

man Catholics, quiet and inoffensive, very improvident and with little interest in farming. Many are employed in the lumber mills. They have no school. Those of the south-west have also no schools, and are much given to drink. The Tobique Indians have applied to have schools established on their reserve. The number of acres cultivated by all the bands was 923, and they had 325 houses or huts and 80 barns, some horses (young stock), sheep and pigs. They raised 76 b. corn, 1-0 b. of wheat, 3,499 b. of oats, 39 b. of peas, 1,129 b. of buckwheat, and 4,966 b. of potatoes. Their fish and furs were valued at \$2,078, and the proceeds of other industries at \$851.

The NOVA SCOTIA Indians, all Mic-Macs, number 2,114. Those in District No 1 suffered, during the early part of the winter of 1866-77, a good deal of destitution. They are reported as showing gradual improvement, but taking little interest in the cultivation of the land. In District No. 2 they are reported as a law-abiding people, sober and industrious, desirous to settle on separate pieces of land, and having mostly framed houses. They are all Catholics and very regular at church, but have no schools. In No 4, a very marked and gratifying improvement in industrial habits is reported, and the moral status decidedly good. In No 5, there is a growing desire for comfortable houses, and a nice little village is springing up on the reserve. In No. 6, there was a total failure of the potato crop, and the hay badly injured by the wet season. In No. 8, a most commendable improvement is noticed, and a spirit of ambition to compete with the whites. The school is in a flourishing condition and the children doing well. The average daily attendance at the two schools was 34 out of a total of 79. 1,256 acres of land are cultivated by the Nova Scotia Indians, of which 45 was brought into cultivation in 1877; they have 351 houses and 46 barns. 1,443 bushels of various kinds of grain were raised (8,011 bushels of potatoes, and 1,038 tons of hay cut. The value of fish and furs sold was \$5,476, and of other industries \$6,105, giving a total value of sales \$11,581. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs states that there is a very marked difference between the Indians in the eastern and western sections of Nova Scotia, though they are all of one tribe. Those at the east are more agricultural in their tastes and industrious in their habits, and those of Cape Breton especially are noted for their honesty and sobriety.

In QUEBEC the Indian population numbers 9,917, but of these there are residing on reserves only 4,024. The Caughnawaga Iroquois are Catholic, in general well behaved, some of them first-class farmers, and most of them very expert in working the stone from the quarries. They are indifferent about schools, and too much exposed to temptation from liquor selling. The difficulties between the Seminary of St. Sulpice and the Oka Indians stand in the way of much improvement among them. The St Regis Iroquois are still increasing, and many of them do very well at farming, but the report of their state generally is less favourable than of the Caughnawagas. Of the Abenakis of St. Francis and Becancour, the agent gives no report. The report from the Montag-

nais of Lake St. John and neighbourhood is favourable. They had good crops in 1877, the Chief having himself raised over 100 bushels of excellent wheat, and they were preparing new land for the coming spring. On the Quebec reserves, 6, 18 acres of land altogether were in cultivation, and the value of their sales of fish, furs, and manufactures was \$2,403. 12 schools were in operation, at which the average attendance was about 240 out of a roll of 484.

The number of Indians in ONTARIO is 15,666, residing on reserves 14,948. 51,959 acres of land under cultivation, an increase of 3,619 in one year. Fish, furs, and other products were sold to the value of \$121,014. The largest body of Indians on any one settlement in the Dominion are the Six Nations and Mississaguas, on Grand River, who number 3,340. Their progress continues to be most gratifying. Many applications for enfranchisement have come from them and other Ontario Indians. The schools are flourishing. The Chippawas, Munsees and Oneidas of the Thames, are slowly but surely advancing in civilization and comfort. Besides the Mount Elgin Institute there are six schools taught by native teachers, and flourishing temperance societies. Most of them live in tolerable comfort. The Indian population of the Central Superintendency of Ontario continues to increase, and though but little change can be noted from year to year, their condition has morally and physically improved. Temperance societies are being established, and improved methods of farming being taken up. On Manitoulin Island the quantity of land under cultivation has been increased, and the Indians are generally orderly and well conducted. The attendance at school is irregular, but very satisfactory progress has been made. Improvements are continually being made on their houses and much attention is paid to road making. There are six bands of Indians in the Parry Sound division, all generally employed in either hunting or fishing, and the farming done is on a small scale and badly done. Schools are almost unknown, though several of the bands are desirous to have them established. In the Sault Ste. Marie division, the two bands are taking greater interest in agricultural pursuits, and a considerably larger portion of land has been enclosed. The schools have been better attended and the children make good progress. The liquor traffic is a great trouble, from the proximity to the American frontier. The number of children at school among all the Indians of Ontario was 1,985, but the average attendance was much less. The accumulated capital of Indian Trust Funds on June 30th, 1877, mostly belonging to Ontario and Quebec, was \$2,968,041, and the accrued amount of interest \$159,928. The quantity of land sold in Ontario for the benefit of the Indians during the year was 43,83 acres, at the price of \$75,224. On old and new sales and leases 65,876 was collected. The area of surrendered land in Quebec and Ontario, surveyed and unsold is 554,869½ acres.

MANITOBA INDIANS.—Several local agents were appointed for the Indians in Manitoba in 1877, much to the satisfaction of the agents, and it was hoped to be attended with very beneficial results. There is a general desire manifested by