring, and none I would recommend to be cast.

The hay delivered this fall is on the whole, of good quality, some contains old bottom, but is sweet and dry.

The oats were of good quality and clean. I inclose report of cases treated during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

P. K. SIDEBOTTOM,

Vet. Staff-Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding

North-west Mounted Police, Calgary.

NUMBER of Cases treated during Year ended November 30, 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Disease.	Number of Cases.
Corns	3	Sore back	8
Sprained tendon	5	Fibrous growth	1
Influenza	4	Quarter crack	3
Calks	4	Wire fence cut	3
Colic	4	Ring bone	1
Grease	1	Laminitis	1
Lame	7	Nail in foot	5
Torn quarter	1	Diarrhoea	1
Bruised leg	2	Cut on face	2
Cracked heels	2	Cinch gall	2
Caries of jaw	4	Fever	1
Acute indigestion	2	Splint	1
Impaction (colon)	2	Fistulous jaw	1
Cut on knee	1	Sore mouth	5
Lymphangitis	1	Sore eyes	1
Navicular	1	Cough (chron)	2

P. K. SIDEBOTTOM, V.S.,

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

APPENDIX CC.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT T. BARRY, 1894.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,

PRINCE ALBERT, 5th December, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to inclose the annual report of the veterinary department of this division for the year ended 30th November, 1894.

On my arrival here from Regina I took over the duties of veterinary sergeant from Staff-Sergeant Mitchell on the 21st March, 1894, and found everything in good order.

Shortly after my arrival at this post I was informed that glanders was present in this district. I was ordered to examine those reported to be suffering from the above disease.

On examination I found several horses suffering from the above named disease, and reported the matter to you in writing.

I gave all the assistance I could to Mr. Creamer, V.S., District Veterinary Inspector, in stamping this malady out, which, I think, we succeeded in doing.

The general health of the horses of this division is excellent. I am pleased to report that no infectious or contagious disease exists among the police horses in this district.

This, I think, is chiefly due to the prompt measures taken by you in having orders published regarding police horses entering civilian stables. I am satisfied that the teamsters and mounted men carried these orders out to the letter.

I am also pleased that there are no deaths to be reported for the past year.

I would recommend that a small pasture be fenced in close to the sick stable, as it would be of great benefit to the sick in summer time.

The forage delivered by contractors is of good quality.

The horses belonging to the various detachments have been seen and examined by myself.

Have at present eleven horses on herd, which I visit frequently; they are in good health and condition.

Proper supplies of veterinary medicine and instructions in their uses have been furnished the different detachments, also to parties leaving this post on duty.

The stock of drugs is full and satisfactory.

I enclose a list of sick and lame horses treated during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. BARRY,

Vet. Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding "F" Division,
North-west Mounted Police, Prince Albert.

North-west Mounted Police.

" F " DIVISION.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Horses for year ended 30th November, 1894.

Diseases.	Number of Cases.	Remarks.
Abscess.....	1	Returned to duty.
Azoturia.....	1	do
Burnt heels.....	3	do
Calks.....	4	do
Coughs.....	1	do
Collar galls.....	1	do
Debility.....	6	do
Diuresis.....	2	do
Injuries and wounds.....	5	do
Lameness.....	9	do
Lousy.....	1	do
Mange.....	1	do
Ophthalmia.....	1	do
Quarter cracks.....	1	do
Quitter.....	1	do
Sprains.....	9	do
Splints.....	3	do

T. BARRY,
Veterinary Sergeant.

APPENDIX DD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY CORPORAL F. S. MACDONALD, 1894.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,
WOOD MOUNTAIN, 30th November. 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual veterinary report of horses of "B" division stationed at Wood Mountain, for the year ending November 30th, 1894.

There were 7 horses stationed at this post and 3 at Willow Bunch detachment, during the winter months. They wintered well and were in first class condition in the spring. Horse, Reg. No. 1891, was sent into Regina early in the spring. 22 horses came here from Regina in May, they were in poor condition. Horse, Reg. No. 1864, arrived suffering from "shoulder slip" and did next to nothing in consequence all summer. Quite a number of the horses sent here were affected with chronic lameness in different forms. Two horses were sent here from Estevan, Reg. Nos. 1918, 1605, both lame. If we had *sound* animals here, the work could be gone through with fewer of them. There has not been a single case of constitutional disease. The horses were allowed to run on day herd and improved much in condition. The majority of the saddle horses were shod in front only, but found it necessary to shoe some of them all round, owing to the hard roads they went a little tender. Both stables were mudded this fall and feed boxes placed in the large stable, this is quite an improvement on the old method of feeding from nose bags. Veterinary Surgeon Burnett inspected the horses on the 16th October last. Appended is a list of cases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

FRED. S. MACDONALD, V.S.,
Sergeant.

The Officer Commanding "D" Division, Regina.

ANNUAL Sick Report of Horses of "B" Division stationed at Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch, for Year ended 30th Nov., 1894.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Abscess.....	2	16	Returned to duty.
Wounds, punctured.....	2	11	do
do lacerated.....	1	15	do
Bruised foot.....	4	12	do
Strain, tendon.....	5	13	do
Injury to hock.....	2	16	do
Shoulder slip.....	2	60	do
Navicular disease.....	1	25	do
Curb.....	1	30	do
Tumour.....	1	26	do

FRED. S. MACDONALD, V.S.,
Sergeant.

North-west Mounted Police.

APPENDIX EE.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VETERINARY STAFF-SERGEANT W. MITCHELL, V. S., 1894.

WOOD END, Nov. 30, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this the second annual report of the Estevan Quarantine station for the year ending 30th November, 1894.

The season's operations commenced on the 21st April, with the arrival of a small herd of United States cattle followed at varying intervals by other usually small herds till the 30th September, when a total of one hundred and eighty-one head, chiefly cows and young heifers had been received. The accompanying tabulated statement will furnish full particulars with reference to ownership, destination, etc.

As compared with last season, it will be seen that a considerable falling off in the number of animals quarantined has resulted. Aware this season in most cases that a ninety days quarantine was imposed against their cattle, the settlers in many instances preferred disposing of their stock for such prices as they could realize, replacing them by Canadian animals rather than subject themselves to the inconvenience incidental to the quarantine detention. While this arrangement has lessened to a considerable extent the number of animals brought into the country, on the other hand it has secured to the quarantine officials a class of cattle better adapted to quarantine purposes. The total absence of oxen and steers in this season's herds has secured to the cows and younger animals immunity from a vast amount of jostling about and abuse while corralled, to which they would otherwise have been subjected. As a result no loss or injury has been sustained this season from this cause, and, unlike last year, the owners in every instance thus far have expressed themselves as well satisfied with the condition of their cattle.

With the exception of a herd of Nebraska cattle, numbering thirty-seven animals, chiefly cows, the health of the stock has been uniformly good. In this particular herd and it might be here stated that they were received in a state of great emaciation, within two weeks after their arrival sickness broke out amongst them and during the space of five days thereafter of twelve affected animals, five cases had terminated fatally. At first it was supposed that the trouble was owing to the extreme heat which prevailed at the time, but the fact that these animals had been grazing from morn till night in the vicinity of excellent water and ample shade coupled with the fact that the aged cows of which there were several in the herd on the one hand, and the calves on the other, betrayed no symptoms of illness, pointed to the conclusion that other causes must be assigned. It soon became evident from the character of the animals affected, the rapidity with which the malady ran its course, the symptoms presented and post mortem lesions, that the mortality was due to an outbreak of splenic fever. A timely change in the surroundings, the weather becoming cooler, limited the outbreak to those already affected and assisted by St.-Sergt. Joyce in caring for the sick animals, under the directions of Inspector Burnett, who arrived from Regina, they all gradually gained convalescence. With the exception of one other cow, also belonging to this herd, that died during the month of October from natural causes, the result of extreme age, no loss has been sustained this season.

Recently a new feature of quarantine work has been introduced, viz., testing the cattle with Koch's tuberculin for tuberculosis. These tests were commenced on the evening of the 9th November, and conducted for some time under the supervision of Inspector Burnett. Subsequently the work was assigned to the quarantine staff, by whom it is being pushed to completion as speedily as surrounding circumstances will permit.

The lateness of the season and absence of stabling in connection with the corrals necessitates the removal of the animals to be operated on to a small stable some distance

away. Here they are allowed to remain for the space of twenty-four hours till the excitement incident to their altered surroundings becomes allayed, during which time their temperature is recorded usually three or four times. After this the tuberculin is injected, the quantity per animal varying from four or five drs. for a calf, to eight or nine for an adult animal, diluted to nine times its volume with a one per cent carbolic solution. The injection is made into the areolar tissue behind the shoulder, previous to which the hair has been removed and the part dressed with a four per cent creoline solution. Following the injection for the space of at least twenty-four hours their temperatures are recorded at intervals of three or four hours, the theory being that tuberculous animals at some period during this interval will show a well marked rise in temperature.

At the time of writing, these tests are still in progress and the final result not known, but already several animals have been isolated as suspects. Throughout, the utmost care is exercised to avoid causing them unnecessary excitement, their water being supplied to them in the stable where they are allowed to remain from start to finish as tranquil as it is possible to have them. It will be evident that in subjecting animals in many instances, unaccustomed to handling, to these operations, a considerable amount of laborious work is implied, and at the same time of a character requiring the utmost exactness and care.

With the exception of one month during which a herd occupied one of last season's corrals about three miles distant, the cattle this season have been confined to the winter corrals at Wood End. Owing to the situation of at least three of these corrals and the peculiarly favourable character of the approaches thereto, three herds can be accommodated at the same time; ample pasture range being afforded for that purpose, and at the same time complete security as far as isolation is concerned. By this means not only is greater economy secured; one herder being able under ordinary circumstances to exercise sufficient oversight over another's herd while absent at meals, but at the same time more roomy corrals are secured to the cattle than those constructed for last season's use.

In view of the great risk to which the pasture was subjected last season from prairie fires coming in as they do at this point from all directions over a wide extending prairie, a team and man was set apart for a considerable time during the early season constructing a series of fire guards. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, during the month of July, the quarantine property was imperilled by a fire started by lightning in the immediate vicinity, and but for the prompt and united efforts of police and quarantine men serious loss must have resulted.

The hay stacks carried over from last season have had their tops repaired from time to time as occasion required, and are at present in good shape.

During the early part of August the quarantine was visited by an official from Ottawa, later in the same month by the Commissioner, in addition to which, it has had the constant oversight of Inspector Wilson.

In conclusion it might be of interest to those who are interested in the preservation of the game of this country to know that a numerous colony of beavers are pursuing their ancient habits unmolestedly on the reserve in the immediate vicinity of the Wood End quarters.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. MITCHELL, V.S.,

Veterinary Staff-Sergeant.

Officer Commanding Estevan.

North-west Mounted Police.

Brand	Where branded.	Owners' Name and late Residence.	Present Residence.	Date of Entry.	Number entered.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total released.	Remaining in Quarantine.
					Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Head.
|	Right rib.....	Peter Bafter, Annandale, Minn.	Wetaskiwin, Albt.	April 21	2	.....	.....	2	
|	Right shoulder	A. Pfetscher, Enderlin, N.D.	Edmonton, Albt..	April 21	5	.....	.....	5	
|	Right hip	John J. Nelson, Austin, Minn.	Leduc, Albt.....	April 23	6	.....	.....	6	
|	Right thigh...	R. V. Campbell, Scotland, S.D.	Wetaskiwin, Albt.	April 25	4	..	.....	4	
|	Right thigh ..	A. C. Campbell, Scotland, S.D.	Wetaskiwin, Albt.	April 25	14	.....	.....	14	
|	Right neck ...	John Mashern, Marshall, Minn.	Olds, Albt.....	April 30	3	1	.....	4	
|	Left shoulder..	F. S. Grue, Windell, Minn.	Edmonton, Albt..	May 21	7	2	..	9	
|	Left neck	Fidel Cornur, Lincoln, Wis.	Wolseley, Assa ...	May 27	3	.....	.....	3	
|	Left rib	Peter F. Olsen, Lambertson, Minn.	Penhold, Albt....	May 27	12	3	.....	15	
|	Left croup....	J. P. Strong, Ewing, Holt Co., Neb.	Olds, Albt.....	June 27	21	4	.....	25	
|	Left thigh....	William Miller, Orient, S.D.	Edmonton, Albt..	June 29	16	1	.....	17	
—	Right croup...	E. A. Dawes, C. V. Thomas, F. M. Ramsey, Beaver City, Neb.	Lacombe, Albt....	Aug. 15	37	4	6	.....	35
—	Right rib.....	J. H. Lovering, Oakdale, Neb.	Edmonton, Albt..	Sept. 12	18	1	..	.....	19
—	Right shoulder	O. J. Lovering, Oakdale, Neb.	Edmonton, Albt..	Sept. 12	18	.....	.....	.....	18
—	Right neck ...	Samuel Larson, Delhi, Minn.	Red Deer, Albt..	Sept. 25	7	.....	.....	.....	7
—	Right thigh ..	Herman Dillberner, Lenard, N.D.	Wetaskiwin, Albt.	Sept. 25	2	.....	.....	.....	2
—	Left shoulder..	Hugh R. McDougall, Redwood Falls, Minn.	Penhold, Albt....	Sept. 30	6	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX FF.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, from 1st December, 1893, to 30th November, 1894.

Date of Summons of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	It tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1893.									
Oct. 30	Queen	J. Macdonald	Manslaughter	1893. Dec.	5 Yes	Judge Richardson	5 years' penitentiary	Regina	Charged with murder, but verdict of manslaughter brought in by jury and recommended to mercy. Entered into recognizances of \$200 to appear when called upon.
Aug. 12	do	G. Wentworth	Keeping gaming house.	1894. Jan.	12 No.	do	Sentence deferred	do	do
do	do	J. Miller	do	do	12 "	do	do	do	do
Dec.	1 Fair	McMillan	Theft of coat and quilt	1893. Dec.	11 "	H. Gisborne	14 days' hard labour	Qu'Appelle	Dismissed.
do	1 do	Robinette	do	do	11 "	do	do	do	
do	1 Carol	McMillan	do and horse blankets.	do	11 "	do	14 days' hard labour	do	
do	7 Queen	Russell	Theft of coat	do	7 "	Green and Porter, J.P.'s	do	Moosejaw	
do	8 W. T. Crisp	C. Bowring	Dog in possession, killing sheep.	do	11 "	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	To kill dog or pay \$20 and cost of court.	Moosomin	Paid.
do	11 D. Newton	J. Fletcher	Nonpayment of wages.	do	12 "	S. Green, J.P.	Judgment for plaintiff	Moosejaw	
do	11 J. Newton	do	do	do	12 "	do	do	do	
do	11 Crickets	do	do	do	12 "	do	do	do	
do	12 J. P. Campbell	J. F. Ried	Trespassing	do	15 "	Sharp and Bolton	Fined \$50 and cost	Saltcoats	
do	do	T. Maxwell	do	do	15 "	do	do	do	
do	do	J. H. Brown	do	do	15 "	do	do	do	
do	15 J. Bradshaw	S. Farridge	Suit for wages	do	18 "	J. A. McGibbon	To pay wages and costs of court.	do	Paid.
do	22 C. S. Hiltgen	L. Ebel	Stealing cattle	do	23 "	do		Sheho Lake	Committed for trial; afterwards dismissed.
do	do	F. Ebel	do	do	23 "	do		do	do
do	22 Gordon	Robinette	Theft of wood	do	23 "	Doolittle and Broley, J.P.'s	Fined \$1 and costs	Qu'Appelle	
do	26 Queen	E. Harley	Embezzlement	do	28 "				Handed over to the Manitoba authorities.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.					
Feb. 7	Queen.	W. Daniels.	Supplying liquor to Indians.	Feb. 5	No.	J. B. Lash.	3 months' hard labour.	Reserve	
do	do	W. Tetlock.	do	do	12	J. A. McGibbon.		Yorkton.	Dismissed.
do	do	D. Neigerball.	Perjury.	Mar. 28	Yes	Judge Wetmore.		Greenfell.	Acquitted.
do	do	K. Beecher.	do	do	28	do		do	do
do	do	D. Ludwig.	do	do	28	do		do	do
do	J. S. Adams.	A. Young.	Vagrancy.	Feb. 10	No.	J. A. McGibbon.	Fined costs of court.	Saltcoats.	
do	Queen.	T. Barber.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	21	Corrigan and Hart.	Fined \$2 and costs.	Whitewood.	Dismissed.
do	J. P. Chamberlain.	Jos. Lindsay.	Suit for wages.	do	24	G. F. Dunn.		Mooseomin.	do
do	Queen.	G. Bishop.	Forgery.	do	24	Hearlip and Troyer.		Oxbow.	do
do	do	A. Young.	Illegal detention of books.	do	23	do		do	do
do	do	G. Barber.	Interfering with constable in execution of his duty.	do	23	Hart and Corrigan.		Whitewood.	do
do	J. Aldous.	F. Aldous.	Insane.	Feb. 27	No.	A. Sutherland, J. P.	Committed to Regina jail as insane.	Wolseley.	
Mar. 2	Queen.	J. O. Peever.	Unlawful connection with Alma A. Landon.	Mar. 3	"	Motherwell & Bonycastle.	Committed for trial and afterwards dismissed.	Checkney.	
do	do	S. Goldberg.	Hawking without license.	do	4	Phipps, J. P.	Ordered to pay.	Estevan.	Withdrawn.
do	Norman & Best.	O. J. Hutchison.	Suit for wages.	do	8	C. Troyer, J. P.	Case dropped, property returned.	Oxbow.	
do	H. Ritchie.	J. Booth.	Theft.	do	5	do		do	
do	Duncan.	Nelson.	Assault.	do	7	S. Green, J. P.	\$5 and costs.	Moose Jaw.	
do	Queen.	Royce.	Horse shooting.	do	9	do	Dismissed.	do	
do	do	C. H. Coles.	Vagrancy.	do	9	Fitzgerald & Hyde.	5 months' hard labour.	Greenfell.	
do	J. Wrightman.	W. A. McCorkel.	Assault.	do	16	N. G. McCullum.	Dismissed.	McCosmin.	
do	do	W. Carmichael.	do	do	16	do	\$1 and costs.	do	
do	Queen.	J. T. Bell.	do	do	13	Wilson and Phipps, J.P.s.	\$10 and costs.	Estevan.	
do	do	W. Sear, jr.	do	do	14	Insp. Wilson, J.P.	Dismissed.	do	
do	W. Morrison.	O. J. Hutchison.	Suit for wages.	do	13	C. Troyer, J.P.	Ordered to pay.	Oxbow.	
do	Queen.	A. Riddle.	Assault.	do	15	do	Fined \$5 and costs.	do	Paid.
do	O. E. Hughes.	M. J. Hughes.	Insane.	do	13	C. Constantine, J.P.	Committed to Regina jail as insane.	Mooseomin.	
do	Boyle.	W. Fox.	Theft.	do	15	Fraser & Doolittle.	Dismissed.	Qu'Appelle.	

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.					
April 26	Queen	D. J. Macdonald	Refusing to turn out to fire.	April 27	No.	Hart and Hawkes.		Whitewood	Dismissed.
do 26	Constable Bates.	J. Morden.	Setting prairie fire.	do 26	"	C. S. Willis.	\$10 and costs.	do	
do 27	Const. McCargar.	J. P. Campbell	do	do 30	"	J. Sumner	\$10 do	Sumner.	
do 27	do	G. Pringle	do	do 30	"	do	\$10 do	do	
do 28	W. H. Baker.	P. Boyrosky	Defamatory libel.	do 30	"	Phipps, J. P.	Settled out of court.	Estevan.	
do 30	Queen	Lung Chung	Stealing.	May 12	"	Judge Richardson.	3 years' Manitoba Penitentiary.	Regina.	
do 30	do	Boo Lous.	do	April 30	"	H. Lejeune, J. P.		do	do
do 30	do	Tom Lee.	do	do 30	"	do		do	do
do 30	T. Walker	D. J. O'Keefe.	Setting prairie fire.	May 1	"	T. McNutt.	\$10 and costs	Saltcoats.	
do 30	Constable Bates.	M. Hansan.	do	April 30	"	C. S. Willis, J. P.	\$10 do	Theodore.	
do 30	R. Seeman.	A. Sparrner	Theft.	do 30	"	do		do	
May 1	Const. McCargar	D. J. O'Keefe.	Setting prairie fire						Case withdrawn.
do 1	do	T. B. Willey	do						do
do 1	do	T. Walker	do	May 8	No.	J. A. McGibbon, J. P.		Saltcoats	Dismissed.
do 1	do	G. Pringle	do	May 8	No.	C. S. Willis, J. P.	\$10 and costs	Theodore.	Case withdrawn.
do 2	Corpl. Davis.	W. Walton	Pollution of stream.	do 2	"	Gilchrist.	Fined \$3 and costs	Kt. Qu'Appelle.	
do 2	Dept. Fisheries	C. K. Poulin	Theft	do 4	"	Phipps, J. P.	Committed for trial.	Estevan.	Afterward settled out of court.
do 1	Queen	A. McLachlin.	Theft	do 4	"		Committed for trial.	Estevan.	Conviction afterwards quashed.
do 5	McGillvray	W. H. Adams	Obtaining money under false pretences.	do 17	"	J. A. McGibbon and E. Bolton.	1 month.	Saltcoats	
do 6	Fleming	Armstrong	Setting fire to a waggon	do 7	"	A. Sutherland, J. P.	Dismissed	Wolseley.	
do 6	do	Hewitt	do	do 7	"	do	do	do	
do 5	Constable Bates.	J. Jusson	Setting prairie fire	do 9	"	E. Field	Fined \$10 and costs.	Fishing Lake.	
do 7	Corpl. Davis.	C. Erickson.	Theft of timber.	do 9	"	C. S. Willis.	Fined \$20 and costs.	Theodore.	
do 7	do	N. C. Erickson.	do	do 9	"	do	Fined \$5 and costs.	do	
April 13	do	R. Cullen.	Theft.	do 4	"	Judge Richardson.	Allowed to go to appear when called upon.	Regina	
do 22	Neil Gilmour.	B. Striped Back.	do	do 2	"	A. B. Perry, J. P.	Dismissed	Regina Bks.	
do 22	do	J. Cook	do	do 9	"	do	do	do	
May 11	Queen.	J. Smith.	Insane.	do 11	"	S. Green, J. P.	Committed to Regina jail.	Moosejaw.	
do 12	T. McNutt.	W. H. Adams	Permitting swine and sheep to run at large in town.	do 12	"	J. A. McGibbon.	Fined \$2 and costs	Saltcoats	

North-west Mounted Police.

do	13	John Ely	Herbert Morris.	Obtaining money by fraud.	do	13	T. McNutt and J. A. McGibbon.	1 months' hard labour.	do
do	13	J. S. Adams	A. Brown.	Stealing watch and chain.	do	28	J. Shark, McNutt & Bolton, J.P's.	Dismissed	do
do	17	J. Lowe.	Bainbridge	Suit for wages	do	17	S. Green, J.P.	do	Moosejaw
do	21	E. Catford.	A. Bull.	Assault	do	22	do	Fined costs of court.	do
do	21	A. Bull.	E. Catford.	do	do	21	W. Hodson, J.P.	Fined 25c. and costs.	do
do	21	H. Loveless.	J. K. Loveless.	Insane	do	21	do	Committed to Regina Broadview.	Broadview.
do	23	Const. Hildyard.	D. Wurtz.	Setting prairie fire.	do	24	W. H. Hopkins.	Dismissed	Yorkton
do	25	Corpl. Jones.	E. Hamilton.	do	do	26	do	Fined \$2 and costs	do
do	25	Queen.	G. Gregory	Drunk and disorderly.	do	26	S. Green, J.P.	Fined \$15 and costs.	Moosejaw
do	25	do	C. Street	do	do	28	Hawkes & Corrigan, J.P's.	Fined \$2 and costs.	Whiteewood
do	25	do	C. Peters.	do	do	28	do	Fined \$2 and costs.	do
do	26	do	A. Richardson.	Theft	do	28	Henderson, Burke & Saddler, J.P's.	Dismissed	Gainsboro'
do	26	do	do	Neglect to provide for family.	do	28	do	do	do
do	31	A. McMillan.	E. Minich.	Pointing a gun.	do	31	Hopkins and Nelson, J.P's.	Prosecutor did not appear.	Yorkton
do	31	do	M. Pahan	Theft.	do	31	do	Case dismissed.	do
do	31	D. J. O'Keefe.	Mary Tarbolton.	Making false affidavit.	June 2	2	E. Bolton, J.P.	Case withdrawn.	Saltcoats
do	31	do	H.G. Binksworth	Making an improper transfer of property.	do	2	do	Case dismissed.	do
do	31	do	M. Tarbolton	do	do	2	do	do	do
15	June 3	R. Smith.	Jacob Lindall.	Theft.	do	4	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	Comtd. for trial, gave bail and dismissed.	Churehbridge
do	4	T. Weatherald.	F. Weatherald.	Insane.	do	6	S. Page, J.P.	Comtd. to Regina jail.	Cannington
do	4	Queen	W. Gilson	Cruelty to animals	do	7	Henderson, Burke & Saddler.	Fined \$1 and costs	Gainsboro.
do	6	do	A. Northgreen.	Vagrancy	do	7	Chappell & McCallum	30 days' hard labour.	Moosomin
do	6	G. Gaddie.	W. Gaddie	Assault.	do	6	W. Hodson, J.P.	Case dismissed	Broadview.
do	6	W. Major.	do	Suit for wages.	do	6	E. Bolton.	To pay wages and costs	Saltcoats
do	8	Queen.	D. Heard.	Setting prairie fire	do	11	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	Fined \$1 and costs	Moosomin
do	11	do	E. Johnston.	do	do	15	do	To come up when called upon.	do
do	15	do	J. Hogg.	Insane.	do	16	Hart & Corrigan.	Comtd. to Regina jail.	Whiteewood.
do	14	do	T. D. Munro	Setting fire to prairie.	do	14	S. Page, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	Cannington.
do	14	do	A. Campbell.	do	do	14	do	do	do
do	14	do	J. Stephen.	do	do	14	do	do	do
do	14	do	A. Gilchrist	do	do	14	do	do	do
do	16	do	F. Davis.	Theft.	do	25	Phipps and Wilson, J.P's.	2 months' hard labour.	Estevan.
do	19	do	N. Gow	do	do	30	Major Phipps.	Case dismissed.	do
do	20	W. Taylor	H. Fans	Assault	do	21	G. F. Dunn, J.P.	Fined \$2.50 and costs.	Moosomin
do	21	J. Tarton.	F. Tennant	Injury to property	do	22	S. Page, J.P.	To pay costs of damage.	Cannington.
do	21	T. Pallister.	Mrs. T. Pallister	Insane.	do	22	G. F. Guernsey, J.P.	Comtd. to Regina jail.	Ft. Qu'Appelle.
do	22	P. Taster	D. Pahan.	Assault	do	20	C. Neilson, J.P.	Fined \$2 and costs	Yorkton.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.					
June 23	Overseer of statute labour.	J. Schottenleik.	Refusing to perform statute labour.	June 23	No.	C. Neilson, J.P.	Fined \$2 and cost.	Yorkton.	
do 25	W. Taylor.	H. Fans.	Suit for wages.	do	"	Dunn & Daniels.	Judgment for plaintiff and costs.	Moosomin.	
do 26	Queen.	A. Davis.	Theft.	do	"	Thompson and McLean, J. P's.	Committed for trial.	Indian Head.	Afterwards released.
do 26	Karkbeck.	Spreeman.	Illicit carnal knowledge with girl aged 10 yrs.	do	"	W. H. Hopkins.	Case dismissed.	Yorkton.	
do 27	J. Delaney.	J. Galbraith.	Assault.	July 3	"	Dunn & Daniels.	Fined \$2.50 and costs.	Moosomin.	
do 28	Const. Harris.	Eugene Neal.	Insanity.	June 28	"	A. B. Perry, J.P.	Comtd. to Regina jail.	Regina Barracks.	Acquitted.
do 28	Queen.	McFarlane.	do	do	"	Beauchamp, J.P.	Fined \$2 and costs.	Qu'Appelle.	
do 27	J. Delaney.	J. Galbraith.	Assault.	July 3	"	Dunn & Daniels.	Dismissed.	Moosomin.	
do 28	Queen.	A. Parricot.	Horse stealing.	do	"	Judge Wetmore.	Dismissed.	do	
do 30	A. J. Hamilton.	F. Perrin.	Disposing of glandered horses.	do	"	G. F. Dunn.	Fined \$100 and costs.	do	
July 2	Queen.	W. Poleson.	Stealing bottle whisky.	do	"	Guernsey & North.	To pay costs and price of whisky.	Ft. Qu'Appelle.	
do 2	do	J. Webber.	Aggravated assault.	do	"	A. B. Perry, J.P.	Remanded for 8 days and comtd. for trial on July 10th, 1894.	Regina.	
do 3	D. McKenzie.	D. McLean.	Unlawfully holding unpounded horses.	do	"		Settled out of court.	Whitewood.	
do 6	C. McVicker.	T. Severight.	Attempting criminal assault.	do 7	"	H. E. Jones, J.P.	2 months' hard labour.	Côte.	
do 9	A. Deans.	M. McArthur.	Unlawful possession.	do 14	"		Settled out of court.		
do 10	C. McLean.	C. Crasoner.	Injury to property.	do 16	"	Gisborne & Boyce.	Fined \$10 and costs and to repair damages.	Qu'Appelle.	
do 10	Queen.	Hirschenharn.	Theft.	do 17	"	Phipps & Wilson.	Case dismissed.	Estevan.	
do 10	do	J. Mizzle.	do	do 17	"	do	Convicted.	do	
do 10	do	L. do	do	do 17	"	do	6 months' hard labour.	do	
do 10	do	R. Shore.	House breaking.	do 17	"	do	Dismissed.	do	
do 14	Beecher.	do	Drunk and disorderly.	do 14	"	F. Proctor.	do	Ft. Qu'Appelle.	
do 14	Queen.	do	Insane.	do 14	"	Proctor & North.	Fined \$5 & \$6.10 costs.	do	
do 14	E. Galvaneau.	T. Galvaneau.	Allowing liquor to be consumed on whole-sale premises.	do 14	"	E. Field, J.P.	Comtd. to Regina jail.	Fishing Lake.	
do 4	License Inspectr.	J. Howson.	Theft.	do 4	"	H. LeJeune, J.P.	Dismissed.	Regina.	
do 16	Queen.	H. Bulmer.	Theft.	do 18	"	Dunn and Daniels.	2 months' hard labour.	Moosomin.	

North-west Mounted Police.

do	16	do	S. Goldberg	do	do	do	do	do	23	"	Phipps and Wilson, J.P.'s.	2	do	do	Estevan	Released on bail, \$1000; afterwards acquitted.
do	17	do	S. Kearns	Stealing ballot-paper	do	do	do	do	24	"	Hayward and North	Committed for trial	do	do	Ft. Qu'Appelle	
do	19	do	F. Driscoll	Theft	do	do	do	do	19	"	Dunn and Daniels	3 months' hard labour	do	do	Moosemin	
do	21	do	J. Thompson	Drunk and disorderly	do	do	do	do	21	"	R. Chapelle	Fined costs of court	do	do	do	
do	21	do	F. Shaughton	Assault	do	do	do	do	23	"	S. DeP. Green	Fined \$10 and \$6.50 costs.	do	do	Moosejaw	
do	21	do	H. Bedford	do	do	do	do	do	23	"	do	do	do	do	do	Dismissed; no evidence.
do	21	R. Heneault	T. Canty	do	do	do	do	do	21	"	W. Hodson	Fined \$2 and costs	do	do	Broadview	Committed for trial
do	24	Queen	McPhee	Forgery	do	do	do	do	31	"	Hart, Sumner and Corrigan, J.P.'s.	do	do	do	Whitewood	and released on bail.
do	25	Repton	J. M. Currie	Suit for wages	do	do	do	do	31	"	G. F. Dunn	Fined \$30 and costs	do	do	Moosemin	Paid.
do	24	J. Howden	J. H. Lee	Insane	do	do	do	do	24	"	Beauchamp & Broley	do	do	do	Qu'Appelle Str.	Committed to Regina jail.
do	27	S. H. Field	R. Ince	Cutting hay without permit	do	do	do	Aug. 11	"	"	Hodson and Powell	do	do	do	Broadview	Case dismissed.
do	27	do	W. Barratt	do	do	do	do	do	11	"	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	30	Queen	C. Lapierre	Theft	do	do	do	July 30	"	"	Proctor and North	1 month's hard labour	do	do	Ft. Qu'Appelle	
do	30	do	E. F. Tydall	Setting prairie fire	do	do	do	Aug.	"	"	North and Guernsey	Fined \$10 and costs	do	do	do	
do	30	do	Darrioch	Indecent assault	do	do	do	July 31	"	"	CConnell, Burke and Young	do	do	do	Gainsboro'	Committed for trial and afterwards dismissed.
do	30	Potter	Steenburgh	Theft of hay	do	do	do	Aug.	2	"	Dunn and Daniels	do	do	do	Moosemin	Case dismissed.
do	31	G. P. Rowland	W. H. Adams	Assault	do	do	do	do	1	"	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	do	do	do	Saltcoats	do
do	31	do	J. S. Adams	do	do	do	do	do	1	"	do	do	do	do	do	Case withdrawn.
do	31	Const. McCargar	P. Cahill	Setting prairie fire	do	do	do	do	6	"	do	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
Aug.	2	J. Thompson	J. R. Good	Assault	do	do	do	do	9	"	Gisborne, Boyce and Beauchamp	do	do	do	Qu'Appelle	do
do	2	L. Battersby	Visnan Bros.	Theft	do	do	do	do	2	"	J. Hollis, J.P.	Committed for trial to Regina jail, where one was sentenced to 2 months' hard labour	do	do	do	do
do	2	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	2	"	do	2 were sentenced to 4 months' hard labour each.	do	do	do	do
do	3	Queen	J. Little	do	do	do	do	do	4	"	Phipps & Scott, J.P.'s.	do	do	do	Estevan	Case dismissed.
do	4	D. J. O'Keefe	D. Berger	Unlawful possession of a horse	do	do	do	do	5	"	F. Bolton, J.P.	do	do	do	Saltcoats	do
do	4	do	A. O. Berger	do	do	do	do	do	5	"	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	Const. McCargar	W. H. Meadows	Insulting language	do	do	do	do	7	"	Bolton and Sharp, J.P.'s.	do	do	do	do	do
do	6	W. B. Smithett	W. Horan	do	do	do	do	do	13	"	Bolton and McGibbon, J.P.'s.	15 days' hard labour	do	do	do	do
do	6	Queen	W. J. Fisher	Obtaining by fraud	do	do	do	do	8	"	Henderson, Young and Saddler, J.P.'s.	do	do	do	Gainsboro'	Committed for trial and afterwards dismissed by judge.
do	8	Dr. Allingham	R. McKenzie	Insane	do	do	do	do	24	"	Wm. Hodson, J.P.	do	do	do	Broadview	Committed to Regina jail.

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.					
Aug. 12	Queen.	Birt Fife	Horse-stealing	Aug. 13	No.	S. DeP. Green, J.P.		Moosejaw	Committed for trial at Regina.
do	G. A. Smithett	Wm. Horan	Assault	do	11	Bolton & McGibbon, J.P's.	Fined costs of court.	Saltcoats	
do	N. Gilmore	Esau Thunder	Theft	do	"				Warrant issued but not served; accused away
do	A. G. Hamilton	C. A. Campbell.	Obstructing bailiff	Sept. 7	"	Dunn and Beaton.		Moosomin	Dismissed.
do	Queen.	P. Nevins	Drunk and disorderly.	Aug. 16	"	Insp. Wilson, J.P.		Estevan	Dismissed with a caution.
do	do	W. J. Fisher	Theft	do	17	Burke and Saddler.		Gainsboro'	Dismissed.
do	do	R. Rogers	do	do	17	do		do	do
do	do	A. LeRocque	Assault	do	16	North and Guernsey.	Fined \$1 and costs.	Ft. Qu'Appelle.	
do	Reve Page	T. Grayson	Suit for wages	do	24	G. F. Dunn	Fined \$12 and costs.	Moosomin	
do	W. Sliter	J. M. Currie	do	do	31	do		do	
do	J. Carrick	W. Hamilton	Theft	Sept. 13	"	Humphreys & Page, J.P's.	Dismissed	Cannington Manor.	Dismissed; complainant did not appear.
do	Queen.	T. Howden	Drunk and disorderly.	Aug. 29	"	Beauchamp & Broley	Fined \$1 and costs.	Qu'Appelle Stn.	Dealt with under first
do	A. L. Holmes.	W. Purvis	Resisting arrest.	do	30	Bolton & McGibbon, J.P's.	1 hour's imprisonment at Saltcoats.	Saltcoats	Offenders' Act.
do	Const. Brennan.	do	Contempt of court	do	29	McNutt & Westman.	Ordered to be arrested and taken out of court	do	
do	T. McNutt.	W. Kumpke	Selling liquor without license.	do	29	do		do	Case dismissed
do	License Inspec- tor.	S. Cook	Setting prairie fire.	do	27	J. F. Bole, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	Sterling	
do	Queen.	A. McDonald.	Drunk and disorderly.	Sept. 4	"	Taylor, J.P.	Fined \$1 and costs.	Greenell	Committed for trial
Sept.	J. Gravy	Karl Erickson	Theft of cattle	do	12	Insinger and Willis, J.P's.		Theodore	and dismissed.
do	J. Mitchell	do	Aggravated assault.	do	12	do		do	do
do	do	J. F. Reed	Misappropriating books and papers.	do	27	Bolton and Sharp		Saltcoats	Case dismissed.
do	J. C. Campbell.	T. Maxwell.	do	do	27	J. Hollis, J.P.		do	do
do	do	B. Horsefold.	Illegal detention of a horse.	do	5	do		Kutawa	Committed for trial at Regina and convicted.
do	W. Schwandt.	B. Gordon.	do	do	5	do		do	do
do	do	W. S. Asptal.	Setting prairie fire	do	5	Taylor & Fitzgerald.	Fined \$2.50 and costs.	Greenell	do
do	Sgt. Dee			do	15				

North-west Mounted Police.

do	12	A. Berger	D. J. O'Keefe	Threatening language.	do	14	E. H. Meadows	Fined \$1 and costs	Langenburg	Committed for trial.
do	19	Queen	J. Cochrane	Drunk and disorderly.	do	20	E. Phipps, J.P.		Estevan	Settled out of court.
do	19	T. G. Herrler	R. L. Brennan	Suit for wages	do	22	Hodson, J.P.	30 days' hard labour.	Broadview	Settled out of court.
do	21	A. L. Holmes	C. Bushie	Vagrancy	do	22	Beauchamp & Broley		Qu'Appelle Stn.	Settled out of court.
do	25	J. Tallfer	C. Bird	Not taking away a stallion.	do	25	Taylor, J.P.		Broadview	Dismissed.
do	27	J. Gravy	W. J. Lacelles	Refusing to turn out to prairie fire.	do	28	Henderson & Saddler	Fined \$1 and costs	Greafell	Dismissed.
do	28	Queen	J. Smith	Theft of horse under lawful seizure.	Oct.	1	Bolton & McGibbon		Gainaboro'	Dismissed.
Oct.	1	T. Carlton	G. Partridge	Drunk and disorderly.	Oct.	1	M. C. Corrigan, J.P.	Fined \$1 and costs	Saltcoats	Dismissed.
do	1	Queen	J. Bunck	Theft.	do	1	Broley and Beau-	2 months' hard labour.	Whitewood	
do	3	J. Wismer	G. Edwards	do	do	5	champ.		Qu'Appelle Stn.	
do	3	do	C. Cummings	do	do	5	Bolton and Sumner,		do	do
do	4	G. Partridge	F. F. Forbes	Profanation of sabbath.	do	4	J.P.'s		Saltcoats	
Aug.	18	Queen	H. P. Crump	Stealing	Aug.	22	Judge Richardson.	Sentence deferred.	Regina	
Sept.	3	do	A. Leach	Drunk and disorderly.	Sept.	4	R. Martin, J.P.	\$5 and costs	do	
do	27	do	M. Miskey	Attempted suicide	do	27	H. Leveune	Discharged with a caution.	do	
Oct.	4	H. D. Saxby	D. Wilkie	Assault	Oct.	5	A. Neville	Fined \$10 and costs.	Lumsden	
do	4	do	J. Bott	do	do	5	do	do	do	
do	4	do	E. Coutts	do	do	5	do	do	do	
do	4	do	G. Kinnon	do	do	5	do	do	do	
do	4	do	G. Mutch	do	do	5	do	do	do	
do	6	S. Atkinson	J. Bradley	do	do	12	S. Gagnon, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs	Regina	
do	5	Queen	— Goasely	Drunk and disorderly.	do	6	Proctor and Elking-	do 5 do	Fort Qu'Appelle.	
do	8	do	W. Long	do	do	9	Humphreys, J.P.	do 6.50 do	Cannington	Dismissed.
do	9	do	R. Shore	do	do	16	Proctor & Elking-		Fort Qu'Appelle.	
do	11	S. Reid	S. Reid	Assault	do	15	C. Constantine, J.P.	Committed for trial.	Moosomin	Released on bail.
do	13	N. W. M. P.	J. Lamont	Drunk and disorderly.	do	13	Corrigan and Mann,	Fined \$1 and costs	Whitewood	
do	13	do	D. McLean	do	do	13	J.P.'s	do	do	
do	13	do	J. McLean	do	do	13	do	do	do	
do	13	do	A. McArthur	do	do	13	do	do	do	
do	13	do	J. Read	do	do	13	do	do	do	
do	13	do	R. McGaw	do	do	13	do	do	do	
do	15	License Inspector	J. J. Hilliard	Selling liquor without a license.	do	15	J. A. McGillvray	do	Regina	Dismissed.
do	18	Queen	W. J. Richardson	Stealing	Nov.	3	Connell and Young		Carnduff	do
do	19	N. W. M. P.	H. Walker	do	Oct.	19	R. Martin, J.P.		Regina	do
do	19	do	My. Ann Gopher	do	do	19	do		do	Discharged.
do	20	A. Reil	F. Driscott	Theft.	do	20	Chappell and Hart	6 months' hard labour.	Moosomin	
do	23	N. W. M. P.	J. Downey	Drunk and incapable.	do	25	J. Humphrey, J.P.	Fined \$2.50.	Cannington	
do	23	do	W. Hamilton	do	do	25	do	do	do	
do	23	C. E. Peters	A. Butler	Theft	do	23	Mann and Corrigan		Whitewood	Dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

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1894.				1894.					
Oct. 25	J. K. McInnis	D. McDonald.	Assault	Oct. 25	No.	H. LeLene.	Fined costs.	Regina.	
do 26	N. W. M. P.	Chow Chow.	Intoxication	do 27	"	R. Martin, J.P.	1 month hard labour.	do	
do 26	do	do	Assaulting a squaw.	do 30	"	do	2	do	
do 26	H. McMichael.	J. Battell.	Suit for wages	do 27	"	S. Green, J.P.	To pay wages and costs.	Moose Jaw.	Dismissed.
do 27	W. Grandy	J. Kilpatrick	Fraud	Nov. 3	"	G. F. Dunn.	15 days' hard labour.	Moosomin	Dismissed.
do 27	N. W. M. P.	T. B. Wright	Drunk and disorderly.	Oct. 27	"	R. Martin, J.P.	\$10 and costs.	Regina.	Paid.
do 28	Queen	— Laing	Peddling without a license.	do 29	"	C. Froyer, J.P.	3 months' hard labour.	Oxow	
do 29	N. W. M. P.	S. Parisien	Giving liquor to Indians.	Nov. 5	"	Hayward and North, J.P.'s.	2	Fort Qu'Appelle.	
do 29	do	J. Baptiste.	Having liquor in possession.	do 5	"	do	do	do	Dismissed.
do 29	do	B. Okyma	Drunk and disorderly.	do 5	"	do	do	do	do
do 29	do	F. Webber	Drunk and disorderly.	Oct. 29	"	E. Bolton, J.P.	\$5 and costs.	Saltcoats.	Turned over to Manitoba police.
do 30	do	W. Horan	do	do 29	"	do	do	do	
do 31	Queen	F. Slater	Theft.	do 29	"	do	do	do	
Nov. 2	W. Bailey	J. Day	Suit for wages	Nov. 7	"	R. Chappell.	To pay 3 months' wages and costs.	Moosomin	Dismissed.
do 3	T. S. Cornell	J. Dale	Theft.	do 3	"	Sutherland and Bray, J.P.'s.	do	Wolseley.	
do 3	F. Kirkham	J. Nixon	Assault	do 7	"	J. A. McGibbon.	do	Saltcoats.	do
do 5	A. G. Hamilton.	C. Baldwin	Theft.	do 22	"	M. C. Corrigan.	do	Whitewood.	do
do 6	N. W. M. P.	J. Lemay	Setting prairie fire.	Nov. 6	"	A. Sutherland.	\$10 and costs.	Wolseley.	Dismissed.
do 6	License Inspector.	J. Wilson	Selling liquor without license.	do 6	"	R. Martin.	do	Regina	
do 7	N. W. M. P.	A. Taylor	Supplying intoxicants to Indians.	do 20	"	J. A. McGibbon and E. Bolton, J.P.'s.	Fined \$50 and costs.	Yorkton	
do 8	do	J. Fraser	Discharging firearms in town limits.	do 8	"	A. Sutherland	do	Wolseley	Dismissed.
do 8	A. Bailey.	E. Gibson	Theft of hay	do 16	"	— Corrigan, J.P.	do	Whitewood.	do
do 12	O. Curt.	A. Maletot	do	do 12	"	A. Sutherland.	do	Wolseley	do
do 12	N. W. M. P.	S. Oakshea.	Assault	do 17	"	J. Humphrey	Fined costs \$2.50	Cannington.	do
do 19	Queen.	W. Carley	Theft.	do 19	"	— Phipps, J.P.	Fined \$1 and costs.	Estevan	do
do 20	do	J. Gusserson	Drunk and disorderly.	do 20	"	do	Censured.	do	
do 20	A. E. Iredale.	J. Gingras	Theft.	do 20	"	North and Elkington.	do	Fort Qu'Appelle	

North-west Mounted Police.

do	23	Queen	W. Weldon	Selling meat unfit for food.	do	28	"	C. Troyer, J.P.	Committed	Oxbow	Not yet tried.
do	23	N. W. M.P.	J. Lamont	Insulting language	do	23	"	M. C. Corrigan	\$5 and costs	Whitehead	
do	26	Queen	W. Rutherford	Horse shooting	do	30	"	S. Green, J.P.	Committed for trial	Moosejaw	Released on bail.
do	26	N. W. M.P.	W. Chambers	Profanation of the Sabbath.	do	26	"	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	\$2 and costs.	Saltcoats	
do	27	do	W. J. French	Stealing	do	27	"	R. Martin, J.P.	Committed for trial	Regina	Sentenced to 3 years penitentiary, Dec. 21st, 1894.
do	28	E. Cahill	W. C. Middleton	Endangering life	do	29	"	J. A. McGibbon, J.P.	Prosecution withdrawn with hard labour.	Saltcoats	Paid.
do	29	Town of Moosemin.	J. Armstrong	Drunk and disorderly	do	30	"	Constantine & Hart, J.P's.	Fined \$5 and costs.	Moosomin	
		Regina.	John Martin	Theft.	Aug. 20	"	"	Judge Richardson	4 months imprisonment with hard labour.	Regina.	Half fine paid to informant.
		C. A. Cornhill	Love lace R. Johnson	Allowing fire to run at large on prairie.	Sept. 21	"	"	S. Gagnon, J.P.	\$15 or 15 days imprisonment with hard labour.	do	
		Regina.	Alex. Bone	Theft.	Oct. 13	"	"	Judge Richardson.	Sentence deferred.	do	
		do	Julia Coté	do	do	19	"	do	Discharged at request of Indian commissioner.	do	
		1893.									
		Nov. 30	Queen	John Shea	Drunk and disorderly.	Dec. 1	"	Supt. Deane and Insp. Macdonell.	\$2 and costs.	Lethbridge.	Fine paid.
		do	do	Win. Lockwood	do	do	1	do	\$2 do	do	do
		do	do	A. C. Burns	Indecent assault.	Jan. 18	"	Judge Macleod.	3 mos. with hard labour	do	do
		Dec. 3	do	Thomas Clancy	Highway robbery.	do	17	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
		do	do	Chas. Johnson	Mischief	Dec. 4	"	Supt. Deane.	\$2 and costs	do	Fine paid.
		do	do	John Kelly	Drunk and disorderly.	do	4	Supt. Deane and Insp. Macdonell.	\$2 do	do	do
		do	do	J. Belog	Unlawful wounding	Jan. 17	"	Judge Macleod	3 mos. with hard labour	do	
		do	do	Lee Purcell	Manlaughter	Feb. 19	Yes	do	3 yrs. with hard labour	do	
		do	do	Baptiste Adams	Drunk and disorderly.	Dec. 12	No.	Supt. Deane and Insp. Macdonell.	\$1 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
		do	do	E. Eckerd	Vagrancy	do	15	Supt. Deane	do	do	Case dismissed.
		do	do	John Soder	Drunk and disorderly.	do	18	Supt. Deane and H. Martin, J.P.	\$2 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
		do	do	Steve Turhan	do	do	18	do	\$2 do	do	do
		do	do	John Smith	do	do	19	do	\$2 do	do	do
		do	do	Jons. Davenport	do	do	19	do	\$4 do	do	do
		do	do	Mike Moric	Assault	do	19	Supt. Deane.	\$5 do	do	do
		do	do	W. Soper	Larceny	do	19	Supt. Deane and H. Martin, J.P.	1 day and costs	do	Costs paid.
		do	do	Chas. Gardner	Drunk and disorderly.	do	20	do	\$2 and costs.	do	Fine paid.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	It tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1893.									
Dec. 19	Queen	Jas. Donaldson.	Theft.	1894.	No. 17	Judge Macleod.		Lethbridge.	Case dismissed.
do 19	do	Max Donaldson.	Theft.	1893.	"	Supt. Deane.		do	do
do 21	do	Peter Splatt.	Drunk and disorderly.	Dec. 19	"	Supt. Deane and H. Chaminess.	\$2 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
do 21	John Lamont.	Mal. McKenzie.	Non-payment of wages	do 22	"	Supt. Deane and Insp. Macdonell.	\$2 and costs.	do	Case dismissed.
do 25	Queen	Dan Tobish.	Drunk and disorderly.	do 26	"	Supt. Deane and Insp. Macdonell.	\$2 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
do 25	do	John Vaun.	do	do 26	"	do	\$2 do	do	do
do 25	do	D. Olsen.	do	do 26	"	do	\$2 do	do	do
do 25	do	John Burns.	do	do 26	"	do	\$2 do	do	do
do 25	do	John Dolan.	Assault.	do 26	"	Supt. Deane.	\$3 do	do	do
do 25	do	Wm. Skilly.	Indecent exposure.	do 26	"	Supt. Deane and Insp. Macdonell.	\$2 do	do	do
do 26	do	James Carr.	Assault.	do 27	"	Supt. Deane		do	Case dismissed.
do 26	do	Henry Carter.	do	do 27	"	do		do	do
				1894.					
do 26	do	A. J. Whitney.	Illegally driving cattle.	Jan. 31	"	do	\$25 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
do 26	J. Williams.	Jas. Pearce.	Non-payment of wages	do 31	"	do	Judgment for plaintiff.	do	
do 26	M. Swain	A. Ross.	do	do 31	"	do	do	do	
do 28	Queen	A. McNulty.	Assault.	do 2	"	do	\$5 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
do 29	do	James Bullock.	Theft.	do 18	"	Judge Macleod.	3 yrs. with hard labour	do	
1894.									
Jan. 3	do	John Rubi.	Drunk and disorderly.	do 4	"	Supt. Deane and F. Chaminess, J.P.	\$2 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do 11	do	Peter Johnson.	do	do 11	"	do	5 days with hard labour	do	
do 11	do	Ed. Anderson.	do	do 11	"	do	\$2 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
do 14	do	George Mitchell.	do	do 15	"	do	\$2 do	do	do
do 14	do	Louis Gure.	do	do 15	"	do	\$2 do	do	do

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1893.	Dec. 15	do	Dan McIntosh.	Theft.	do	20	"	Judge Macleod.	6 mos. with hard labour	do	
	1894.	do	Joe Rogers	Drunk and disorderly.	do	22	"	Supt. Deane and Insp. Macdonell.	\$2 and costs	do	Fine paid.
	Jan. 21	do	Peter Milne.	do	do	22	"	do	do	do	do
	do	21	Adam Morris.	do	do	22	"	do	do	do	do
	do	21	Mike Brutski.	do	do	22	"	do	do	do	do
	do	21	Steve Fegetty.	do	do	22	"	do	do	do	do
	do	21	N. Wallwork.	do	do	25	"	do	do	do	do
	do	24	Ed Holmes.	Crulry to animals	do	1	Feb	Supt. Deane & Insp. McDonell.	\$10 and costs	do	wine paid.
	do	26	John Potter	Arson	do	26	June	Judge Macleod	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do	
	do	28	John Fisher	Drunk and disorderly.	do	29	Jan.	Supt. Deane & Insp. McDonell.	\$2 and costs	do	do
	do	30	John Curmick	do	do	29	do	do	do	do	do
	do	30	John Vojtila.	Aggravated assault.	do	31	Jan.	do	\$25 do	do	do
	do	31	Mike Brutski	Rescuing a prisoner from custody.	do	13	Feb.	Judge Macleod	4 months imprisonment at hard labour.	do	do
	do	30	Mike Mori	do	do	13	do	do	do	do	do
	Feb. 6	do	J. Schoonore alias Hill.	Theft.	do	6	do	Supt. Deane & Insp. McDonell.	do	do	do
	do	18	James Preimo.	Drunk and disorderly.	do	27	do	do	\$2 and costs	do	Fine paid.
	do	18	George Gasey	do	do	27	do	do	do	do	do
	do	18	Mike Book	do	do	27	do	do	do	do	do
	do	18	Mike Moetto	do	do	27	do	do	do	do	do
	do	27	Steve Salatch	Mischief	do	28	do	Supt. Deane.	To pay damages and costs.	do	do
	do	27	"Sugar"	Intoxicated.	do	28	do	do	\$5 and costs	do	do
	do	28	Win. Paterson.	Assault	do	1	Mar.	do	\$2.50 and costs	do	do
	do	28	Thos. Elliott.	Theft	do	6	do	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P.	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do	do
	Mar. 5	do	George Blackledge.	Threatening language.	do	6	do	Supt. Deane	Bound over to keep the peace.	do	do
	do	6	James Mulvaney	Drunk and disorderly	do	7	do	Supt. Deane & Insp. McDonell.	\$1 and costs	do	Fine paid.
	do	11	John Rosaine,	do	do	12	do	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P.	do	do	do
	do	11	A. Lindquest.	do	do	12	do	do	do	do	do
	do	11	T. C. West.	Obtaining money under false pretenses.	do	12	do	Supt. Deane	do	do	Case dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.					
Mar. 20	do	James Pearce...	Indecent exposure...	Mar. 21	No.	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P.	\$1 and costs	Lethbridge	Fine paid.
do 26	do	James Harvott.	Drunk and disorderly	do 27	"	do	do	do	do
do 26	do	Joseph Marlow	do	do 27	"	do	do	do	do
do 26	do	Alex Gad	Assault	do 27	"	Supt. Deane	6 months'imprisonment	do	Case dismissed.
do 26	do	Frank David	Unlawful wounding...	do 27	"	Supt. Deane and F. Champness, J.P.	at hard labour.	do	
do 26	do	John Harvott	Obstructing the police.	do 27	"	do	do	do	
do 26	do	Mike Spar.	Drunk and disorderly..	do 28	"	do	\$1 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do 27	do	Mike Ribor.	Assault	do 28	"	do	50c. and costs.	do	do
do 27	do	Peter Spear	Obstructing the police.	do 28	"	do	\$6 and costs.	do	do
do 27	do	George Gaidos.	do	do 28	"	do	do	do	do
April 16	do	J. H. Vencer.	Theft	April 19	"	Supt. Deane	do	do	Case dismissed.
do 23	do	James Van..	Assault	do 24	"	do	50c. and costs.	do	Fine paid.
do 23	do	do	Abuse his wife	do 24	"	do	do	do	do
do 21	do	Joseph Delorme.	Killing cattle..	June 26	"	Judge Macleod	\$3 and costs.	do	do
do 21	do	Wm. Belcourt	do	do 26	"	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
do 21	do	John Sayers	do	do 26	"	do	do	do	do
May 4	do	Alfred Johnson	Causing grievous bodily harm.	May 12	"	do	1 month'imprisonment at hard labour.	do	do
do 24	do	George Masmer.	Assault.	do 25	"	Supt. Deane	\$1 and costs	do	Fine paid.
do 30	do	Steve, C. Cleve-land.	Selling liquor without a license.	June 2	"	do	\$50 and costs	do	do
do 9	do	W. Colquhoun.	Assault	do 20	"	do	\$2 and costs	do	do
June 20	do	Chas. G. Hardy, alias Green.	Obtaining board and lodging under false pre ensus.	do 21	"	Supt. Deane & Insp. McDonell.	4 months'imprisonment at hard labour.	do	do
do 21	do	M. Deymut	Theft.	do 26	"	Judge Macleod	1 do	do	do
July 11	do	James Perry	do	Aug. 10	"	do	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do	do

North-west Mounted Police.

do	21	do	James Pearce	Perjury	do	10	do	Insp. McDonell	\$10 and costs	do	do	Case dismissed.
Aug.	16	do	John Turner	Assault	do	16	do	Supt. Deane	\$5 and costs	do	do	Fine paid.
do	27	do	Jos. Elliott	do	do	27	do	F. Chamness, J.P.	1 month imprisonment at hard labour.	do	do	do
Sept.	12	do	Clarence France	Theft	Sept.	13	do	Supt. Deane	\$10 and costs	do	do	do
Oct.	3	A. R. & C. Co.	David Wood	Leaving employment without leave.	Oct.	3	do	Supt. Deane	\$1 and costs	do	do	do
do	6	do	Ronald McKay	do	do	6	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	18	Queen	James Macpherson	Assault	do	18	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	17	do	D. J. Whitney	Theft	do	19	do	do	\$5 and costs	do	do	Committed for trial.
do	27	do	John Potter	Assault	do	29	do	do	do	do	do	Fine paid.
do	27	do	do	do	do	29	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	29	H. Bentley	John Evander	Absent himself from his proper employment without leave.	do	30	do	do	\$2 and costs	do	do	do
do	29	do	Martin Peterson	do	do	30	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	18	Queen	Jas. McPherson	Assault	do	18	do	do	\$1 and costs	do	do	do
Nov.	5	do	Wm. Arnold, sr. and Wm. Arnold, jr.	Theft	Nov.	5	do	do	do	do	do	Committed for trial.
do	4	do	Thos. Elliott	Unlawful wounding	do	6	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	7	do	"Chalk"	Intoxicated	do	10	do	do	3 weeks' imprisonment at hard labour.	do	do	do
do	8	do	M. E. Roy	Selling liquor to a person under 18 years of age.	do	8	do	do	\$25 and costs	do	do	Fine paid.
do	15	do	Wm. Wood	Exhibiting beef for sale without showing the hide.	do	15	do	do	To come up for judgment when called upon.	do	do	do
1893.					1893.							
Dec.	11	N. W. M. P.	C. S. Wood	Drunk and incapable	Dec.	12	No.	Finlay and Reynolds, J. P.'s.	Fined \$2 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	Medicine Hat	do	Fine and costs paid.
do	15	do	Mrs. Smith	Selling intoxicating liquor to Indians.	do	16	do	do	Fined \$100 and costs or 3 months' hard labour.	do	do	Went to prison.
do	15	do	R. Kelly	Giving intoxicating liquor to Indians.	do	16	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	do	do
do	22	And'w Patterson	Wm. Sanders	Assault	do	22	do	W. G. Knight, J.P.	Fined \$15 and costs.	Swift Current	do	Fine and costs paid.
1894.					1894.							
Jan.	3	John Stewart	Percy Johnston (agent for Jas. Fleming)	Did allow liquor to be drunk in Commercial Hotel in prohibited hours.	Jan.	6	do	Supt. Moffatt and Insp. Wood, J.P.'s.	do	Maple Creek	do	Case dismissed.
1893.					1893.							
Dec.	30	Mary Fisher	Celestine St. Denis	Assault	do	9	do	Supt. Moffatt, J.P.'s.	Fined \$2 and costs or 30 days' hard labour.	do	do	Fine and costs paid.
do	30	N. W. M. P.	Sidney Harrison	Theft	do	1	do	Finlay and Reynolds, J. P.'s.	1 month hard labour.	Medicine Hat	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.					
Feb. 1	N. W. M. P.	R. Wisted.	Supplying intoxicating liquor to Indians.	Feb. 5	No	Finlay and Reynolds, J.P.'s.		Medicine Hat.	Case dismissed.
do 13	do	C. G. Hardy	Obtaining goods under false pretences.	do 14	"	W. T. Finlay, J. P.	Committed for trial.	do	Tried by Judge Macleod on Feb. 20, 1894, and sentenced to 3 months' hard labour in Regina jail.
Mar. 7	Leonard Rankin	Wm. Sinclair.	Theft	Mar. 8	"	Supt. Moffatt, J. P.	30 days' hard labour.	Maple Creek.	Settled out of court, defendant paying full claim.
do 10	R. Strong	Edgerton Watson	Non-payment of wages.	do 10	"	Finlay and Reynolds, J. P.'s.		Medicine Hat.	Case dismissed.
do 10	S. Earle	B. Guarduicy	Setting out poison contrary to law.	do 10	"	do		do	Case dismissed.
April 10	N. W. M. Police	W. Dixon, John Dixon, M. Elliott and J. Harvey.	Allowing prairie fire under their charge to run at large.	April 11	No.	Insp. Wood, J. P.	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month each.	Maple Creek.	Fines and costs paid.
do 11	do	David Kearns.	Allowing prairie fire under his charge to run at large.	do 12	"	do	Adjourned until 20th April.	do	Case dismissed.
do 20	do	John Condon.	Did kindle a fire and allow it to run at large.	do 21	"	do	Adjourned until 23rd April.	do	do
do 20	do	Joseph Light.	do			do	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month's hard labour.	do	do
do 20	do	James Morris.	do			do	Fined \$15 and costs or 1 month's hard labour.	do	Went to prison.
Mar. 31	do	Joseph Keid	Drunk and disorderly.	Mar. 31	No.	Finlay and Reynolds, J.P.'s		Medicine Hat.	Fine and costs paid.
April 17	do	Donald Pruden.	Allowing a fire under his control to run at large.	April 18	"	do		do	do
do 4	Peterson	Geo. Keefe.	Injury to property.	do 4	"	W. G. Knight, J. P.	Costs of Court.	Swift Current.	Costs paid.
do 30	N. W. M. Police	J. Adams.	Vagrancy.	May 1	"	Finlay and Reynolds, J.P.'s.	Ordered to leave town in 24 hours.	Medicine Hat.	
May 9	do	J. F. Smith.	Insanity.	do 10	"	W. T. Finlay, J. P.		do	Dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom tried.	Penalty.	Where tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.					
July 30	N. W. M. P.	John McGregor.	Drunk and disorderly.	July 30	No.	Finlay and Middleton, J.P's.	Fined \$2 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	Medicine Hat.	Fine and costs paid.
Aug. 4	do	Wesley Kells.	Allowing a prairie fire to run at large.	Aug. 6	"	Insp. White-Fraser, J.P.	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 m.mth.	Maple Creek.	do
do 9	do	Pete O'Hare	Kindling a fire and allowing it to run at large.	do 9	"	do	do	do	do
do 15	do	J. O. Beasley.	Not turning out to prairie fire when warned.	do 16	"	do	Fined \$5 and costs.	do	do
do 15	do	J. H. Martin.	do	do 16	"	do	do	do	do
do 22	do	Charles Shaw.	Setting out a prairie fire and allowing same to run at large.	do 22	"	F. J. Reynolds, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	Medicine Hat.	do
do 21	Mary Clark.	Louis Clark.	Common assault.	do 23	"	Finlay and Reynolds, J.P's.	Costs of court.	do	Costs paid.
do 26	N. W. M. P.	P. Whiffen.	Drunk and disorderly.	do 27	"	do	Fined \$3 and costs or 1 month.	do	Fine and costs paid.
do 27	do	R. O'Brien.	Wilful damage to property.	Nov. 12	"	Judge Rouleau.	Sentenced to 6 months at hard labour.	do	Prisoner committed for trial by W. T. Finlay, J.P., 28th Nov., '94.
do 27	do	Oscar Stearns.	Setting out a prairie fire and allowing it to run at large.	Sept. 3	"	A. Middleton, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	do	Fine and costs paid.
do 27	do	Wm. Bruce.	Wilful damage to property.	Nov. 12	"	Judge Rouleau.	Charge withdrawn by Crown Prosecutor.	do	Prisoner committed for trial by W. T. Finlay, J.P., 28th Nov., '94.
Sept. 3	do	Louis Clark.	Assault and battery.	Sept. 3	"	Finlay and Reynolds, J.P's.	Fined \$5 and costs.	do	Fine and costs paid.
do 3	do	Tinney.	Setting out a fire on the prairie not inside a legal fire guard.	do 5	"	A. Middleton, J.P.	Fined \$1 and costs.	do	do
do 3	Oscar Stearns.	Aloris Good.	Non-payment of wages.	do 5	"	do	Ordered to pay amount of wages claimed (\$40) and costs (\$11.75).	do	Wages and costs paid.

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do	3	N. W. M. P.	Wyman	Setting out a fire on the prairie not inside a legal fire guard.	do	10	"	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs	do	Fine and costs paid.
do	7	do	Indian (Thunder Bear.)	Drunk and disorderly.	do	10	"	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month's hard labour.	do	Went to prison.
Sept.	7	N. W. M. P.	Boniface Rochblave	Furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians.	Sept.	10	No.	Finlay and Reynolds, J. P's.	do	Fined \$60 and costs or 3 months' hard labour.	Medicine Hat	Went to prison.
do	9	Jean Clanstre	Christopher Wren.	Theft.	do	10	"	A. O. Kell, J. P.	do	do	Maple Creek	Case dismissed, not sufficient evidence.
do	15	Joe La Plante	do	Furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians.	do	16	"	Insp. White Fraser, J. P.	do	do	do	Case dismissed, prosecutor failed to appear.
do	17	N. W. M. P.	D. Calder	Selling intoxicating liquor contrary to law.	do	17	"	Finlay and Reynolds, J. P's.	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	Medicine Hat	Fine and costs paid.
do	17	do	A. Hughes	do	do	17	"	do	do	do	do	do
do	17	do	James Ferguson	Selling intoxicating liquor without a license.	do	17	"	do	do	Fined \$75 and costs or 3 months' hard labour.	do	do
do	17	do	James Carver	Theft of horse, saddle and bridle.	do	19	"	do	do	do	do	Dismissed with a caution, father of boy being held responsible for future conduct.
Oct.	6	do	S. Decker	Furnishing intoxicating liquor to Indians.	Oct.	6	"	do	do	Fined \$100 and costs or 3 months' hard labour.	do	Went to prison.
do	6	do	Cree Squaw	Drunk	do	6	"	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	do
do	20	do	Thomas Graham	Drunk and disorderly.	do	22	"	do	do	Fined \$2 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	Fine and costs paid.
do	23	do	"Sugar" (a Cree Indian).	Drunk and fighting	do	24	"	do	do	do	do	Case dismissed.
do	23	do	Joseph Lamie	do	do	24	"	do	do	Fined \$2 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	Fine and costs paid.
do	23	do	Philip Whitford	Drunk and disorderly.	do	24	"	do	do	do	do	do
do	23	do	do	Supplying intoxicating liquor to Indians.	do	24	"	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	do
Nov.	1	do	Eli Adams	Drunk and disorderly.	Nov.	2	"	F. J. Reynolds, J. P.	do	Released on suspended sentence to appear when called for.	do	do
do	8	William Simms	Aloris Good and one Wyman.	Injury to land claimed to be homestead of prosecutor.	do	8	"	A. Middleton, J. P.	do	do	do	Dismissed, each paying their own costs.
do	14	N. W. M. P.	Charlie Tanner an Indian and Wa-pa-soose a halfbreed.	Theft.	do	17	"	Supt. Moffatt and Insp. White Fraser, J. P's.	do	do	Maple Creek	Property being returned, case dismissed.
do	14	do	Charlie Tanner (Indian).	Drunk	do	24	"	do	do	Sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom tried.	Penalty.	Where tried.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.					
Nov. 19	John Stewart, License Inspector	Joe Reno	Selling intoxicating liquor in prohibited hours.	Nov. 20	No.	Supt. Moffatt and Insp. White-Fraser J.P.	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months' imprisonment.	Maple Creek.	Fine and costs paid.
do 19	do	James Fleming, Isaac Fleming, Myles Fleming, R. McIntyre, Dave Burgess and "Charlie" Sheldon.	Gambling in bar-room of Commercial Hotel by playing at dice contrary to Liquor License Ordinance.	do 21	"	do	James Fleming, Myles Fleming, R. McIntyre and Dave Burgess each fined \$20 and costs or 1 month's imprisonment.	do	Fine and costs paid. Case against Isaac Fleming and Charlie Sheldon dismissed.
do 19	do	James Fleming.	As keeper of bar-room of Commercial Hotel allowing gambling in said bar-room contrary to Liquor License Ordinance.	do 21	"	do	Fined \$20 and costs or one month's imprisonment.	do	Fine and costs paid.

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RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offences.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
Regina.....	G. Mesmer.....	Creating a disturbance by being drunk.	1893. Dec.	4 S. B. Steele and G. E. Sanders.	Fined \$5 and costs.....	Macleod.....	Fine paid.
do	J. Weir	Shouting and swearing on the streets.	do 6	do	\$1 and costs or 5 days' imprisonment with hard labour.	do	do
do	J. B. Lane.....	Creating a disturbance by being drunk.	do 6	do	\$5 and costs or 10 days' imprisonment.	do	do
do	Bob Tail Woman..	Drunk.....	do 8	S. B. Steele	\$20 and costs and 30 days, or in default 30 days more.	do	
do	McGee.....	Vagrancy.....	do 11	S. B. Steele and G. E. Sanders.	Released on suspended sentence for 3 days.	do	
do	J. B. Smith.....	Selling liquor to Indians.....	do 14	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	\$50 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	Fine paid to Insp. Sanders; half paid to informer.
do	A. Smith (Piegan).	Drunk.....	do 16	S. B. Steele.....	Fined \$30 and costs and 1 month hard labour, in default 30 days' imprisonment.	do	
do	Jane Quinn.....	Giving liquor to Indians.....	do 19	S. B. Steele and H. S. Casey.	Dismissed.....	do	
do	Red Wings (Piegan).	Drunk.....	do 23	S. B. Steele.....	\$30 and costs.....	do	Fine paid.
do	Iron Shield (Blood)	do	do 29	do	\$50 and costs and 1 month imprisonment, or in default 30 days' imprisonment.	do	
do	do	Liquor in his possession.....	do 29	S. B. Steele and G. E. Sanders.	3 months' hard labour to run concurrently.	do	
do	Sam. Flavell.....	Causing disturbance by being drunk.	1894. Jan.	3 S. B. Steele and H. J. Davidson.	\$5 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do	
do	Geo. E. Watson.....	Larceny, neck-yoke.....	do 3	S. B. Steele.....	Dismissed; neck-yoke returned to government.	do	
do	C. E. Denny.....	Selling liquor to Indians.....	do 10	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed.....	do	

RETURN of Criminal and other cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
Regina..	Arthur Brooks	Vagrancy.	1894. Jan. 10	S. B. Steele and A. M. Jarvis.	3 months' hard labour.	Macleod	
do	Thomas Myles	do	do 10	do	1 do	do	
do	Jas. Carruthers	Larceny	do 10	do	do	do	
do	Arthur Jackson	Vagrancy	do 10	do	Dismissed	do	
do	Charles Thomson	do	do 11	do	do	do	
do	Weazel White Buffalo (Blood).	Giving liquor to Indians.	do 13	do	6 months' hard labour and \$100, in default 3 mos. additional hard labour.	do	
do	E. Peters	Selling	do 16	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed	do	
do	T. E. Jay-Cox and F. M. Osbourne.	On suspicion of holding up Northern Pacific Ry., September, 1893.	do 17	H. J. Davidson	Discharged on authority of telegram from Samuel Jackson, sheriff, Fergus Co., Montana.	do	
do	J. A. Burke	Vagrancy	do 25	F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed	do	
do	L. Espinosa	do	do 25	do	do	do	
do	Jeff. Burgess	Causing disturbance by being drunk	do 26	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	\$1 and costs or 3 days' hard labour.	do	
do	do	do	do 29	F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	\$5 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do	
do	C. O. Card	Unprotected well.	do 29	E. G. O. Hopkins and Davidon.	\$5 and costs.	do	
do	Richard Pillings	Throwing offal in river.	do 29	— Ashe.	\$10 do	do	By Judge Macleod,
do	Different persons (Blood).	Horse stealing	Feb. 5	A. M. Jarvis	Dismissed	do	23rd Feb., 1894.
do	M. Maloney	Driving off horses (N. W. Ordinances).	do 2	S. B. Steele	do	do	
do	Thomas Hanley	Not keeping hides for inspection	do 2	H. J. Davidson	do	do	
do	Calf Tail, (Black-foot).	Assaulting police in execution of duty.	do 6	S. B. Steele and G. E. Sanders.	6 months' hard labour at Calgary.	do	
do	Black Deer, (Cree)	Drunk	do 7	H. J. Davidson	14 days' imprisonment and 7 days' for not telling where he got the liquor.	do	

North-west Mounted Police.

do	Iron Shirt (Blood).	Cattle killing	do	8 A. R. Macdonell	Committed for trial before Supreme court, Released by Judge Macleod, March 3, 1894.	do
do	N. Macdougall.	Having Government property in possession.	do	8 F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed. Surrenders snider rifle.	do
do	Lone Man (Cree halfbreed).	Selling liquor to Indians.	do	8 S. B. Steele and A. M. Jarvis.	6 mos. hard labour and \$300 or in default 3 mos. hard labour.	do
do	Mike (Blood).	Intoxicants to Indians.	do	8 S. B. Steele and H. S. Casey.	3 months hard labour	do
do	Magnus Whitford.	Selling liquor to Indians.	do	8 do	6 mos. hard labour and \$300 or in default 3 mos. hard labour.	do
do	A. F. Willis.	Smuggling horse in Canada	do	16 Ashe and Harper	\$50 or 1 month hard labour	do
do	J. A. Burke.	Larceny	do	16 H. J. Davidson	Committed for trial. Dismissed by Judge Macleod, Feb. 23, 1894.	do
do	N. Macdougall.	Horse stealing	do	20 do	Dismissed	do
do	Wolf sitting on Hill (Blood).	Larceny	do	20 A. M. Jarvis	do	do
do	Night Old Woman (Blood).	do	do	20 do	do	do
do	Nice Woman (Blood).	do	do	20 do	do	do
do	John Pecha.	Setting out poison. (N. W. Ord inances).	do	26 H. J. Davidson	do	do
do	Jumping towards the Door (Blood)	Cattle killing	do	26 A. M. Jarvis	Committed for trial. 6 mos. in Regina and 4 years in the Industrial school at Elk Horn.	do
do	Looking very Dark (Blood).	do	do	26 do	do	do
do	Robert Macdonald	Assaulting Sarah J. Lake	do	28 H. S. Casey	Dismissed	do
do	Turkey Legs (Blood).	Prostitution	Mar.	6 F. Norman	Ordered to leave town at once.	do
do	W. Bishop.	Creating disturbance by being drunk.	do	7 H. J. Davidson	\$5 or 7 days' hard labour	do
do	W. Mc'gee.	Assault on Mary Henderson	do	9 P. R. Neale	1 month hard labour	do
do	John Wagner.	Liquor in possession on Blood Reserve.	do	14 S. B. Steele and J. Wilson.	Dismissed	do
do	W. Bishop.	Vagrancy	do	16 H. J. Davidson and A. M. Jarvis.	1 month hard labour.	do
do	H. Glass.	Breaking into a stable.	do	19 G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed with a caution	do
do	A. Shear.	do	do	19 do	do	do
do	A. F. Willis.	Attempting to obtain money under false pretences.	do	20 H. J. Davidson	Dismissed	do
do	A. F. Willis	Attempting to obtain goods under false pretences.	do	24 do	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom tried.	Penalty.	Where tried.	Remarks.
Regina.....	R. Macdonald.....	Assault on S. K. Wells.....	1894. Mar. 30	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed.....	Macleod.....	
do.....	Ghost Breast (Blood), Scrubby Nose.....	Skimming dead cattle.....	April 2	A. M. Jarvis.....	1 month imprisonment.....	do.....	
do.....	do.....	do.....	do 2	do.....	do.....	do.....	
Municipality of Macleod	Archie Rouleau.....	Drunk and disorderly (under town by-laws).	do	F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	\$10 and costs or 21 days' imprisonment.	do.....	Fine paid.
Regina.....	Namette (Half-breed woman).	Skimming dead cattle.....	do	F. Norman.....	Dismissed.....	do.....	
do.....	John Lane.....	Possession of stolen property.....	do	H. J. Davidson.....	do.....	do.....	
do.....	Napoleon Carrier.....	Swearing on the streets.....	do	F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed with a caution.....	do.....	
do.....	John Bruneau.....	Drunk and swearing.....	do 16	do.....	\$10 or 1 month hard labour.	do.....	
do.....	Little Man (Cree Indian).	Drunk.....	do 16	do.....	1 month hard labour.....	do.....	
do.....	Arthur Shedd.....	Setting out fire. (N.-W. Ordinances).	do 16	G. E. Sanders.....	Dismissed with a caution.....	do.....	
do.....	Sam Lassifer.....	Creating a disturbance by being drunk.	do 16	F. Norman and G. E. Sanders.	\$5 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do.....	Fine paid.
do.....	Arthur Shear.....	Carrying firearms.....	do 23	F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	\$5 and costs or 10 days' imprisonment.	do.....	Fine paid.
do.....	Percy Thom.....	do.....	do 23	do.....	Dismissed with a caution.....	do.....	
do.....	Eagle Tail Collar (Blackfoot).	Horse stealing.....	do	A. M. Jarvis.....	Committed for trial. Released by Judge Macleod May 12, 1894.	do.....	
do.....	Sandy Henderson.....	Creating a disturbance by being drunk.	May	F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	\$5 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do.....	
do.....	Thomas Mills.....	Assault on Anthony Miles.....	do	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson.	2 months hard labour.....	do.....	
do.....	Bear's Ghost (Blood).	Skimming dead cattle.....	do 10	A. M. Jarvis.....	1 month hard labour.....	do.....	
do.....	Sings in the Night (Blood).	do.....	do 10	do.....	do.....	do.....	

North-west Mounted Police.

do	W. Brady	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	10 F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	\$5 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do
do	White Bull Back Fat (Blood).	Intoxicants in his possession.	do	do	1 month hard labour	do
do	John Wagner.	Giving intoxicants to Indians.	do	do	3 months hard labour	do
do	Chas. Delaney.	do	do	do	Dismissed	do
do	Dog Child (Blood).	Drunk	do	do	14 days' hard labour.	do
do	Elk facing the wind (Blood).	do	do	do	do	do
do	E. Southey.	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	17 S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell,	Dismissed with a caution. First offence.	do
do	C. Ewing	do	do	23 A. R. Macdonell and F. Norman.	\$5 and costs	do
do	John Clancy.	Government property in his possession.	do	30 F. Norman and G. E. Sanders.	\$1 60 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	do
do	Crooked Tail (Blood).	Rape on Run Away.	June	3 H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed	do
do	Joe Smith (Piegan)	Assault on Patton Grier.	do	5 G. E. Sanders and H. S. Casey.	Judgment reserved. To appear when called upon	do
do	do	Drunk	do	5 G. E. Sanders	1 month imprisonment.	do
do	do	Stealing beer	do	5 G. E. Sanders and H. S. Casey.	2 mos' hard labour, concurrently with above sentence.	do
do	Hitting Before (Blood).	Drunk.	do	5 G. E. Sanders	2 weeks' imprisonment	do
do	do	Stealing beer	do	5 G. E. Sanders and H. S. Casey.	1 month hard labour to run concurrently with present sentence.	do
do	W. Findlay.	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	11 F. Norman and H. J. Davidson.	Dismissed with a caution	do
do	Dan Horan.	do	do	do	\$2 or 7 days' hard labour.	do
do	Skunk Woman (Cre Squaw).	Intoxicants in possession	do	12 H. J. Davidson	Dismissed	do
J. Clancy	A. Brooks	Pointed loaded gun at prosecutor	do	23 A. R. Macdonell and F. Norman.	\$20 and costs or 30 days' hard labour.	do
Regina.	Stephen Fletcher.	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	July	5 H. S. Casey and G. E. Sanders.	5 days' hard labour.	do
do	Larkin, E.	do	do	12 F. Norman and G. E. Sanders.	\$1 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	do
do	Henault, G.	do	do	13 do	do	do
do	Lambert, A.	Vagrancy	do	19 S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell.	Dismissed	do
do	Spence, C.	do	do	19 do	do	do
do	Craig, C.	Stolen property in his possession	do	23 do	do	do
do	Swingle, C.	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	26 S. B. Steele and E. G. Hopkins.	\$1 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do
do	do	do	do	30 P. R. Neale and G. E. Sanders.	Dismissed	do

Return of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom tried.	Sentence.	Where tried.	Remarks.
Regina.....	Burgess, Jeff.....	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	1894. July 30	P. R. Neale add G. E. Sanders.	\$2 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	Macleod.....	
do	Henderson, A.....	do do	Aug. 3	H. S. Casey and E. G. Hopkins.	\$5 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do	
do	McRae, Robt.....	Refusing to work at fire (town by-laws).	do	S. B. Steele.....	Dismissed.....	do	
do	Simons, John.....	do do	do	do	do	do	
do	Ferguson, A.....	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	F. Norman and H. T. Davidson.	\$1 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do	
do	Grouse, Louis.....	do do	do	do	\$10 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	do	
do	Sharpe, S.....	do do	do	do	do	do	
do	Burgess, Jeff.....	Drunk and swearing.....	do	A. R. Macdonell and F. Norman.	do	do	
do	Anderton, A.....	Giving liquor to Indians.....	do	do	\$50 and costs and 3 mos. hard labour, or in default 3 mos. additional hard labour.	do	
do	Baptiste, Adam.....	Destroying property.....	do	F. Norman.....	To pay \$20 to owner of personal property in question.	do	
do	Abram, Isaac.....	Larceny of hay.....	do	E. G. Hopkins and A. M. Jarvis.	Committed for trial.....	do	
do	Abram, Abram.....	do do	do	do	do	do	
do	Clancey, John.....	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	G. E. Sanders and H. S. Casey.	\$10 and costs or 15 days' hard labour.	do	do
do	Shell Woman (Blood).	Insane.....	do	I. Wilson.....	Committed for safe keeping; left for Regina 29 August as ordered by telegram from Lieut.-Governor.	do	
do	Never Ties His Shoe Lace.	Cattle killing.....	July 17	A. M. Jarvis.....	Committed.....	do	
do	Big Forehead.....	do do	do	do	do	do	
do	Wolf Child.....	do do	do	do	do	do	
do	Low Man.....	do do	do	do	do	do	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom tried.	Sentence.	Where tried.	Remarks.
Regina.	Benson, Carrie.	Keeper house of ill-fare	1894. Aug.	5 S. H. Casey and G. E. Sanders.	\$ and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	Macleod	
do	Wagner, John.	Trespassing on the Blood Reserve.	do	9 J. Wilson.	30 days' imprisonment at Macleod.	do	
do	Reid, John.	Cattle stealing.	do	10 H. S. Casey.	Case withdrawn.	do	
do	Steele, George.	Refusing to help to put out a prairie fire.	do	12 A. M. Jarvis.	\$5 and costs or 30 days' imprisonment.	do	
do	Burgess, Jeff.	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	14 H. J. Davidson and H. S. Casey.	\$10 and costs or 1 month' hard labour.	do	
do	Spence, Charles.	Causing a disturbance by being drunk (town by laws).	do	19 F. Norman.	\$5 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	
do	Baptiste, L.	do	do	21 F. Norman and H. S. Casey.	\$10 and costs or 25 days' hard labour.	do	
do	Breauno, Jno.	do	do	do	do	do	
Town of Macleod.	Henderson, Jas.	Keeper of disorderly house	do	do	\$2 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do	
do	Alex. Henderson.	Innate of disorderly house.	Sept.	21 F. Norman and H. S. Casey.	Dismissed.	do	Fine paid.
Johnson, C. R.	W. Long.	Riding horse without owner's authority.	do	24 A. R. Macdonell.	\$2 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do	
Town of Macleod.	C. Whitford	Causing a disturbance by being drunk.	do	24 F. Norman.	\$5 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	do	
Regina.	A. Creighton.	do	do	24 A. R. Macdonell and F. Norman.	\$5 and costs or 15 days' hard labour.	do	
do	P. R. Neale.	Embezzlement			Arrested in London, England; tried at Regina.	do	
Rouleau, A.	Patton Grier.	Assault	Oct.	6 H. S. Casey	\$5 or 10 days' hard labour	do	
Town of Macleod.	Joseph Fochla.	Frequenting disorderly house (town by-laws.)	do	6 F. Norman	\$2 do	do	
Wilson, James.	Calf Tail (Blood)	Assault	do	6 H. S. Casey.	Sentence reserved.	do	
Regina.	Bear's Ghost	do	do	6 A. M. Jarvis.	\$1	do	
do	Patton Grier.	do	do	8 H. S. Casey and A. M. Jarvis.	Sentence reserved.	do	
do	do	Causing a disturbance by being drunk (town by-laws.)	do	do	\$5 or 10 days' hard labour	do	

North-west Mounted Police.

do	Terry Whitford	Assault.	do	10	H. S. Casey.	Committed for trial; sentenced to 2 mos. hard labour by Judge Rouleau, 30th Oct., 1894.	do
do	do	Causing a disturbance by being drunk (town by-laws.)	do	10	G. E. Sanders and H. S. Casey.	\$2 or 5 days' imprisonment	do
do	S. Henderson	Riding off a horse without permission.	do	10	G. E. Sanders.	do	do
do	do	Refusing to perform just duties	do	10	do	\$1 or 3 days' do	do
Stanfield, Thomas.	Running Funny (Blood.)	Drunk.	do	10	A. M. Jarvis.	1 month and 14 days' and \$15.	do
do	do	do	do	10	do	do	do
do	Takes Two Guns (Blood.)	do	do	10	do	do	do
Dougherty	Dougherty	Non-support of wife and children.	do	11	S. B. Steele.	Settled by deed of separation.	do
Regina	Joseph Pocha	Attempts to assist prisoner to escape.	do	15	G. E. Sanders.	Dismissed	do
do	John Bruno	Removing horse without permission.	do	15	do	do	do
do	Colin Whitford	Causing a disturbance by being drunk (town by-laws.)	do	16	do and H. S. Casey.	\$5 or 10 days' hard labour.	do
Steinhoff	Brawley	Selling liquor without license.	do	17	G. E. Sanders and H. S. Casey.	\$50 or 2 months' do	do
Regina.	Takes two guns two different ways.	Cattle killing.	do	17	A. M. Jarvis.	Committed; 1 month hard labour by Justice Rouleau at Macleod, 29th October, 1894.	do
do	B. Bainbridge	Indecent exposure of person.	do	17	G. E. Sanders and H. S. Casey.	\$1 and costs or 5 days' hard labour.	do
Mathews, R. G.	E. W. Harris	Assault.	do	23	F. Norman and H. T. Davidson.	Committed for trial.	do
do	do	do	do	23	do	do	do
Regina	C. F. Harris	Vagrancy.	do	24	A. R. Macdonell and F. Norman.	Given 48 hours to leave town.	do
Town of Macleod.	J. Cummings	Creating a disturbance by being drunk (town by-laws.)	do	27	F. Norman.	\$5 or 10 days' hard labour	do
Pollinger, F	Patton Grier	Improper dismissal from service.	do	27	do	Dismissed	do
Regina.	J. Wilson	Vagrancy.	do	30	A. R. Macdonell and F. Norman.	Given 48 hours to leave town.	do
do	Scott Marion	Insane.	do	17	F. Norman.	Committed to prison; sent to Regina, 7th Nov., 1894, by order of the Lieut.-Gov. of the N.-W.T.	do
Regina	J. R. Hallam	Offence under Section 189	do	30	S. B. Steele.	Dismissed	do
do	Gilmour and E. W. Harris	Fighting in the streets.	do	30	H. J. Davidson and H. S. Casey.	\$2 or 3 days' hard labour.	do
Gilmour	E. W. Harris and C. F. Harris.	Assault	do	30	H. S. Casey.	Dismissed	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom tried.	Sentence.	Where tried.	Remarks.
Regina	R. Gilmour	Fighting in the streets.	1894.	H. J. Davidson and H. S. Casey.	\$5	Macleod.	
do	T. Carruthers	Vagrancy	Nov.	F. Norman	\$10 or 30 days' hard labour	do	
do	New Married Man (Piegan)	Drunk	do	S. B. Steele	15 days' imprisonment.	do	
do	Little Lea (Piegan)	do	do	do	30 days' imprisonment and \$5 and costs or 30 days additional.	do	Fine paid.
do	Light in the Centre (Blood)	do	do	do	15 days' imprisonment.	do	
do	John Simons	Liquor to Indians.	do	F. Norman and G. E. Sanders.	\$50 or 2 mos. hard labour.	do	
do	John Wheatley	do	do	do	do	do	
do	Charles Delaney	do	do	do	do	do	
do	Charles Delaney	do	do	S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonnell.	3 mos. hard labour from expiration of present sentence.	do	
do	Takes a Gun in the Night (Blood)	Intoxicants in his possession.	do	S. B. Steele	\$15 and 30 days' imprisonment, or in default, 30 days additional.	do	
do	Kidney (Piegan)	Drunk	do	do	Dismissed	do	
do	Plain Eagle	do	do	do	do	do	
do	One Crow	do	do	do	\$15 and 30 days' imprisonment, or in default, 15 days additional.	do	
do	Black Forehead (Blood)	do	do	do	\$15 and 15 days' imprisonment, or in default, 15 days additional.	do	
do	Elk facing the Wind (Blood)	do	do	do	\$15 or in default 1 month's imprisonment.	do	
do	One Crow (Piegan)	(Giving liquor to Indians)	do	S. B. Steele and A. M. Jarvis.	2 months' hard labour.	do	
do	A. Creighton.	do	do	S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonnell.	do	do	
do	James Ross.	Cattle stealing.	do	H. S. Casey.	Dismissed	do	

North-west Mounted Police.

do	Joseph Potts	Selling intoxicants to Indians.	do	17	H. S. Casey and H. J. Davidson	do	do
do	John Wagner	Giving liquor to Indians.	do	24	G. E. Sanders and H. J. Davidson	do	do
do	George Legassy	Selling liquor to an interdicted person.	do	24	do	do	do
McLeod, F. S.	A. V. Knuth	Non-payment of wages.	do	24	H. S. Casey	To pay \$31 to plaintiff	do
Regina	Jeff. Burgess	Causing a disturbance by being drunk (town by-laws).	do	27	S. B. Steele and A. R. Macdonell	\$1 or 5 days' hard labour.	do

RETURN of Criminals and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	Where Tried.	Conviction or Dismissal.	Penalty.	Remarks.
			1893.					
Queen	M. Hebert.	Fishing out of season	Nov. 4	A. Ross Cuthbert	Pincher Creek.	Dismissed		
do	J. McDougall.	do	do	do	do	do	Fined \$5 or 1 week's imprisonment with hard labour.	Fine paid.
do	J. Elliott.	Drunk and disorderly	do	A. Ross Cuthbert and A. M. Morden.	do	Convicted	Released on suspended sentence.	
do	M. Riordan.	do	do	do	do	do		
do	J. Bastien.	Selling liquor without license	Dec. 20	do	do	Dismissed		
do	S. Holmes.	Assault.	do	A. M. Morden	do	Convicted	Fined \$1.	Fine paid.
			1894.					
do	M. Brouillette.	Proceedings for interdiction.	Jan. 18	A. M. Morden and A. Ross Cuthbert	do	J. P.'s disagreed.		No order made.
do	E. London.	Pollution of stream.	April 30	A. Ross Cuthbert	do	Convicted	Released on suspended sentence.	
do	J. Daly.	Creating disturbance.	May 5	A. Ross Cuthbert and A. M. Morden.	do	J. P.'s disagreed.		Released.
do	M. S. Wilson.	do	do	do	do	Convicted	To pay costs.	Costs paid.
do	C. Smith.	Drunk	June 9	A. Ross Cuthbert	do	do	No prosecution.	Released.
do	M. S. Wilson.	Theft (less \$10, summarily)	do	A. Ross Cuthbert and A. M. Morden.	do	Convicted	7 days' imprisonment.	Appealed — appeal dismissed.
do	S. Garnham.	Non-payment of wages.	do	A. Ross Cuthbert	do	do		Settled out of court
do	"Mike"	Drunk (Piegan Indian)	July 5	do	do	Convicted	2 weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.	
do	E. London.	Giving liquor to Indian.	do	A. Ross Cuthbert and H. Nash.	do	Dismissed		
do	J. Miller.	Not keeping hide intact for 30 days.	do	A. Ross Cuthbert.	do	do		
do	J. Coulter.	Cutting hay without permit.	Aug. 8	do	do	do	No prosecution (by instructions Land Dept.)	
do	"Mike"	Horse stealing	Sept. 8	do	do	do	Committed for trial.	Died before trial.
do	P. Whitford.	Drunk and disorderly	do	A. Ross Cuthbert and A. M. Morden.	do	Convicted	Fined \$2 or 7 days' imprisonment with hard labour.	Fine paid.
do	J. Brouillette.	House breaking and theft.	do	A. Ross Cuthbert	do	do	Committed for trial.	Tried at Macleod & sentenced to 2 yrs. hard labour.
do	J. Brouillette.	Theft.	do	do	do	do	do	do
do	S. Favel.	Theft (less \$10, summarily)	do	A. Ross Cuthbert and A. M. Morden.	do	Dismissed		

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By whom tried.	Where tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1893.								
Dec. 4	Regina	V. Rabasqua	Supplying liquor to Indians.	1893. Dec. 4	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. White Fraser.	Calgary	Fined \$300 and costs or 6 months' hard labour.	Served time.
do	do	Mrs. Götlin	do	do	do	do	3 months' hard labour.	
do	do	Josephine	Drunk.	do	Insp. White Fraser	do	7 days hard labour	
do	do	Marguerite	do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	Wilson	do	do	do	do	10 do	
do	do	St. Pierre	Assault	do	do	do	14 do	
do	do			do	do	do	Dismissed with costs.	
do	do	Arthur Roberts	Intent to murder.	1894. Mar. 1	Mr. Justice Rouleau	do	3 months' hard labour.	
do	do	F. W. Terry	Lunacy	1893. Dec. 4	E. W. Jarvis	do	Regina Gaol.	Sent to London, Ont., 8 h Dec., 1893, authority from Lt.-Governor
do	do	Thomas Lindsay	Theft.	do	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. White Fraser.	do	Dismissed	Informant gave himself up and charged himself. Dismissed for want of evidence.
do	do	P. Bruneau	Vagrancy.	do	do	do	1 month's hard labour	
do	do	John Butcher	Manslaughter	do	do	do	10 years' hard labour,	
do	do	C. Spence	Escaping custody.	do	do	do	Stony Mountain.	
Oct. 7	do	N. Nichols	Lunacy	Dec. 20	Geo. Murdoch	Calgary	24 hours hard labour.	Sent to Regina, Jan. 2, 1894.
Dec. 30	do		Vagrancy.	do	G. W. West and G. P. Freau.	do	2 months' hard labour.	
1894.								
Jan. 8	F. J. Tsytor	B. Madden	Inproper dismissal from employment.	Jan. 9	Insp. White Fraser.	do	To pay-plaintiff r Nov. and Dec. \$40, less \$4 advanced.	Paid \$36 as quitance.
do	Regina	S. Zerizle	Vagrancy.	do	Insp. Harper and L. C. Fulmer.	do	30 days' hard labour.	

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do	26	G. Ordoyno	C. Erb.	do	26	F. J. Boswell.	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	Served time.
do	27	Regina	J. Hynes	do	27	do	do	do	Remanded.	Dismissed, Feb. 3, 1894.
do	28	do	S. Zerzie	do	29	Insp. White-Fraser	do	do	do	Sent to Brandon, Feb. 7, 1894.
Feb.	2	do	J. Anderson	Feb.	2	Geo. Murdoch	do	do	Fined \$20 or 1 month hard labour.	Served time.
do	2	do	T. Lindsay	do	2	do	do	do	do	do
do	4	do	H. B. Holland	do	4	Insp. White-Fraser	do	do	do	Sent to Brandon, Feb. 7, 1894.
do	6	do	"Calf Sun"	do	6	Supt. Steels and Insp. Sanders	do	do	6 months' hard labour.	
do	8	do	Geo. Payne	do	8	W. E. Holmes	do	do	15 days' hard labour.	
do	12	do	W. Johnston	do	28	Mr. Justice Rouleau	do	do	Discharged.	
do	12	do	W. Smith	do	28	do	do	do	do	
do	12	do	T. Kelley	do	28	do	do	do	do	
do	17	Regina	S. Bruneau	Feb.	17	F. J. Boswell	do	do	10 days' hard labour	
do	17	do	J. Grigean	do	17	do	do	do	do	
do	19	do	P. Hurlburt	April	24	Judge Macleod	do	do	Dismissed	
do	26	First-look- ing woman.	Many Shields	Feb.	26	J. T. Lunn and N. Beau- pré.	do	do	30 days' hard labour	
do	26	Regina	Toney	do	28	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. White-Fraser	do	do	To come up for sentence when called upon.	Released.
Mar.	10	do	W. Atkins	Mar.	10	W. E. Holmes	do	do	30 days' hard labour	March 22, 1894.
do	22	do	Oiseau	do	22	Insp. White-Fraser	do	do	Dismissed	Released on bail March 22, 1894. Appealed to Supreme Court; con- viction sustained by Judge Rouleau, April 30, 1894. Fine paid, May 4, 1894.
do	22	do	A. Miles	do	22	Insp. White-Fraser and F. J. Boswell.	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs, \$11.20, or 45 days' hard labour.	Out on bail March 22 to April 30, 1894. Ap- pealed to Supreme Court; conviction sus- tained by Judge Rou- leau, April 30, 1894. Fine paid, May 4, 1894.
do	22	do	J. Healy	do	22	do	do	do	do	
do	21	do	Josephine	do	21	Insp. White-Fraser	do	do	30 days' hard labour	
do	21	do	Marguerite	do	21	do	do	do	do	
do	21	do	Sophie	do	21	do	do	do	do	
do	27	do	Thos. Campbell	do	27	F. J. Boswell and G. Murdoch.	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs or 1 month hard labour.	Fine and costs paid Mar. 29, 1894.
do	29	L. Cardinal	M. Malette	do	29	G. W. West and J. Simp- son.	do	do	1 month hard labour	
April	6	M. Robinson	Jno. Robinson	April	7	Insp. White-Fraser	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs, and bound over to keep the peace for 6 months.	Fine paid.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	Where Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.				
April 18	Jos. Wood	Ed. Wood	Assault	April 18	Insp. White-Fraser	Calgary	14 days' hard labour, and to find two \$300 sureties to keep the peace.	
do	L. FINDER	Jim Healy	do	do	do	do	1 month's hard labour	
do	do	F. Williams	Vagrancy	do	do	do	do	
do	A. Graham	L. M. Sage	Assault	do	23 Judge Rouleau	do	9 months' hard labour	Sent to Regina 28th April, 1894.
do	Regina	A. Campbell	Practising medicine without being a registered practitioner.	May 5	Insp. Harper	do	Fined \$25 and costs	Appealed; fine and costs paid 4th Aug., 1894.
May 10	do	T. Billington	Vagrancy	do	J. T. Lunn and V. Beau- pre.	do	30 days' hard labour	
do	do	A. McLeod	do	do	do	do	2 months' hard labour	
do	do	N. Brown	Drunk	do	do	do	15 days' hard labour	
do	Gillett	McCandlish	Non-payment of wages	do	12 J. Creagh	do	To pay \$31.80 and costs.	Appealed 7th May, 1894.
do	do	J. Fisher	Breach of prairie fire ordinance.	do	5 Insp. Harper	do	Fined \$10 and \$2.50 costs	
do	do	A. McLeod	Supplying an intoxicant to Indians.	do	14 Insp. White-Fraser and A. C. Newson.	do	2 months' hard labour	To commence at expiration of present term of imprisonment.
do	do	Bear Woman	Drunk	do	15 Insp. White-Fraser	do	10 days' hard labour	
do	do	Allie	do	do	do	do	4 days' hard labour	
do	do	Mrs. Kinley	Vagrancy	do	18 Supt. Jarvis and Insp. White-Fraser.	do	Fined \$15 and costs	Paid.
do	do	Eli Brown	do	do	do	do	24 hours' hard labour	
do	do	Christie Meyers	do	do	do	do	11 do	
do	do	W. Burns	do	do	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs	Fine paid.
do	do	Joe Malette	do	do	do	do	do	To come up for sentence when called upon.
do	do	do	Supplying liquor to Indians.	do	do	do	do	Served time.
do	do	Schaak	Killing game out of season.	do	do	do	Fined \$50 and costs, or 2 months' hard labour.	Fine paid.
do	W. H. Storey	G. W. Spence	Vagrancy	do	Insp. White-Fraser	do	Fined \$2 and costs	
do	Regina	T. Chiniquy	Stealing	do	do	do	Given 10 days to find work.	At work within given time.
do	do	do	do	do	do	do	Dismissal	

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do	28	F. Gibbs.	Attempted abortion.	July	10 Judge Rouleau.	do	9 years and 6 months in penitentiary.	Sent to penitentiary 22nd July, 1894.
do	do	do	Stealing	do	do	do	6 months in penitentiary.	Fine paid.
do	31	T. Chiniquy	Driving off cattle.	May	31 Insp. White-Fraser.	do	Fined \$5 and costs.	
do	do	Fred Wilde.	Supplying liquor to a constable on duty.	June	4 Supt. Jarvis and Insp. White-Fraser.	do	Dismissed with a caution.	
do	9	N. Gubbins.	Stealing	do	9 F. J. Boswell.	do	30 days' hard labour.	
do	9	Jas. Cook.	Vagrancy	do	do	do	do	
do	11	Deertoot.	Assault	do	11 Insp. White-Fraser.	do	2 months' hard labour.	
do	11	J. Cupp.	Vagrancy	do	11 F. J. Boswell.	do	10 days' hard labour.	
do	11	J. E. Jacques.	Infringement of Postal Act.	do	11 Insp. White-Fraser.	do	Fined \$10 and costs.	Fine paid.
do	12	L. T. Bachman.	Stealing	do	12 F. J. Boswell.	do	30 days' hard labour.	
do	13	E. Holmes.	Housebreaking.	July	3 Judge Rouleau.	do	2 years' hard labour.	Sent to Regina, July 22, 1894.
do	12	M. McEld.	do	June	29 do	do	Discharged; no evidence.	
do	12	A. C. Foster.	Stealing	July	11 do	do	6 months' hard labour.	
do	20	A. Vance.	Vagrancy	June	20 W. E. Holmes and R. A. Begg.	do	1 do	Sent to Regina, Aug. 1, 1894.
do	20	Jno. McGregor.	do	do	20 do	do	1 do	
do	20	P. Fraser.	Stealing	do	20 Insp. Harper and L. C. Fulmer.	do	3 do	To run concurrently. Sent to Regina, Aug. 1, 1894.
do	20	do	do	do	do	do	3 do	
do	20	W. T. Jones.	do	July	10 Judge Rouleau.	do	3 years' hard labour.	Sent to Regina, July 22, 1894.
do	23	Geo. Griffin.	do	June	23 F. J. Boswell.	do	6 months' hard labour.	Released by order of Gov. Genl. Aug. 3, 1894.
do	28	J. A. Patterson.	Supplying liquor to Indians.	do	29 Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood.	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 2 months' hard labour.	Fine paid, July 27, 1894.
do	4	White Pup.	Drunk.	July	4 Insp. Wood.	do	Fined \$5 or 1 months' hard labour.	and Patterson released.
do	4	Hair Lip.	do	do	4 do	do	1 months' hard labour.	Fine paid, July 6, 1894.
do	4	S. Bruneau.	Vagrancy.	do	4 Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood.	do	3 do	
do	4	N. Brown.	do	do	4 do	do	4 do	
do	4	J. Malette, sen.	do	do	6 do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 months' hard labour.	Fine paid, July 6, 1894.
do	9	A. Shepherd.	do	do	9 F. J. Boswell and Geo. Murdoch.	do	30 days' hard labour.	
do	9	H. Gerold.	do	do	9 do	do	30 do	
do	9	J. Ryne.	do	do	9 do	do	30 do	
do	9	B. Mason.	do	do	9 do	do	Fined \$1 and costs or 10 days' hard labour.	
do	10	S. B. Lucas.	Assault.	do	11 Insp. Wood.	do	Sentence suspended during good behaviour.	
do	12	Regina.	Prostitution.	do	12 Creagh and J. Millward.	do	12 months' imprisonment.	Sent to Regina, Aug. 1, 1894.
do	12	do	Housebreaking.	do	26 Judge Rouleau.	do	2 years' hard labour.	do
do	12	do	do	do	26 do	do	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial	By whom Tried.	Where Tried	Penalty.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.				
July 14	Regina	L. I. Bakeman.	Assisting prisoner to escape.	July 16	Insp. Wood.	Calgary	Dismissed	Released, July 17, 1894.
do 14	do	J. Hyland.	do	do 16	do	do	do	do
do 14	do	P. Johnson.	do	do 16	do	do	do	do
do 14	do	E. Holmes.	do	do 16	do	do	do	Returned to guard room.
do 13	do	J. C. Wilson.	Stealing	do 16	do	do	do	Released on bail by order of Judge Rouleau, Aug. 11, 1894.
do 15	do	W. T. Jones.	Escaping custody.	do	Judge Rouleau.	do	6 months' hard labour to commence at expiration of 1st sentence.	Sent to Regina, July 22, 1894.
June 20	do	P. Fraser.	Stealing	do 5	Insp. Harper and L. C. Fulmer.	do	6 months' hard labour to commence at expiration of present sentence.	Sent to Regina, Aug. 1, 1894.
July 23	do	S. Lloyd.	Setting fire to prairie.	do 24	Insp. Wood.	do	Dismissed	
do 9	do	P. Brundrette.	Vagrancy	do 13	F. J. Boswell and Geo. Murdoch.	do	6 months' hard labour	Tried on July 13, 1894, and given 6 days to leave town, rearrested on July 26, and given 6 months' to date from 13th; sent to Regina, Aug. 1, 1894.
do 25	do	Col. Raymond.	Stealing	do 26	F. J. Boswell.	do	Dismissed	
do 29	do	Crow tail Feathers.	Drunk	do 31	Insp. Wood.	do	1 months' imprisonment.	
do 29	do	do	Liquor in possession.	do 31	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood.	do	3 do	To commence at expiration of present sentence
do 29	do	J. Pambrun	Giving liquor to Indians	Aug. 3	do	do	9 do	
Aug. 2	do	J. Cruse	Setting fire to prairie.	do 2	Insp. Wood.	do	Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months' hard labour.	Fine paid, Aug. 5, 1894.
do 6	W. Hart	S. Lloyd	Nonpayment of wages.	do 6	do	do	Wages and costs to be paid before 6 p.m.	Wages and costs paid, Aug. 6, 1894.
do 7	Geo. Short	M. Dowler	Assault.	do 7	do	do	Dismissed	Each party to pay own costs and half costs of court; paid Aug. 18, '94

North-west Mounted Police.

do	7	Regina.....	do	7	do	do	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 7 days' hard labour.	Case appealed and conviction quashed by Judge Scott, Nov. 13, 1894. Ordinance <i>ultra vires</i> .
do	4	do	S. Taylor.....	do	6	Creagh	do	do	Dismissed	Released on bail by Judge's order August, 1894. Prosecutor to pay costs; served time.
do	12	do	R. Kearney.....	Aug. 13	Insp. Wood	do	do	do	Dismissed	
do	13	do	C. Scott.....	do	13	Holmes and Wallace	do	do	1 month's hard labour.	
do	14	do	N. McNabb.....	do	do	do	do	do	Dismissed	
do	21	do	Geo. Kerr and Gladys Moore	Aug. 21	Insp. Wood	do	do	do	Dismissed	
do	22	do	R. Mensted.....	do	22	W. E. Holmes	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs or 15 days' hard labour.	
do	23	do	R. Emerson.....	do	23	Insp. Wood	do	do	Fined \$25 and costs or 2 months' hard labour.	Fine paid 23rd August, 1894.
do	28	do	J. Ross.....	Nov. 19	Judge Scott	do	do	do	4 months' hard labour.	
Sept. 1	do	do	E. O'Connor.....	Sept. 1	W. E. Holmes	do	do	do	do	Released by order of Lt. Governor 11th Oct., '94
do	3	do	E. Wood.....	do	3	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood	do	do	Sentence suspended and goods to be returned.	Released.
do	13	do	C. Scott.....	do	13	W. E. Holmes	do	do	1 month's hard labour.	
do	14	do	E. Wood.....	do	14	Insp. Wood	do	do	Adjudged insane.	
do	15	do	Cree Maggie.....	do	17	do	do	do	\$5 and costs or 1 month's hard labour.	Committed to Brandon Asylum by Lt. Gov.'s warrant 30th Oct., 1894
do	29	Many Fans..	Crow Collar.....	Oct. 1	do	do	do	do	7 days' hard labour	Served time.
do	29	do	The Cree.....	do	1	do	do	do	Dismissed	
do	29	Regina.....	Napolis (Bru near).	do	1	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood	do	do	6 months' hard labour	
do	29	do	C. Godin.....	do	1	do	do	do	do	
Oct. 8	do	do	A. Campbell.....	Nov. 23	Judge Scott	do	do	do	Dismissed	
do	16	do	D. Morrison.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	
do	18	do	W. Halloway.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	
do	20	do	T. Dowling.....	do	do	Supt. Jarvis	do	do	Adjudged insane.	Out on bail 22nd Oct., '94
do	22	do	L. Morenior.....	Oct. 22	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood	do	do	do	7 days' hard labour.	Sent to Regina 21st Oct., 1894.
Nov. 1	do	E. D. Mackay.	A. M. and C. M. Rawlinson	Nov. 1	Insp. Wood	do	do	do	Dismissed	Prosecutor to pay costs, \$4.65; paid 2nd Nov., '94
do	2	do	do	do	2	do	do	do	A. M. Rawlinson fined \$5 and costs; C. M. Rawlinson fined \$5 and costs & to pay for damage, 50c	Paid 3rd November, 1894
do	1	Regina.....	Oliver Lynn.....	Nov. 14	Judge Scott	do	do	do	3 months' hard labour.	
do	6	do	R. Goodman.....	do	do	do	do	do	do	

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Plaintiff.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By whom tried.	Where tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.				
Nov. 6	Regina	D. Adams	Disorderly on street	Nov. 7	Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood.	Calgary	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month's hard labour.	Fine paid 8th Nov., 1894
do	do	Christie Myers	Vagrancy	do	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 1 month's hard labour and to leave town.	do
do	do	Many Horses	Drunk	do	9 Insp. Wood.	do	4 months' hard labour	
do	do	First Cut	do	do	9 do	do	1 month's hard labour	
do	do	N. Brown	Supplying liquor to Indians.	do	9 Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood.	do	9 months' hard labour	
do	do	S. W. Shaw	Stealing a fence	do	12 Insp. Wood	do	Dismissed	C. P. R. to pay costs, \$7.65
do	do	S. A. Lloyd	Infraction of election ordinance.	do	12 do	do	Fined \$10 and costs \$5.30	Fine paid 12th Nov., '94.
do	do	Running Otter	Drunk	do	do	do	1 month's hard labour	
do	do	Jack	do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	Big Bull	do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	Poor Eagle	do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	Kills-on-water	do	do	do	do	do	
do	do	Wolf Head	Assault	do	do	do	do	
do	Tinware	Adeelaide Kinley	Supplying liquor to Indians.	do	15 Supt. Jarvis and Insp. Wood	do	2	
do	Regina	Jane Reay	Insanity	do	16 Fred. S. Brown	do	Fined \$300 and costs \$14, or 6 mos. hard labour.	Serving time.
do	do			do		do	Adjudged insane	

North-west Mounted Police.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where Tried.	Remarks.
1893.				1893.					
Dec. 17	Regina.....	John Anderson.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	Dec. 19	No.	Inspector Harper and W. B. Heath, J.P.	\$5 and costs or 14 days	Cannore.....	Sent to guard room at Calgary.
do 25	do	Charles Johnson.....	do	do 26	"	do	\$5 and costs.....	do	Fine paid.
do 26	do	A. Panna	Theft.....	do 27	"	do	6 months hard labour	do	Sent to Calgary.
1894.				1894.					
Jan. 3	G. Hannam.....	W. Jack.....	Assault.....	Jan. 4	"	Inspector Harper.....	30 days hard labour..	Banff.....	Dismissed.
do 5	Regina.....	S. Terzile.....	Vagrancy.....	do 9	"	do		Anthracite..	Sent to Calgary.
do 18	W. Jack.....	J. Sutherland.....	Neglect of duty as school trustee	do 23	"	Inspector Whity-Fraser..	\$10 and costs	Banff.....	Case appealed. Conviction sustained.
do 26	Regina.....	A. Carlman.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	do 26	"	Insp. Harper and W. B. Heath, J.P.	\$5 and costs	Cannore.....	Fine paid.
Feb. 10	D. Keefe.....	P. Hurlburt.....	Theft.....	Feb. 19	"	Inspector Harper.....	Committed for trial.	Anthracite..	Case dismissed at trial
do 20	G. H. Aston.....	S. Zackarish.....	Peddling without license	do 21	No.	W. B. Heath, J.P.	Fined \$10 and costs.	Cannore.....	Fine paid.
do 26	Regina.....	K. Murchison.....	Creating a disturbance by swearing in a public place.	do 26	"	Insp. Harper and G. A. Stewart, J.P.	do	Banff.....	do
Mar. 21	G. H. Aston.....	James Kerr.....	Keeping disorderly house	Mar. 21	"	do		Cannore.....	Case dismissed.
do 21	do	do	Failing to admit police to licensed premises.	do 21	"	Heath, J.P.	Fined \$20 and costs..	do	Fine paid.
April 2	Regina.....	A. Carlman.....	Drunk and disorderly.....	April 5	"	do	Fined \$5 and costs	do	do
do 21	C. Griffiths.....	Mary Donohue.....	Assault.....	do 25	"	Inspector Harper.....	Fined \$1 and costs	Anthracite..	Dismissed.
do 21	do	P. Williamson.....	do	do 25	"	do	do	do	Fine paid.
May 9	Regina.....	John Osborne.....	Vagrancy.....	May 11	"	do	30 days hard labour..	Cannore.....	Sent to Calgary.
do 18	do	Oh. Lee.....	Allowing playing at cards on premises.	do 18	"	B. Heath, J.P.	Fined \$50 and costs	Anthracite..	Fine paid.
do 18	do	G. Helmes.....	Seduction of girl between 14 and 16.	do 21	"	do	18 months h'd labour	Cannore ..	Committed for trial.
do 26	do	J. Ryan.....	Insane.....	do 26	No.	Heath, J.P.		Banff.....	Sent to Regina.
do 30	do	J. Pennock.....	Pointing firearms at G. Hannam.	June 12	"	Inspector Harper and C. Fulmer, J.P.		Anthracite..	Dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	If tried by Jury.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Where tried.	Remarks.
1894.									
June 5	Regina	J. Bone	Selling liquor without a license.	June 6	No.	Insp. Harper and W. B. Heath, J.P.		Canmore	Dismissed.
do 12	do	J. Pennock	Drunk and disorderly	do 12	"	do and L. C. Fulmer, J.P.	Fined \$2 and costs	Anthracite	Fine paid.
do 12	do	G. Hannam	do	do 12	"	do	do	do	do
do 12	do	J. Holmes	Housebreaking and theft	do 13	"	Inspector Harper	do	Banff	Committed for trial.
do 12	do	M. Megg	do	do 13	"	do	do	do	do
do 18	do	P. Fraser	Theft.	do 20	No.	Inspector Harper and L. C. Fulmer, J.P.	3 months hard labour	Anthracite	Sent to Calgary.
do 19	A. D. Wright	J. Coney	Assault	do 20	"	Inspector Harper	do	Banff	Dismissed.
do 27	Regina	P. Fraser	Theft.	July 5	"	do and L. C. Fulmer, J.P.	6 months hard labour	Anthracite	Sent to Calgary.
Aug. 20	G. H. Aston	Angus McLeod	Setting out bush fire.	Aug. 20	"	W. B. Heath, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs	Canmore	Fine paid.
do 27	Regina	R. Hoy	Rape	do 27	"	Inspector Harper and W. B. Heath, J.P.	do	do	Case dismissed.
do 29	do	H. Campbell	Theft.	do 29	"	Insp. Harper and L. C. Fulmer, J.P.	do	Anthracite	do
Sept. 11	Sam. Lee	A. Simons	Assault	Sept. 12	"	do	do	do	do
do 17	Regina	Mike Lynch	Drunk and disorderly	do 18	"	Insp. Harper and W. B. Heath, J.P.	Fined \$5 and costs	Canmore	Fine paid.
do 17	do	John McLean	do	do 18	"	do	do	do	do
do 18	do	R. Kennish	do	do 20	"	Insp. Harper and L. C. Fulmer, J.P.	do	Anthracite	do
Oct. 31	G. A. Stewart	D. Keefe	Keeping a pool table without a license.	Oct. 31	"	Inspector Harper	Fined \$10 and costs	do	do
Nov. 2	Burns	L. Harriss	Assault	Nov. 2	"	W. B. Heath, J.P.	do	Canmore	Dismissed.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By Whom Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
			1894.			
Regina.	Eli Legacy.	Theft.	Feb. 10	A. Arcand	Committed for trial	St. Albert.
A. Doyle.	A. Dumont	Assault.	do	J. Cameron and J. A. McDougall.	Sentence suspended.	Edmonton.
A. Doyle.	do	do	do	J. Cameron and J. A. McDougall.	\$1 and costs.	Paid forthwith.
L. Moret.	M. Shanahan.	Unlawfully setting out poison.	Mar. 10	A. H. Griesbach.	\$5 and costs.	do
do	R. Castle	do	do	do	do	do
— Pompbet	G. Leggat	Assault	do	A. E. Snyder and C. W. Suter.	do	do
Adam House.	Jno. Murray	Seduction under promise of marriage.	do	M. McCauley	Dismissed	Edmonton.
P. Balfour	Wm. Howie	Assault	do	do	Settled out of court.	do
Wm. Halliday	A. Gainer	do	do	W. D. Jarvis	\$5 and costs	Paid forthwith.
O. Griffin	T. Hillin	Theft.	do	do	Settled out of court.	Defendant paying costs.
do	D. C. Shields	do	do	do	do	do
J. A. Monjean	J. Monjean	do	do	do	do	do
J. Lake	A. Paquette	Having J. D. cattle unlawfully in his possession.	do	A. E. Snyder	\$1 and costs	Costs divided.
L. Devollen.	J. Dobbellane	Seduction under promise of marriage.	do	do	Dismissed	Paid forthwith.
Regina.	A. Cousineau	Theft.	do	A. E. Snyder and A. Arcand	\$5 or 14 days' hard labour.	St. Albert.
do	D. St. Arminel.	Drunk	do	do	\$2 and costs	Loaned in guard room.
M. Percault	V. LeBlanc	Theft.	do	A. E. Snyder	Dismissed	Paid forthwith.
F. Marioggi.	J. Larose.	do	do	do	Committed for trial	St. Albert.
Regina.	C. Farwell	Drunk	do	G. W. West	50c. and costs	Sentenced to 2 months' hard labour by Judge Rouleau on 21st May, 1894.
do	T. Bramly	Theft.	do	do	Prosecution withdrawn	Paid forthwith.
L. M. Sage	C. Seagram.	Assault	do	F. Brown.	Dismissed	Innisfail.
Regina.	M. Bliss	Horsestealing	do	G. W. West.	do	do
L. Cardinal	M. Marette	Assault	do	G. W. West and J. A. Simpson.	1 month's hard labour.	Sent to Calgary barracks.
A. Courterille.	Alex. Belcourt.	Theft.	do	J. Taylor	Dismissed	Lac St. Anne.
Regina.	E. W. Shanfield.	do	do	G. West and J. P. Fream.	do	Innisfail.
do	H. Shanfield	Receiving stolen property	April 3	do	do	do
A. Grebell.	L. M. Sage.	Vagrancy.	do	J. A. Simpson and G. West.	5 months' hard labour.	do

North-west Mounted Police.

Name	Offense	Date	Officer	Disposition	Notes
R. Dugas	Assault.	do	21 A. E. Snyder	\$2 and bound over to keep the peace.	Fine and costs paid
Const. Reeder	Setting out fire.	do	do	50c.	do
J. F. Caldwell	Assault.	do	do	\$2.50 and costs	do
L. Parser	do	do	do	\$2	do
F. Rudd	Fraud	May 3	do	Dismissed	Edmonton.
E. Dupuis	Assault.	April 5	H. W. McKenny	do	Dismissed; want of evidence.
Regina	do	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs.	Paid forthwith.
J. Laderoute.	do	do	do	do 5	do
J. Levesneur.	Horse-stealing	do	do	Dismissed	St. Albert.
Regina	Setting out prairie fire.	do	do	Fined \$10 and costs.	Paid forthwith.
E. Raymond.	W. Clark	do	do	do 20	S. Edmonton paid.
R. McKernan.	Assault	do	W. D. Jarvis	do	do
Const. McDonald	Setting out prairie fire.	do	do	Dismissed	do
do	do	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs.	do
do	do	do	do	do 10	do
do	do	do	do	do 5	do
F. Broun	Carrying concealed weapons.	do	do	do	do
Regina	Theft.	do	R. W. McClellan	Dismissed	Red Deer.
Frank Good.	Fraud	do	do	Committed for trial	Dismissed by Judge Rouleau.
Regina	Theft.	May 10	A. E. Snyder	do	Lodged in guardroom.
Chas. Knox.	Drunk and disorderly	do	W. D. Jarvis and H. Wilson.	6 months' hard labour.	S. Edmonton, paid.
Geo. Bull	In unlawful possession of a horse	do	W. D. Jarvis and H. Wilson	\$5 or 15 days' hard labour.	do
Regina	Assault	do	W. D. Jarvis	Dismissed	Paid forthwith.
do	Horse-stealing	do	A. E. Snyder	\$2 and costs.	Sentenced to 5 years' hard labour by Judge Rouleau, 18th Oct., 1884.
do	Drunk and disorderly.	do	A. H. Griesbach and F. F. Tims	Committed for trial.	Innissfail.
J. Moriarty	Non-payment of wages.	do	G. W. West.	Fined 50c. and costs.	do paid.
S. Greaves	Shooting a cow	do	G. W. West and J. A. Simpson.	Dismissed	do
L. Murray	Using abusive language.	do	do	Settled out of court.	do
Regina	Drunk and disorderly.	do	W. D. Jarvis and R. McKernan	Fined \$1 and costs	S. Edmonton.
do	Vagrancy	do	W. D. Jarvis and H. Wilson.	1 month's hard labour.	Died at Edmonton, 14th June, 1884.
do	Setting out prairie fire.	do	W. D. Jarvis	Fined \$10 and costs.	S. Edmonton, paid.
do	Drunk and disorderly	do	H. Wilson and W. D. Jarvis.	do 1	do
R. McKernan.	Cruelty to animals.	do	do	do 1	do
J. Brown.	Assault	do	Insp. Snyder.	do 1	Edmonton, paid.
J. Marshall	Non-payment of wages.	do	do	Ordered to pay.	do
Regina	Murder	do	J. A. McDougall.	Committed for trial.	Case dropped for present by Crown.
J. Maron	Unlawful appropri'n of property	do	H. W. McKenny and D. MacLoney.	To return property and pay costs.	Property returned and costs paid.
Regina	Indecent exposure.	do	H. W. McKenny.	To pay costs.	Paid, St. Albert.
do	Assault	July 2	A. H. Griesbach.	Fined \$10 and costs.	Paid.
do	do	do	A. H. Griesbach.	2 months' hard labour.	Lodged in guardroom.
C. St. Germain.	Shooting a dog.	June 28	D. M. Howard and W. L. Wood	Paid to St. Germain, \$3.	Athabasca Landing.
Regina	Cattle-stealing.	July 9	Insp. Snyder.	Committed for trial.	Sentenced to 1 month's hard labour by Judge Rouleau.
do	Assault	do	M. McCauly.	10 months' hard labour	Lodged in guardroom.
do	Drunk.	do	A. H. Griesbach and F. F. Tims.	\$5 or 1 month's hard labour.	Paid.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By whom Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
Regina	Rance Williams.	Cattle-stealing	1894.	A. H. Griesbach.	Committed for trial	2 years' hard labour by Judge Rouleau, 19th Oct., 1894.
do	J. F. Mott.	Theft.	do	A. H. Griesbach and F. F. Tims	6 months' hard labour	Locked in guardroom.
do	R. Bearor.	Drunk.	Aug. 6	do	\$1 and costs.	Fine paid.
R. C. Brumpton.	L. Lepointe.	Theft.	July 19	F. Broûn and R. W. McLellan.	Dismissed	Red Deer.
do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Regina	Brax.	Pointing a shotgun.	do	A. E. Snyder	Fined \$10 and costs	Paid.
—	J. Rowland.	Assault	do	do	Dismissed	Edmonton.
Regina	—	Merchand.	do	C. W. Sutter.	do	Costs against plaintiff.
do	H. Woolley.	Drunk.	do	W. D. Jarvis.	Fined \$5 and costs.	Paid.
do	J. H. Trauer.	Theft.	do	G. W. West, F. P. Fream and J. A. Simpson.	Dismissed	Prosecutor failed to appear.
E. A. Miller	J. T. Delbridge.	Assault	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs.	Paid.
do	C. E. Miller.	Obtaining money under false pretences.	do	G. W. West and J. A. Simpson	Dismissed	Innisfail.
J. Logan.	L. Parker.	Assault	do	J. P. Fream, J. Broûn and G. Fleming.	do	do
L. Parker.	J. Logan.	do	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs	Paid.
Regina	L. J. Vellat.	Unlawfully selling liquor	Aug.	A. H. Griesbach and F. F. Tims	Dismissed	Prosecutor failed to appear.
J. Brumelle.	J. Leemie.	Theft.	do	C. W. Sutter.	Committed	Sentenced to 3 years for theft on 19th Oct., 1894, by Judge Rouleau.
Regina	C. H. Hubbard.	Drunk.	do	A. H. Griesbach and F. F. Tims	\$1 and costs.	Paid.
do	O. Verean.	Theft.	do	F. F. Tims.	Dismissed	Fort Saskatchewan.
do	Eli Verean.	do	do	do	do	do
W. D. Jarvis and H. Wilson.	J. Milne.	Criminal libel.	do	C. W. Sutter.	do	Costs against prosecution.
J. Maloney.	A. Doyle.	Improper use of firearms.	do	C. W. Sutter and M. McCaully	do	Edmonton.
R. V. Vaudin.	J. Leemie.	Theft.	do	A. E. Snyder.	Committed for trial	Sentenced to 3 years' hard labour by Judge Rouleau, 19th Oct., 1894.
do	W. Leemie.	do	do	do	do	Discharged by Judge Rouleau, 19th Oct., 1894.
do	A. Courtereille.	do	do	do	do	6 months' hard labour by Judge Rouleau, 19th Oct., 1894.
F. Compton.	A. Sutherland.	Assault	do	W. L. Wood and D. M. Howard.	Fined \$2 and costs	Athabasca Landing.

North-west Mounted Police.

R. E. Dorais	A. Paradis	Insanity	Sept. 19	F. F. Tims	Dismissed	Fort Saskatchewan.
V. Paradis	A. Paradis	Assault	do	F. F. Tims and A. H. Griesbach	Bound over to keep peace.	\$300 bond accepted.
Regina	C. Ketteson	Theft.	Oct.	F. F. Tims	Sentence suspended.	Juvenile offender.
do	Wm. Coe	do	do	W. D. Jarvis	2 mos. hard labour.	Lodged in guard room.
do	do	do	do	do	Dismissed	S. Edmonton.
R. Pardue	T. F. Ellis	Assault with intent to murder.	Sept.	A. D. Gregson and R. Simpson	do	Red Deer.
Regina.	W. W. Cadley	The t.	do	G. W. West and J. Stimpson	\$100 bail allowed; failed to appear.	Bail forfeited; Innisfail.
A. Brown	A. L. Grimer	Overdriving a horse	do	A. E. Snyder and C. W. Sutler	\$2 and costs	Fine and costs paid.
Regina.	Lois Ward	Supplying liquor to I dians.	do	A. E. Snyder and C. DeCoze	6 mos. and 14 d. hard labour.	Released by order of Governor General, Nov. 27, 1894.
do	F. Briesard	Vagrancy	do	H. W. McKenny	Dismissed	St. Albert.
do	W. H. Fraser	Breach of game ordinance.	July	W. L. Wood and D. M. Howard	\$5 and costs	Half fine to informer.
Const Warner	John Burley	Shooting with intent to do bodily harm.	Oct.	J. F. McNamara	Committed for trial.	Discharged by Judge Rouleau,
Regina.	E. Colecy	Theft.	do	A. H. Griesbach and D. M. Howard	Allowed to go on suspended sentence.	Oct. 18, 1894.
L. Dorval	do	Breach of ordinance respecting estrays.	do	do	\$5 and costs	Fort Saskatchewan.
Regina.	do	Drunk and disorderly	do	D. M. Howard	\$1 do	Paid forthwith.
do	L. R. Forbes	do	do	do	\$1 do	do
do	Ale. Atkinson	do	do	do	\$1 do	do
do	W. H. Parsons	do	do	do	do	do
do	Jesse Knox	Insane.	Nov. 2	do	Committed to gaol for safe keeping.	Sent to Regina, Nov. 12, 1894.
do	A. Ruest	Obstructing a peace officer	Oct.	W. D. Jarvis and A. E. Snyder	Fined costs of court.	Paid.
do	P. Robertson	Theft.	do	W. D. Jarvis	Dismissed	S. Edmonton.
do	H. Cunningham	Drunk and disorderly	do	H. W. McKenny	Fined \$1 and costs	St. Albert.
do	Wm. Calder	do	do	do	do \$1 do	do
do	J. Beauchamp	Obstructing a peace officer	do	do	do \$2 do	do
H. W. McKenny	P. Fitzgerald	Theft.	do	A. E. Snyder	Dismissed	do
do	J. Stainton	Assault	do	do	do	do
G. Overy	W. J. Grahame	do	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs	Each party to pay own costs.
S. S. Taylor	J. Ambler	Letting out fire.	do	J. McNamara	Dismissed	Paid.
Regina.	J. Larose	Drunk and disorderly	do	J. McNamara and C. Schanz	do	Wetaskiwin.
do	J. Moriarty	do	do	do	do	do
do	Louis White	Supplying liquor to Indians	Nov. 13	John Cameron and A. E. Snyder	Fined \$60 and costs or 1 mo. hard labour.	do
F. Bonneau	F. Rikauger	Threatening to shoot.	do	J. McNamara and C. Schanz	Fined \$15 and costs	do
F. Rikauger	G. Joyss	Sealing a cow	do	do	Dismissed	do
do	Jane Re-y	Insanity	do	F. Brown	do	do
Wm. Reay	J. Reinhold	Letting out prairie fire	do	do	Committed to Brandon Asylum	Prosecutor to pay costs.
Sgt. Dunning	Edwin Plumb	Horsestealing	do	R. W. McClellan and A. D. Gregson	Dismissed	Sent to Calgary, Nov. 16, 1894.
G. J. Clink	do	do	do	do	do	Red Deer.
do	Amos Plumb	do	do	do	do	do
Regina	M. Ulmer	Leaving camp fire burning.	do	C. Sutler, J. P.	Fined costs of court.	Paid forthwith.
do	A. Rippel	Threatening to shoot.	do	do	do	Edmonton, paid.
Regina	D. McCarhy	Furious driving.	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs	do
do	A. Ruest	Creating a disturbance	do	do	do	do
do	S. Shing	Vagrancy	do	C. DeCoze	2 mos. hard labour.	Lodged in guard room.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Crime.	Date of Trial.	By whom tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
E. Broseau	L. Chevigny	Voting illegally.	1891.			
do	A. Vital	do	Nov. 5	M. McCa ley	Prosecutor did no appe	Edmonton.
do	— Deforme	do	do 5	do	do	do
John Staunton.	G. Overy	Threatening to do bodily h. rin.	do 5	do	do	do
M. Flynn.	John Ball	Non-payment of wages.	do 9	W. D. Jarvis.	Bound over to keep the peace	South Edmonton.
			do 17	do	Se. fled out of court.	do

North-west Mounted Police.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Summons or Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Trial.	If tried by Jury.	By whom tried.	Penalty.	Where tried.	Remarks.
1893.				1893.					
Dec. 4	Regina	Archie Cameron	Assault.	Dec. 4	No.	Supt. Howe	2 months' hard labour.	Battleford	
do 21	do	P. C. Pambrum	Illegally fishing.	do 21	"	Insp. Moodie.	Dismissed.	do	
do 23	do	Gab. Poundmaker	Breaking windows of R. C. schoolhouse at reserve.	do 23	"	Supt. Howe and P. J. Williams.	14 days' hard labour.	do	
do 28	do	J. Mistenean	Drunk	do 28	"	Insp. Moodie.	do	do	
1894.				1894.					
Jan. 2	do	Alfred Smith	do	Jan. 2	"	Supt. Howe.	\$10 and costs.	do	Fine paid.
Feb. 26	do	Wm. Lightfoot	do and disorderly	Feb. 26	"	do & Insp.	\$5 and costs or 14 days' hard labour.	do	do
do 24	do	John Bull	Assault.	do 24	"	Begin.	do	do	
do 30	do	Mapechenan	do	Mar. 30	"	Supt. Howe & Insp. Moodie.	1 month's hard labour.	do	
do 23	do	A. M. Parker	Larceny	do 16	"	Judge McGuire.	6 months' hard labour.	do	
do 9	do	A. Smith	Assault.	April 9	"	Insp. Moodie.	do	do	
do 9	do	do	do	do 9	"	do	do	do	
do 12	do	do	Larceny	Oct. 16	"	Judge McGuire.	do	do	
do 21	do	do	Assault.	June 21	"	Insp. Begin.	do	do	
do 21	do	do	Giving intoxicants to Indians.	Aug. —	"	do	do	do	
do 22	do	Cyril Bosquett	do	June 22	"	Insp. Moodie and Begin.	Dismissed	do	No evidence.
July 10	do	Baptiste Racette	Larceny	Oct. 16	"	Judge McGuire.	8 months' hard labour.	do	
Aug. 7	do	Jos. Badger	do	Aug. 7	"	Insp. Moodie and Begin.	Case dismissed.	do	Cantoned.
do 6	do	Wm. Gladue	Fast riding.	do 6	"	do	\$5 and costs	do	
Sept. 7	do	Jos. Atkinson	Drunk and disorderly	Sept. 7	"	Supt. Howe & Insp. Moodie.	do	do	
Oct. 30	do	F. Kieley (Constable)	Larceny	Oct. 30	"	Insp. Begin.	Committed for trial.	do	Fine paid.
Nov. 19	do	R. Y. Black	Illegally disposing of Government property.	Nov. 19	"	do	do	do	do
do 21	do	A. F. Fraser	Assault	Nov. 21	"	Supt. Howe	\$5 and costs.	do	do

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom Tried.	Where Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1893.				1893.				
Dec. 6	Queen	U. S. Urton	Refusing to assist in suppressing prairie fire.	Dec. 6	Chas. Nolm.	Prince Albert District.	Fined \$5 and costs	Fine paid.
do 12	do	Howard Stovel.	Larceny	Jan. 20	Judge McGuire.	do	4 months' imprisonment with hard labour.	
do 30	do	Geo. Stansfield.	do	do	Courtney, J. and T. O. Davis.	do	Acquitted	
do 14	do	Joseph Wigmore	Creating a disturbance.	do	2 Supt. Cotton, J.P.	do	Fined \$2 and costs	do
1894.								
Jan. 5	C. Lelandre.	C. Boucher.	Assault	do	Insp. Strickland	do	Dismissed	
do 20	Queen	Geo. Stansfield.	Receiver of stolen property.	do 25	Judge McGuire.	do	9 months' imprisonment with hard labour.	Died 4th Oct., 1894.
do 29	Money (Sioux squaw).	Tasacco (Sioux squaw).	Assault	do 29	Supt. Cotton.	do	Dismissed	
do 8	Queen	Chas. E. Boucher	do	do 8	Insp. Strickland and Louis Marion.	do	Dismissed with costs against defendant.	Costs paid.
do 9	Sergt. Bierd	Dr. Gautier	Practising medicine without a license.	do 9	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$10 and costs	Fine paid.
Feb. 7	Queen	C. Schmidt	Larceny	Feb. 7	Insp. Strickland and H. Keith.	do	Dismissed	
do 17	do	Chas. Wilnot.	do	do	Insp. Strickland and R. S. Mackenzie.	do	1 month imprisonment with hard labour.	
do 23	do	John Smith.	Cattle stealing.	Mar. 1	Judge McGuire.	do	2½ years' imprisonment with hard labour.	Prisoner sentenced to Penitentiary, 5th March, 1894.
Mar. 10	do	Stewart Briston.	Larceny	do 31	do	do	18 months' imprisonment with hard labour.	
do 19	Ega-too-a (Sioux squaw).	Ta-bet-ta	Common assault	do 21	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Allan.	do	10 days' imprisonment with hard labour.	
do 21	Norman McKenzie.	Wm. Gordon	do	do 22	do	do	Fined \$5 and bound over to keep the peace for 6 months in sum of \$100. Himself \$50 and one security \$50.	

North-west Mounted Police.

do	22	Queen	Elzéar Patnaude	Drunk and creating a disturbance.	do	23	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs or 10 days' imprisonment with hard labour.
do	22	do	Peter Badger	do do	do	24	do	do	Fined \$5 and costs.
do	22	do	Thos. McGee	Wilful damage to property.	do	21	Supt. Cotton	do	Fined \$1 and costs and to pay damages.
do	22	do	Chas. McIntosh	do do	do	21	do	do	Dismissed
do	22	do	M. McIntosh	do do	do	21	do	do	do
do	22	do	F. Cook	do do	do	21	do	do	do
do	26	Nap. Ledoux	L. Giacque	Putting out poison.	do	30	Insp. Strickland	do	do
May	2	Queen	L. Grosjean	Shooting on Sunday.	May	2	do	do	Pay costs.
do	5	C. Lafontaine	G. Jucher	Starting a prairie fire.	do	5	do	do	Case dismissed.
do	14	Queen	Sandy	Assaulting constable, starting prairie fire, infringing Fisheries Act.	Aug.	25	Judge McGuire	do	Committed as a lunatic.
do	17	R. S Cook	J. McKay	Larceny	May	19	Supt. Cotton	do	Fined \$1 and costs
June	15	A. Thompson	J. Leclair	Larceny	June	16	Inspectors Mowdie and Strickland	do	Sentenced, 1 month imprisonment at hard labour.
do	16	Queen	N. Carrier	Drunk and disorderly.	do	18	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$10 and costs or Fine paid.
July	18	do	P. O'Meara	Indecent exposure.	July	19	R. S. Mackenzie	do	do
do	18	do	A. Howe	Drunk and disorderly.	do	19	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$10 and costs.
do	18	do	R. Tate	do do	do	19	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs
do	18	do	C. Laframboise	do do	do	19	do	do	do
do	19	do	N. Arcand	Drunk	do	19	do	do	do
Aug.	8	F. Violette	H. St. Cyr	Burglary	Nov.	22	Judge McGuire	do	Sentenced, 1 year, hard labour.
do	8	E. Boule	do	House-breaking	do	22	do	do	do
do	14	Queen	P. Morin	Assault	Aug.	14	G. McCrum	do	2 months' hard labour
do	16	S. Sinclair	P. Sinclair	do do	do	16	Insp. Strickland and R. S. McKenzie	do	Fined \$2 and costs
do	20	J. Allan	Wm. S. Hall	Receiving stolen property.	do	26	Judge McGuire	do	3 yrs. imprisonment hard labour in Regina jail.
do	21	S. McLeod	Wm. Trepanier	False representation with intent to defraud	Nov.	22	do	do	Case dismissed
do	28	Jas. Langril	New Hay (Sioux)	Robbery	do	25	do	do	1 yr. imprisonment hard labour in Regina jail.
do	28	J. B. Allan	F. Smith	Burglary	Aug.	26	do	do	Dismissed
do	29	Queen	A. McKay	Prairie fire	do	29	Insp. Allan	do	1 mo. imprisonment with hard labour or \$40 fine.
do	29	do	Alexanders	Setting prairie fire	do	29	do	do	do
do	29	do	Miscyakimatust	Larceny	do	29	do	do	Dismissed after preliminary trial.
do	29	do	do	do do	do	29	do	do	do
do	29	do	Wm. Erasmus	do do	do	29	do	do	do
do	21	do	Mary Bell	Complicity in robbery.	do	28	do	do	Dismissed
do	22	do	J. Gabriel	do do	do	28	do	do	do
do	21	do	J. Erasmus	Larceny	do	28	do	do	do
do	21	do	Rattling Sleeve (Cree Squaw)	Complicity in stealing.	do	28	do	do	do

Fine paid to R. S. Cook.

Cumberland.

Fine not paid.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, &c.—Continued.

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom Tried.	Where Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.				
June 25	Queen	T. Bedford.	Keeping a house of ill-fame.	June 30	Judge McGuire.	Prince Albert District.	Fined \$100 or 6 months imprisonment.	Fine paid.
do 15	do	S. J. Brown	do do	do 30	do	do	do	do
Sept. 8	H. J. Montgomery.	J. Ward.	Taking a waggon with intention of depriving the owner.	Aug. 13	J. Courtney	do	Dismissed	do
do 15	J. McDermott.	L. Moran.	Leaving his employ'm't	do 17	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$2 and costs.	Fine paid.
do 15	J. Poca.	Ed. Malfair.	Stealing	do 17	do	do	Case dismissed	do
do 27	F. Schneider.	A. Sherrer	Stealing a drill.	do 27	Insp. Strickland and L. Marion.	do	Dismissed	do
2 ^d Oct. 13	Queen	M. Debois	Starting prairie fire	do 17	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$1 and costs.	Fine paid.
do 13	do	Mary (C. Squaw)	Drunkness.	Oct. 13	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Allan.	do	Fined \$5 or 3 days' imprisonment.	Fine not paid.
do 18	do	F. Genthon	Giving an Indian woman whiskey.	do 19	do	do	Dismissed	do
do 19	do	M. Debois	Starting prairie fire.	do 19	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$5 and costs.	Fine paid.
do 19	do	C. Rosoble	do	do 19	do	do	Fined \$1 and costs.	do
do 20	do	Magloire	Giving an Indian woman whiskey.	do 23	Supt. Cotton and Insp. Allan.	do	Fined \$50 and costs or 1 month imprisonment.	do
do 20	J. Parenteau.	M. Bisson	Taking horse off prairie	do 23	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$10 and costs.	do
Nov. 6	D. Venne.	D. McKenzie	Illegal voting	Nov. 8	Insp. Strickland and C. Nolin.	do	Fined \$35 and costs or 2 months' hard labour.	do
do 6	Queen	P. Fayant	Giving whiskey to an Indian.	do 6	Insp. Strickland	do	Fined \$100 and costs or 6 months' hard labour.	Fine not paid.
do 7	Wm. McLeod.	J. Thompson	Assault	do 19	do	do	Dismissed	do
do 28	Queen	P. Gauchon and A. Case.	Horse stealing.	do 30	T. O. Davis.	do	do	do
Sept. 23	do	Garrison	Illegal sale of liquor.	Aug. 24	C. W. Mayne and M. Copeland.	do	Dismissed	do
do 18	do	J. Robertson.	Letting out prairie fire	do 28	R. Hartley	do	do	do
do 18	do	W. J. Plant	do	do 28	do	do	do	do
do 18	do	F. Graves	do	do 28	do	do	do	do
do 18	do	C. Scripture	do	do 28	do	do	do	do
do 18	do	N. Nordstran	Refusing to assist in putting out prairie fire	do 28	do	do	Cautioned	do

North-west Mounted Police.

RETURN of Criminal and other Cases tried in the North-west Territories, etc.—*Concluded.*

Date of Arrest.	Prosecutor.	Defendant.	Offence.	Date of Conviction or Acquittal.	By whom Tried.	Where Tried.	Penalty.	Remarks.
1894.				1894.				
Feb. 14	Corpl. Connor	Jean Baptiste la Liberry.	Was under the influence of liquor, contrary to the Indian Act.	Feb. 14	Indian Agent Reader and Geo. McCrum, J.P.	Cumberland House.	and Fined \$5	Treaty Indian of the Cumberland Band.
Mar. 15	Julia Cadotte	Sally Teaboy	Using abusive language	Mar. 15	W. C. King, J.P.	do	Dismissed	
Aug. 14	Corpl. Connor	Pierre Morin	Did create disturbance and abuse his wife.	Aug. 14	Geo. McCrum, J.P.	do	Two months' hard labour, police guard room, Prince Albert.	
Nov. 13	Pierre Morin	Geo. McCrum	Having liquor on Indian Reserve at Cumberland, contrary to Indian Act.			do		Information laid before Sheriff Hughes and A. McBeth, J.P.'s. Case referred to Jas. McKay, Q.C., Crown Prosecutor, Prince Albert.